

Lectio

Cornēlia et Flāvia in hortō saepe ambulant. Sī diēs est calidus, ex hortō in silvam ambulant quod ibi est rīvus frīgīdus. In eādē silvā puerī quoque saepe errant.

Hodiē, quod diēs est calidus, puellae sub arbore prope rīvum sedent. Dum ibi sedent, Flāvia, "Cūr Marcus arborēs ascendere nōn vult? Estne puer ignāvus?"

"Minimē!" respondet Cornēlia. "Cūr tū Marcum nōn amās? Marcus neque ignāvus neque temerārius est."

Tum Flāvia, "Sed Marcus est semper sollicitus. Sextum nihil terret."

Subitō lupum cōspiciunt quī ad rīvum fūrtim descendit.

Perterritae sunt puellae. Statim clāmant, "Marce! Sexte! Ferte auxilium! Ferte auxilium!"

Puerī, ubi clāmōrem audiunt, statim ad puellās currunt.

Lupus eōs iam cōspicit. Tum Sextus, quod lupus eum terret,

arborem petit et statim ascendit. Sed Marcus rānum arripit et

lupum repellit. Puellae ē silvā currunt et ad vīllam salvae

adveniunt. Brevī tempore, ubi Marcus advenit, eum laetae

excipiunt. Sextus, puer ignāvus, adhūc sedet in arbore

perterritus. Ex arbore descendere timet.

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Vocabulary List A

1. sī if Conj.
2. diēs (a/the) day N. (diary)
3. calidus warm Adj. (caldron)
4. in silvam into the woods (sylvan)
5. ibi there Adv.
6. rīvus (a/the) stream N. (rivulet)
7. frīgidus cool, cold Adj. (frigid)
8. errant (they) wander V. (err)
9. prope near Prep.
10. vult (he, she, it) wishes V.

Vocabulary List B

1. ignāvus cowardly, lazy
2. respondet (he/ she/ it) replies (respond)
3. neque...neque neither...nor Conj.
4. temerārius rash, reckless
5. lupus (a/the) wolf
6. perterritus frightened, terrified (terrify)
7. statim immediately Adv. (stat - medical terminology)
8. Ferte auxilium! Bring help! Help! (transfer, auxiliary)
9. ubi where, when Adv. and subordinating conjunction

N. B. When ubi is used in a question, it means "where." e. g. Ubi est Italia?

When ubi is used in a subordinate clause, it means "when."

e. g. Ubi Sextus arborem ascendit, Cornēliam terret.

10. clāmor (a/ the) shout, shouting (clamorous)

Vocabulary List C

1. ad puellās toward the girls
2. eos them (masc. pl.) Pron.
3. eum him Pron.)
4. petit (he/ she/ it) looks for, seeks (petition)
5. arripit (arripiunt) (he/ she/ it) grabs hold of, snatches
6. repellit (he. she, it) drives off (repellent)
7. ē silvā out of the woods (sylvan)
8. salvae safe (salvation) Adj.
9. adveniunt (they) reach, arrive (at) V. (Advent)
10. excipiunt (they) welcome V.

N. B. Ex is used before vowels or consonants; ē is used before consonants only.
e. g. Ex agrīs; ē silvā

Vocabulary List D

1. adhūc still Adv. This is the only word in Latin where the accent is on the last syllable.
2. timet (he/ she/ it) fears, is afraid (of) V.
3. Quem...? Whom...? Interrogative pronoun)
4. ego I Pronoun
5. volō I wish, want V.
6. nōlō I do not wish V.
7. parās You prepare, get ready V.
8. potest (he/ she/ it) is able, can V.
9. exīre to go out

Grammatica Latīna

A. Infinitives:

1. Infinitives in English are usually preceded by "to"; in Latin they usually end in -re.
e. g. cadere = to fall
2. In Latin an infinitive usually comes in front of a verb; in English after.
e. g. Sextus dēscendere timet.
Sextus is afraid to come down.
3. The term complementary infinitive is derived from the idea that one use of an infinitive is to complete the meaning of a verb.
e. g. Sextus wants..... Incomplete idea
Sextus wants to terrify Cornelia. Completed idea.
Sextus Cornēliam terrere vult.

