

EASY · LATIN FOR SIGHT READING

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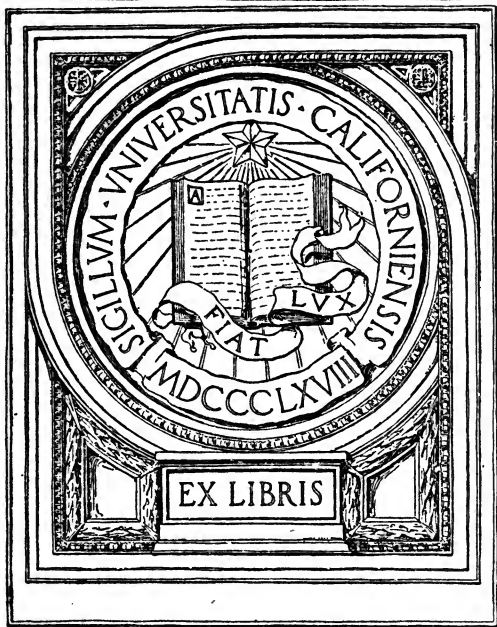
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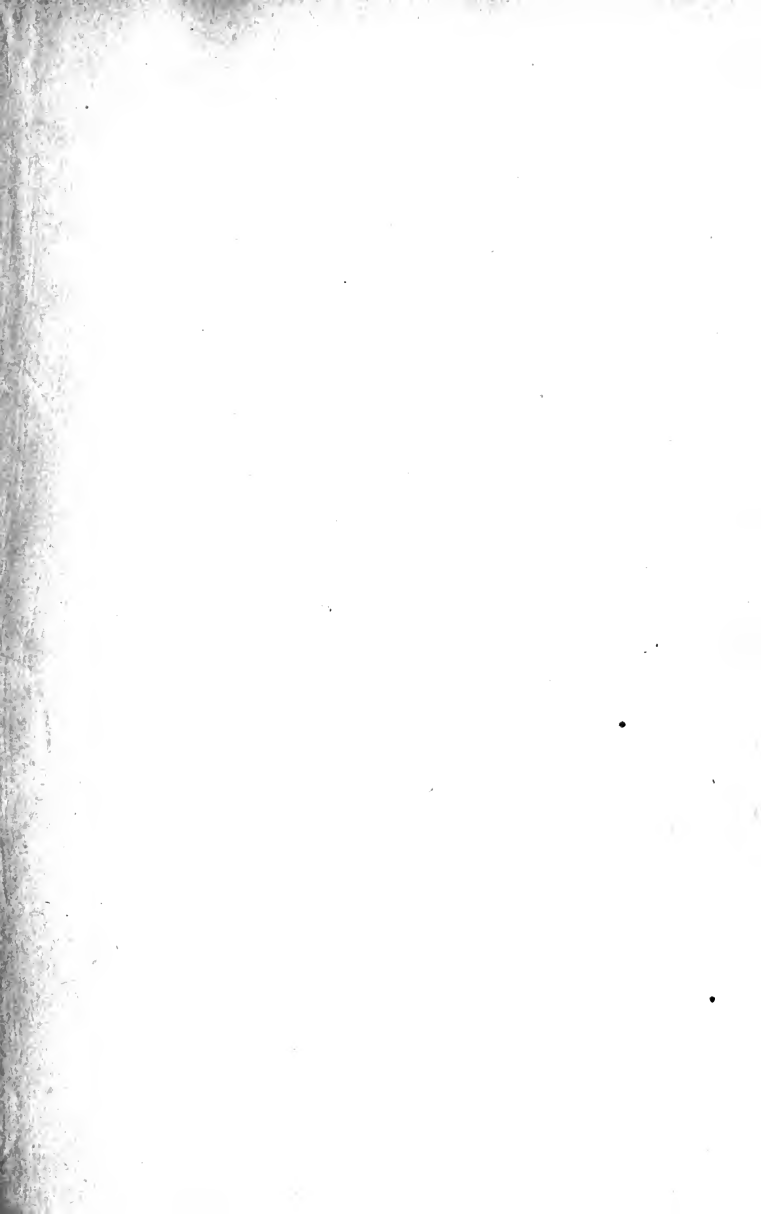
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EASY LATIN FOR SIGHT READING

FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

SELECTIONS

FROM

RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES, L'HOMOND'S
URBIS ROMAE VIRI INLUSTRES, AND
GELLIUS' NOCTES ATTICAE

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, MODELS
FOR WRITTEN LESSONS, IDIOMS, AND ANNOTATIONS

BY

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PREFACE. MAIN



THIS little book is put forth with the hope that it will lead to more sight reading in secondary schools. While theoretically all agree that nothing is more helpful and inspiring, practically but few give it the attention it deserves. When sight reading is made to mean loose guessing and inexact interpretation of Latin as a refuge from hard study and scholarly habits, nothing can be urged in its defense ; but properly understood as a method by which one may be safely and surely led to read and understand Latin as Latin, to take in its thoughts easily in the order in which they are presented, with no conscious appeal to English, we must all acknowledge its primary importance.

