

## A SAD OCCASION

Compare the funeral rituals described here with those described by Vergil in the funeral of Misenus in the *Aeneid*. Although set in the heroic age, the funeral of Misenus follows the rituals used in funerals of Vergil's times:

Vergil, *Aeneid*, VI. 162–3, 175–84, 212–35

...Quickly they built a mound and altar, and piled on logs to reach the sky. They went to a wood, the wild beasts' mountain lair: down came the pine, the oak rang to the axe, the beech and holm were hewn and split to rail and billet; great elms came rolling from the hills. In this work, too, Aeneas took the lead, urged on his men, and shared their tools and toil.

Meanwhile, down on the shore the Trojans mourned Misenus in thankless office for the dead. They built his pyre with pitch pine and split oak, like one great torch, and then with dull dark leaves they screened its sides. In front they set the cypress, the death tree; shining armor graced the top. Some set bronze pots of water over flame to boil, then washed the body and embalmed it. They wailed the dead, then laid him on the bier, and covered him with the purple robe he'd known and loved. They lifted high his heavy bed—sad office—and in our fathers' way applied the torch with face averted. Up went the pyre: incense, food, and oil and wine commingled. When cinders crumbled and the flames died down, they quenched the dust and thirsty ash with wine. Corynaeus gathered the bones in a brazen urn; he bore pure water three times round his friends, sprinkling them with hyssop of fertile olive, to wash them clean, then said the last farewell. Aeneas the good piled high a mounded tomb (placing upon it the man's arms, oar, and trumpet) beneath the crag that men now call, for him, "Mount Misenus," to keep his name forever.

—tr. Frank O. Copley

For further background information, see the following:

- Roman Religion*, pp. 12–13.
- Roman Family Life*, 1 "A Death in the Family," pp. 55–62, and the accompanying *Aspects of Roman Life Solder A* (white card 5.16, "Death in the Family," and yellow source card 1.32, "Death").
- Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, "Funeral Rites," pp. 128–133.
- Roman Life*, "The Romans and Their Dead," pp. 354–373.
- Death and Burial in the Roman World*, "Funerary Rites and the Cult of the Dead," pp. 43–64.

## Objective

- to review the uses of *ut*

## The Story

1. As well as bringing to an end the activities of the Cornēlii, as far as this course is concerned, this chapter provides review of the main subordinate constructions that have been learned. The note on translating *ut* should help students cope with this subordinating conjunction in a systematic way.

2. The Latin words that occur in the note on Roman funerals on p. 103 of the student's book are important for translation of the reading passage and should be known by students before they begin the story.

3. Have students deduce: *lūbricus* (8), *incidere* (11), *ē vīta excessit* (12), *afficere* (13), *āctor* (17), *impōnere* (23), *āvertere* (24), and *inicere* (25).

4. Examples of all of the subordinate constructions except *cum* causal occur in this passage. After the passage has been read and comprehended, teachers may ask students to identify examples of the following in

sequence in the passage (the constructions are listed in the order in which they are presented in the student's book, and not in their order of occurrence in the passage):

- cum* circumstantial clauses
- indirect questions
- ablative absolutes
- indirect statements
- result clauses
- indirect commands
- iubeō* + infinitive
- purpose clauses
- ut* + indicative

5. Structures:

- Verb and subject inverted:  
*accidit rēs trīstissima* (2–3)  
*audītae sunt vōcēs* (5)  
*ardēbant lucernae* (15)  
*Praecēdēbant tībīcinēs* (16)  
*impositum est corpus* (23)  
*Appropinquāvit... Cornēlius* (24)

b. Condensed sentence:

- Commemorāvit quālis...*, *quot...* (21)
- Commemorābant quam...*, *quantum...* (27)

c. Linking *quī*:

- Quō factō* (22)
- Quam taedam* (24)

6. Notes on vocabulary and grammar:

- est arcessendus* (9): Treat this example of a passive periphrastic as a vocabulary item; the construction will be formally presented in Book III.
- convalescere* . . . *ingravescēbat* (10–11): Remind students of the discussion of inceptive verbs in Word Study XII of this student's book.
- iniēcit* (25): It should be noted that, in this context, *iniēcit* means *thrust in*, not *threw in*.

