

► EXERCISE 5

The following dialogues are held in Charlemagne's dressing room and at his table. Translate the following Latin sentences into English, and the English sentences into Latin. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted.

Custōs: Licetne intrāre, rēx? Sunt enim duō (*two*) virī, inter quōs est līs.

Carolus Magnus: Let them enter!

Custōs: Intrētis et rem vestram rēgī nārrētis!

Vir p̄rimus: This man takes fruit from my tree. Punish him, just king!

Vir secundus (second): Mihi crēdās, rēx! Arbor est mea, nōn eius.

Carolus Magnus: Quō locō est arbor?

Virī ambō (both): Invenītur in fine agrī meī.

Carolus Magnus: Et tibi ex illā arbore pōma capere licēbit. Nunc mē relinqūātis! Nam vestīmenta induere dēbeō.

Carolus Magnus: Comedāmus! Nē exspectēmus! Venter meus vocat.

Servus (servant): Everything is prepared.

Carolus Magnus: Carnēs in mensam (*table*) pōnās, sed nōlī pōnere vīnum! Nōn enim amō hominēs ēbriōs.

Servus: Say, king! Which book do you want to hear today? One of Cicero's (Cicero, Cicerōnis, m.)?

Carolus Magnus: Nē nōmen Cicerōnis audiātur! Augustīnum legāmus!

Amīcī: May we be pleased by the book of Augustine! For sure we will be pleased by the meats, but we will not be pleased by the water.

LANGUAGE FACT II

PLACE WHERE, PLACE TO WHICH, AND PLACE FROM WHICH WITH NAMES OF TOWNS

In the text above, you read that Charlemagne had built a royal palace *Aquīsgrānī* (in Aachen). The form *Aquīsgrānī* is not a genitive of *Aquīsgrānum*, as it may seem. It is a locative. The **locative** is a case which had died out in very early Latin, but a few forms remained in use.

You have learned that Latin uses *in* with the ablative to express **place where**.

Vīvō in pulchrā terrā.

"I live in a nice land."

However, "place where" with the names of **cities**, **towns**, and **small islands** is expressed with a special case form called the **locative**. The ending of the locative singular for the first declension is

–*ae* and for the second declension is –*ī*. The locative looks exactly like the ablative in 3rd declension singular and in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension plurals. (There are no such nouns belonging to the fourth and the fifth declensions.)

Vīvō Rōmae. – “I live in Rome.”

Carolus vivit Aquīsgrānī. – “Charles lives in Aachen.”

Vīvō Athēnīs. – “I live in Athens.” (Athēnae, ārum, f. pl. – Athens)

Hannibal vīvēbat Carthāgine. – “Hannibal lived in Carthage.” (Carthāgō, Carthāginis, f. – Carthage)

Note these special forms with the noun *rūs*, *rūris*, n., which means “countryside.”

rūrī (locative) – in the country

rūre (place from which) – from the country

rūs (place to which) – to the country

The domed octagon caps the Palatine Chapel around which the larger Cathedral of Aachen was built. Charlemagne constructed the chapel ca. 796–805 CE as part of his palace. Inspired by early Christian and Byzantine churches, many see it as a direct echo of the Emperor Justinian’s San Vitale in Ravenna.





BY THE WAY

In Level 1 you learned that *domī* could mean “at home.” This is actually the locative singular form of *domus*.

You have learned that Latin uses *in* or *ad* with the accusative to express **place to which**.

However, “place to which” with the names of **cities, towns, and small islands** is expressed with a simple accusative without a Latin preposition.

Militēs Rōmam, Aquīsgrānum, Athēnās, Carthāginem dūcō.

“I lead soldiers to Rome, Aachen, Athens, Carthage.”

You have learned that Latin uses *ab*, *dē*, or *ex* with the ablative to express **place from which**.

However, “place from which” with the names of **cities, towns, and small islands** is expressed with a simple ablative without a Latin preposition.

Rōmā, Aquīsgrānō, Athēnīs, Carthāgine veniō.

“I am coming from Rome, Aachen, Athens, Carthage.”

| Place Constructions | Without a Preposition | With a Preposition |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ablative – Place Where | ----- | in Graeciā – in Greece |
| Locative – Place Where | Rōmae – in/at Rome | ----- |
| Accusative – Place to Which | Athēnās – to Athens | ad Eurōpam – to Europe |
| Ablative – Place from Which | Carthāgine – from Carthage | à Siciliā – from Sicily |

EXERCISE 6

For each of the cities listed, compose three sentences that will start with:

Cupiō vīvere . . . (place where)

Amicōs dūcere cupiō . . . (place to which)

Veniō . . . (place from which)

Example: Novum Eborācum

Cupiō vīvere Novī Eborācī (*New York*).

Amicōs dūcere cupiō Novum Eborācum.

Veniō Novō Eborācō.

1. Vasintōnia, ae, f. – Washington
2. Sicāgum, ī, n. – Chicago
3. Angelopolis, Angelopolis, f. – Los Angeles (Nom. Angelopolis, Gen. Angelopolis, Dat. Angelopolī, Acc. Angelopolim, Abl. Angelopoli)
4. Bostōnia, ae, f. – Boston
5. Cincinnātī, ōrum, m. pl. – Cincinnati
6. Dallasia, ae, f. – Dallas