

Lectio:

Nōdum lūcet, sed Cornēlia surgit et per vīllam ambulat.

Adhūc dormiunt pater et māter et Marcus. Etiam Sextus dormit

neque Cornēliam vexat. Nōn tamen dormiunt servī et ancillae.

Omnēs iam surgunt et laborāre parant quod Cornēlium et Aurēliam
timent.

Cornēlia ancillam, nōmine Syram, observat quae vīllam pūrgat
et alteram, nōmine Thressam, quae cibum coquere parat. Multī
servī mox in agrōs currunt ubi strenuē laborant. Aquam ē rīvō in
vīllam portant.

Iam surgunt Cornēlius et Aurēlia. Cornēlius petit Dāvum quī
in hortō est. Irātus subitō est Cornēlius. Dāvum reprehendit
quod sub arbore sedet neque laborat. Dāvus, ubi Cornēlium audit,
statim surgit et laborāre parat.

Aurēlia Cornēliam docet vīllam cūrāre. Ancillae vīllam
pūrgant, cibum coquunt, lānam trahunt. Reprehendit Aurēlia

ancillās sī ignāvae sunt. Mātrē observat Cornēlia et omnia quae

māter facit facere parat. Mātrē adiuvāre vult, sed ipsa neque

servum neque ancillam reprehendit. Servi et ancillae nunc

strēnuē labōrant. Necesse est neque servum neque ancillam

reprehendere.

Vocabulary List A

1. nōdum not yet Adv.
2. lūcet it is light, it is day V. (lucid)
3. surgit (he/she/it) gets up V. (surge)
4. per villam through the country house
5. pater father N. (paternal)
6. māter mother N. (maternal)
7. etiam also, even Adv. syn: quoque
8. neque and...not Conj.
9. tamen however Adv.
10. ancilla (a/the) slave-woman N. (ancillary)

Vocabulary List B

1. omnēs all Adj.; everyone Pron. (omnivorous)
2. observat (he/she/it) watches V. (observation)
3. pūrgat (he/she/it) cleans V. (purgatory)
4. cibus food N.
5. coquere to cook
6. mox soon, presently Adv. syn: brevi tempore
7. strēnuē strenuously, hard Adv. (strenuous)
8. aqua water N. (aquarium)
9. portant (they) carry V. (portable)
10. reprehendit (he/she/it) blames, scolds V. (reprehend)

Vocabulary List C

1. docet (he/she/it) teaches V. (docent)
2. cūrāre to look after, to take care of (curative)
3. lānam trahunt (they) spin wool
4. omnia quae everything that (literally: all things which) (omniscient)
5. adiuvāre to help (aid)
6. ipsa (she) herself Intensive Pronoun
7. nunc now Adv.
8. necesse est it is necessary (necessity)
9. Quī...? Who...? masculine plural interrogative pronoun

Review: Quis...? Who...? is masc./fem. singular interrogative pronoun

Grammatica Latīna:

A. Gender

Gender refers to whether a word is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

In English gender ordinarily is natural, that is, animate beings are usually masc. or fem.; inanimate things are neuter.

English: queen F. / king M. / farmhouse Neuter (a thing, therefore, inanimate)

*In Latin gender is twofold:

1. NATURAL GENDER (gender by nature)
 1. Animate beings are usually masc. or fem.
 - a. Names of men, boys, and particularly large masculine animate beings are **MASCULINE**.
e. g. pater, vir, puer, Marcus, lupus
 - b. Names of women, girls, and particularly large feminine animate beings are **FEMININE**.
e. g. fēmina, puella, Flāvia, lupa
 - N. B. For the above words, we say that they are M. or F. by nature.
 2. GRAMMATICAL GENDER (gender according to the ending of the nominative singular form)
 1. Inanimate things are masc., fem., or neuter. according to the nom. sing. ending of nouns.
 - a. Nouns of the first declension are almost always feminine.
e. g. pictūra, aqua
 - b. Nouns of the 2nd declension are almost always masculine if they end in -us or -er.
e. g. hortus, ager, vīv
 - c. Nouns of the 3rd declension follow many rules which need to be learned a few at time.
e. g. vox F. because it ends in -x in the nom. sing.
clamor, fragor M. because they end in -or in the nom. sing.
- EXCEPTION: arbor is feminine

