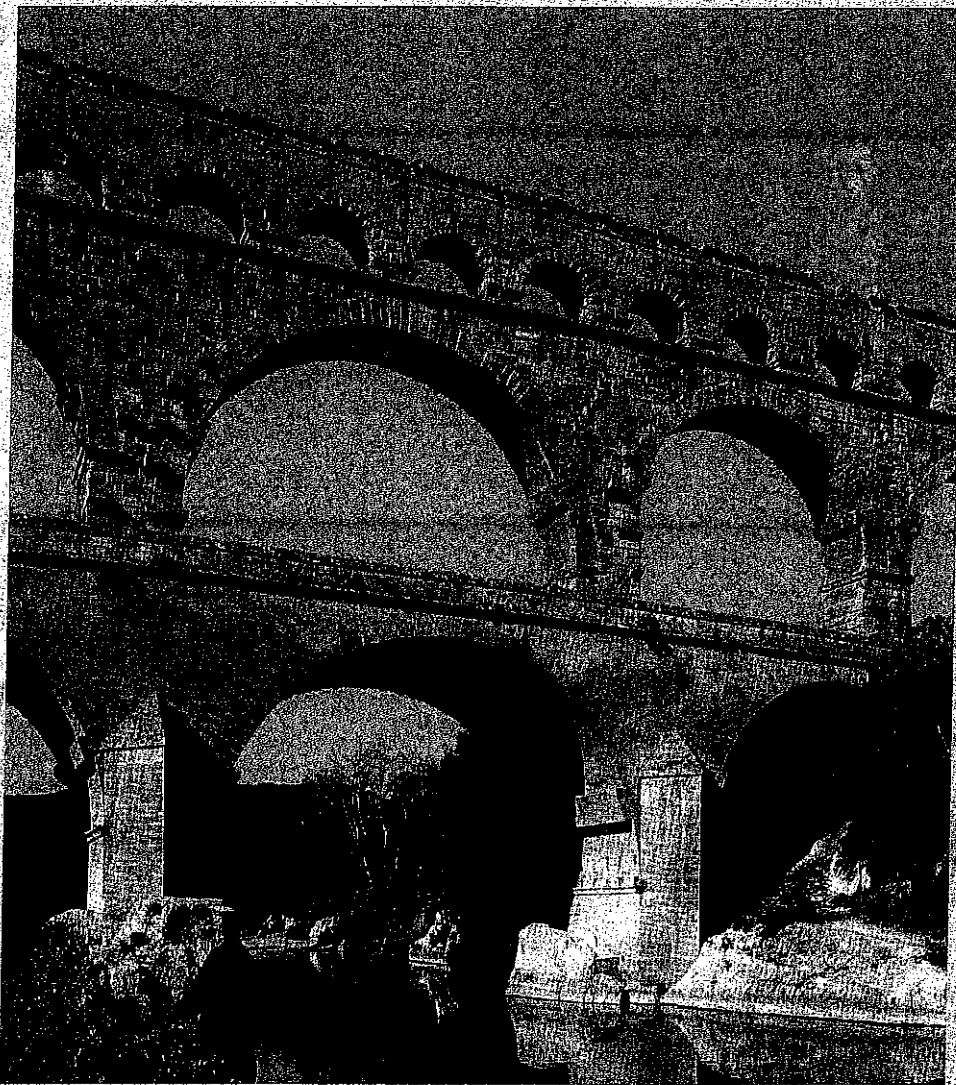


LESSON 8

Imperfect and Future of Sum;
Ablative of Means or Instrument



The Pont du Gard, a famous Roman aqueduct in southern France

IF YOU LIVED IN ANCIENT ROME . . .

YOUR WATER SUPPLY

The development of good municipal water supplies was one of Rome's greatest contributions to the ancient world. Before the emergence of the Romans as a world power, most cities and towns relied upon natural springs and streams, wells, or rainwater collected in cisterns. Most people had to fetch their water from some central source, and contaminated water must have caused much disease.

With the coming of the Romans there was hardly any place of importance which did not have its aqueducts. These covered stone channels brought water often from great distances, tunneling straight through hills and crossing valleys on great arches of brick, masonry, or (from the first century B.C.) poured concrete. Another way of getting the water across valleys was by the inverted siphon, an achievement less spectacular but hardly less impressive when we remember that the water-tight pipe required had to be made by rolling and fusing sheets of lead.