Lectio:

Mēnsē Iuliō tantus erat calor in urbe ut omnēs ad villam īre vellent. Gaius Cornēlius igitur omnia parāre coepit ut Baiās īrent. Antequam profectī sunt, accidit rēs trīstissima.

Cornēlius, ut solēbat, cum Titō frātre ad balneās ierat. Per tōtam domum erat silentium. Subitō audītae sunt vōcēs atque clāmor. Cornēlius servos hortābatur ut lectīcam in domum maximā cum cūrā ferrent. Aurēlia, vōcibus audītis, in ātrium irrūpit. "Quid factum est, Gai? Cūr servōs iubēs lectīcam in domum ferre?" Cui Cornēlius, "Titus noster aliquid malī accēpit. Frīgidāriī pavīmentum tam lēve et lubricum erat ut ille lāpsus ceciderit. Putō eum coxam frēgisse. Medicus statim est arcessendus."

Multōs diēs Titus in lectō iacēbat. Primō convalēscere vidēbatur; mox tamen fiēbat infirmior, nam in febrem subitō inciderat. In diēs morbus ingravēscēbat.

Tandem tam infirmus erat ut vix loquī posset. Haud multō post ē vitā excessit. Cornēlius maximō dolōre affectus est. Tōta domus sē dolōrī dedit. Aurēlia et Cornēlia et omnēs ancillae, scissā veste capillisque solūtis, pectora plangēbant. Corpus Titī in ātriō in lectō funebrī positum est. Circum lectum ardēbant lucernae et candēlae.

Postrīdie corpus Titī summō honōre ēlātum est. Praecēdēbant tībīcinēs, cornicinēs, tubicinēs. In pompā erant virī taedās tenentēs, mulierēs nēniās cantantēs, actōrēs imāginēs et vestīmenta maiōrum gerentēs, mīmī, līctōrēs fascēs ferentēs, familiārēs, amīcī plōrantēs.

Cum in Forum vēnissent, Gaius Cornēlius prōcessit ut frātrem mortuum laudāret. Commemorāvit quālis vir Titus fuisset, quot merita in prīncipem cīvēsque contulisset.

Quō factō, corpus Titī ad sepulcra Viae Flaminiae in pompa lātum est. Ibi rogos extrūctus erat. In rogam impositum est corpus et super corpus vestēs atque ōrnāmenta. Appropinquāvit Gaius Cornēlius taedam manū tenēns. Quam taedam oculīs āversīs in rogam iniēcit.

Exsequiis confectis, Corneliū tristēs domum regressi sunt. Multa de Titō loquebantur. Commemorabant quam hilaris fuisset, quantum liberōs amāvisset. "Maximē," inquit, "nōs omnes eum dēsiderābimus.

#### Vocabulary List 54A

1. pectus plangere to beat the breast ( as a sign of grief )
2. pompa, ae F. procession
3. lucerna, ae F. lamp
4. candēla, ae F. candle
5. nēnia, ae F. lament, dirge ( funeral song or hymn )
6. lictor, lictoris M. lictor; official ( carrying symbols of office )
7. rogos, ī M. funeral pyre
8. manēs, manium M. Pl. spirits of the dead
9. laudatio, ōnis F. speech of praise

#### Vocabulary List 54B

1. lubricus, a, um slippery ( lubricant )
2. levis, e smooth N. B. levis, e without the macron means light.
3. coxa, ae F. hipbone
4. est arcessendus must be sent for ( F. P. P. C. ) cf. erat inscribendum
5. febris, febris F. fever ( febrile ) i-stem because \_\_\_\_\_

febris	febrēs
febris	*febrium
febrī	febribus
*febrim -em	febrēs
febre -ī	febribus

