

CHAPTER 41
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## DRAMATIC NEWS

### Objectives

- to introduce the perfect active infinitive

### The Story

1. The story now returns to Cornelia, whose letter to Flavia we last read in Chapter 36. Her boredom with life in Rome without her friend Flavia and without the boys who are off at school is suddenly dispelled by news from Valerius.

2. Meaning to be deduced: *eripere* (14), given in Exercise 29d, No. 4, as to *snatch from*, here means *to rescue*.

### 3. Structures:

- Condensed sentence: *Irācunda erat quod Baiās regredi (cupiēbat) atque (quod) Flāviam amīcam suam vidēre cupiēbat* (2-3).
- Emphatic position: *trīstis* (3), *sōla* (6).
- Inverted verb: *est morātus* (11).
- Linking *quī*: *Quī...* (13).

4. Note the appositive (*amīcam suam*) in line 2. Students should be alert to the fact that appositives will sometimes be found isolated by commas and sometimes not.

5. Cornelia does not attend the secondary school with the boys (see lines 6-9); for more information on Roman secondary schools, see Chapter 28, Roman Education II, pages 113-115; in particular, see note no. 5 on page 114 in this Teacher's Guide.

6. *discessisse* (12): the first example of the perfect active infinitive in the stories. It is translated in the vocabulary.

Māne erat. Iam puerī ad lūdum profectī erant. Cornēlia sōla in domō sedēns tēlam sine studiō texēbat. Irācunda erat quod Baiās regredi atque Flāviam amīcam suam vidēre cupiēbat. Dē multīs rēbus cōgitābat trīstis, cum māter ingressa est.

"Trīstis vidēris, Cornēlia. Aegrane es?"

"Urbs Rōma mihi nōn placet, māter," respondit Cornēlia. "Tōtum diem sōla domī maneo. Mihi nōn licet forās ire." Hīc ego labōrō sōla, sed Marcus et Sextus unā cum multīs aliīs in lūdō student. Hīc nullās amīcās habeo. Hīc nē canem quidem habeo. Cūr nōn Baiās regredi licet? Meam enim Flāviam rursus vidēre cupiō."

"Cūr Baiās regredi vīs, Cornēlia? Quīntus Valerius, adulēscēns ille optimus, hūc paucīs diēbus veniet. Nōnne eum vidēre vīs? Diū in Bīthynia, ut bene scīs, āfuit sed nunc in Italiam regressus est. Nāve ēgressus, paulisper Brundisiī est morātus. Inde abhīnc trēs diēs discessisse dīcitur; paucīs diēbus hūc adveniet. Pater tuus diū loquēbatur cum illō servō quī epistolam attulit. Quī unā cum dominō suō ē Bīthynia profectus, ē multīs itineris periculīs vix effūgit atque, ut ipse dīcit, dominum ex hīs periculīs eripuit.

Cornēlia, cum hoc audīvisset, maximē gaudebat quod Valerium vidēre valdē cupiēbat.

"Quantum mē dēlectat tālia audīre!" inquit. Arcesse, obsecrō, māter, illum servum!  
Ipsa cum eō loquī cupiō et dē hīs perīculīs audīre."

Itaque accessītus servus rem tōtam eīs nārrāvit.

### Vocabulary List A

1. tēla, ae F. web, fabric
2. studium, iī N. enthusiasm, zeal ( studious )
3. forās Adv. outside ( used with verbs of motion to a place )  
e. g. forās īre to go outside
4. discessisse to have departed ( perfect active infinitive )
5. dīcitur ( he, she, it ) is said
6. Quantum...! Adv. How much...!
7. tālia, tālium N. Pl. such things!  
N. B. Tālia is actually the neuter plural form of tālis. Here it is used as a noun. As we have so often seen with the word multa, these words are called SUBSTANTIVES.
8. texō, texere, texuī, textus to weave ( textile )
9. ēripīō, ēripere, ēripuī, ēreptus to snatch from, to rescue

### Grammatica Latīna

#### Infinitive Chart

	Active	Passive
Present	obsecrāre to beseech movēre agere recipere sepelīre	obsecrārī to be beseeched moverī agī recipī sepelirī
Perfect	obsecrāvīsse to have beseeched movīsse egīsse recepīsse sepelīvisse	( obsecrātus esse ) to have been beseeched etc.
Future	( obsecrātūrus esse ) to be going to beseech etc.	( obsecrātum irī ) to be going to be beseeched etc.

At the conclusion of this lesson one should know three types of infinitives: Present active, Present passive, and the new Perfect active. The above chart should be kept in mind. The forms in parentheses will be coming up in subsequent lessons, and, hence, have been placed in parentheses.