Poor results in the study of Latin are largely due to misdirected energy. Students learn much about the language, but do not learn the language itself. They get the form, but not the substance. While no language can be learned without knowing its grammar and syntax, the amount of such knowledge that is necessary to one who seeks only the meaning of the text is much smaller than is often supposed; and however valuable close grammatical analysis may be for other purposes, it may, and no doubt often does, seriously impede progress towards rapid reading and intelligent appreciation. The man who parsed Milton's "Paradise Lost"

from beginning to end can hardly have felt the poet's inspiration, whatever he may have learned of formal grammar.

Students can never really enter the field of Latin literature nor read it widely and appreciatively who cannot understand it as it is written, without change of order and without formal translation. We translate far too much, we read the original far too little. Students should be taught to read, and to understand as they read, without translation, from the very beginning. The aim from the outset should be to learn to read Latin. This is not so difficult as it seems, and pupils in secondary schools can with proper instruction acquire considerable facility in this direction.

Many of us have felt the lack of just the right kind of reading-matter for beginners to grapple with. The ancients did not write for babes and sucklings, and the Latin offered for translation at sight is mostly meat too strong for young beginners. Latin that is too hard is worse than useless, and leads to nothing but discouragement and self-depreciation. Students must feel that they can conquer and are conquering from day to day. It has seemed to me that for a well-graded series of selections for secondary schools nothing better can be found than Ritchie's *Fabulae Faciles*, Lhomond's *Urbis Romae Viri Inlustres*, and Gellius' *Noctes Atticae*. The selections have accordingly been made from these three sources. The *Fabulae Faciles* may be used to advantage during the latter half of the first year and the first part of the second; the selections from *Viri Romae* come next in difficulty, and then those from Gellius. It has been my purpose to afford sufficient and suitable material for the entire preparatory course. It is hoped that, far from being an added burden to students already overworked, the

use of this book will greatly facilitate the progress through the required work.

From considerable experience with classes in sight reading and from the experience and publications of others, I have compiled and formulated in a few introductory pages some hints and suggestions that I have found most useful, practically, in teaching the art of reading Latin. These are followed by a few models for written lessons, which will be of some use in fixing the foregoing suggestions. In these I have followed, in the main, the method which Prof. W. G. Hale describes in his well-known pamphlet, "The Art of Reading Latin." While Professor Hale's method is admirable in many respects, it is possible for less skillful teachers to overdo the science to the detriment of the art, *i.e.*, to perplex the mind with unnecessary questions as to possible or probable constructions that only delay the successful progress of the interpretation. I do not, therefore, think it well to continue such close analysis by written work, after the fundamental principles of Latin order and syntax have been well mastered.

The text of the selections from *Viri Romae* is that of Holzer's tenth edition (Stuttgart, 1889); Hertz (Leipsic, 1886) has been followed in those from Gellius. For the material from *Fabulae Faciles*, I am indebted to Mr. F. Ritchie, of Seven Oaks, England, who kindly placed his excellent little book at my disposal. Barring a few simplifications, and some modifications in orthography and punctuation, the texts have been followed without variation. As authority for quantities the last edition (1895) of Lewis' Elementary Latin Dictionary has been followed, as the most widely adopted, if not in all cases the best standard.

The notes consist in the main of synonyms, antonyms, and Latin paraphrases and definitions. In these the words used are such as are common in Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, the aim being to increase the student's vocabulary and thereby his ability to read those authors. English translations are given only where no happy and easy Latin equivalent suggested itself.

It is suggested that teachers make frequent use of the selections for oral reading. Our methods of teaching are apt to neglect the ear, a most powerful instrument in the interpretation of thought, and to train the eye only. Often good students will fail to understand the simplest Latin when it is read to them. These selections will be found of about the right difficulty for this important discipline.

Full and grateful acknowledgment is made to all who have added to the value of these pages by their publications in this field. Many helpful suggestions have been drawn from these sources. Special thanks are due to Dr. John Tetlow, head-master of the Boston Girls' High and Latin Schools, for many valuable criticisms; and to Principal A. R. Crittenden, of the Ypsilanti High School, and to Miss Helen B. Muir, assistant in ancient languages in this institution, for assistance in reading the proof.

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EASY LATIN FOR SIGHT READING.



