

CHAPTER

26

A GRIM LESSON

Objectives

- to present the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns *hic* and *ille*

The Story

- Examples of demonstrative adjectives in this story: *huius urbis* (6), *hī hominēs* (7), *illōs hominēs* (20), *illī* (pronoun; 20).
- Have students deduce *antīqua* (4), the form *clāmantem* (22), and *captīvus* (28).
- Structures

Interrupted sentences:

Puerī, labōre diēi dēfessī, simulac cubitum iērunt, obdormivērunt. (10)

Meum patrem, quod est senātor Rōmānus, praedōnēs timent. (13–14)

... Marcus, metū commōtus, postquam Sextum audīvit clāmantem, ad terram cecidit. ... (22–23).

Anaphora:

... nēmō clāmōrem audīvit. Nēmō auxilium tulit. (31)

- Future perfect tense: there are two examples in the story: *Cum intrāverimus, tandem aurīgās ipsōs spectābimus* (17–18) and *Sī mihi nocueritis, pater meus certē vōs pūniet* (26–27). In both examples it is clear that the action of the subordinate clause will have been completed prior to the action of the main clause.

- Examples of a noun and modifier split by an intervening verb:

Sextum audīvit clāmantem (22)

filius es senātōris (25)

lectō erat suō (33)

- metū commōtus* (22): compare *magnā irā commōtus* 14:17). For *metū commōtus*, have students try various translations such as *in a panic* in addition to the literal *moved by fear*. Perfect passive participles will be dealt with in Book II-A.

- ūnus ē praedōnibus* (24): note that *ē* or *ex* + *abl.* is used after the cardinal numbers to express the partitive idea. Compare the partitive genitive.

- Sī mihi nocueritis* (26–27): this is the first example of the dative with special intransitive verbs (presented in Chapter 27). Help students to understand that *nocēre* takes a dative by explaining its meaning as *to do harm to*.

- The story illustrates the problem of crime in the streets of ancient Rome. Discuss the persistence of this problem in cities throughout the ages. Juvenal offers a vivid picture of an encounter with a thug late at night on a Roman street (III.278–301). He emphasizes the futility of resistance: *Parēre necesse est; / nam quid agās, cum tē furiōsus cōgat et idem fortior? Obey I must. What else can you do when attacked by a madman stronger than yourself?* (Juvenal, *Satire* III.290–292)

- For more information on street crime in ancient Rome, see *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 37–39, and *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, pp. 47–48. The theme will reappear in Book II-A of ECCE ROMANI and in *The Romans Speak for Themselves: Book II*.

Vocabulary

See List of Derivatives on page 370.

Sententiae to Accompany the Story

Use the following Latin phrases and *sententiae* in conjunction with the new vocabulary and the forms of the demonstrative adjectives, the intensive adjective, and personal pronouns in the story:

sine (6):

Latin phrases used in English:

sine die, without a day (being set for a subsequent meeting)

sine qua non, without which not (something indispensable)

hic:

Latin phrase used in English:

ad hoc, toward this (for a particular purpose or occasion)

Sententia:

In hōc signō vincēs. (In the teacher's notes to Chapter 23, see page 201 of this guide.)

ipse:

Sed quis custōdēs ipsōs custōdiet? (In the teacher's notes to Chapter 23, see page 201)

personal pronouns:

Nec tēcū possum vīvere nec sine tē. *I can live neither with you nor without you.* (Ovid, *Amores* III.11.39 and Martial XII.47.2)

Vocabulary List A

1. ātrium, īī N. atrium, main room (atrium)
2. nisi Conj. unless, except
3. sine prep. + abl. without
4. sine die without a day (being set for a subsequent meeting)
5. sine qua non without which nothing (something indispensable)
6. antiq̄us, a, um ancient (antique)
7. custōs, custōdis M. guard (custodial)
8. bona, bonōrum N. Pl. goods, possessions
9. nōnnumquam Adverb of _____ sometimes
10. postrīdiē Adverb of _____ on the following day
11. iaceō, iacēre, iacuī, iacitūrus to lie, to be lying down (adjacent)

