

XI

A SLAVE RUNS AWAY

O

mnēs Cornēlii iam sunt in rædā. Rōman per Vian Appiam petunt. Interē in villā Dāvus est sollicitus. Dāvus est vīlicus Cornēlii et, sī dominus abest, vīlicus ipse vīllam dominū cūrat. Dāvus igitur omnēs servōs in āream quae est prope vīllam venire iubet. Brevis tempore ārea est plēna servōrum et ancillārum quī magnum clāmōrem faciunt.

Tum venit Dāvus ipse et, “Taccēte, omnēs!” magnā vōce clāmat. “Audite mē! Quamquam dominus abest, necesse est nōbīs strēnuē labōrāre.”

Tum servī mussant, “Dāvus dominus esse vult. Ecce! Baculum habet. Nōs verberāre potest. Necesse est igitur facere id quod iubet.” Redeunt igitur ad agrōs servī quo dū baculum vīlici timent.

Sed nō redit Geta. Neque vīlicum amat neque īram vīlicū timet. Illā nocte igitur, quod in agrīs nōn iam labōrāre vult, cibum parat et ē villā effugit. Nēmō eum videt, nēmō eum impedit. Nunc per agrōs, nunc per viam festīnat. Ubi diēs est, in rāmīs arboris sē cēlat. Ibi dormit.

Interēa, quamquam nōndū lūcet, Dāvus omnēs servōs excitat. In agrōs exire et ibi labōrāre eos iubet. Sed Getam nōn videt. Ubi est Geta? Dāvus igitur est īrātus, deinde sollicitus. Ad portam villaē stat et viam spectat; sed Getam nōn videt.

1 Via Appia, *The Appian Way*

2 vīlicus, overseer; farm manager

3 dominus, master

4 absum, abesse, irreg., *to be away*,
be absent

5 īrātus, *absent*

6 īrātus, *absent*

7 quamquam, conj., *although*

8 mussō, *mussare, to mutter*

9 id quod, *that which, what*

10 īrātus, *anger*

11 illā nocte, *that night*

12 effugiō, *effugere, to flee, run away*,
escape

13 impediō, *impedire, to hinder*

14 sē cēlare, *to hide (himself)*

15 īrātus, *absent*

16 īrātus, *absent*

17 porta, *gate*

EXERCISE 11a

Responde Latīnē:

- Quō Dāvus omnēs servōs īre iubet?
- Quid faciunt servī et ancillae in ārēā?
- Quamquam dominus abest, quid facere necesse est?
- Cūr necesse est facere id quod Dāvus iubet?
- Cūr Geta effugit?
- Ubi dormit Geta?
- Cūr est Dāvus īrātus et sollicitus?



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BUILDING THE MEANING

The Genitive Case

You have seen how the meanings of sentences can be expanded by the addition of adjectives to modify nouns:

Dāvus ad **magnam** portam stat.
Davus stands near the large door.

A noun can also be modified by the addition of *another noun* in the *genitive case*.

Compare the following sentences:

Dāvus ad portam stat.
Davus stands near the door.

Aurēlia est māter.
Aurelia is a/the mother.

Servī baculum timent.
The slaves fear the stick.

In rāmīs sē cēlat.
He hides in the branches.

Dāvus ad portam vīllae stat.
Davus stands near the door of the country house.

Aurēlia est māter Mārcī et Cornēliae.
Aurelia is the mother of Marcus and Cornelius.
Aurelia is Marcus and Cornelius's mother.

Servī baculum vīlicī timent.
The slaves fear the overseer's stick.

In rāmīs arboris sē cēlat.
He hides in the branches of the tree.

In the right-hand column other nouns have been added to the sentences of the left-hand column. These additional nouns are in the genitive case. This case is used to connect one noun with another to make a single phrase. The noun in the genitive case may describe another noun by indicating a family relationship, by showing possession, or by providing some other qualification or description.

Nouns in the genitive case are also used in Latin to fill out the meaning of certain adjectives. This use is parallel to the use of prepositional phrases with "of" in English:

Ārea est plēna servōrum et ancillārum. (11:4)
The threshing floor is full of slaves and slave-women.

FORMS



Nouns: Cases and Declensions

Genitive and Dative Cases

The following chart includes the genitive forms of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension nouns. It also includes the forms of the dative case. You will not study this case formally until Chapter 22. It is the case you use, for example, when you speak of giving something *to someone*. A word or phrase in the dative case can often be translated with the prepositions *to* or *for*:

Necesse est **servīs** strēnuē labōrāre.

It is necessary for the slaves to work hard.

You may wish to learn the forms of the dative case now, even though they are not formally presented until Chapter 22.