INTRODUCTION.

I. What is Sight Reading?

By sight reading is meant the ability to read and understand Latin in the order in which it stands, without formal translation and without slavish dependence upon grammar and dictionary. If a translation be required, it should come as a subsequent exercise in English after the thought of the Latin is already clear. Sight reading does not mean inexact and rapid skimming over of a Latin text. In acquiring the power to read at sight, we proceed at first *slowly*, afterwards with greater speed, to an exact and accurate comprehension of the language.

II. What are the Difficulties?

The difficulties are not so great as is usually supposed. Constant practice and persistent effort along right methods together with a thorough knowledge of the essentials of Latin grammar are all that is required. The three chief obstacles that hinder the student's progress through a Latin sentence are his deficient vocabulary, his unfamiliarity with the constructions, and the unusual order of the words and clauses.

III. Consideration of the Difficulties :

A. VOCABULARY.

The vocabulary actually necessary for reading ordinary Latin is not discouragingly large. A certain amount is, however, indispensable. To build up a good vocabulary words should be memorized systematically. The following hints may be found helpful :

a. Learn as soon as possible the meanings of the prepositions, conjunctions, pronominal adverbs, and numerals. These recur very frequently and can neither be guessed nor omitted.

b. Learn the force of the principal prefixes and suffixes, and the most important rules for word formation (H. pp. 152-178; A. pp. 140-162). Master all that is essential, omitting exceptions and minor points.

c. Memorize new words as you meet them, beginning with the first or root meaning of words in their simplest forms, *e.g.*, learn **dūcō** before you try to remember **con-dūcō**. Knowing the root meaning and the force of prefix or suffix, you will be easily led, without using a dictionary, to the meanings of derivatives and compounds.

d. In inferring the meaning of a prepositional compound, try the root meaning before you try to add the force of the preposition. Many prepositional compounds fail to show the force of the preposition in translation, *e.g.*, **adiuvō** differs but little from **iuvō**, and **indigeō** from **egeō**. Often the particular force of a compound is made clear by the context.

e. English derivatives, if used in the proper way, may afford valuable aid in inferring meanings. A derivative

is, however, always open to suspicion, and should not be trusted in most cases beyond a mere suggestion. In the case of a new verb, the perfect participle will often suggest some English derivative that will give the help desired, e.g., **subtractus** through English *subtract* may suggest the proper translation for **subtrahō**.

f. Have a try at every word before you consult the dictionary; but when you are compelled to do this, look up the word in question so thoroughly that you will not need to do so again. Students waste an incalculable amount of time in looking up the same word a score of times.

B. SYNTAX.

Happily the days are past when students were made to swallow Latin grammar *in toto* before being allowed to use any of it in practice. The victims of formal culture so called have been many. The new teaching of Latin differs radically from the old in that it seeks to apply grammatical knowledge as fast as it is acquired and that it excludes all non-essentials. In the study of syntax practical utility is the aim of instruction. It should be learned as it is needed. Much that the grammar contains is never needed by students in secondary schools. Many greatly overestimate the amount of syntax that is indispensable to correct and facile interpretation, and in trying to learn too much fail to learn the little well. *The essential little must be as well known as the English alphabet.*

By practice, great facility can be acquired in recognizing and even anticipating constructions. Many of them

are preceded or accompanied by invariable signs that are soon learned, if attention be called to them. Alertness of mind and a little common sense, assisted by the context, often lead one to the correct interpretation without any special thought of the construction. To know the name of a construction is no help in itself to the correct interpretation. The more we read and the more easily we do so, the less we consider constructions as such, though, of course, we of necessity give the proper force to each case and mood in interpreting the thought. Construing is, therefore, not an end in itself, but should be merely the means to the end, namely, the interpretation of the Latin. When overdone and perfunctory, as it often is, it retards rather than assists a pupil's progress in reading Latin. Some special hints on construction are given later on under a separate heading.

C. ORDER OF WORDS.

The difficulty that appears most formidable to beginners is the strangeness of the Latin order. Perfect familiarity with the Roman ways of constructing sentences is, however, an absolute essential to easy reading. The strangeness of the order is often more apparent than real. Examples of the periodic structure and of inverted order are not uncommon in English and are readily understood, *e.g.*, "Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

"Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered towers of Frederick stand."

One reason, and perhaps the principal one, why we find sentences such as these so difficult in Latin is that we try to get the Latin thought in fragments by reading and translating bits of the sentence at a time, instead of reading it all straight through and thus getting the complete thought in one effort of the mind as we do in English.

A peculiarity of Latin style that is often conspicuous, and one that is of great assistance in interpretation, is that the thoughts generally move by antitheses. These contrasts are carefully marked by the order of the words and by particles. By noticing these, you can anticipate the course of the thought.