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COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

B. Conjugations:

Infinitives indicate the category to which a verb belongs. These categories are called conjugations. The following infinitives are those of verbs introduced through Chapter V:

<u>Prīma</u>	<u>Secunda</u>	<u>Tertia</u>	<u>Tertia iō</u>	<u>Quarta</u>	<u>Verba irregulāria</u>
ambulare	sedere	legere	facere	dormire	exire
appropinquare	terrere	scribere	excipere	audire	abire
errare	timere	ascendere	conspicere	advenire	esse
laborare	videre	cadere	arripere		posse
vexare	ridere	descendere			velle
habitare	respondere	repellere			ferre
clamare	cavere	currere			nolle
parare		petere			
		gemere			

2. Latin terms: infīnitīvus = infinitive
coniugatiō = conjugation

3. Verbs in Latin in dictionaries are usually listed with the first person singular. Here are the verbs from Chapters 1-5 in the 1st pers. sing. followed by the 3rd pers. sing. and pl. forms which we should know:

Prima coniugatio

ambulo	ambulat, ambulant
appropinquo	appropinquat, appropinquant
habito	habitat, habitant
clamo	clamat, clamant
laboro	laborat, laborant
vexo	vexat, vexant
amo	amat, amant
paro	parat, parant

Secunda coniugatio

respondeo	respondet, respondent
sedeo	sedet, sedent
rideo	ridet, rident
caveo	cavet, cavent
terreo	terret, terrent
video	videt, vident
timeo	timet, timent

Tertia coniugatio

curro	currit, currunt
lego	legit, legunt
scribo	scribit, scribunt
cado	cadit, cadunt
gemo	gemit, gemunt
ascendo	ascendit, ascendunt
descendo	descendit, descendunt
peto	petit, petunt
repello	repellit, repellunt

Tertia coniugatio io

facio	facit, faciunt
conspicio	conspicit, conspiciunt
excipio	excipit, excipiunt
arripio	arripit, arripiunt

Quarta coniugatio

audio	audit, audiunt
dormio	dormit, dormiunt
advenio	advenit, adveniunt

Verba irregularia

sum	est, sunt
possum	potest, possunt
volo	vult, volunt
nolo	non vult, nolunt
exeo	exit, exeunt
abeo	abit, abeunt

Style and Syntax (word order)

- A. Interrupted sentences.
Frequently Latin has a subordinate clause jammed into the main clause. This syntactical device is known as an interrupted sentence.
e. g. Pueri, ubi clamorem audiunt, statim ad puellas currunt.

interrupting clause

- N. B. The idea of this sentence could be expressed in English style by saying "When the boys hear the shout, they immediately run to the girls," i. e., by putting the subordinating conjunction when before the subject boys. In Latin, however, when the subject of the subordinate clause is the same as the subject of the main clause, it usually precedes the subordinating conjunction. We call sentences of this nature interrupted sentences.

Adjectives versus adverbs.
In Latin the distinction between adjective and adverb is not as strict as it is in formal English style.

Latin: The girls arrive at the farmhouse (as) safe.
English: The girls arrive at the farmhouse safely.

Compare line 13 with laetae
 Latin: As happy (girls) they welcome him.
 ENGLISH: They welcome him happily.

A. p. 27

1. Apollo - god of the sun, music, oracles, and archery.
2. Orpheus - one of the Argonauts who charmed animals, stones, and trees with his lyre.
sylvan - in contrast with the prosaic word "forested", sylvan has poetic and mythological connotations since so many tales of Greek and Roman mythology take place in forests, or, if one likes, sylvan glades.

B. Aeneas myth I

2. Authors: Homer (Greek poet) The Iliad - about the fall of Troy
The Odyssey - about the wanderings of Odysseus
Ulysses
Vergil (Latin poet) The Aeneid - epic Latin poem about the destruction of Troy, the wanderings of Aeneas and his band, the founding of the Roman race

3. Major characters in the Aeneid

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graph TD
 A[a. Anchises (father of Aeneas)] --> C[c. Aeneas (a prince technically a Dardanian,
who aided Troy and was considered Trojan also)]
 B[b. Venus (goddess of love)] --> C
 D[d. Creusa (Aeneas' wife in Troy)] --> E[e. Ascanius (name in Troy and sometimes in Italy)
Iulus (name in Italy)]

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- f. King Priam ( last king of Troy during the 10 year siege )
- g. Paris - Prince of Troy who abducted Helen from King Menelaus of Sparta thereby creating the impetus for the Trojan war.