Number Case	1st Declension	2nd Declension			3rd Declension	
Singular						
Nominative	puélla	sérvis	púer	áger	páter	vōx
Genitive	puéllae	sérvi	púerī	ágrī	pátris	vōcis
Dative	puéllae	sérvō	púerō	ágrō	pátrī	vōcī
Accusative	puéllam	sérvum	púerum	ágrum	pátre	vōcem
Ablative	puéllā	sérvō	púerō	ágrō	pátre	vōce
Vocative	puélla	sérve	púer	áger	páter	vōx
Plural						
Nominative	puéllae	sérvi	púerī	ágrī	pátrēs	vōcēs
Genitive	puellārum	servōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	pátrum	vōcum
Dative	puéllis	sérvis	púeris	ágris	pátribus	vōcibus
Accusative	puéllas	sérvōs	púerōs	ágrōs	pátrēs	vōcēs
Ablative	puéllis	sérvis	púeris	ágris	pátribus	vōcibus
Vocative	puéllae	sérvi	púerī	ágrī	pátrēs	vōcēs

Be sure to learn the new genitive forms thoroughly.

In future vocabulary lists, nouns will be given as follows: **puella**, -ae, f., *girl*; **servus**, -ī, m., *slave*; **vōx**, **vōcis**, f., *voice*, i.e.:

the nominative singular

the genitive singular ending (-ae, -ī) for 1st and 2nd declension nouns

the entire genitive singular form (**vōcis**) for 3rd declension nouns

the gender (abbreviated as m. for masculine or f. for feminine)

the meaning

The genitive singular ending indicates the declension to which a noun belongs:

-ae = 1st declension, -ī = 2nd declension, and -is = 3rd declension.

The *base* of a noun is found by dropping the genitive singular ending; the other case endings are then added to this base. Note that in 3rd declension nouns, the base is often slightly different from the nominative (e.g., nominative **vōx**, base **vōc-**).

EXERCISE 11b

Translate the following sentences, completing them where necessary with reference to the family tree:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| <p>pater
(Cornēlius)
filius
(Mārcus)</p> | <p>māter
(Aurēlia)
filia
(Cornēlia)</p> | <p>parentēs
līberī</p> |
| 1. Mārcus est frāter Cornēliae. | 7. Cornēlius et Aurēlia sunt _____ | |
| 2. Cornēlia est soror Mārci. | 8. Mārcus et Cornēlia sunt _____ | |
| 3. Cornēlius est vir Aurēiae. | Cornēlii et Aurēiae. | |
| 4. Aurēlia est uxor Cornēlii. | 9. Aurēlia est _____ Mārci et Cornēiae | |
| 5. Mārcus est filius Cornēlii et Aurēiae. | 10. Cornēlius est _____ Mārci et | |
| 6. Cornēlia est _____ Cornēlii et Aurēiae. | Cornēiae. | |

pater, patris, m., *father*
māter, mātris, f., *mother*
parēns, parentis, m./f., *parent*
frāter, frātris, m., *brother*
soror, sorōris, f., *sister*

filius, -ī, m., *son*
filia, -ae, f., *daughter*
līberī, liberōrum, m. pl., *children*
vir, virī, m., *man, husband*
uxor, uxōris, f., *wife*

EXERCISE 11c

Supply the genitive ending, read the sentence aloud, and translate:

1. Līberī in raedā senātōr _____ sunt.
2. Mārcus est frāter Cornēlii _____.
3. Nūntius filium Cornēlii _____ salūtat.
4. Servī irām vīlic _____ timent.
5. Effugit Geta et in rāmīs arbor _____ sē cēlat.
6. Magna vox Dāv _____ eum terret.
7. Dāvus, vīlicus Cornēlii _____, Getam vidēre nōn potest.
8. Sī Cornēlius abest, Dāvus villam domin _____ cūrat.
9. Magnus numerus serv _____ est in areaā.

numerus, -ī, m., *number*

EXERCISE 11d

Using story 11 and the information on the genitive case as guides, give the Latin for:

1. Davus is Cornelius's overseer,
2. The threshing floor is full of many slaves and many slave-women.
3. The slaves fear Davus's stick.
4. Geta sleeps in the branches of a tree.

BUILDING THE MEANING

Genitive Singular or Nominative Plural? How Do You Decide?

In the 1st and 2nd declensions, the endings of the genitive singular are the same as the endings of the nominative plural. To decide which case is being used, you will need to consider the sentence as a whole.

Look at these sentences:

1. Celeriter redeunt servī.

The plural verb **redeunt** raises the expectation of a plural subject, and the noun **servī** meets that expectation. In addition, the genitive usually forms a phrase with another noun. Since **servī** is the only noun in the sentence, it must be nominative plural.

2. Pater puerī est senātor Rōmānus.

The word **puerī** could be genitive singular or nominative plural. It must be genitive singular, since **pater** is clearly the subject of the singular verb **est**.

