

Lectiō:

In villā sedet vir Rōmānus, nōmine Gaius Cornēlius, quī est pater Marcī et Cornēliae. Cornēlius est senātor Rōmānus. Sōlus sedet quod multās epistulās scribere vult. Dum pater occupātus est, Marcus et Sextus et Cornēlia in agrīs vicinīs errant. Ibi multōs servōs labōrantēs spectant.

Subitō nūntium cōspiciunt quī ad eōs venit. Nūntius, ubi advenit, puerōs salūtat.

"Salvē!" respondet Marcus. "Quem tū petis?"

Nūntius, "Gaium Cornēlium petō," inquit.

Marcus, "Gaius Cornēlius est pater meus," inquit. "Est in villā." Nūntium in villam dūcit et patrem petit.

"Pater," inquit Marcus, "nūntius in villā est."

Cornēlius statim venit et nūntium salūtat. Epistulam nūntius tradit. Cornēlius, ubi epistulam legit, "Ēheu!" inquit.

"Prīnceps senātōres Rōmānōs ad urbem revocat. Eōs cōsulere vult. Necesse est ad urbem redīre."

"Eugepae!" clānat Sextus, quī Rōmam īre vult. Gemit

Cornēlia quod Flāvia ad urbem venīre nōn potest.

#### Vocabulary List A

1. senātor senator N.
2. epistula letter N. ( epistle )
3. occupātus busy Adj. ( occupied )
4. labōrantēs working ( laboratory )
5. spectant ( they ) watch, look at V. ( spectacle )
6. nūntius messenger N. ( announce )
7. venit ( veniunt ) 4 ( he/she/it ) comes V. ( convene )
8. salūtat ( he/she/ it ) greets V. ( salute )
9. Salvē! Greetings! Hello! ( salvo )
10. inquit ( he/she/it ) says ) V. postpositive - used in the interior or at the end of a direct quotation.
11. meus my Adj.

#### Vocabulary List B

1. dūcit ( he/she/it ) leads, takes V. ( reduce )
2. trādit ( he/she/it ) hands over ( tradition )
3. ēheu! Alas! Interjection
4. prīnceps emperor, leader N. ( prince )
5. ad urbem to the city ( urban )
6. revocat ( he/she/it ) recalls V. ( revoke )
7. cōsulere to consult
8. redīre to return
9. eugepae! hurray! Interjection
10. īre to go
11. Quōs...? Whom...? ( plural ) Interrogative Pronoun

Vocabulary List C ( for page 50 )

1. novus new Adj. ( renovate )
2. nāvigāre to sail ( navigation )
3. parvus small Adj.
4. fīlius son N.
5. tenet ( he/she/it ) holds V. ( tenant )
6. valdē very much Adv.
7. ubīque everywhere Adv. ( ubiquitous )
8. frūstrā in vain Adv. ( frustrate )
9. fortasse perhaps Adv.

GRAMMATICA LATINA:

1. Noun adjective combinations:

SingularPlural1st declension - usually feminine

puella laeta	puellae laetae
puellam laetam	puellas laetas
o, puella laeta!	o, puellae laetae!

Nominative Case  
Accusative Case  
Vocative Case

s/pl  
a, ae  
am, as  
same as nominative

2nd declension - masculine

servus laetus	servi laeti
servum laetum	servos laetos
o, serve laete!	o, servi laeti!

Nominative case  
Accusative Case  
Vocative Case

us, i  
um, os  
e, i

3rd declension - feminine / masculine

māter laeta	mātrēs laetae
matrem laetam	matrēs laetas
o, mater laeta!	o, matrēs laetae!

Nominative Case  
Accusative Case  
Vocative Case

varies, es  
em, es  
same as nominative

pater laetus	patrēs laeti
patrem laetum	patrēs laetos
o, pater laete!	o, patrēs laeti!

Nominative Case  
Accusative Case  
Vocative Case

varies, es  
em, es  
same as nominative

**Exercise 7b**

Read aloud and translate. Then locate the direct object (DO) in each sentence and say whether it is singular (S) or plural (PL). Also locate any adjectives (ADJ), identify the nouns that they modify, and say what gender each of these nouns is (M or F).

