

# ARRIVAL AT THE INN

**R**aeda in fossā haerēbat. Cornēliī per viam ībant ad caupōnam, quae nōn procul aberat. Cornēlia, quae nōn iam lacrimābat, cum Eucleide ambulābat. Puerōs, quod praecurrēbant, identidem revocābat Cornēlius. Aurēlia, quamquam in caupōnā pernoctāre adhūc nōlēbat, lentē cum Cornēliō ībat.

Mox ad caupōnam appropinquābant. Nēminem vidēbant; vōcēs tamen hominum 5 audiēbant.

Subitō duo canēs ē iānuā caupōnae sē praecipitant et ferōciter lātrantēs Cornēliōs petunt. Statim fugit Sextus. Stat immōbilis Mārcus. Aurēlia perterrita exclāmat. Cornēlius ipse nihil facit. Cornēlia tamen nōn fugit sed ad canēs manū extendit.

“Ecce, Mārce!” inquit. “Hī canēs lātrant modo. Nūllum est perīculum. Ecce, Sexte! 10 Caudās movent.”

Eō ipsō tempore ad iānuam caupōnae appāruit homō obēsus, quī canēs revocāvit.

“Salvēte, hospitēs!” inquit. “In caupōnā meā pernoctāre vultis? Hīc multī cīvēs praeclāri pernoctāvērunt. Ōlim hīc pernoctāvit etiam lēgātus prīcipis.”

“Salvē, mī Apollodōre!” interpellāvit Eucleidēs. “Quid agis?” 15

“Mehercule!” respondit caupō. “Nisi errō, meum amīcum Eucleidem agnōscō.”

“Nōn errās,” inquit Eucleidēs. “Laetus tē videō. Quod raeda dominī meī in fossā haeret immōbilis, necesse est hīc in caupōnā pernoctāre.”

“Doleō,” inquit caupō, “quod raeda est in fossā, sed gaudeō quod ad meam caupōnam nunc venītis. Intrāte, intrāte, omnēs!” 20

3 praecurrō, praecurrere, *to run ahead*

5 homō, hominis, m., *man*

7 sē praecipitant, *(they) hurl themselves, rush*

8 fugiō, fugere, *to flee*

9 manū, *hand*

10 hī canēs, *these dogs*

modo, adv., *only*

11 cauda, -ae, f., *tail*

12 appāruit, *(he) appeared*

obēsus, -a, -um, *fat*

revocāvit, *(he) called back*

14 pernoctāvērunt, *(they) have spent the night*

ōlim, adv., *once (upon a time)*

lēgātus, -ī, m., *envoy*

15 Quid agis? *How are you?*

16 Mehercule! *interj., By Hercules!*

*Goodness me!*

nisi errō, *unless I am mistaken*

agnōscō, agnōscere, *to recognize*

19 doleō, dolēre, *to be sad*

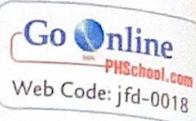
## EXERCISE 18a Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quō ībant Cornēliī?
2. Volēbatne Aurēlia in caupōnā pernoctāre?
3. Quid canēs faciunt?
4. Quālis homō ad iānuam caupōnae appāruit?
5. Quālēs cīvēs in caupōnā pernoctāvērunt?
6. Cūr necesse est in caupōnā pernoctāre?



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## FORMS



### Adjectives: 1st/2nd Declension and 3rd Declension

You learned in Chapter 16 that some adjectives have endings like those of 1st and 2nd declension nouns. There are also other adjectives, which have 3rd declension endings, as shown in the right-hand column in the following chart:

Number Case	1st and 2nd Declensions			3rd Declension		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<b>Singular</b>						
Nominative	mágnus	mágnā	mágnūm	ómnis	ómnis	ómne
Genitive	mágnī	mágnāe	mágnī	ómnis	ómnis	ómnis
Dative	mágnō	mágnae	mágnō	ómnī	ómnī	ómnī
Accusative	mágnūm	mágnam	mágnūm	ómnem	ómnem	ómne
Ablative	mágnō	mágnā	mágnō	ómnī	ómnī	ómnī
Vocative	mágne	mágnā	mágnūm	ómnis	ómnis	ómne
<b>Plural</b>						
Nominative	mágnī	mágnae	mágna	ómnēs	ómnēs	ómnia
Genitive	magnōrum	magnārum	magnōrum	ómnium	ómnium	ómnium
Dative	mágnīs	mágnīs	mágnīs	ómnibus	ómnibus	ómnibus
Accusative	mágnōs	mágnās	mágna	ómnēs	ómnēs	ómnia
Ablative	mágnīs	mágnīs	mágnīs	ómnibus	ómnibus	ómnibus
Vocative	mágnī	mágnae	mágna	ómnēs	ómnēs	ómnia

Be sure to learn these forms thoroughly.

#### NOTES

- Some 1st and 2nd declension adjectives end in *-er* in the masculine nominative singular, e.g., **miser**, and keep the *-e-* before the *-r* in all other forms. The feminine and neuter of this adjective are **misera** and **miserum**. Compare the 2nd declension noun **puer**, gen., **puerī**, which also keeps the *-e-* in all its forms.  
Some 1st and 2nd declension adjectives that end in *-er* in the masculine nominative singular drop the *-e-* in all other forms, e.g., **noster**, **nostra**, **nostrum**; gen., **nostrī**, **nostræ**, **nostrī**. Compare the 2nd declension noun **ager**, gen., **agrī**.
- Most 3rd declension adjectives have identical forms in the masculine and feminine, as does **omnis** above.
- The ablative singular of 3rd declension adjectives ends in *-ī* (not *-e*), and the genitive plural ends in *-ium*. The neuter nominative and accusative plurals end in *-ia*. Compare these endings with those of 3rd declension nouns that you learned in Chapters 11, 13, and 15.
- You have met the following 3rd declension adjectives:  
**brevis**, *-is*, *-e*, *short*  
**immōbilis**, *-is*, *-e*, *motionless*  
**incolumis**, *-is*, *-e*, *unhurt, safe*  
*and sound*

**omnis**, *-is*, *-e*, *all, the whole, every, each*  
**Quālis**, *-is*, *-e*...? *What sort of...?*

In future vocabulary lists, most 3rd declension adjectives will be given in this way, with the masculine nominative singular form spelled out in full and only the endings given for the feminine and neuter nominative singular forms.

## BUILDING THE MEANING

### Nouns and Adjectives: Agreement II

You learned in Chapter 16 that adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, case, and number. Consider the following sentence:

Multās vīllās, multōs agrōs, multās arborēs vident.

Since **vīllās** is a feminine noun in the accusative plural, **multās** has a feminine accusative plural ending. Similarly, **multōs** is masculine accusative plural agreeing with **agrōs**, and **multās** is feminine accusative plural agreeing with **arborēs**. An adjective will agree with the noun it describes in gender, case, and number.

You already know that 1st and 2nd declension adjectives may be used to modify nouns of any declension (see the example above). Third declension adjectives may also be used to describe nouns of any declension:

Omnēs vīllās, omnēs agrōs, omnēs arborēs vident.

Note that the adjective **omnēs** has the same endings all three times in this sentence while two different forms, **multās** and **multōs**, are used in the sentence above. Why is this?

### What Noun Does an Adjective Modify? How Do You Decide?

#### Gender, Case, and Number

Identifying the gender, case, and number of an adjective will help you decide what noun it modifies.

#### EXERCISE 18b

Read each sentence aloud. What noun does each adjective modify?

Explain your decisions. Then translate:

1. Canis magnus ossa habet. os, ossis, n., *bone*
2. Meus canis magna ossa habet.
3. Ossa multī canēs habent.
4. Canis magnum os habet.
5. Ossa magnus canis habet.
6. Dominus bonum canem habet.
7. Dominus obēsus canem habet.
8. Canem magnum dominus habet.