Vocabulary List B

1. vetō, vetāre, vetuī, vetitus to forbid (veto)
2. praedō, praedōnis M. robber
3. noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitūrus + dat. to do harm to, to harm
(innocuous)
4. ut Marcō vidēbātur as it seemed to Mark
N. B. passive forms of videō usually mean to seem
5. metus, ūs M. fear
6. terra, ae F. land (terra firma)
7. lutum, ī N. mud
8. Quōcum...? With whom...?
9. ad hoc toward this (for a particular purpose or occasion)
e.g. an ad hoc committee
10. arripio, arripere, arripuī, arreptus to grab hold of, snatch, seize
(rapacious)

Vocabulary List C

1. parvulus, a, um small, little
2. captivus, ī M. prisoner
3. servō, servāre, servāvī, servātus to save
4. gladius, īī M. sword (gladiolus)
5. oculus, ī M. eye (oculist)
6. domī at home -- special locative case (domicile)
7. stringō, stringere, strīnxī, strictus to draw (a sword) (stringent)
8. claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus to close, shut (conclude)
9. accidit, accidere, accidit it happens (accident)
10. aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus to open (aperture)

Eucleidēs et puerī iam domum redierant. Post cēnam Cornēlius et Marcus et Sextus in atriō sedēbant.

"Quid hodiē vīdistis, puerī?" inquit Cornēlius.

"Nihil nisi aedificia antiq̄ua," respondit Marcus. "Nōs in urbem exīre volumus sōlī. Cūr nōn licet?"

Cui Cornēlius, "Est perīculōsum sine custōde exīre in viās huius urbis. Sunt multī hominēs scelestī quī bona cīvium arripiunt. Nōnumquam hī hominēs cīvēs ipsōs necant. Vōbīs igitur nōn licet sine cūstode exīre. Iam sērō est. Nunc necesse est vōbīs cubitum īre. Nōlī cessāre sed īte statim!"

Puerī, labōre diēi dēfessī, simulac cubitum iērunt, obdormīvērunt.

Postrīdiē māne Marcus in lectō suō iacēbat et dē Circō Maximō ita cogitābat: "Quandō Circum Maximum vīsītābimus? Cūr pater meus nōs exīre vetat? Heri nullōs hominēs scelestōs in urbe vīdī. Interdiū certē praedōnēs nōbīs nōn nocēbunt. Meum patrem, quod est senātor Rōmānus, praedōnēs timent. Nihil perīculī est."

Brevī tempore, ut Marcō vidēbātur, puerī ad Circum ībant. Mox mōlem ingentem Circī Maximī Marcus cōspexit.

"Ecce!" clāmāvit Marcus. "Est Circus. Cum intrāverimus, tandem aurīgās ipsōs spectābimus."

Subitō tamen in viam sē praecipitāvērunt trēs hominēs.

"Cavē illōs hominēs!" clāmāvit Sextus. "Illī certē nōs in domūs vīcīnās trahent et ibi nōs necābunt."

Sed frūstrā, nam Marcus, metū commōtus, postquam Sextum audīvit clāmantem, ad terram cecidit et iacēbat in lutō immōbilis.

"Eho!" clāmāvit ūnus ē praedōnibus. "Quō abīs, parvule? Quid est nōmen tuum? Nōne tū fīlius es senātōris? Nōne nōmen tuum est Marcus Cornēlius?"

Cui Marcus, "Quid vultis, scelesti? Nihil pecūniae habeo. Nōlīte mē verberāre! Sī mihi nocueritis, pater meus certē vōs puniet."

Sed interpellāvit praedō, "Tacē, puer! Tū es captīvus noster neque ad patrem redībis. Nēmō nunc poterit tē servāre. Ipse enim tē necābō."