6. incidō, incidere, incidi, incasurus to fall into, unto
7. morbus, ī M. illness ( morbid )
8. plangō, plangere, planxi, planctus to beat syn: verberō  
( plangent ) having a loud reverberating sound  
having an expressive and especially plaintive quality
9. funebris, e ( pertaining to a ) funeral
10. frangō, frangere, fregi, fractus to break ( fragile, fracture, fraction, etc. )

#### Vocabulary List 54C

1. ingravescō, ingravescere to grow worse ( inceptive verb )
2. vīta, ae F. life
3. excēdō, excēdere, excessi, excessurus to go out, leave
4. ē vītā excēdere to die ( a euphemism like the English to pass away )
5. afficiō, afficere, affeci, affectus to affect
6. scindō, scindere, scidi, scissus to cut, split, carve, tear
7. solvō, solvere, solvi, solutus to loosen, untie, dishevel ( dissolve, dissolution )
8. - 10 on the next page

Vocabulary List 54C continued

8. t̄ib̄icen, t̄ib̄icinis M. piper, flute-player
9. im̄agō, im̄aginis F. likeness, mask
10. maiōrēs, maiōrum M. Pl. ancestors cf. mōs maiōrum

Vocabulary List 54D

1. m̄imus, ī M. actor of mime, buffoon
2. familiārēs, familiārium M. Pl. members of the household
3. pl̄orō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to lament, mourn (deplorable, implore)
4. commemorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to mention, comment upon, recount (commemorative)
5. merita cōferre to render services to
6. hilaris, e cheerful (hilarity, hilarious, Hilary)
7. exstruō, exstruere, exstrūxī, exstrūctus to build syn: aedificō, -āre, etc.
8. accendō, accendere, accendī, accēnsus to set on fire

**CATULLUS**

Gaius Valerius Catullus (c. 84–54 B.C.) came from a well-to-do family in Verona. Although he complained of an empty purse, this was undoubtedly an exaggeration, since he had one home on the beautiful promontory of Sirmio, another near Tibur, and a yacht which carried him far and wide.

He went to Rome as a very young man and became a part of its gay society, where he met Clodia, wife of the consul Quintus Metellus Celer and sister of the notorious Publius Clodius Pulcher, enemy of Cicero. This beautiful, powerful, and profligate woman, called Lesbia by Catullus, had a profound influence upon him. His initial confidence in her inspired a series of rapturously joyous poems, but before long he was completely disillusioned and acknowledged in verse both his loss of faith and his futile attempt to escape her fascination. His unhappiness was aggravated by the death of his beloved brother in Asia. While Catullus was in Bithynia in the entourage of the praetor Memmius, he paid his last respects at his brother's grave, composing one of his most beautiful and most touching poems. He followed his brother in death soon after his return to Sirmio.

Catullus is generally regarded as one of the greatest of Roman lyric poets. He showed remarkable originality, although he wrote under the influence of Alexandrianism, which had begun in the latter part of the second century. Two libraries in Alexandria, in Egypt, had attracted scholars and critics, and there a revival of learning resulted which made use of almost every form of com-

position. Alexandrianism stressed scholarship, experimentation, individuality. Poetry was written in a variety of meters, and ideas were expressed in intricate and highly polished phrasing. Some of Catullus' works, such as the miniature epic involving Peleus and Thetis and Theseus and Ariadne, the marriage song honoring Manlius and Vinia, and the *Lock of Berenice* (which Catullus borrowed from the Greek poet, Callimachus) are typically Alexandrian, but his short works won for him his fame as a poet of passionate love, whom Tennyson called "tenderest of Roman poets."

(N.B. The numbers in parentheses beside each title are standard manuscript numbers.)