The following brief summary of important points on order and style may be found helpful :

a. To read a language the words must be taken exactly as they come.

b. Read a sentence straight through before you try to translate any of it. As you read, carry along in thought the meanings of the words, whether vague or definite to your mind, and their probable office, so far as the progress of the sentence enables you to do so. Keep the mind expectant until the close of the sentence settles all doubtful points. Try to grasp the meaning of the sentence as a whole. If you do not succeed the first time, read it again and again until you think you get the thought.

c. Latin aims to keep the same subject throughout a complex sentence. When the subject is changed, that fact is usually made plain by inserting it or a pronoun referring to it.

d. The first word in a sentence is always conspicuous in interest and importance. Very often it is a noun, pronoun, or phrase referring to the preceding sentence or to some part of it :

Id cum frūstrā saepe fēcisset, etc. Here *id* refers to what has been described in the foregoing sentence.

e. The most important word or combination of words is often taken out from a subordinate introductory sentence and placed at the very beginning before the connective introducing that sentence. This order is especially common with *cum* clauses of time and cause. The word or phrase thus made emphatic is often such as has been described in *d* above :

Latīnus dum ad Tiberim dēscendit, sacerdotēs bovem immolāvit.

In quem postquam omnium ōra conversa sunt, ad ūnum omnēs Scīpiōnem in Hispāniā prōcōnsulem esse iussērunt.

Quae rēs cum iuveni Pompēiō cēnantī nūntiāta esset, etc.

f. When a word serves as the common subject or object of both a principal and subordinate clause, it stands before them both. The same is true, if the same word is subject of the principal clause and object (direct or indirect) of the subordinate clause. Likewise if the subject of the subordinate clause is the object (direct or indirect) of the principal clause. (Cf. Menge's Repetitorium, 543.)

Ancus, priusquam eis bellum indiceret, legātum misit, Ancus, before he declared war against them, sent an ambassador.

Masinissam qui ēgregiē rem Rōmānam adiūverat aureā corōnā dōnāvit, *Masinissa, who had conspicuously assisted the Roman expedition, he gave a golden crown.*

g. Latin makes use of many words, commonly pronouns and pronominal adverbs, to point forward to a following explanatory sentence. We are thus led to anticipate and prepare ourselves for what is to come. Watch for these signs and make the most of them. They are very helpful.

Forte ita incidit ut eō ipsō tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, *perchance it so happened that at that very time Hasdrubal landed at the same harbor.*

Tam longē aberam ut eum nōn vidērem, *I was so far away that I did not see him.*

Here *ita* and *tam* point forward to the following *ut* clauses.

h. A modifying clause or phrase is usually put before the thing modified, hence a clause of characteristic sometimes precedes the thing characterized :

Unde agger comportāri posset, nihil erat reliquum, *there was nothing left from which a mound could be constructed.*

i. Words strongly contrasted are often put next to each other. When the subject and object are thus placed, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish them until we come to the verb. With a verb taking two accusatives, the subject often stands between them :

Mē Albānī ducem creāvērunt, *the Albans elected me general.*

j. Quidem always marks an antithesis, expressed or understood. Do not always translate it by *indeed*, which often means nothing at all. It is often untranslatable, though its influence is always felt :

Bellum *quidem* nullum gessit, sed nōn minus civitātī prōfuit quam Rōmulus, *he waged no war, to be sure, but he was of no less service to the state than Romulus.*

k. The antecedent of a relative pronoun often follows it, and often it is not expressed at all :

Cum in insidiās vēnissent quī locus Furculae Caudīnae vocābātur, etc., *when they had come to the ambush, a place which was called the Caudine Forks.*

Pompēius enim, quod antea contigerat nēminī, primum ex Āfricā, iterum ex Eurōpā, tertiō ex Asiā triumphāvit, *for Pompey triumphed first over Africa, second over Europe, and third over Asia, (a thing) which had happened to no one before.*

Misit (sc. *eōs*) **quī sibi cōsulātum dēposcerent,** *he sent (men) to demand the consulship for himself.*

l. Adjectives that precede nouns are emphatic, unless they are numeral adjectives or adjectives expressing quantity.

m. An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb, and regularly precedes the word it modifies.

n. **Cum** often stands between an adjective and noun.

IV. Notes on Individual Words and Constructions.

1. Latin expresses loosely by means of participles all sorts of relations that are expressed in English by subordinate clauses. The particular relation must be determined by the context.

2. Expect to find many more cases of apposition than in English. An appositive often takes the place of :

a. A temporal clause.

Cicerō puer Arpinī vixit, *Cicero, when he was a boy, lived at Arpinum.*

b. A concessive clause.