Tum praedō gladium strīnxit. Sextus stābat perterritus et, "Fer auxilium!" clāmāvit. "Fer auxilium!" Sed nēmō clāmōrem audīvit. Nēmō auxilium tulit. Marcus oculos clausit et mortem exspectābat.

Nihil accidit. Oculos aperuit. In lectō suō erat. Somnium modo fuerat. Hodie tamen domī manēre constituit Marcus. Exīre nōluit.

GRAMMATICA LATĪNA

Review of the future perfect

Futūrum Exāctum (Futūrum Perfectum)

A. Forms: To the perfect stem add: erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint

e.g. claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum claus- perfect stem

clausērō - I shall (will) have closed -- simple future perfect

clausēris I shall (will) have been closing progressive future perfect

clausērit

clausērimus

clausēritis

clausērint

*Note: the sign of the future perfect tense is eri

B. Ūsūs:

1. The future perfect tense is far more common in Latin than in English.
2. The future perfect describes a completed action in the future before another simple future action which describes a continuous or simultaneous action.
3. In conditional or temporal sentences, if the main verb is future tense, the verb in the subordinate clause must be future perfect (completed action) or future (simultaneous action)
 - a. Future perfect (completed action in the protasis - the if- or when- clause ----the so-called future more vivid

e.g. Ubi ad Portam Capēnam advēnerō, e raeda descendam.

1st action

2nd action

completed

simple

F. P.

Fut.

When I shall (will) have arrived at the Porta Capena, I'll get down from the carriage.

I have arrived

I arrive (most common translation in Eng.

e.g. Si mihi nocueritis, pater meus certē vōs pūniet.

F. P.

F.

-----In a simple clause:

Ante primam lucem cras discesserō.

Before dawn tomorrow I will have departed.

b. Future tense (simultaneous or continuous action)

e.g. Cras ubi surgētis, puerī, strepitum plaustrorum audiētis.

Tomorrow, when you are getting up, boys, you will hear the noise of wagons.

Grammatica Latīna et nova

DEMONSTRATIVES

There are five demonstratives in Latin

1. is, ea, id meanings as "indiscriminate" demonstratives: this, that, these, those
- *2. hic, haec, hoc the "near" demonstrative: this, these
- *3. ille, illa, illud the "far" demonstrative: that, those
4. iste, ista, istud the demonstrative of the second person meaning: this, that, these, those (of yours)
5. idem, eadem, idem same

Comments on demonstratives:

1. Demonstratives ordinarily precede words modified.

e.g. Quid eīs liberīs accidit? What happened to those (these) children?

e.g. Hanc rem explicāre nōn possum. I can't explain this situation.

e.g. Vidistīne illam lectīcam? Did you see that litter?

e.g. Quis est iste amīcus? Who is that(this) friend of yours?

e.g. In pictūrā est alter puer, nōmine Sextus, quī in eādem villā habitat.
In the picture is a second boy named Sextus who lives in the same farmhouse.

2. Demonstratives may have two natures: adjectives or pronouns.

3. Demonstratives may stand for the personal pronouns of the third person: he, she, it, they (usually in an emphatic sense).

4. Ille often means that famous, that well-known. In this case, ille regularly follows the noun:

dux ille = that famous leader

as opposed to

ille dux = that leader

FORMS:

hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec	
Adjec. this	this	this	these	these	these	e.g. hī virī these men
Pron. this one	this one	this thing	these	these	these things	hī virī these
Pers. he	she	it	they	they	they	hī they
Pron.						
huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	
of this	of this	of this	of these	of these	of these	
of this one	of this one	of this thing	of these	of these	of these things	
of him	of her	of it	of them	of them	of them	

ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
that	that	that	those	those	those
that one	that one	that thing	those	those	those things
he	she	it	they	they	they
illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum
of that	of that	of that	of those	of those	of those
of that one	of that one	of that thing	of those	of those	of those things
of him	of her	of it	of them	of them	of them
e.g. illae feminae	those women				
illae feruntur	those				
illae	they				

COMMENTS on form and meaning:

1. Sometimes hic refers to a nearer noun and means the latter, while ille refers to a farther noun and means the former.

Note example at the bottom of page 107

2. Be careful to distinguish hic, the adjective or pronoun, from the adverb hic, here:

e. g. Quid tū hic? (9:8) What (are) you (doing) here?