At a Brother's Grave p. 140By Catullus 84 B. C. to 54 B. C. Nātus Verōnae

Famous for his love poems for Lesbia, a pseudonym for Clodia, sister of Clodius, Cicero's hated enemy. Clodia was the wife of Q. Metellus Celer.

Multās | per gentēs || et multa per aequorā | vectus  
 advenio | hās miserās, || frāter, ad inferiās,  
 ut tē | postremō || donarem | munere | mortis  
 et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.  
 Quandoquidem || fortuna mihi || tēte abstulit ipsum,  
 heu miser indigne || frāter adempte mihi  
 nunc tamen interea haec, || prisco quae more parentum  
 tradita sunt tristi || munere ad inferiās,  
 accipe | fraternō || multum manantiā | flētū,  
 atque in perpetuum, || frāter, ave atque vale!

## Vocabulary List 54E

1. donō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to give; to present somebody ( acc. ) with something ( abl. )
2. mutus, a, um silent syn: silēns
3. nequiquam in vain syn: frustrā
4. cinis, cineris M. ashes, dust ( of the cremated body )
5. quandoquidem since syn: quod, quoniam, quia, cum
6. tēte = the emphatic form of tē
7. indignē undeservedly
8. priscus, a, um of olden times, ancient syn: antiqus
9. in perpetuum forever
10. Catullus - Roman poet famous for his love poetry

Ex. 54f

Vocabulary List 54F

1. vispillō, vispillōnis M. undertaker
2. langueō, languere to be sick syn: aegrōtō
3. prōtinus immediately syn: statim
4. tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactus to touch
5. subitus, a, um sudden
6. requirō, requirere, requisivī, requisitus to ask,
7. levis, e light to inquire syn: rōgō, quaerō
8. mollis, e soft
9. harēna, ae F. sand

N. B. The four following epigrams by Martial use alternating hexameters with pentameters. Pentameters in Latin poetry are divided into 2½ ft. in each half thusly:

— u u | — u u | — || — u u | — u u | —

10. eruō, eruere, erui, erutus to dig up
11. Martial Roman poet famous for epigrams

(i) Doctor and Undertaker: Same Trade

Nup̄er̄ erat̄ mēdicus, // nunc̄ est̄ vispillō Dīaulus:  
 Quod̄ vespillō facit, // fēcerat̄ et̄ mēdicus.

Review:

Hexameter

— u u | — u u | — || — u u | — u u | —

Dactyl: — u u

Spondée: — —

Trochée: — u

(ii) Symmachus Takes the Students Around

Languebam: sed | tū comitatus | prōtinus ad mē  
 venisti centum, // Symmachē, / discipulis.

Centum | mē // tetigere manus // aquilone gelatae

non habui febrē, // Symmachē: / nunc habeo.

(iii) Hermocrates Who Cures All

Lotus | nobiscum est, // hilaris cenavit, et idem  
 inventus mane est // mortuus Andrāgoras.

Tam subitae mortis // causam, Faustine, requiris?

In somnis medicum // viderat Hermocratem!

(iv) Epitaph with a Difference!

Sit tibi | terra levis, // mollique tegaris harēna  
 nē tuā | nōn possint // eruere ossa canes!

## Exercise XII g

Constantine

Annō MXLVI A. U. C. imperium Rōmānum multās per provinciās patēbat. Eō tempore tot gentēs, tot nātiōnēs regēbant Rōmānī ut placuerit summum imperium inter quattuor imperātōrēs, duōs Augustōs et duōs Caesarēs, dīvidī. Inde alter Augustus Nīcomēdiāe regēbat, alter Mediōlānī. Duodecim post annīs Galērius, ut Augustus, imperium Nīcomēdiāe, Cōstantius, alter Augustus, Treverīs imperium obtinēbat.