B. Adjectives

1. Adjectives agree in case, number, and gender with words modified.

Up to this point the following noun-adjective combinations should be known:

MASCULINE

Nom.	servus Britannicus	servī Britannicī	(subjects/ predicate nominatives)
Acc.	servum Britannicum		(D. O. / O. of certain prepositions)

FEMININE

nom.	puella laeta	puellae laetae
acc.	puellam laetam	

2. Except for qualis all the adjectives learned so far are adjectives of the first and second declension. Adjectives of this type look as follows in dictionaries.

	M.	F.	N.
e.g.	laetus, (laet)a,	(laet)um	

A few adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension end in -er just as do a few nouns of the second declension.

	M.	F.	N.
e.g.	miser, misera, miserum	unhappy, miserable, wretched	

In the order they must be memorized, the 1st and 2nd declension forms that should be known by this chapter are:

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
nom.	<u>magnus</u>	<u>magna</u>			<u>magnī</u>	<u>magnae</u>	
gen.							
dat.							
acc.	<u>magnum</u>	<u>magnam</u>					
abl.							

EXERCISE:

Practice giving the 6 forms above with these adjectives:

Rōmanus, calidus, defessus, frigidus, ignāvus, infirmus, irātus, molestus

3. Position of adjectives:

IN GENERAL, adjectives indicating size and quantity precede nouns modified; the rest follow.

e. g. magna arbor / puella strēnua

N. B. magnus used with words indicating sound usually means "loud"

e. g. magnus clamor

magnus used to indicate size usually means "big, large."

e. g. magna arbor

magnus used to indicate importance usually means "great."

e. g. Pompeius Magnus Pompey the Great

C. Style and syntax:

1. Inverted sentence (line 12) - the verb precedes the subject

Reprehendit Aurēlia ancillās...

Matrem observat Cornēlia...

2. Parallel structure (parallelismus) (line 11-12) likeness or similarity of sentence structure

Ancillae villam purgant, cibum coquunt, lanam trahunt.

D. O. V. D. O. V. D. O. V

D. Miscellany:

The names of the slave women in the reading of Chapter 6 indicate their origin:

Syra some woman from Syria

Thressa some woman from Thrace (a province in northern Greece south of Bulgaria)

E. The Slave Market: p. 37

Vocabulary: vilicus overseer

mango slave dealer

sēstertius Roman monetary unit worth \$0.06 in 1964

- a. Why were Davus' feet whitened?
- b. How much did a slave cost in dollars? (A useful standard is: 1 sēstertius = \$0.06)
- c. What is "rhetoric" and why was it valued so highly in the case of Eucleides?
- d. Were slaves ever freed?

F. Dē Rē Rusticā (On Agriculture) by Columella

Taking Care of a Roman Household

The following translation of passages from Chapters I-III of Book XII of Columella's *De re rustica* (*On Agriculture*) is adapted from the translation by H. B. Ash published in the "Loeb Classical Library" edition of Columella and is printed here with permission of Harvard University Press (all rights reserved).

Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella was born in Gades (Cadiz) in the Spanish province of Baetica around the beginning of the first century A.D. His uncle was a farmer in Baetica, and Columella himself after moving to Italy appears to have acquired several estates in Latium and Etruria. Between A.D. 60 and 65, he wrote his twelve-volume work on agriculture. Previous writers on this subject included Marcus Terentius Varro (*Rerum rusticarum libri III*, 37 B.C.) and Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius (*De agri cultura*, ca. 160 B.C.).