Labiēnō lēgātō militēs nōn pārent, *the soldiers do not obey Labienus, although he is lieutenant.*

c. A relative clause.

Externus timor, m̄aximum concordiae vinculum, etc., *fear without, which is the strongest bond of union.*

3. Clauses capable of being used as the subject or the object of a verb are :

I. Infinitive Clauses, or Indicative Clauses with **quod** in statements of fact.

II. Indirect Questions.

III. Purpose Clauses.

IV. Result Clauses.

4. **Cum** is either a preposition or a conjunction. The following word will usually determine its character. If that be a noun in the ablative case, **cum** is a preposition.

Sometimes, however, a modifying genitive stands between **cum** and its object. If **cum** be a conjunction, it may be a mere connective, correlative with a following **tum**, or it may introduce a subordinate clause and mean *since*, *although*, or *when*. If it introduces a subordinate clause and means *since* or *although*, it is followed by the subjunctive. If it means *when*, the following mood will be indicative, in case the tense be present or future; if the tense be past, the mood will probably be subjunctive.

5. **Dum**, **dōnec**, and **quoad**, in the sense of *while* or *as long as*, take the indicative mood. In the sense of *until*, when expressing *purpose*, *doubt*, or *futurity*, they take the subjunctive.

6. **Antequam** and **priusquam**, when referring to an anticipated or intended act which may or may not occur, take the subjunctive. When they refer to the actual occurrence of an event as a point beyond or back of which the main event took place, they take the indicative :

Priusquam dīmīcārent, militēs hortātus est, he harangued the soldiers before they fought.

Haec nōn intellēxit antequam Genāvam pervēnit, he did not perceive this before he arrived at Geneva.

7. **Quīn** has the following principal uses :

Quīn.	{	I. Principal clauses, with the indicative.	{	a. Interrogative, <i>why not?</i>
			}	b. Corroborative, <i>indeed, nay, verily</i> , etc.
	{	II. Subordinate clauses, with the subjunctive.	{	Used after negative sentences to express result.

8. **Ut** has the following principal uses :

Ut. {	I. As conjunctive adverb, with the indicative.	{	1. Time, <i>when, as soon as.</i>	{	a. Interrogative, <i>how? in what way?</i>
			2. Manner.		b. Relative, <i>as, for example, just as, since, considering.</i>
{	II. As conjunction, with the subjunctive.	{	a. Concessive, <i>although.</i>	{	b. Purpose, <i>that, in order that, in order that not</i> (after verbs of fearing).
			c. Result, <i>so that, that.</i>		

As a relative adverb **ut** is often followed by a noun in apposition, or by an adjective.

9. **Et** has three uses: (1) as connecting two words or expressions, *and*; (2) as the first of two **et**'s, *both . . . and*; (3) as bearing upon a single word, *also, too, even*.

10. **Adeō** in its commonest use means *to such a degree*, and is followed by an **ut** clause of result.

11. **Dubitō**, in the sense of *doubt*, and **dubium** preceded by a negative, are usually followed by **quā** and the subjunctive. In the sense of *hesitate* **dubitō** is regularly followed by the infinitive.

12. A pluperfect subjunctive is equal to a future perfect indicative from a past point of view.

13. Keep in mind :

a. That the gerund is a verbal noun, and may therefore stand either alone or with an object.

b. That the gerundive is a participle used adjectively, agreeing with a substantive in gender, number, and case.

c. That the gerundive with its substantive may be used for any gerund with a substantive.

d. That the gerund with a direct object is commonly used only in the genitive and in the ablative without a preposition. In other cases the gerundive is preferred.

14. Distinguish between **plūs**, **amplius**, **potius**, and **magis**.

plūs refers to quantity.

amplius refers to extent of time or space.

potius expresses preference, and excludes the second of two things compared.

magis expresses degree.

15. Predicate adjectives may be followed by the dative, by the objective genitive, or by the ablative of specification to complete their meaning :

Hōc hostī optimum erat, *this was best for the enemy.*

Avidus laudis erat, *he was eager for praise.*

Claudus alterō pede est, *he is lame in one foot.*

16. THE CASES.

1. *The Nominative.*

An introductory noun in the nominative case is the subject of a verb either main or subordinate.

2. *The Genitive.*

a. In general the genitive of a noun may be possessive, subjective, objective, partitive, or in apposition with some other genitive. If modified by an adjective, it may be descriptive genitive.

b. The genitive of a pronoun will be either possessive, subjective, objective, partitive, or belong to some noun as an adjective.

c. The genitive of an adjective expressing size or quantity may agree with a noun or may express the value of something.

d. The Latin genitive is used to express that to which the action of a noun or an adjective is done (objective), as well as that from which it springs (subjective).

e. Nouns expressing activity of the mind or heart are usually followed by :

(1) The objective genitive of a noun.