An aqueduct carried water from some upland lake or river (*caput aquarum*) to a reservoir (*castellum*) from which it was distributed to its various destinations. The *castella* of smaller towns were simple, regulated by gravity and the size of pipe bores. Water for the public fountains was drawn off from the bottom, for the public baths above that, and for private use from the top of the reservoir. Hence in time of drought private users would be the first, and public fountains the last, to lose water. In cities where water was needed also for industrial purposes (as for the wool-processing industry at Pompeii) a more sophisticated system was used. The public fountains were supplied constantly, but the flow to baths, private houses, and the wool factories was regulated by adjusting gates so that the amount of water supplied depended on the time of day. More water went to the factories during working hours, to the baths in the afternoon, etc.

From the *castellum* the water was brought by gravity (by the use of

(Continued)

A PHRASE TO USE

*Aqua profunda est quieta.
Deep water is calm.
(Still waters run deep.)*

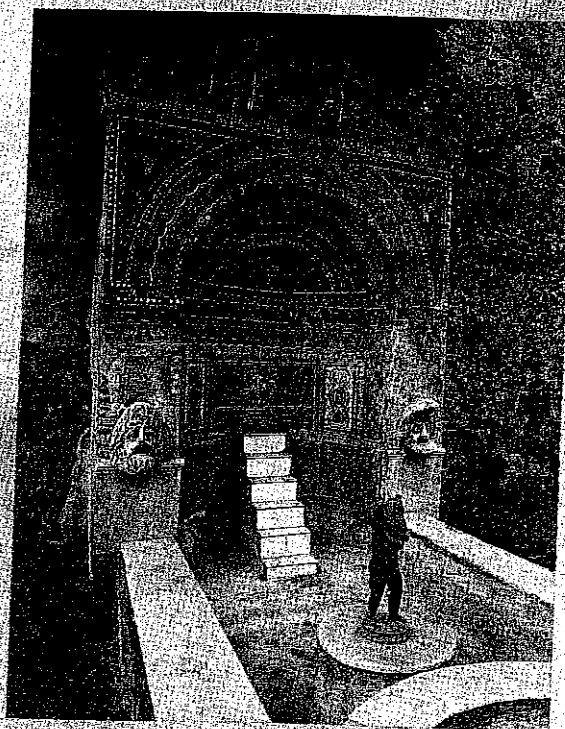
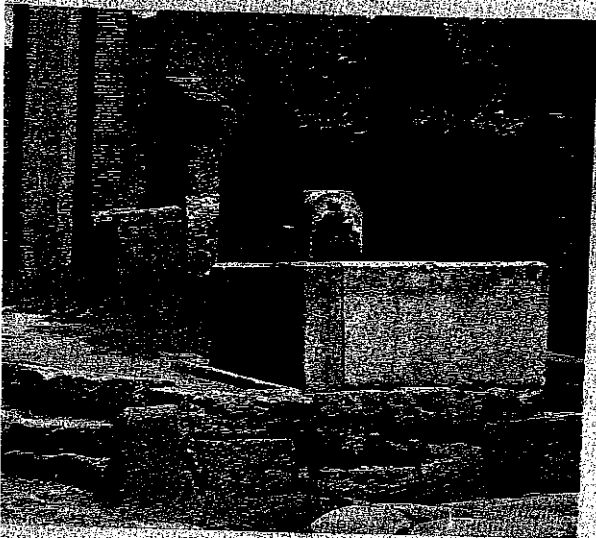
inverted siphons) to various water towers, which were often disguised as triumphal arches or built into city gates. These towers provided the water pressure for adjacent buildings.

Within the house the flow of water was regulated by stopcocks and faucets much like ours. Public fountains, which normally ran night and day, could also be shut off in times of extreme drought by a tap worked by a special wrench.

(below left) Public fountain on a street in Pompeii (below right) Garden fountain in The House of the Big Fountain, Pompeii

ANCIENT ROME LIVES ON . . .

What are the pros and cons of public fountains in modern society?



FORMS

IMPERFECT AND FUTURE OF SUM

The imperfect and future of *sum*, like its present, use normal endings; but the stem is *er-* and the tense signs do not have the *b* of *-bā-* and *-bi-*.

SUM: IMPERFECT TENSE

eram	<i>I was</i>	erāmus	<i>we were</i>
erās	<i>you were</i>	erātis	<i>you were</i>
erat	<i>he (she, it) was</i>	erant	<i>they were</i>
	<i>there was</i>		<i>there were</i>

SUM: FUTURE TENSE

erō	<i>I shall be</i>	erimus	<i>we shall be</i>
eris	<i>you will be</i>	eritis	<i>you will be</i>
erit	<i>he (she, it) will be</i>	erunt	<i>they will be</i>
	<i>there will be</i>		<i>there will be</i>

SYNTAX

ABLATIVE OF MEANS OR INSTRUMENT

The means by which, or the instrument with which, something is done is expressed by the ablative without a preposition. The means or instrument must not be a person. The English translation usually uses *with* or *by*, but it can also use any English preposition which in context implies *by means of*.