3. In villā puellae sedent.

The word **puellae** could be genitive singular or nominative plural. The context would help you decide whether the sentence means *The girls sit in the country house* or *They sit in the girls' country house*.

EXERCISE 11e

Look at each sentence. Is it possible to tell whether the nouns in boldface are genitive singular or nominative plural? If so, tell how. Then translate each sentence. Two of the sentences may be correctly translated two different ways:

1. Puellae sunt dēfessae.
2. In agris puerī ambulant.
3. Puellae et mātrēs in villā sedent.
4. Puerī epistulās scribūnt.
5. Pater Mārcī in villā sedet.
6. Pater vocem puellae audit.
7. Puerī vōcēm Mārcī audit.
8. Soror puellae per iānuam intrat.





ROMAN NAMES

The father of the family in our story has three names, **Gaius Cornelius Calvus**. **Gaius** is his **praenomen** (first name or personal name), **Cornelius** is his **nomen** (the name of his clan), and **Calvus** (*Bald*) is his **cognomen**, inherited from a distant ancestor. The **cognomen** was originally a nickname but was often handed on to a man's sons and grandsons so that it came to distinguish a particular family within the larger clan. Roman society was male-oriented, and the name of a Roman boy included the **nomen** of his father's clan and the **cognomen** of his father's family. Thus, the name of the son in our story is **Marcus Cornelius Calvus**.

Women's names were far simpler. Though in early times a woman, too, might have a **praenomen**, women came to use only the feminine form of their father's **nomen**; thus the daughter of **Gaius Cornelius Calvus** in our story is named simply **Cornelia**. A second daughter would sometimes be named **Cornelia secunda** (*the second*) or **Cornelia minor** (*the younger*), a third daughter, **Cornelia tertia** (*the third*), and so forth. Cornelia's mother **Aurelia** would have been the daughter of a man who had **Aurelius** as his **nomen**. In the middle of the first century A.D., a little before the time of our story, women began using **cognomina** that reflected some branch of the family tree.

In very formal naming of girls and women, the father's or husband's full name would be added in the genitive case. Thus, **Cornelia Gaii Cornelii Calvi (filia)** and **Aurelia** would be **Aurelia Gaii Cornelii Calvi (uxor)**.

In very formal naming of slaves, the master's name would be added in the genitive case, thus **Davus Gaii Cornelii Calvi (servus)**. As with formal naming of girls and women, the person in the genitive case represents the person who has authority, whether it be the authority of a master over a slave, of a father over a daughter, or of a husband over a wife.

Below is a transcription of the epitaph of the wife of Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Hispallus, who served as one of the consuls, the chief magistrates of Rome, in 176 B.C. Note that he had a second **cognomen**, and note that at this early time his wife had a **praenomen**.

AVLLA·CORNELIA·CN·F·HISPALLI <i>[P]aula, Cornelia, Gnae(a)e<i>f</i>(ilia), Hispall</i>
<i>Paula, Cornelia, daughter of Gnaeus, (wife) of Hispallus</i>

1. Compare and contrast the Roman naming system with your own name and its cultural tradition.
2. How does Roman naming reflect the Romans' concern with tradition and family?
3. Romans would have been aware of the meanings of their names. Try to learn the meanings of your names.

Myth III

CA. 1184–753 B.C.

THE FOUNDING OF ROME

The early history of Rome is a wonderful mixture of myth and fact. The Roman historian Livy admitted that his account of the founding of Rome more than 700 years before his own lifetime was based on a tradition that owed more to poetic tales than to historical fact.

The Romans traced their ancestry to the Trojan hero, Aeneas, who, as we learned in Myth I (pages 28–31), came to Italy after the fall of Troy (traditionally dated 1184 B.C.). Aeneas, after journeying through the underworld with the Sibyl of Cumae and learning of the future greatness of Rome from the ghost of his father Anchises, proceeded to Latium, the district of Italy just south of the Tiber River. There he made an alliance with Latinus, the native king, and married Lavinia, the king's daughter, to ratify the treaty. Aeneas settled the Trojans in a town he named Lavinium in honor of his new wife. Unfortunately, Turnus, king of the neighboring Rutulians and Lavinia's husband-to-be prior to Aeneas's arrival, could not accept the arrangements that Latinus made with Aeneas, and he stirred the native peoples to make war against Aeneas. Both Latinus and Turnus were killed in this war, and Aeneas then united his Trojans with the native peoples and named this Italo-Trojan nation the Latins.