(2) The objective genitive of a gerund or of a gerundive agreeing with a noun.

3. *The Dative.*

a. The dative of any word may designate the person or thing indirectly concerned in an act or state expressed by a noun, adjective, verb, or a group of words.

b. The dative of the name of a person, or of a word referring to a person, may have the general sense of the dative case, or may designate the apparent agent or the possessor.

c. Words denoting persons deprived of a thing are often put in the dative, the Latin regarding the act as done *to* the persons.

d. If a form that may be either dative or ablative be the name of a person or refer to a person, it is more likely to be a dative than an ablative, since personal relations are denoted more frequently by the former than by the latter.

4. *The Accusative.*

a. The name of a town or **domus** or **rūs**, in the accusative without a preposition, probably designates the object to which motion is directed.

b. The name of a person, or a word referring to persons, in the accusative case without a preposition, must be either the object of a verb, the subject or predicate of an infinitive, or in apposition with one of these.

c. As accusatives of specification are found most commonly: the relative **quod**; the interrogative **quid**; **hōc** and **id** with **aetātis** or **temporis**; **partem**, **vicem**, and **genus** with **omne** or a pronoun.

d. Accusatives of time and space are naturally limited to such nouns as can convey such ideas, *e.g.*, **pedēs**, **mēnsēs**, etc.

e. Cognate accusatives are possible only for nouns that repeat in substantive form the meaning of a verb, *e.g.*, **vīta**, **somnium**, etc.; and for neuter pronouns and adjectives.

5. *The Ablative.*

a. The ablative case includes three ideas from which all its constructions flow, *viz.*: the starting point (the true ablative, *from*), the means (the instrumental, *by*), and the place (the locative, *in*).

b. Nearly all ablatives can be absolute, or can depend on a comparative or on a special word like **dignus** or **ūtor**. The meaning of the word is a great help in suggesting the correct construction.

c. The ablative without a preposition, referring to a person, must be ablative absolute, ablative dependent on a comparative or some special word like **dignus** or **ūtor**, or ablative of source with some word like **genitus**, **ortus**, or **nātus**.

d. The ablative of a word referring to time naturally expresses the time when.

MODELS FOR WRITTEN LESSONS.

TO THE TEACHER.

The following exercises are intended to fix more firmly in mind the preceding principles of order and syntax. They should be used at convenient intervals and without previous announcement or preparation. The passage for translation should be written on the board, and each question should be answered as it occurs before the pupil goes farther. Do not write more of the sentence than precedes the respective questions until they are answered. Teachers may find it profitable to prepare additional exercises on the models here presented.

I.

Virginēs Sabīnōrum rapiuntur.

Multi¹ convēnere² studiō³ videndae⁴ novae urbis, m̄ximē Sabīnī cum⁵ liberis et⁶ coniugibus. Ubi spectāculi tempus vēnit eōque⁷ conversae mentēs cum oculis erant, tum signō⁸ datō⁹ iuvenēs Rōmānī discurrunt¹⁰, virginēs rapiunt¹¹.

1. What may be said of the first word in a sentence?
2. What tense? Give the other form.
3. What are the possible cases and constructions? What constructions may follow **studiō**? (See IV, 16, 2, *e*.)
4. Is this a gerund or a gerundive?
5. What are the possible uses and meanings of **cum**?
6. What are the uses of **et**?
7. **eōque = et in eum locum.**
8. Possible cases and constructions?
9. Construction? What relations may be expressed by participles?
10. What is the force of the prefix **dis-**?
11. Translate.

II.

Dē virtūte Rēgulī.

Primō bellō Pūnicō¹ Rēgulus, dux Rōmānus captus ā² Poenis, dē captivīs commūtandīs³ Rōmam missus est. Is, cum Carthāgine⁴ abiret, iūrāvit⁵ sē eō⁶ reditūrum nisi suī civēs condiōnēs fēcissent⁷. At ille in senātū captivōs⁸ nōn esse commūtandōs dēclārāvit: deinde, cum propinquī⁹ et amīcī retinēre cōnārentur, ex urbe dēcessit, quia ad supplicium redire maluit quam fidem hosti datam fallere^{10, 11}.

1. What is the probable construction of this phrase?
2. What constructions follow **ā** or **ab**?
3. **commūtō**, cf. English *commute* = *exchange*.
4. Probable construction?
5. What kind of a clause may now be expected?
6. **eō = in eum locum.**
7. What is the force of this tense? (See IV, 12.)