Vocabulary List D

1. tablinum, ī N. study
2. oratio, orationis F. oration, speech
3. orationem habere to give or deliver a speech
4. apud prep. + acc. in front of, before, at the house of
5. coniunx, coniugis C. husband, wife
6. colloquium, ii N. conversation
7. adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfuturus irreg. to be present
8. debeo, debere, debuī, debiturus + infinitive ought, owe

Vocabulary List E

1. ludus, ī M. school
2. propter prep. + acc. on account of, because of
3. desidero, -are -avi, -atus to long for, miss
4. aliter otherwise Adv.
5. aut...aut Conj. either...or
6. Gratiās tibi agō! I thank you, Thank you!
7. Si vīs If you wish. please
8. Nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te. I can neither live with you nor without you. (Ovid)

N. B. This line of poetry is a pentameter.

9. confido, confidere + dat. to give trust (to), trust

Ex 26e p. 109

Aurelia's Concern for Sextus

Quīnta hōra est. Domī in tablīnō Gaius Cornēlius strēnuē labōrat sōlus. Iam ā Cūriā rediit et nunc ōrātiōnem scrībit, quam crās apud senātum habēbit. Aurēlia iānuae tablīnī appropinquat et tacitē intrat, nam coniugem vexāre nōn vult.

Aurēlia: Salvē, Gaī! Esne occupātus?

Cornēlius: Ita vērō! Paulisper tamen colloquium tēcum habēre possum.
Quis agis, uxor?

Aurēlia: Sollicita dē Sextō sum, coniūnx.

Cornēlius: Dē Sextō? Cūr? Quid ille puer molestus iam fēcit?

Aurēlia: Nihil malī fēcit Sextus. Sollicita sum quod hic puer numquam antea in urbe tantā adfuit. Puerī in urbe sine custōde exīre nōn dēbent. Necesse est igitur et Marcō et Sextō custōdem habēre.

Cornēlius: Titus frāter meus custōs cum illīs ībit. Eucleidēs quoque Sextum custōdiet. Ille enim puerōs ad lūdum dūcet.

Aurēlia: Frātrī Titō nōn cōfīdō, et Sextus Eucleidem numquam audiet. Nam Eucleidēs numquam tacet.

Cornēlius: (īrātus) Sī Sextus custōdem nōn audiverit, ego ipse eum pūniam!

Aurēlia: Minimē, Gaī. Sextus nōn est puer scelestus. Est, ut bene scīs, puer strēnuus. Mātem tamen propter ēruptiōnem Montis Vesuviī nōn iam habet Sextus. Certē eam valdē dēsīderat. Debēmus Sextum dīligenter cūrāre.

Cornēlius: Ita vērō! Esto! Ubi nōn in Cūriā sum, ego ipse puerōs custōdiam. Aliter aut patruus Titus aut Eucleidēs verbōsus eōs cūrābit.

Aurēlia: Gratiās tibi agō, coniūnx!

Cornēlius: Nunc, sī vīs, abī! Sōlus esse volō. Mihi necesse est
hanc ōrātiōnem cōficere.

Illustration p. 111

This Roman sarcophagus shows the Nine Muses: (left to right) Calliope, Thalia, Erato, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, Clio, Terpsichore, Urania, and Melpomene. Use this illustration in conjunction with the discussion of how the Greeks captivated their Roman conquerors (pages 112-113) here by taking over the Nine Muses of Greek mythology.

Daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (memory)

1. Clio - muse of history
2. Urania - of astronony
3. Melpomene - of tragedy
4. Thalia - of comedy
5. Terpsichore - of the dance
6. Calliope - of epic poetry
7. Erato - of love poetry
8. Polyhymnia - of songs to the gods
9. Euterpe - of lyric poetry

Roman Culture and civilization list F

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Carthāgō dēlenda est. | <u>Carthage must be destroyed.</u> A quotation of Cato's every speech during the Third Punic War. |
| 2. 149-146 B. C. | Years of the Third Punic War. |
| 3. nōbiles | members of the old families of Patriciam or Plebian stock with consuls in their families during the Republic or advisers to the kings during the monarchy |
| 4. lātifundium | Large estate worked by slaves and owned by the very wealthy |
| 5. equestrian class | the middle class |
| 6. <u>Graecia capta ferum victōrem cēpit.</u> | Captive Greece captivated her fierce conqueror. |

A very famous quotation of the Roman poet Horace. The quotation alludes to the all-pervading influence of the Greek arts upon that of the Romans

Latin phrases used in an English novel, The Charm School, by Nelson DeMille, 1988, Warner Books: P. 199

"There's not much to tell," Hollis replied. "However, I did kill two KGB Border Guards."

Alevy stood. "Jesus Christ! Are you serious?"

"Unfortunately, yes."

"My God, that's got their blood boiling. Why the hell didn't you tell me that? You're damned lucky to be alive. Both of you."

"It was unavoidable."

"Okay, okay. What else happened at Borodino?"

"I'll give you a complete report before I leave." He added, "But as they say in diplomatic circles, we want quid pro quo."

"Do you now?" Alevy replied. "Well, as they also say, I won't agree to any sine qua non. You'll tell me without preconditions and without any guarantee that you'll get something in return. If you don't tell me, I will guarantee that the roof will fall in on both of you."

Hollis replied softly, "Don't threaten a killer, Seth."

B. The Harbor at Carthage

Notes

The money made by Carthaginian merchants enabled them to build luxury houses and beautify their city with magnificent temples. Excavations have revealed that the houses were up to six stories high and built around central courtyards. The rich merchants also had extensive country estates that supported flocks of cattle and sheep and grew crops watered through complex irrigation systems.

To help support the trading empire, Carthage had two linked harbors as shown in this picture. A ship sailed into the first, the commercial, harbor through a seventy-foot wide entrance that could be protected from invasion by iron chains. These chains lay on the floor of the entrance, but would be pulled up, closing off the entrance, if a hostile force approached. The commercial harbor was rectangular in shape, but the military harbor was circular in shape with a central island and docks for 220 ships. As the island was built up quite high, Carthaginian commanders had a view well out onto the sea to gain advance notice of any hostile force. Double walls protected the military harbor.

This fresco was painted by the architect J. M. Gassent and is in Carthage, Tunisia.

D. Cato the Elder

Notes

Marcus Porcius Cato (234–149 B.C.) is referred to as the "Elder" or "The Censor" to distinguish him from his great-grandson who lived during the end of the Republic. Cato the Elder was an important political figure in Rome during the first half of the second century B.C. Born at Tusculum, he fought during the Second Punic War and attained the consulship in 195 B.C., thus becoming a **novus homō**. In 184 B.C. he was elected censor, along with L. Valerius Flaccus, with a program of returning to traditional morality. In implementing their program, Cato and Flaccus removed many prominent men from the state or the rank of **eques**, imposed heavy taxation on what they regarded as luxuries, and engaged in major repairs to the sewer system, of Rome and other public works.

Cato wrote several treatises and so has been called the founder of Latin prose literature. His only writing to survive intact is his treatise on agriculture, *De agri cultura*; other works survive in fragments. In one of the surviving fragments of a letter to his son, Cato expresses his hostility to the Greeks, calling them a low and

despicable people. Nonetheless, he knew Greek very well and was widely read in Greek literature. Thus his opposition to contemporary philhellenism may rather reflect his low opinion of contemporary Greeks as compared to the great Greek leaders and thinkers of the past.