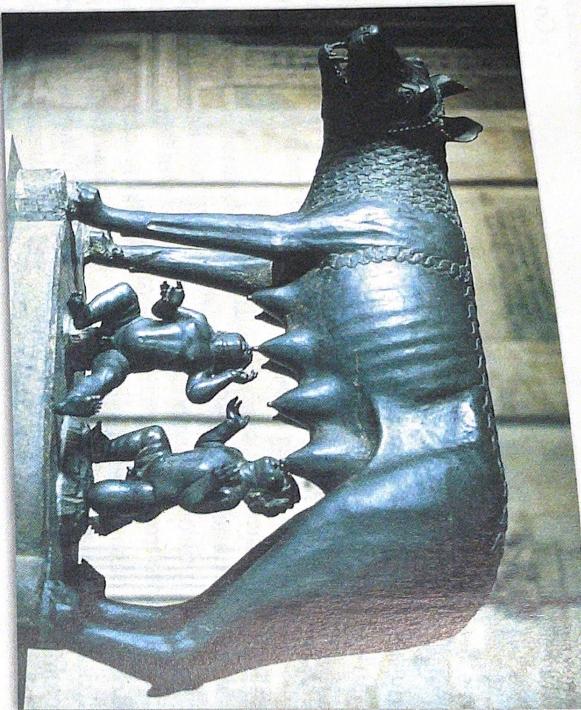


Faustulus and his wife with Romulus and Remus and the she-wolf
Romulus and Remus, oil on canvas, 1700, Charles de Lafosse

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Aeneas had come from Troy with a son, Ascanius, also known as Iulus, whom Julius Caesar's family later claimed as their ancestor. After his father's death, Ascanius left Lavinium, now a strong and rich city, and established a new city that he named Alba Longa because the colony stretched out along the ridge of Mount Albbanus. Ascanius' son, Silvius ("born in the woods"), succeeded his father to the throne and began the Silvian dynasty, which ruled Alba Longa for perhaps 300 years.

In the 8th century B.C. Amulius, an Alban prince, seized the throne from his older brother, Numitor; he then murdered his nephews and appointed his niece, Rhea Silvia, a priestess of Vesta (goddess of the hearth) so that she could bear no future rival heirs to the throne. When Romulus and Remus, twin sons of Rhea Silvia and the god Mars, were born, Amulius was furious. He ordered the priestess mother of the twins put into prison and gave instructions that the infants be set adrift in the Tiber. By luck, the river was in flood, and those assigned to expose Romulus and Remus happened to set the basket containing the twins in a shallow spot, expecting that it would be carried out into the mainstream and drowned the babies. Faustulus, the king's shepherd, discovered the wolf licking the twins when Romulus and Remus grew up, they discovered their true heritage, and they then helped Numitor, their grandfather, to assassinate Amulius and regain the throne of Alba Longa.

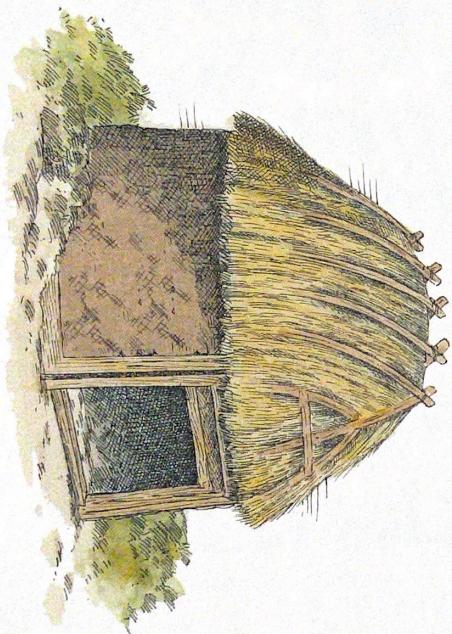


Romulus, Remus, and the she-wolf

Sculpture, Rome, fifth century B.C.

They next decided to found a new city on the Tiber in the place where they had been exposed and raised. Since they were twins, they turned to augury and asked the gods who should give his name to this city and rule over it. On the Aventine Hill Remus saw the first omen, six vultures. No sooner had that sign been reported than a flock of twelve vultures flew over the Palatine Hill, where Romulus was standing. The followers of each twin argued whether the right to rule belonged to the one who first sighted birds or the one who sighted twice the number, and Remus died in the ensuing riot. Livy supplies an alternative version of the story: when Remus as a joke jumped over the rising city walls, Romulus was enraged and killed his brother on the spot, shouting, "This is what will happen to anyone else who jumps over my walls!" By either account, on April 21, 753 B.C. Romulus founded on the Palatine Hill that city we still call Rome.

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1. Imagine you are a Roman with a traditional belief in family. What elements in the story of Romulus and Remus would trouble you and why?
 2. As you continue your study of Latin, you will learn much more about mythology and religion. If this story were all you knew about the Romans' beliefs, what conclusions would you draw about Roman religion?



Archaeologists have found on the Palatine Hill the postholes for a simple hut such as this. The very first inhabitants of Rome lived in this kind of hut.