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## Position

In English, adjectives usually come immediately before the nouns they modify, e.g., “the good boy,” “the good girls.” The opposite is true in Latin; the more significant word comes first, and usually this is the noun and not the adjective:

Ad iānuam caupōnae appāruit homō obēsus. (18:12)

Numbers, adjectives meaning *this* and *that*, and adjectives expressing quantity, however, normally precede the nouns they modify:

duo canēs      hī canēs      multī cīvēs      omnēs cīvēs

The adjective **bonus**, -a, -um also often precedes the noun it modifies: **Māter bonās puellās laudat**, *The mother praises the good girls*. In Latin, an adjective may be placed before a noun for emphasis; observe how the adjective **meus**, -a, -um is placed sometimes before (for emphasis) and sometimes after the noun it modifies in the story at the beginning of this chapter (lines 13, 15, 16, 17, and 19). Examples of these rules for the placement of adjectives may be found in the sentences in Exercise 18b. Note that **magnus**, -a, -um may be placed before or after the noun it modifies.

An adjective may be separated from the noun it modifies. This often occurs in prepositional phrases, e.g., **magnīs in aedificiīs**, *in big buildings*, and **magnā cum cūrā**, *with great care*.

## Sense

In the following sentence, both position and sense suggest that the adjective goes with the preceding rather than the following noun:

Puellam ignāvam epistulam scribere iubēmus.

*We order the lazy girl to write a letter.*

## EXERCISE 18c

Read each sentence aloud. Identify all 3rd declension adjectives. Tell what noun each modifies and what gender, case, and number each is. Then translate:

1. Omnēs viātōrēs ad caupōnās vesperī adveniēbant.
2. Apollodōrus est dominus omnium servōrum quī sunt in caupōnā.
3. In omnī urbe sunt magna aedificia.
4. Aurēlia nōn est fēmina fortis, nam in caupōnīs perīculōsīs pernoctāre nōn vult.
5. Omnēs līberī erant laetī quod Syrus, raedārius bonus, raedam celerrimē agēbat.
6. Cornēlia laudat Mārcum, puerum fortēm, quī omnēs lupōs magnā in silvā repellit.
7. Puer fortis canēs nōn timet.
8. Canēs manūm puellae fortis olfaciunt.
9. Sextus omnēs arborēs ascendere vult.
10. Brevia itinera laetī saepe facimus.

omnis, -is, -e, *all, every*  
viātor, viātōris, m., *traveler*  
vesperī, *in the evening*

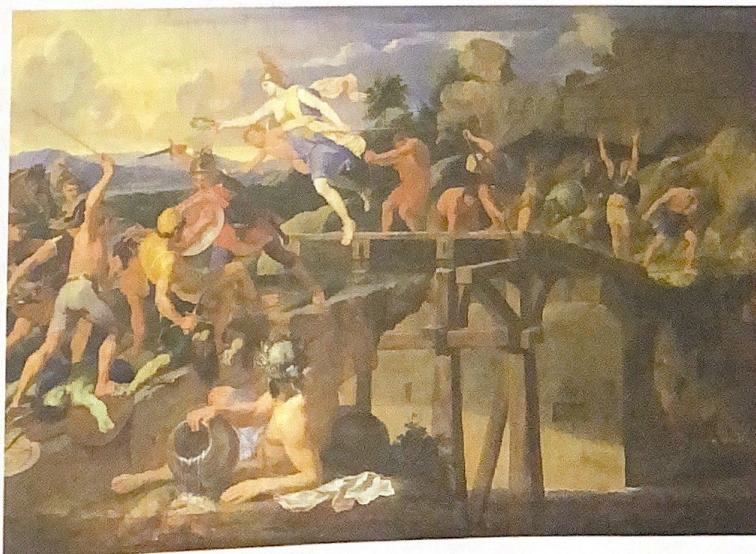
fortis, -is, -e, *brave, strong*  
laudō, -āre, *to praise*

# LEGENDARY HEROES OF EARLY ROME

Once Tarquinius Superbus had been expelled for tyranny in 509 B.C., the monarchy was replaced by a republican form of government, in which two consuls, elected annually, held equal power and ruled with the advice of the Senate. For the next 250 years, Rome's history was one of constant struggle and conflict, as she vied with other city-states for supremacy in Italy. The story of Rome's conquests is studded with patriots, whose actions reflect the character of early Rome and emphasize the virtue of *pietās*, firm loyalty and devotion to one's country, gods, and family. The stories of these patriots were told by the Roman historian Livy (1st century B.C.–1st century A.D.), on whom the following accounts are based.