Illustration p . 112

Both Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major (236–184/3 B.C., who defeated Hannibal in the Second Punic War in 202 B.C., and his adoptive grandson, Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Numantinus (185/4–129 B.C.), who destroyed Carthage in the Third Punic War in 146 B.C., were renowned among Romans for their humanity (*hūmānitās*) and their clemency (*clēmēntia*). Livy (XXVI.L.1–9) tells the following story about the elder Scipio's continence and clemency after the capture of New Carthage in Spain in 210 B.C.:

There was brought to him as a captive by the soldiers a grown maiden of a beauty so extraordinary that, wherever she went, she drew the eyes of everyone. Scipio, upon enquiring about her native city and her parents, learned among other things that she had been betrothed to a leading man of the Celtiberians. The young man's name was Allucius. Accordingly he at once summoned parents and fiancé from home, and as soon as he had arrived, Scipio, having heard meantime that he was desperately in love with his betrothed, addressed him in more studied language than he had used toward the parents. "As a young man," he said, "I speak to you as a young man—to lessen embarrassment between us in this conversation. It was to me that your betrothed was brought as a captive by our soldiers, and I learned of your love for her—and her beauty made that easy to believe. Therefore, since in my own case, if it were only permitted me to enjoy the pleasures of youth, especially in a proper and legitimate love, and had not the state preoccupied my attention, I should wish to be pardoned for an ardent love of a bride, I favor what is in my power—*your* love. Your betrothed has been in my camp with the same regard for modesty as in the house of your parents-in-law, her own parents. She has been kept for you, so that she could be given you as a gift, unharmed and worthy of you and of me. This is the only price that I stipulate in return for that gift: be a friend to the Roman people, and if you believe me to be a good man, such as these tribes formerly came to know in my father and uncle, be assured that in the Roman state there are many like us, and that no people in the world can be named today which you would be less desirous of having as an enemy to you and yours, or more desirous of having as a friend." The young man, overcome by embarrassment and at the same time by

joy, holding Scipio's right hand, called upon all the gods to compensate him on his own behalf, since he was far from having sufficient means to do so in accordance with his own feeling and with what the general had done for him.

(adapted from the translation of F. G. Moore)

Remind students that this historic personage was a forebear of the fictional family whose lives they are following.

Capitulum XXVI

A Grim Lesson

Eucleidēs et puerī iam domum redierant. Post cēnam Cornēlius et Marcus et Sextus in ātriō sedēbant.

“Quid hodiē vīdistis, puerī?” inquit Cornēlius.

“Nihil nisi aedificia antīqua,” respondit Marcus. “Nōs in urbem exīre volumus sōlī. Cūr nōn licet?”

Cui Cornēlius, “Est periculōsum sine custōde exīre in viās huius urbis. Sunt multī hominēs scelestī quī bona cīvium arripiunt. Nōnnumquam hī hominēs cīvēs ipsōs necant. Vōbīs igitur nōn licet sine custōde exīre. Iam sērō est. Nunc necesse est vōbīs cubitum īre. Nōlīte cessāre sed īte statim!”

Puerī, labōre diēi dēfessī, simulac cubitum iērunt, obdormīvērunt.

Postrīdiē māne Marcus in lectō suō iacēbat et dē Cīrcō Maximō ita cōgitābat: “Quandō Circum Maximum vīsītābimus? Cūr pater meus nōs exīre vetat? Heri nullōs hominēs scelestōs in urbe vīdī. Interdiū certē praedōnēs nōbīs nōn nocēbunt. Meum patrem, quod est senātor Rōmānus, praedōnēs timent. Nihil periculī est.”

Brevī tempore, ut Marcō vidēbātur, puerī ad Circum ībant. Mox mōlem ingentem Cīrcī Maximī Marcus cōnspexit.