- h. Hector - son of King Priam and greatest Trojan hero of the Trojan War
- i. Ulysses - most cunning of the Greeks
- j. Achilles - greatest Greek warrior
- k. King Latinus - ruler of Latium ( area surrounding modern Rome ) when Aeneas arrived in Italy
- l. Lavinia - daughter of King Latinus and Latin wife of Aeneas

## CULTURAL BACKGROUND READINGS

### Aeneas

The following translation of Livy, *Ab urbe condita*, I.I-II is adapted from the translation of B. O. Foster published in the "Loeb Classical Library" edition and is printed here with permission of Harvard University Press (all rights reserved). In adapting the translations of passages from ancient authors presented in these "Cultural Background Readings," we have tried to make them as suitable as possible for reading aloud to students in class. Some sections have been deleted and occasionally additions have been made to clarify the meaning. Dates have been added. Stylistic changes have been made to facilitate oral reading of the passages, without, we hope, losing the spirit of the original translations. Note that there were different versions of the story of Aeneas and that the story in Livy does not include an encounter with Dido and that Ascanius is born after Aeneas settles in Lavinium.

### LIVY, I.I-II

First of all, then, it is generally agreed that when Troy was taken vengeance was wreaked upon the other Trojans, but that two, Aeneas and Antenor, were spared all the penalties of war by the Achivi, owing to long-standing claims of hospitality, and because they had always advocated peace and the giving back of Helen.

Aeneas, driven from home but guided by fate to undertakings of great consequence, came first to Macedonia; thence was carried, in his quest of a place of settlement, to Sicily; and from Sicily laid his course toward the land of Laurentum. This place too is called Troy. Landing there, the Trojans, as men who, after their all but immeasurable wanderings, had nothing left but their swords and ships, were driving booty from the fields, when King Latinus and the Aborigines, who then occupied that country, rushed down from their city and their fields to repel with arms the violence of the invaders.

From this point the tradition follows two lines. Some say that Latinus, having been defeated in the battle, made a peace with Aeneas, and later an alliance of marriage. Others maintain that when the opposing lines had been drawn up, Latinus did not wait for the charge to sound, but advanced amidst his chieftains and summoned the captain of the strangers to a parley. He then inquired what men they were, whence they had come, what mishap had caused them to leave their home, and what they sought in landing on the coast of Laurentum. He was told that the people were Trojans and their leader was Aeneas, son of Anchises and Venus; that their city had been

burnt, and that, driven from home, they were looking for a dwelling-place and a site where they might build a city. Filled with wonder at the renown of the race and the hero, and at his spirit, prepared alike for war or peace, he gave him his right hand in solemn pledge of lasting friendship. The commanders then made a treaty, and the armies saluted each other.

Aeneas became a guest in the house of Latinus; there the latter, in the presence of his household gods, added a domestic treaty to the public one, by giving his daughter in marriage to Aeneas. This event removed any doubt in the minds of the Trojans that they had brought their wanderings to an end at last in a permanent and settled habitation. They founded a town, which Aeneas named Lavinium, after his wife. In a short time, moreover, there was a male scion of the new marriage, to whom his parents gave the name of Ascanius.

War was then made upon Trojans and Aborigines alike. Turnus was king of the Rutulians, and to him Lavinia had been betrothed before the coming of Aeneas. Indignant that a stranger should be preferred before him, he attacked, at the same time, both Aeneas and Latinus. Neither army came off rejoicing from that battle. The Rutulians were beaten: the victorious Aborigines and Trojans lost their leader Latinus. Then Turnus and the Rutulians, discouraged at their situation, fled for succour to the opulent and powerful Etruscans and their king Mezentius, who held sway in Caere, at that time an important town. Mezentius had been, from the very beginning, far from pleased at the birth of the new city; he now felt that the Trojan state was growing much more rapidly than was altogether safe for its neighbors, and readily united his forces with those of the Rutulians.

Aeneas, that he might win the goodwill of the Aborigines to confront so formidable an array, and that all might possess not only the same rights but also the same name, called both nations Latins; and from that time on the Aborigines were no less ready and faithful than the Trojans in the service of King Aeneas. Accordingly, trusting to this friendly spirit of the two peoples, which were growing each day more united, and, despite the power of Etruria, which had filled with the glory of her name not only the lands but the sea as well, along the whole extent of Italy from the Alps to the Sicilian Strait, Aeneas declined to defend himself behind his walls, as he might have done, but led out his troops to battle. The fight which ensued was a victory for the Latins: for Aeneas it was, besides, the last of his mortal labors. He lies buried, whether it is fitting and right to term him god or man, on the banks of the river Numicus; men, however, call him Jupiter Indiges.