## Horatius at the Bridge

The king of Clusium in Etruria, Lars Porsenna, was goaded by Tarquinius Superbus into leading an army to attack Rome and restore the monarchy. As the Etruscans advanced to cross the Pons Sublicius, the access route into the city across the Tiber, they were thwarted by one man, Horatius Cocles. He instructed his fellow citizens to demolish the bridge behind him, promising to hold back the attack of the enemy as well as one man could. The sight of a single armed man standing at the entrance to the bridge astounded the Etruscan army. Two comrades helped Horatius stave off the first attack and then retired into the city over what still remained of the bridge. Horatius taunted the Etruscans and



The goddess Victory crowns Horatius Cocles as he defends the bridge. Father Tiber, with water jar, watches (below).  
Horatius Cocles Defending the Bridge, oil on canvas, 1643, Charles LeBrun

with his shield blocked the many spears they threw at him as they advanced. As the last of the bridge fell, the loud crash behind him and the cheers of the Romans inside the city stopped the advancing enemy in their tracks. "Father Tiber," prayed Horatius, "receive these weapons and this soldier in your kind waters!" and he jumped into the river and swam through a shower of spears to safety with his fellow citizens in the city.

### Mucius Scaevola

Porsenna then decided to besiege the Romans into submission. Gaius Mucius, a young Roman noble, got permission from the senators to infiltrate the Etruscan camp and kill the king. Mucius happened to arrive at the camp on the soldiers' payday. As he mingled with the crowd, he noticed that two similarly dressed important people were talking with the troops from a raised platform. Since Mucius realized he could not ask someone in the crowd, "Which one is King Porsenna?" he made a guess, pulled his sword, and slew the king's scribe. Seized by the royal bodyguards and dragged before the king, he said, "I am a Roman citizen. They call me Mucius. As an enemy I wanted to kill my enemy, nor do I have less courage for death than for killing." When the furious king threatened to have Mucius burned alive, "Watch this," he said, "so you may know how cheap the body is to men who have their eye on great glory." With that, Mucius plunged his right hand into the fire on an altar and held it there. The king, astounded because Mucius showed no feeling of pain, jumped up and ordered his guards to pull him from the fire. "Go back," said Porsenna, "since you do more harm to yourself than to me." After informing the king that he was but one of a number of young Romans who had sworn to assassinate the king, Mucius returned to Rome, where he received rewards of honor and the cognomen Scaevola, "Lefty."

### Cloelia

Frightened by the news that others like Mucius Scaevola would attempt to kill him, Porsenna offered to withdraw his troops in exchange for Roman hostages. Cloelia was one of the girls included among the hostages. Inspired by Mucius's act of heroism, when she realized that the Etruscan camp was near the Tiber, Cloelia led a group of girls to elude their guards, swim across the river through a shower of spears, and reach safety on the Roman side. Incensed, Porsenna demanded Cloelia's return, only to honor her by sending her home with other hostages of her choosing and calling her deed greater than those of Cocles and Mucius. After friendship had thus been restored and the treaty renewed, the Romans honored Cloelia by setting up in the Forum a statue of a girl seated on a horse.

### Cincinnatus

Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus was a model Roman citizen-farmer, a statesman idolized in legend for virtues other than being a fine patriot and military leader. In 458 B.C., the Aequi, a neighboring people with whom the Romans had been fighting for half a century,



**History and myths of antiquity are full of legendary women, some of whom are pictured here.**  
Great Women of Antiquity, pencil and watercolor, 1902, Frederick D. Wallen