Use this reading in conjunction with the story in Chapter 6 to give students an idea of the kinds of things that Aurelia would teach her daughter Cornelia as she instructs her in the proper care of the household (6:11-15). This passage from Columella actually deals with the duties of the vilica, the wife of the vilicus, the overseer of a country estate and farm. Columella, however, took much of his material here from a translation made by Cicero of Xenophon's Greek treatise on household management, the *Oeconomicus*, in which is recorded a dialogue between a certain Ischomachus and his new wife, in which the former instructs the latter in the proper duties of a housewife in caring for the household. Much of what is said here would apply to the duties of a Roman māterfamiliās as well as to those of a vilica.

COLUMELLA, XII.I-III

She must send out of doors those slaves who have some work to do in the fields, and keep within the walls those for whom it seems that there is some duty to perform in the villa; and she must see that the daily tasks are not spoilt by inaction. She must carefully inspect everything that is brought into the house to see that it is not damaged, and receive it after it has been examined and found intact; then she must set apart what has to be consumed and guard what can be placed in reserve, so that the provision for a year may not be spent in a month.

If any member of the household is beginning to be affected by bad health, she will have to see that he is given the most suitable treatment; for attention of this kind is a source of kindly feeling and also of obedience. Moreover, those who have recovered their health, after careful attention has been given them when they were ill, are eager to give more faithful service than before.

Next she will have to remember what is brought into the house that these things be stored in suitable and healthy places and so remain without damage; for nothing is more important than to be sure to provide a place where each article may be laid by, so that it may be produced when required. When, therefore, the receptacles have been prepared, it will be necessary to arrange each article in its place according to its kind, and some things, too, in separate sections each of the same kind, so that they may be more easily found when they are required for use.

Next she will hand over to the actual people who are in the habit of using them the things that are used daily by the slaves, namely, those connected with the making of wool and the cooking and preparation of food, and she will point out where they should put them and will charge them to keep them safe. As for the things which we use on days of festival and on the arrival of guests and on certain rare occasions, these she will hand over to the steward and will point out the places where they all were and will number them all and will write out a list of what is numbered and will warn him that he must know whence to produce whatever is needed and that he must remember and note down what he has given out and when and to whom, in order that he might put back each article in its proper place.

She ought not, however, to limit her care to the locking up and guarding the goods which have been brought into the house and which she has received, but she ought to inspect them from time to time and take care that the furniture and clothing which have been stored away do not fall to pieces with decay and that the fruits of the earth and other things in general use are not ruined through her neglect and laziness.

There should be wool prepared and combed out ready, so that she may be able more easily to carry out the task of spinning and demand this work also from others. For it will not be a bad plan if clothing is made at home for herself and the overseers and other slaves of good

position, so that the account of the master of the house may be less heavily charged.

She will also have to be perpetually on the watch, when the slaves have left the villa, and seek out those who ought to be doing agricultural work outside, and if anyone, as sometimes happens, has managed to skulk indoors, she must inquire the reason for his laziness and find out whether he has stayed behind because bad health has prevented him from working or whether he has hidden himself through idleness. If she finds him even pretending to be ill, she must without delay conduct him to the infirmary; for, if he is worn out by his work, it is better that he should rest for a day or two under observation than that he come to some real harm by being forced to overwork himself.

In a word, it will be her duty to remain as little as possible in one place, for hers is not a sedentary task; but at one moment she will have to visit the loom and impart any superior knowledge which she possesses, or, failing this, learn from one who understands the matter better than she does; at another moment she will have to look after those who are preparing the food for the family. Then too she will have to see that the kitchen and the cowsheds and also the mangers are cleaned, and she will have to open the sick-wards from time to time, even if they contain no patients, and keep them free from dirt, so that, when necessary, the sick may find them in an orderly and healthy condition. She ought also to come unawares upon stewards and cellar-men when they are weighing out anything, and likewise to be present when the shepherds are milking the ewes at the sheep-folds or putting the lambs or the young of other cattle to suck their dams. But she must also be there when the sheep are being sheared and keep a watchful eye on the wool and count the fleeces, comparing them with the number of sheep. Again she must insist that the servants in charge of the hall put out the furniture to air and that bronze utensils are scoured and polished and freed from rust, and see that anything else which needs mending is handed over to the craftsmen for repair.