Deōrum auxiliō Graecōs superābimus.

With (or by) the help of the gods we shall defeat the Greeks.

Fābulam paucis verbis narrābō.

I shall tell the story in a few words.

Ad Asiam equō volābat. *He was speeding to Asia on a horse.*

VOCABULARY

BASIC WORDS

caelum, -ī, n. *sky, heaven*
 campus, -ī, m. *plain, meadow*
 fortuna, ae, f. *fortune*
 regnum, -ī, n. *kingdom, kingship*

convocō, -āre *call together, assemble*
 exspectō, -āre *wait for, await*

ante (adv.) *before, earlier, in front*
 cūr (interrogative adv.) *why?*

iam (adv.) *now, already; nōn iam no longer*

interim (adv.) *meanwhile, in the meantime*

nunc (adv.) *now, at this time*

tum or tunc (adv.) *then, at that time*

ante (prep. w. acc.) *before, in front of*

trāns (prep. w. acc.) *across*

- Notes: 1. The plural of *caelum* is used very seldom by the Romans; when it is used it is masculine: *caeli, caelōrum*.
 2. *Convocō* is only transitive: you can use it to say *He assembled the men*, but not *The men assembled*.

Part of the Emperor Hadrian's country villa at Tivoli



LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH LATIN

celestial	<i>heavenly</i>
convoke	<i>call together; summon</i>
fortunate	<i>lucky</i>
interim	<i>the period of time between</i>

From Latin Prepositions:

anteroom	<i>waiting room</i>
transparent	<i>able to be seen through; very clear; easily understood</i>

PRACTICE

A. Use the following words in an English sentence:

1. transparent 2. convoke 3. interim 4. fortunate 5. celestial

B. Conjugate in the present, imperfect, and future, giving the meanings:

1. convocō 2. exspectō 3. sum 4. superō 5. volō

C. Choose the correct translation (or translations; there may be more than one) for each of the following forms:

1. ambulābat: he was walking, he will walk, he used to walk 2. amābimus: I shall love, we shall love, you were loving 3. habitātis: you were living, you are living, you live 4. erunt: they are, they were, they will be
5. laudābās: you are praising, you were praising, you will be praising
6. narrō: I tell, I am telling, I do tell 7. nāvigābāmus: you were sailing, we used to sail, we shall sail 8. occupābit: he used to seize, she will seize, he was seizing
9. parābant: he was preparing, he will prepare, they used to prepare 10. portābitis: we shall carry, they will carry, you will carry

D. Translate:

1. we are carrying 2. you used to prepare 3. I shall seize 4. they will sail
5. you (pl.) tell 6. we were praising 7. she will be 8. you (sing.) dwell
9. he used to like 10. we shall walk

E. Construe all the nouns and adjectives in the following sentence. To construe an adjective, give its gender, number and case, and tell whether it is used

as an adjective or as a noun. If it is used as an adjective, tell what it modifies and say whether it is predicative or attributive. If it is used as a noun you construe it as a noun.

Cum bonīs amīcīs ex altā silvā equīs magnīs volābimus in lātōs campōs, ubi in magnā villā bene habitābimus.

F. Pronounce and translate:

1. Fēminae fortūna mala erat: virum malum miserē amābat.
2. Cūr in fugam liberōs vestrōs servōsque convocābitis?
3. Fābulamne, Vergilī, tuam dē Trōiānōrum fugā multīs verbīs ōlim narrābās?
4. Magnōrum patriae deōrum bonō auxiliō nostra mala superābāmus.
5. Rēginam patriae Hecubam liberē laudābimus; bona rēgina est.
6. Interim fēmina amīca puerīs puellīsque fābulam longam bene narrābit.
7. Deī deaeque dē caelō dōna portābunt, itaque nunc post multōs annōs bonam fortūnam spectābis.
8. Sub oppidī portā amīcōs exspectābam, et iam trāns campōs ad portam ambulant.
9. Aedificābantne, mī fili, paucī agricolae magnam villam in campō ubi ambulābās?
10. Post fugam ex periculīs nautae liberī ad terram pulchram nāvigābunt, ubi erunt altae silvae et campī agrīque lātī.

Translation Help

When you translate a Latin sentence start with the verb, because it will usually lead you to other words which you can fit in as you go.