had surrounded a Roman army and its commander, a consul, near Mt. Algidus in the Alban Hills southeast of Rome. Deeming the other consul not up to the challenge of rescuing the besieged army, the Senate decreed that Cincinnatus should be named dictator, a special office that in times of crisis permitted them to put the best qualified citizen in charge of the state for up to six months. The Senate's representatives found Cincinnatus at his four-acre farm across the Tiber, intent on his work of digging ditches and plowing. After an exchange of greetings, they asked him to put on his toga and hear the Senate's instructions. The startled Cincinnatus ordered his wife to run to their hut and fetch his toga. Once he had wiped off the dust and sweat and put on his toga, the senators hailed him as dictator, asked him to come to the city, and explained the dangerous circumstances of the army. The next day Cincinnatus ordered every citizen of military age to muster on the Campus Martius, armed, provided with five days' supply of food, and each carrying twelve poles to be used for building a palisade. With this army Cincinnatus marched from Rome and arrived at Mt. Algidus at midnight. In the darkness he deployed his troops in a circle, surrounding the enemy. On command, his army started shouting as they dug a trench and built a palisade that fenced the Aequi in between the two Roman armies. The enemy quickly surrendered. Within days Cincinnatus resigned his dictatorship and returned to his farm. Here, indeed, was a Roman driven by *pietās* rather than by hunger for wealth or power.

The Romans passed along legendary anecdotes such as these about their heroes from generation to generation as an inspiration to their children.

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1. Explain how each of these heroes embodied *pietās*.
  2. All Roman children learned these stories as part of their education. How do *you* react to heroes such as Horatius Cocles and Cloelia?
  3. George Washington was referred to as a modern Cincinnatus. In what ways do you find this comparison appropriate or inappropriate?

## Word Study V

### Latin Suffixes -(i)tūdō and -(i)tās

Some Latin adjectives may form nouns by adding the suffix -(i)tūdō or the suffix -(i)tās to their bases. The base of a Latin adjective may be found by dropping the ending from the genitive singular, e.g., the base of **magnus** (genitive, magnī) is **magn-**. Nouns formed in this way are in the 3rd declension, they are feminine, and they convey the meaning of the adjective in noun form:

Adjective	Base	Noun
Nom.      Gen. <b>magnus</b> magnī    big, great	<b>magn-</b>	<b>magnitūdō, magnitūdinis</b> , f., size, greatness
obēsus    obēsī    fat	<b>obēs-</b>	<b>obēsitās, obēsitātis</b> , f., fatness

In English words derived from these nouns, -(i)tūdō becomes -(i)tude and -(i)tās becomes -(i)ty. The meaning of the English derivative is usually the same as that of the Latin noun, e.g., *magnitude* (size), *obesity* (fatness).

#### EXERCISE 1

Give the Latin nouns that may be formed from the bases of the adjectives below. In numbers 1–4, use the suffix -(i)tūdō, and in numbers 5–10, use the suffix -(i)tās. Give the English word derived from each noun formed, and give the meaning of the English word:

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sōlus, -a, -um      | 6. brevis, -is, -e   |
| 2. multus, -a, -um     | 7. īfirmus, -a, -um  |
| 3. longus, -a, -um     | 8. timidus, -a, -um  |
| 4. sollicitus, -a, -um | 9. vīcīnus, -a, -um  |
| 5. ūnus, -a, -um       | 10. hūmānus, -a, -um |

Manus manum lavat. *One hand washes the other.* (Petronius, *Satyricon* 45)

Errāre est hūmānum. *To err is human.* (Seneca)

Nōn omnia possumus omnēs. *We cannot all do everything.* (Vergil, *Eclogues* VIII.63)

## Latin Suffixes *-īlis*, *-ālis*, *-ārius*

The suffixes *-īlis*, *-ālis*, and *-ārius* may be added to the bases of many Latin nouns to form adjectives. The base of a Latin noun may be found by dropping the ending from the genitive singular, e.g., the base of *vōx* (genitive, *vōcis*) is *vōc-*. Adjectives formed in this way mean *pertaining to* the meaning of the noun from which they are formed:

Noun		Base	Adjective
Nom.	Gen.		
vir	<i>virī</i>	<i>vir-</i>	<i>virīlis</i> , -is, -e, pertaining to a man or men, manly
vōx	<i>vōcis</i>	<i>vōc-</i>	<i>vōcālis</i> , -is, -e, pertaining to the voice, vocal
statua	<i>statuae</i>	<i>statu-</i>	<i>statuārius</i> , -a, -um, pertaining to statues

Some adjectives ending in *-ārius* are used as nouns, e.g., *statuārius*, -ī, m., *sculptor*. Can you think of similar words made from the nouns *raeda*, -ae, f., *coach*, and *tabella*, -ae, f., *tablet, document*?