Cōstantiī filiū erat Cōstantīnus, iuvenis summī ingeniī et rei mīlītāris perītissimus. Galērius autem, cum tōtō imperiō Rōmānō potiri vellet, Cōstantīnum sēcum Nīcomēdiāe detinēbat nē iuvenis ille mīlitibus patris grātus fieret. Cōstantīnus tamen, cum cognōvisset patrem iam in Britannīā bellum gerentem morbo affectum esse, ā custōdibus effūgit, atque summā celeritāte in Britanniam festināvit. Patri occurrit Eborācī. Haud multō post Cōstantius mortuus est.

Tum Cōstantīnus ut Augustus ā mīlitibus salutātus est. Cum autem multī eī invidērent, imperium armīs cōfirmandum erat. Dum per Italiam iter Rōmam cum mīlitibus facit, vīdit Cōstantīnus signum mīrum: in caelō apparuit crux flammea et super crucem haec verba: IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Quō vīsō, Cōstantīnus statim mīlitibus imperāvit ut signum crucis scūtīs galeīsque impōnerent. Deinde proeliō ad Rōmam ad pontem Mulvium factō hostēs vīcit. Quam propter victōriam tam grātus fuit Cōstantīnus ut semper postea crucem prō signō suō retinēret atque paucīs post mēnsibus annō MLXVI A. U. C. ēdictum Mediōlānī prōnuntiāverit nē Christiānī diūtius vexārentur. Ipse autem nōndum Christiānus factus est.

Itaque Cōstantīnus post victōriam Mulviānam in potestāte redēgit illam partem imperiī Rōmānī ad occidentem sitam; alteram quoque partem, quae ā Liciniō regēbatur, bellō capere in animō habēbat. Putābat enim imperium Rōmānum ab unō prīncipe regī dēbere. Itaque post undecim annōs maximum exercitum contrā Licinium dūxit. Liciniō multīs proeliīs victō, Cōstantīnus

summō imperiō potītus p̄nceps s̄lus regēbat.

Iam intellegēbat Cōstantīnus Byzantium, nōn Rōmam, orbis terrarum caput esse dēbere. Cum enim mercātōrēs iter ad orientem iam saepe facerent, Byzantium aptius ad mercāturam quam Rōma situm erat. Sēdem igitur imperiī Rōmā Byzantium mōvit, quō in locō aedificāvit urbem novam et pulcherrimam quam ā suō nōmine Cōstantīnolem nōminārī iussit. Haud multō antequam mortuus est, Cōstantīnus ipse Christiānus factus est.

Vocabulary List 54G

1. imperium, iī N. empire, power
2. pateō, patēre, patuī, \_\_\_\_\_ to extend
3. rēs militāris, rei militāris F. military affairs, military skill
4. perītus, a, um + gen. skilled ( in ), expert ( in )
5. potior, potirī, potītus sum + abl. to obtain, seize, to take possession of cf. vescor
6. bellum gerere to wage war
7. crux, crucis F. cross
8. scūtum, ī N. shield
9. galea, ae F. helmet
10. regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus to rule syn: rēgnō

Vocabulary List 54H

1. proelium, iī N. battle
2. hostis, hostis M. enemy i-stem because \_\_\_\_\_ hostis hostēs  
hostis \*hostium  
hosti hostibus  
hostem hostes  
hoste, ī hostibus
- N. B. hostis is a national enemy
3. grātus, a, um + dat. loved ( by ), pleasing ( to ), dear ( to ); grateful, thankful  
cf. persona non grata a Latin expression still used in English to mean that an individual, particularly in a diplomatic sense, has been declared displeasing to an individual government
4. potestās, potestātis F. control, power
5. occidēs, occidentis M. the West
6. exercitus, ūs M. army
7. rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to rule syn: regō
8. orbis, orbis M. circle i-stem because \_\_\_\_\_ orbis orbēs der. orbital  
orbis \*orbium  
orbi orbibus  
orbem orbēs  
orbe, ī orbibus
9. oriēs, orientis M. the east, the orient
10. invidēo, invidēre, invīdī, invīsus + dat. to envy, to be jealous of ( invidious )