1. Cornēlius multās epistulās scrībit.
2. Puerī magnam arborem in agrīs vident.
3. Nūntius quī ad puerōs venit magnōs clāmōrēs audit.
4. Magnās vōcēs audit.
5. Nūntius puerōs dēfessōs salūtāt.
6. Prīnceps senātōrēs Rōmānōs ad urbem revocat.
7. Sextus ad magnam urbem ire vult.
8. Cornēlia ad urbem redīre nōn vult quod villam rūsticam et amīcam vīcīnam amat.

Dēclīnātiōnēs prō capitulīs I - VIIPrīma Dēclīnatiō F

amīca amīcam ō, amīca!	amīcae amīcās ō, amīcae!	ancilla ancillam ō, ancilla!	ancillae ancillās ō, ancillae!	Italia Italiam ō, Italia!	
aqua aquam ō, aqua!	aquae aquas ō, aquae!	epistula epistulam ō, epistula!	epistulae epistulās ō, epistulae!	Rōma Romam ō, Rōma	
fēmina fēminam ō, fēmina!	fēminae fēminās ō, fēminae	lāna lānam ō, lāna!	lānae lānās ō, lānae!	pictūra picturam ō, pictūra!	picturae picturās ō, picturae!
piscīna piscīnam ō, piscīna!	piscīnae piscīnās ō, piscīnae!	puella puellam ō, puella!	puellae puellās ō, puellae!	silva silvam ō, silva!	silvae silvās ō, silvae!
statua statuam ō, statua!	statuae statuās ō, statuae!	vīlla rūstica vīllam rūsticam ō, vīlla rūstica!	vīllae rūsticae vīllās rūsticās ō, vīllae rūsticae!		

Secunda Dēclīnatiō M

amīcus amīcum ō, amīce!	amīcī amīcōs ō, amīcī!	cibus cibum ō, cibe!	cibī cibōs ō, cibī!	hortus hortum ō, horte!	hortī hortōs ō, hortī
lupus lupum ō, lupe!	lupī lupōs ō, lupī!	molestus molestum ō, moleste!	molestī molestōs ō, molestī!	nūntius nūntium ō, nūntie!	nūntiī nūntiōs ō, nūntiī!
rāmus rāmun ō, rāme!	rāmī rāmos ō, rāmī!	rīvus rīvum ō, rīve!	rīvī rīvōs ō, rīvī!	servus servum ō, serve!	servī servōs ō, servī!
ager agrum ō, ager!	agrī agrōs ō, agrī!	puer puerum ō, puer!	puerī puerōs ō, puerī!	vir virum ō, vir!	virī virōs ō, virī!

Tertia Dēclīnatiō F

aestās aestatem ō, aestās!	aestātēs aestātes ō, aestātēs!	arbor arborem ō, arbor!	arborēs arbores ō, arborēs!	clāmor clāmōrem ō, clāmor!	clāmōrēs clāmōres ō, clāmōrēs!
fragor fragorem ō, fragor!	fragōrēs fragōres ō, fragōrēs!	māter matrem ō, māter!	matrēs matres ō, matrēs!	fragor fragorem ō, fragor!	fragōrēs fragōres ō, fragōrēs!
prīnceps prīncipem ō, prīnceps!	prīncipēs prīncipes ō, prīncipēs!	senātor senātorem ō, senātor!	senātōrēs senātōres ō, senātōrēs!	urbs urbem ō, urbs!	urbēs urbes ō, urbēs

Quīnta Dēclīnatiō:

vōx vōcem ō, vōx!	vōcēs vocēs ō, vōcēs!	diēs diem ō, diēs!	diēs diēs ō, diēs!
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CLASSICAL CULTURE AND CIVILIZATIONNote on illustration p. 39

In the upper left-hand corner Gaius is shown writing letters in the study (in *tablinō*). He wears (*gerit*) the *tunicam lātī clāvī* (*tunic with a broad purple stripe*, indicating senatorial rank; see page 17). He writes (*scribit*) with a reed pen (*calamus*) and ink (*ātrāmentum*) on paper (*papȳrus*).