1. If the verb is transitive, look for the accusative of the direct object. There will certainly be one.
2. Whatever kind of verb it is, next look for a subject in the nominative case and the same number as the verb. There may not be one.
3. If the verb is one of *saying*, *giving*, or *showing*, look for a dative of the indirect object. There may not be one.
4. If the verb is one of *making*, *naming*, or *choosing*, look for a predicate accusative (objective complement). There may not be one.
5. If the verb is a linking verb, look for the subjective complement. There will certainly be one, but it will not necessarily be a predicate nominative. It could be a genitive or an ablative of place where.

When you have found the verb and everything which goes with it, everything else in the sentence will be some kind of adjectival or adverbial expression.

READING

Developing Reading Skills

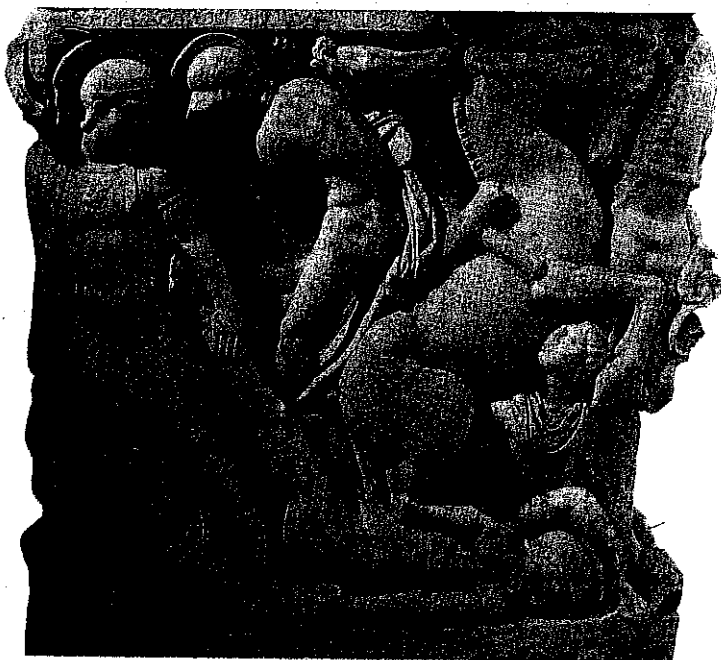
Some words you probably won't have to look up in this reading are *gladius* (if you know what a gladiator was), *rēgia* (look at the context and think of the meanings of *rēgina* and *rēgnum*), and *ruīna*. If you're interested in astronomy you probably already know what an *āra* is.

The Fall of Troy

Aenēas Elissae fābulam narrābat: "Nunc ferī Graeci in oppidō erant. Lātē longēque Trōiānōs gladiis obtruncābant. Obtruncābant et Priamum in rēgiā ante deī āram, ubi cum Hecubā rēginā deōrum auxilium exspectābat. Tum occupābant Hecubam et ab ārā portābant captivam. Deinde et Cassandram Priamī Hecubaeque filiam ante Minervae āram occupābant. Fēminās Trōiānās liberōsque ad castra captivōs portābant, et virōs obtruncābant.

"Interim cum Anchīsā eram et Creūsā et Ascaniō, meō filiō. In somnīs nūntium dē Trōiae ruīnā portābat umbra virī magnī, Priamī fili et Creūsae germānī: 'Ō malam fortunam Trōiānōrum miserōrum! Ligneō equō Graeci iam Trōiam occupant. Nunc Trōiānī spectābimus flammās ruīnāsque rēgni nōstri. Cūr nōn volās ex oppidō?' Statim convocō familiam ad oppidī portam, et paucīs verbīs clāmō: 'Fugā volābimus trāns campōs in silvās, quō deī auxilium portant! Semper deōs amābāmus et verbīs dōnīsque laudābāmus, itaque de caelō Trōiānōs spectābunt. Deōrum auxiliō fugam parābimus.' "

7. In somnis: *In sleeps* is what the Romans often say when they mean *in a dream*. 8. virī magnī: The great hero whose ghost came to Aeneas was Hector, Troy's mainstay in the war. 9. Ō malam fortunam: The Romans usually exclaimed in the accusative; this use is called the *Accusative of Exclamation*. 11–12. convocō, clāmō: At moments of heightened emotion or excitement, Roman authors often use the present tense instead of a past. This use is called the *Historical Present*.



The body of the Trojan hero Hector being dragged around the walls of Troy—from a Hellenistic tomb at Tyre

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Once the savage Greeks were in the town, what did they do?
2. What famous people fell victim to the Greeks?
3. What did Aeneas dream?
4. "Ō malam fortunam Trōiānōrum miserōrum!" What did the shade of Hector mean by these words?
5. What did Aeneas decide to do?