8. What are the possible constructions? (See IV, 16, 4, *b.*)
9. **propinquī = cōgnātī, sanguine coniūctī.**
10. **fallere = violāre.**
11. Translate.

III.

Crūdēlitāte virgō spōnsum suum āmittit.

Gallī, quī audāciam māximī¹ aestimābant², ferārum certāminibus³ multum dēlectābantur. Aliquandō rēx cum māgnā catervā⁴ nōbilium mulierumque clārārum lūdōs⁵ sollemnēs aspiciēbat. Quaedam ex hīs, quae spōnsī⁶ fortitudinem temptāre voluit, aureum torquem⁷ dēiēcit in⁸ mediam harēnam, quā leō ingēns cum duōbus tigribus certāmen ācerrimum agēbat. “Tū quidem⁹,” inquit, “sī quid in tē residet amōris ergā mē, torquem mihi¹⁰ ē feris ēripe.” Statim iuvenis hīs verbis accēnsus in harēnam sē praecipitāvit; saltū¹¹ alacri torquem rapuit; tūtus cum praemiō rediit. Tum ille, dum¹² omnēs factum plaudunt, cum risū ad pedēs virginis crūdēlis torquem prōiēcit. “Tū quidem,” inquit, “meam vītam minimi¹³ habuisti; ego tuum amōrem¹⁴.”¹⁵

1. What are the possible cases and constructions?
2. What does this word show as to the construction of **māximī**? (See IV, 16, 2, *c.*)
3. Possible constructions?
4. **catervā = multitūdine.**
5. Probable construction?
6. Translate *of her lover.*
7. Translate *necklace.*
8. What case will follow?

9. What is the force of this word? (See III, C, *j*.)
10. What kind of a dative may this be? (See IV, 16, 3, *b*.)
11. **saltū**, *with a leap*.
12. What are the meanings of this word, and what constructions may follow it?
13. Compare **māximī** above.
14. Sc. **minimī habeō**. **habeō** in this idiom equals **aestimō** in sense.
15. Translate the whole.

IV.

Hannibalis ducis astūtia.

Hannibal, dux¹ classis Pūnicæ, ē nāvī quæ iam capiēbātur, in scapham² saltū sē dēmittēns³ Rōmānōrum manūs effūgit. Veritus⁴ autem nē in patriā classis⁵ āmissæ poenās daret, civium odium astūtiā āvertit ; nam ex illā infēlici pūgnā, priusquam⁶ clādis nūntius domum⁷ ——⁸, quendam ex amicis Carthāginem misit. Quī postquam⁹ cūriam intrāvit, “Cōnsulit,” inquit, “vōs¹⁰ Hannibal, cum dux Rōmānōrum māgnis cōpiis maritimis instrūctis advēnerit, num¹¹ cum eō cōnfligere dēbeat.” Acclāmāvit ūniversus senātus nōn esse dubium¹² quīn¹³ cōnfligi oportēret¹⁴. Tum ille “Cōnflixit,” inquit, “et superātus est.” Ita nōn potuērunt factum¹⁵ damnāre quod ipsi fieri dēbuisse iūdicāverant.¹⁶

1. What force may the appositive have? (See IV, 2.)
2. Will the verb in this sentence be one denoting rest or motion?
3. What is the force of the prefix **dē-**?
4. What construction will follow?

5. What variety of genitive may this word be?
6. What moods follow this word?
7. What construction?
8. Supply a suitable verb in the proper mood and tense.
9. Account for the position of **quī**. (See III, C, *d*, and *f*.)
10. **cōnsulit vōs** = *asks your advice*.
11. **num** = *whether*. What construction will follow? Name the different kinds of substantive clauses. (See IV, 3.)
12. What construction will follow? (See IV, 11.)
13. Name the meanings and uses of **quīn**. (See IV, 7.)
14. **cōnfligī oportēret** = **pūgnandum esset**.
15. What part of speech?
16. Translate.

V.

Mors Servi Tullī, Rōmānōrum rēgis sextī.

Quā rē audītā¹ Servius² dum³ ad⁴ cūriam contendit, iūssū⁵ Tarquinī per gradūs dēiectus⁶ et domum⁷ refugiēns interfectus est. Tullia⁸ carpentō⁹ vēcta in¹⁰ Forum properāvit et coniugem¹¹ ē¹² cūriā ēvocātum¹³ prima rēgem —¹⁴; cūius iūssū cum¹⁵ ē turbā āc tumultū dēcessisset¹⁶ domumque rediret, visō patris corpore¹⁷ mūliōnem¹⁸ cunctantem et frēna inhihentem super ipsum corpus¹⁹ carpentum agere —²⁰. Unde²¹ vīcus²² ille scelerātus dictus est. Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs²³ quattuor et quadrāgintā²⁴.