“Ecce!” clāmāvit Marcus. “Est Circus. Cum intrāverimus, tandem aurīgās ipsōs spectābimus.”

Subitō tamen in viam sē praecipitāvērunt trēs hominēs.

“Cavē illōs hominēs!” clāmāvit Sextus. “Illī certē nōs in domūs vīcīnās trahent et ibi nōs necābunt.”

Sed frūstrā, nam Marcus, metū commōtus, postquam Sextum audīvit clāmantem, ad terram cecidit et iacēbat in lutō immōbilis.

“Eho!” clāmāvit ūnus ē praedōnibus. “Quō abīs, parvule? Quid est nōmen tuum? Nōnne tū fīlius es senātōris? Nōnne nōmen tuum est Marcus Cornēlius?”

Cui Marcus, “Quid vultis, scelestī? Nihil pecūniae habeō. Nōlīte mē verberāre! Sī mihi nocueritis, pater meus certē vōs pūniet.”

Sed interpellāvit praedō, “Tacē, puer! Tū es captīvus noster neque ad patrem redībis. Nēmō nunc poterit tē servāre. Ipse enim tē necābō.”

Tum praedō gladium strīnxit. Sextus stabat perterritus et, “Fer auxilium!” clāmāvit. “Fer auxilium!” Sed nēmō clāmōrem audīvit. Nēmō auxilium tulit. Marcus oculōs clausit et mortem exspectābat.

Nihil accidit. Oculōs aperuit. In lectō erat suō. Somnium modo fuerat. Hodiē tamen domī manēre cōstituit Marcus. Exīre nōluit.

Exercise 26e Take parts, read aloud, and translate:

AURELIA'S CONCERN FOR SEXTUS

Quīnta hora est. Domī in tablīnō Gaius Cornēlius strēnuē labōrat sōlus. Iam ā Cūriā rediit et nunc ōrātiōnem scrībit, quam crās apud senātum habēbit. Aurēlia iānuae tablīnī appropinquat et tacitē intrat, nam coniugem vexāre nōn vult.

AURĒLIA: Salvē, Gaī! Esne occupātus?

CORNĒLIUS: Ita vērō! Paulisper tamen colloquium tēcum habēre possum. Quid agis, uxor?

AURĒLIA: Sollicita dē Sextō sum, coniūnx.

CORNĒLIUS: Dē Sextō? Cūr? Quid ille puer molestus iam fēcit?

AURĒLIA: Nihil malī fēcit Sextus. Sollicita sum quod hic puer numquam antea in urbe tantā adfuit. Puerī in urbe sine custōde exīre nōn debent. Necesse est igitur et Marcō et Sextō custōdem habēre.

CORNĒLIUS: Titus frāter meus custōs cum illīs ībit. Eucleidēs quoque Sextum custodiet. Ille enim puerōs ad lūdum dūcet.

AURĒLIA: Frātrī Titō nōn cōnfīdō, et Sextus Eucleidem numquam audiet. Nam Eucleidēs numquam tacet.

CORNĒLIUS: (*īrātus*) Sī Sextus custōdem nōn audīverit, ego ipse eum pūniam!

AURĒLIA: Minimē, Gaī. Sextus nōn est puer scelestus. Est, ut bene scīs, puer strēnuus. Mātrē tamen propter ēruptiōnem Montis Vesuviī nōn iam habet Sextus. Certē eam valdē dēsīderat. Dēbēmus Sextum dīlīgenter cūrāre.

CORNĒLIUS: Ita vērō! Estō! Ubi nōn in Cūriā sum, ego ipse puerōs custōdiam. Aliter aut patruus Titus aut Eucleidēs verbōsus eōs cūrābit.

AURĒLIA: Grātiās tibi agō, coniūnx!

CORNĒLIUS: Nunc, sī vīs, abī! Sōlus esse volō. Mihi necesse est hanc ōrātiōnem cōnficere.