FROM THE PHILOSOPHER'S HANDBOOK . . .

Absēns hērēs nōn erit.
The absent person will not be an heir.

Can you think of an English proverb that expresses the same thought? What does it mean?

REVIEW 2

LESSONS 5-8

VOCABULARY DRILL

A. Give the genitive, gender, and meaning of these nouns:

annus	deus	filius	fuga	periculum	rēgnum
caelum	dōnum	fortūna	liberī	porta	servus
campus	equus				

B. Give the other nominative forms, and the meanings, of these adjectives:

altus	ferus	liber	malus	multus	pulcher
amicus	inimicus	longus	meus	noster	tuus
bonus	lātus	magnus	miser	paucī	vester

C. Give the second principal part, and the meaning, of each verb:

aedificō	convocō	exspectō	superō	volō
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D. Give the meaning of each preposition, and name the case(s) with which it is used:

ante	per	post	trāns
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E. Give the meanings of these adverbs:

ante	iam	male	nunc	pulchrē	tum
bene	interim	miserē	ōlim	saepe	tunc
cūr	longē	nōn iam	post		

F. Give the meaning of the conjunctions -que and sed.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

On The Farm

Lucius, like all townsmen, loves the life of the countryside. He asks Marcus to tell him about his farmhouse and his life in the fields.

LŪCIUS: Erisne diū, agricola, in nostrō oppidō? Nōn longē abest¹ hospitium² et crās ambulābis in agrōs ad villam tuam.

MĀRCUS: Non diū, amīce. Frūmentum ad farīnam³ in pistrīnīs⁴ et vīnum in caupōnīs⁵ virīs dabam et pecūniam post dabant. Nunc ex oppidī portīs ad villam meam volābō quod fēmina mea et liberī et familia pecūniam et nuntium dē vitā in oppidō expectant.

LŪCIUS: Narrābisne, mī amīce, tuam vitam in terrā in agrīs et in villā?

MĀRCUS: Narrō. Mea villa est magna et pulchra. Parvulum⁶ oppidum est. Sunt multī virī et fēminae in familiā. Virī in agrīs et in vineīs⁷ et in olivētīs⁸ latē longēque hodiē labōrant. Fēminae et puellae in villā et in hortō⁹ labōrant. Autumnō¹⁰ familia in agrīs, brūmā¹¹ in villā labōrābit.

LŪCIUS: Cūr labōrābit familia autumnō?

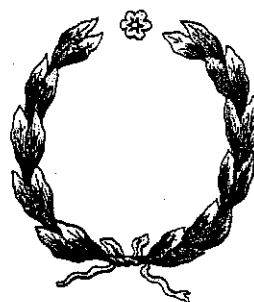
MĀRCUS: Autumnō sunt multae operae¹² agricolārum. Frūmentum ex agrīs in horreum¹³ portābimus. Et ūvas¹⁴ ex vineīs et olivās¹⁵ ex olivētīs equī portābunt. Olivās et ūvās prēlīs¹⁶ dabimus. Ex olivīs nostrīs est primae nōtae¹⁷ oleum. Sūcus¹⁸ uvārum in dōliīs¹⁹ in cellā²⁰ diū stābit. Post annum vīnum bonum erit. Vīnum est sacrum dōnum Liberī,²¹ deī vīnōrum!



A. Choose a partner. Read and translate the conversation for the class.

B. Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. Unde et quō Mārcus volābit? 2. Suntne paucī in familiā Mārcī? 3. Ubi virī latē longēque labōrant? 4. Ubi labōrant fēminae et puellae? 5. Cūr sūcus uvārum in doliīs in cellā diū stābit?



1. absum, abesse, afui, —to be away
2. hospitium, -i, n.—inn
3. farina, -ae, f.—flour
4. pistrinum, -i, n.—flour mill, bakery
5. caupona, -ae, f.—wine shop
6. parvulus, -a, -um—very little, tiny
7. vinea, -ae, f.—vineyard
8. olivētum, -i, n.—olive grove
9. hortus, -i, m.—garden
10. autumnus, -i, m.—autumn
11. brūma, -ae, f.—the dead of winter
12. opera, -ae, f.—work, labor, service
13. horreum -i, n.—barn, granary
14. ūva, -ae, f.—grape
15. olīva, -ae, f.—olive
16. prēlum, -i, n.—press (for wine, etc.)
17. primae nōtae oleum—an oil of the first quality
18. sūcus, -i, m.—juice
19. dōlium, -i, n.—storage vats
20. cella, -ae, f.—storeroom
21. Liber, -i, m.—Liber, a Roman name for Bacchus