English words derived from these adjectives make the following changes in the suffixes:

- īlis* becomes -*il* or -*ile*, e.g., *virīlis*, *virile*
- ālis* becomes -*al*, e.g., *vōcālis*, *vocal*
- ārius* becomes -*ary*, e.g., *statuārius*, *statuary*

The meaning of the English derivative is similar to or the same as that of the Latin adjective, e.g., *virīlis* in Latin and *virile* in English both mean “manly.” Sometimes the English word ending in -*ary* may be used as a noun, e.g., *statuary*, “a group or collection of statues,” “sculptor,” or “the art of sculpting.”

### EXERCISE 2

For each English word below, give the following:

- a. the Latin adjective from which it is derived
- b. the Latin noun from which the adjective is formed
- c. the meaning of the English word

You may need to consult a Latin and an English dictionary for this exercise.

auxiliary	principal
civil	puerile
literary	servile
nominal	temporal

## Combining Suffixes

Some English words end with a combination of suffixes derived from Latin. For example, the English word *principality* (domain of a prince) is derived from the Latin *prīnceps, prīcipis*, m., base *prīcip-* > English *princip-* plus the suffixes *-al* (from Latin *-ālis*) and *-ity* (from Latin *-itās*).

### EXERCISE 3

For each word below, give the related English noun ending in the suffix *-ity*. Give the meaning of the English word thus formed and give the Latin word from which it is derived:

civil	immobile
dual	partial
facile	servile
hospital	virile

## English Replaced by Latin Derivatives

In the following exercise, the italicized English words are not derived from Latin. Note that these words are usually simpler and more familiar than the Latin derivatives that replace them. Latin can help with the meanings of many of these more difficult English words.

### EXERCISE 4

Replace the italicized words with words of equivalent meaning chosen from the pool on the next page. Use the Latin words in parentheses to determine the meanings of the English words in the pool:

1. Staying at an inn was much too *risky* for Aurelia.
2. While he was away, Cornelius left the children in the *guardianship* of Eucleides.
3. Although the driver *handled* the reins skillfully, he was unable to avoid disaster.
4. It was *easy to see* that Eucleides was a friend of the innkeeper.
5. The *runaway* slave was captured and returned to the farm.
6. The innkeeper offered his *friendly welcome* to the Cornelii.
7. The heat made the slaves' work more *burdensome*.
8. The Via Appia is full of *traveling* merchants, who sell their wares from town to town.
9. Cornelia cast a *sorrowful* glance as she waved goodbye to Flavia.
10. This *country* inn was host to all the local farmers.

custody (**custōs**)  
itinerant (**iter**)  
apparent (**appārēre**)  
doleful (**dolēre**)  
manipulated (**manus**)

hospitality (**hospes**)  
fugitive (**fugere**)  
perilous (**perīculum**)  
onerous (**onus**)  
rustic (**rūsticus**)

## Latin Words in English

Some Latin words are used in English in their Latin form. Many of these words have become so familiar in English that they are pluralized using English rules:

<i>senator</i>	plural: <i>senators</i>
<i>area</i>	plural: <i>areas</i>

Others retain their Latin plurals:

<i>alumnus</i>	plural: <i>alumni</i>
<i>alumna</i>	plural: <i>alumnae</i>
<i>medium</i>	plural: <i>media</i>

Sometimes both an English and a Latin plural are used:

<i>index</i>	plurals: <i>indexes, indices</i>
<i>memorandum</i>	plurals: <i>memorandums, memoranda</i>

Occasionally the use of two plurals reflects more than one meaning of the word. For example, the word *indexes* usually refers to reference listings in a book, whereas *indices* are signs or indicators, e.g., “the indices of economic recovery.”

### EXERCISE 5

Look up these nouns in both an English and a Latin dictionary. For each noun, report to the class on similarities or differences between the current meaning in English and the original meaning in Latin. Be sure to note carefully the English plurals and their pronunciation (one word does not have an English plural):

antenna	consensus	formula
appendix	crux	stadium
campus	focus	stimulus