The picture below represents the meeting of the children with the messenger. The messenger carries (*portat*) a *pēra* (*satchel*) over his left shoulder (in *umerō laevō*). Rolled-up *epistulae* are visible in it.

Note on illustration p. 43

The symbol of the winged horse was common in antiquity. It is reminiscent particularly of the famous horse in mythology, namely Pegasus, a famous winged horse which sprang forth when Perseus struck off the head of Medusa.

Another famous winged figure from antiquity and the pantheon of the Roman gods is Mercury who is depicted as having a helmet with wings on it and wings on his sandals. Mercury is the messenger of the gods.

Today the winged horse is the logo for *tristar* pictures and for the *Mobil Oil Corporation*.

Note on the illustration p. 44

Aesop - famous Greek author of the Fables

**Illustration**

Aesop was a slave from Thrace who lived on the island of Samos in the sixth century B.C. and at some point in his life was freed by his master, *Iadmon*. As a writer of fables that have become part of the Western literary tradition, Aesop is a good example of the fact that some slaves or former slaves made significant contributions to the literary culture of the ancient world. Examples from Roman times are *Livius Andronicus*, who was captured and enslaved after Rome's defeat of Tarentum in 272 B.C. and who became Rome's first playwright and a translator of Homer's *Odyssey*, and *Publius Terentius Afer*, who was enslaved in North Africa and became a renowned comic playwright after being brought to Rome.

Style and syntax

Reading p. 39

1. Interrupted sentence

*Nūntius*, ubi advenit, *puerōs salūtat*. ( line 5 )

## 2. Inverted sentences ( the subject follows the verb ):

In *vīlla* sedet vir *Rōmānus*.... ( line 1 )

*Epistulam* nūntius trādit.. ( line 11 )

Villa Rustica Columella, I. VI

The size of the farmstead and the number of its parts should be proportioned to the whole enclosure, and it should be divided into three parts: the country house (villa urbana), the farmhouse (villa rustica), and the storehouse (villa fructuaria).

The country house should be divided in turn into winter and summer quarters. The winter bedrooms should face southeast toward the sunrise at the winter solstice, and the winter dining room should face due west toward the sunset at the equinox. The summer bedrooms, on the other hand, should look due south toward the midday sun at the time of the equinox, but the dining rooms of that season should look southeast toward the rising sun of winter. The baths should face northwest toward the setting sun of summer, so that they may be lighted from midday until evening. The promenades should be exposed due south to the midday sun at the equinox, so that they will receive both the maximum sun in winter and the minimum in summer.

In the part devoted to farm uses (the villa rustica), there should be a kitchen spacious enough to offer a convenient stopping place for the slave household at every season of the year and high enough that the rafters will be free from the danger of fire. Rooms for unfettered slaves should be built to admit the midday sun at the equinox. For the slaves who are in chains, there should be an underground prison, as wholesome as possible and lighted by a number of narrow windows built so high from the ground that they cannot be reached by hand.

The stables for cattle should be safe from heat and cold. For the work animals, there should be two sets of stalls, one for winter and the other for summer. For the other animals that are kept within the farmstead, there should be places partly covered and partly open to the sky so that the animals can rest in the one place in winter and in the other in summer. They should be surrounded with high walls to prevent attacks by wild beasts. The stable should be roomy and so arranged that no moisture can flow in and that whatever is made within can run off quickly to prevent the rotting of the bases of the walls or the hoofs of the cattle. Ox-stalls should be ten feet wide or nine at the least—a size which will allow room for the animal to lie down and for the oxherd to move around in performing his duties. The feed-racks should be high enough for the ox or pack-animal to feed from while standing.

