

CAPTURE

Dāvus est sollicitus, nam necesse est Getam invenire. Ubi servī effugiunt, dominī saepe vilicōs reprehendunt. Saepe etiam eōs verberant. Cornēlius est dominus bonus, sed ubi Cornēlius irātus est—

Servōs igitur Dāvus in āream statim convocat et rogat, “Ubi est Geta?” Nēmō respondere potest. Dāvus igitur aliōs servōs in hortum, aliōs in agrōs, aliōs in vīneās 5 mittit. In hortō et agrīs et vīneīs Getam petunt. Neque in hortō neque in fossīs agrōrum neque in arboribus vīneārum Getam inveniunt.

Dāvus igitur servōs iubet canēs in āream dūcere. Aliī servī tunicam Getae in āream ferunt. Canēs veniunt et tunicam olfaciunt. Mox Dāvus servōs in agrōs cum canibus dūcit. Lātrant canēs. Per agrōs Cornēliū, deinde per agrōs vicinārum villārum currunt. 10 Neque rīvī neque fossae canēs impediunt. Vēstīgia Getae inveniunt, sed Getam invenire nōn possunt. Tandem Dāvus eōs in silvam incitat.

Geta in arbore adhūc manet et ibi dormit. Canēs lātrantēs eum excitant. Nunc tamen Geta effugere nōn potest et in rāmīs sedet, immōbilis et perterritus. Canēs, ubi ad arborem appropinquant, Getam ipsum nōn cōspiciunt, sed olfaciunt. Lātrant canēs; 15 appropinquant servī. Miserum servum vident quī in rāmīs arboris sē cēlat.

“Dēscende, Geta!” clāmat Dāvus. Geta dēscendit. Dāvus eum tunicā arripit et baculō verberat. Deinde servōs iubet Getam ad villam trahere et in fronte litterās FUG inūrere.

1 **inveniō, invenire**, to find

2 **bonus**, good

4 **convocō, convocāre**, to call together
rogō, rogāre, to ask

5 **vīnea, -ae, f.**, vineyard

6 **fossa, -ae, f.**, ditch

8 **canis, canis, m./f.**, dog

9 **ferō, ferre**, irreg., to bring, carry
olfaciō, olfacere, to catch the scent
of, smell

cum, prep. + abl., with

10 **lātrō, lātrāre**, to bark

11 **vēstīgia**, tracks, footprints, traces

14 **immōbilis**, motionless

17 **tunicā**, by the tunic

18 **trahō, trahere**, to drag

in fronte litterās inūrere, to brand
the letters on his forehead

EXERCISE 12a

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Cūr est Dāvus sollicitus?
2. Quō Dāvus servōs mittit?
3. Inveniuntne Getam?

4. Quid canēs faciunt?
5. Cūr Geta effugere nōn potest?
6. Ubi servī litterās FUG inūrant?

BUILDING THE MEANING

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The Ablative Case

You have learned how the meaning of sentences can be expanded by the addition of prepositional phrases, which usually modify verbs (page 64).

Prepositions used with the ablative case may modify the verbs in their sentences by answering the questions:

Ubi...?	Where...?
Unde...?	From where...?
Quōcum...? or Quibuscum...?	With whom...?

For example, questions introduced by the words at the left could be answered by statements that might include the prepositional phrases with the ablative case at the right:

Ubi...?	Where...?	in villā	in the farmhouse
Ubi...?	Where...?	sub arboribus	under the trees
Unde...?	From where...?	ē rīvō	out of the stream
Quōcum...?	With whom...?	cum patre	with his/her father
Quibuscum...?	With whom...?	cum amīcīs	with his/her friends

You will also find nouns and phrases in the ablative case without prepositions, often with predictable meanings. These also answer certain questions, as follows:

1. They may answer the question *When...?* (*Quandō...?*), in expressions referring to time:

septimā hōrā	at the seventh hour
nocte	at night
aestāte	in the summer
tribus diēbus	in three days
brevī tempore	in a short time, soon

This is called the *ablative of time when or within which*.

2. They may answer the question *How...?* (**Quō instrūmentō...?** or **Quōmodo...?**) and can often be translated with the words *with* or *by* and sometimes with *in*:

- a. Answering the question **Quō instrūmentō...?** *With what instrument...? By what means...? How...?*

Servum baculō verberat.	<i>with a stick</i>
Dāvus Getam tunicā arripit.	<i>by the tunic</i>
Cornēlia Flāviam complexū tenet.	<i>in an embrace</i>

This is called the *ablative of instrument* or *means*.

- b. Answering the question **Quōmodo...?** *In what manner...? How...?*

Mārcus magnā vōce clāmat.	<i>with a loud voice</i>
	(= loudly)

This is called the *ablative of manner* and sometimes uses a preposition, e.g., **magnā cum vōce**.

From the very beginning of the course, you have seen another use of the ablative case:

In pictūrā est puella, **nōmine** Cornēlia. (1:1)

There is a girl in the picture, Cornelia with respect to her name/by name.

There is a girl in the picture, named Cornelia.

This use of the ablative without a preposition is called the *ablative of respect*.

EXERCISE 12b

Read each sentence aloud, locating the words in the ablative case and prepositional phrases with the ablative. Then translate and give in Latin the question or questions that each sentence answers:

1. Cornēlia Flāviam ē villā dūcit.
2. Servus molestus dominum togā arripit.
3. Secundā hōrā discēdere necesse est.
4. Dāvus magnā vōce servōs tacēre iubet: "Tacēte, omnēs!"
5. Brevī tempore ārea est plēna servōrum et ancillārum.
6. Dāvus cum servīs et canibus Getam in hortō et agrīs et vīneīs petit.
7. Vīlicus Getam baculō verberāre vult.

EXERCISE 12c

Using story 12 as a guide, answer in Latin:

1. Ubi servī Getam petunt?
2. Quibuscum servī Getam petunt?
3. Unde dēscendit Geta?
4. Quō instrūmentō Dāvus Getam arripit?
5. Quō instrūmentō Dāvus Getam verberat?

EXERCISE 12d

Review

Select the word or phrase in the correct case, read aloud, and translate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Geta in _____ sē cēlat. | arborem/arbore/arboris |
| 2. Prope _____ villae servī stant. | portae/portam/porta |
| 3. Aliī in _____, aliī in _____ sedent. | cubiculum/cubiculō
āreā/āreae/āream |
| 4. Servī in fossis _____ Getam nōn vident. | agrīs/agrī/agrōs |
| 5. Dāvus servōs in agrōs cum _____ dūcit. | canēs/canem/canibus |
| 6. Est magnus numerus _____ et _____ in villā vicinā. | puerī/puerōs/puerōrum
puellārum/puella/puellam |
| 7. Dāvus est vīlicus _____. | dominus bonus/dominō bonō/dominī boni |
| 8. Dāvus Getam _____ verberat. | baculum/baculī/baculō |
| 9. Dāvus servōs iubet canēs ex _____ in āream dūcere. | agrī/agrīs/agrum |

ADDITIONAL READING:

The Romans Speak for Themselves: Book I: "The Responsibilities of a Farm Manager," pages 47-5.



"Cavē canem!"

Watchdogs were commonly chained to the wall within the entrance to a *domus*, but more often, visitors found a substitute "watchdog" depicted in the mosaic floor of the entryway. Mosaic, second to third century A.D.