Quarters should be provided for the overseer (vilicus) alongside the entrance, so that he may watch all who come in and go out. For the same reason quarters for the manager (prōcūrator) should be provided over the entrance—and also so that he may keep close watch on the overseer. Near both of these there should be a storehouse in which all the farm gear can be collected, and within it a closet for storing iron tools.

Rooms for the herdsmen and shepherds should be adjacent to their respective animals, so that they can conveniently run out to care for them. And yet all should be quartered as close as possible to one another, so that the diligent overseer will not have to strain himself in making his rounds and so that the workers can view each other's industry and negligence.

The part devoted to the storage of produce (the villa fructuaria) is divided into rooms for oil, for presses, for wine, and for the boiling down of must, lofts for hay and chaff, storerooms, and granaries. Those on the ground floor should be for liquid products for the market, such as oil and wine. Dry products, such as grain, hay, leaves, chaff, and other fodder, should be stored in lofts. The lofts should be reached by ladders and should be ventilated through small openings on the north side. That exposure is the coolest and the least humid. Both of these considerations contribute to the preservation of stored grain. For the same reason, the wine-room should be placed on the ground floor. It should be far removed from the baths, oven, dunghill, and other filthy places which give off a foul odor and far removed from cisterns of running water, which give off a moisture that spoils the wine.

I am aware that some people consider the best place for storing grain to be a granary with a vaulted ceiling and that its earthen floor, before it is covered over, should be dug up and soaked with fresh and unsalted lees of oil and packed down with rammers, as they do in the town of Signia in Latium. Then, after the floor has dried thoroughly, it is overlaid with a pavement of tiles made from lime and sand mixed with oil lees instead of water. These are beaten down with great force by rammers and are smoothed off. All the joints of the walls and floor are sealed with a raised border of tile so that they will not develop cracks and open up holes and hiding places for underground animals. The granaries are also divided into bins to permit the storage of each kind of bean by itself. The walls are coated with a plastering of clay and oil lees, to which are added, in place of chaff, the dried leaves of the wild olive or, if these are lacking, of the domesticated olive. When the plastering has dried, it is sprinkled over with oil lees; when this has dried, the grain is brought in. This seems to be the most advantageous method of protecting stored produce from damage by weevils and similar vermin that quickly destroy produce that is not carefully stored away. However, the type of granary just described, unless it is in a dry section of the farmstead, causes even the hardest grain to spoil from mustiness. If it were not for this, it would be possible even to keep grain buried underground, as is done in certain foreign countries where pits are dug in the earth, which thus takes back to itself the fruits which it has produced. But, living in regions that abound in moisture, we recommend instead that the granary be supported on arches above the ground with attention to pavements and walls as just mentioned.

The floors and walls of storerooms protected in this way keep out the weevil. Many think that when this kind of pest appears it can be checked if the damaged grain is winnowed in the bin and cooled off, so to speak. This is mistaken, for the insects are not driven off by doing this but are mixed through the whole mass. If left undisturbed, only the upper surface would be attacked, since the weevil breeds no more than a palm's breadth below. It is far better to endanger only the part already infested than to subject the whole amount to risk. It is easy, when occasion demands, to remove the damaged portion and use the sound grain underneath.

The store-rooms for oil and especially the press-rooms should be warm, because every liquid is thinned with heat and thickened by great cold. If oil freezes, which seldom happens, it becomes rancid. What is wanted is natural heat, arising from the climate and the exposure, and there is no need of fire or flame, since the taste of oil is spoiled by smoke and soot. For this reason, the pressing-room should be lighted from the southern side, so that we will not need to employ fires and lamps when the olives are being pressed.

++ The cauldron-room, in which boiled wine is made, should be wide and well-lit so that the worker who is boiling down the must can move around without inconvenience. The smoke-room, too, in which freshly cut timber is quickly seasoned can be built in the farm section of the establishment near the baths for the country workers. (For it is important that there be baths in which the slave household can bathe—but only on holidays; for the frequent use of baths does not contribute to physical vigor.) Storerooms for wine will be best situated over those places from which smoke is usually rising, for wines age more rapidly when they are brought to an early maturity by a certain kind of smoke. For this reason, there should be another loft to which they may be removed, to keep them from becoming tainted by too much smoking.

The following should be near the farmstead: an

oven and a gristmill, of such size as may be required by the number of hands that are to be employed; at least two ponds (piscinae), one to serve for geese and cattle, the other in which we may soak lupines, elm-withes, twigs, and other useful things. There should also be two manure-pits, one to receive the fresh dung and keep it for a year, and a second from which the old is hauled. Both of them should be built with a gentle slope, in the manner of fish-ponds, and built up and packed hard with earth so as not to let the moisture drain away. It is very important that manure retain its strength and not dry out and that it be soaked constantly with liquids, so that any seeds of bramble or grass that are mixed in the straw or chaff will decay and not be carried out to the field to fill the crops with weeds. For this reason, experienced farmers, when they carry out any refuse from folds and stables, throw a covering of brush over it and do not allow it to dry out or be burned by the beating of the sun.

The threshing floor (ārea) is to be so placed, if possible, that it can be viewed from above by the master (dominus) or at least by the manager. The threshing floor should be paved with hard stone. Then the grain can be threshed out quickly without the ground giving way under the beating of hoofs and threshing-sledges, and the winnowed grain is cleaner and is free from small stones and clods which a dirt floor nearly always casts up during the threshing. Adjoining this there should be a shed (and especially in Italy, because of the changeableness of the weather), in which the half-threshed grain may be stacked under cover if a sudden shower comes up. In certain foreign countries, where there is no rain in summer, this is unnecessary.

The orchards, too, and the gardens (horti) should be fenced all around and should lie close by, in a place to which all the manure-laden sewage may flow from barnyard and baths, along with the watery lees squeezed from olives. Both vegetables and trees thrive on nutriment of this sort.

### The Roman villa p. 45

#### Vocabulary list D

1. īnsula Roman apartment building
2. domus self-contained house in the city, like a townhouse
3. villa rūstica country house and farm
4. vilicus overseer
5. villa urbāna a "city" villa although in the country, a villa separate from the villa rustica
6. villa maritima a seaside villa

Aenēās est vir Troiānus qui urbem Troiam contra Graecōs dēfendit.

Decem annōs Graeci urbem obsident. Decem annōs Troiāni Graecōs repellunt. Tandem per dolum Graeci urbem nocte intrant. Multōs Troiānōs capiunt, multōs necant. Nō iam urbem dēfendere Aenēās potest. Necesse est igitur ex urbe effugere et urbem novam petere. Multī amīcī quoque ab urbe Troiā effugiunt. Omnēs ad Italiam navigāre parant.

Aenēās, dum ex urbe effugit, senem portat. Senex est Anchīsēs, pater Aenēae. Portāre Anchīsēn necesse est quod senex ambulāre nō potest. Aenēās Anchīsēn portat; portat Anchīsēs Penātēs, deōs familiārēs. Deī Aenēān et Anchīsēn et omnēs amīcōs servant.

Aenēās etiam parvum puerum dūcit. Puer est Ascānius, fīlius Aenēae. Dum ex urbe ambulant, Ascānius patrem spectat et manum tenet. Perterritus est Ascānius quod magnōs clāmōrēs, magnōs fragōrēs audit. Valdē Graecōs timet.

Ubi Aenēās et Anchīsēs et Ascānius ex urbe effugiunt, "Ubi est māter?" subito clāmat Ascānius. Multī amīcī adveniunt, sed nōn advenit Creūsa, māter Ascāniī. Aenēās sollicitus patrem et fīlium et Penātēs relinquit et in urbem redit. Graeci ubique sunt. Creūsam frūstrā petit.

"Eheu!" inquit. "Troiam habent Graeci. Fortasse tē quoque habent, Creūsa. Valdē amō Creūsam, valdē Troiam. Sed neque urbem neque Creūsam servāre iam possum. Ad amīcōs igitur redire necesse est."

Tum ad amīcōs redit. Mox ad Italiam navigāre parant Aenēās et amīcī.