1. Why is this phrase placed first? (See III, C, *d*.)
2. What is the construction of **Servius**?
3. Meanings and following constructions?
4. What are the meanings of **ad**, and what kind of a verb will the sentence contain?

5. Construction?
6. **per gradūs dēiectus** = *was thrown down the steps.*
7. Case and probable construction? (See IV, 16, 4, a.)
8. **Tullia filia rēgis erat.**
9. Translate *carriage*, abl. of means.
10. What cases follow **in**, and what are its most usual meanings?
11. Case and probable construction?
12. What case will follow?
13. What is the force of the prefix **ē-**?
14. What verb can you suggest to govern **rēgem** and **coniugem** and complete the sentence?
15. To whom does **cūius iūssū** refer, and why does it precede **cum**? (See III, C, e.)
16. Construction?
17. Construction?
18. Translate *the driver.*
19. Translate *right over the very body.*
20. Supply a suitable verb.
21. **unde** = **quā ex causā.**
22. **vīcus** = **pars urbis.**
23. Probable construction?
24. Translate.

COMMON LATIN IDIOMS.

The following idioms occur so frequently that it will be of much subsequent advantage and a great saving of time for the student to memorize them thoroughly early in his course.

ad ūnum, *to a man.*

aequō animō, *contentedly, resignedly, patiently.*

aere aliēnō premī, *to be heavily in debt.*

agere grātiās, *to thank.*

alius aliam in partem, *one in one direction, another in another.*

amicō aliquō ūti, *to be on terms of intimacy with some one.*

animō tenus commovērī, *to be moved to the heart.*

annum quartum agēns, *in his fourth year.*

annōs quattuor nātus, *at the age of four.*

ante annōs, *before the legal age.*

apud rēgem, *at the court of the king.*

bellum īferre, *to make war upon.*

bene habet, *it is well.*

bonō animō esse, *to be well disposed.*

bonum animum habēre, *to be of good courage.*

capitis damnātus, *convicted of a capital crime, sentenced to death.*

causam dīcere or agere, *to state a case, to plead a case.*

certior fierī, *to be informed.*

certiōrem facere, *to inform.*

cōnsilia inire, *to make plans.*

cōsulere alicui, *to look out for the interest of some one.*

cōsulere aliquem, *to consult some one, to ask advice of some one.*

dare operam, *to see to, give attention to, take pains.*

diem dīcere or ēdicere, *to appoint a time, name a day.*

dum haec geruntur, *while this was going on.*

eō magis, *all the more.*

extrēmā hieme, *at the end of winter.*

ex rē pūblicā, *to the best interests of the state.*

gerere magistrātum, *to hold an office.*

grātiās agere, *to thank.*

grātiām habēre, *to be grateful.*

grātiām or grātiās referre, *to return a favor.*

grātum facere, to do a favor.

īdem quī, the same as.

īdem sentire, to have the same opinion.

in diēs, every day, daily.

in dūbium vocārī, to be called in question.

in fugam dare, to put to flight.

in grātiā redīre, to be reconciled.

in mātirimōnium dūcere, to marry.

in perpetuum, forever.

inter cēnam, at table.

iūs dīcere, to pronounce judgment.

longum est, it would take long, it would be tedious.

mandāre litterīs, to commit to writing.

memoriā tenēre, to remember.

molestē ferre, to take it ill, to be grieved.

multum valēre, to be very influential.

nāvem cōnscendere, to embark.

novae rēs, a revolution.

novus homō, an upstart, a parvenu, a self-made man.

ōrātiōnem habēre, to make a speech.

operam dare, to see to, to take pains.

opus est, it is necessary.

placuit senātui, the senate decided.

plūrimum posse, to be most powerful, to be most influential.

prae sē ferēs, showing, exhibiting.

praeclārē sē habēre, to be admirable.

prō amicō habēre, to regard as a friend.

prō cōntiōne, before the assembly, or in an address.

quae cum ita sint, since this is true, under these circumstances, this being the case.

quam primum, as soon as possible.

rationem reddere, *to render an account, to give an explanation.*

rēs gestae, *exploits, deeds.*

salūtem dicere, *to salute, to greet.*

satis cōstat, *it is well established.*

sē cōferre, *betake oneself, go.*

sē gerere, *conduct oneself, act.*

sententia stat, *it is resolved, they resolve.*

stipendium merēre, *to perform military service.*

terga vertere, *to retreat.*

ūnus atque alter, *one or two.*

veniam dare, *to pardon.*

ventum est, *he or she came, he or she has come, they came, they have come.*

vereor nē, *I fear that.*

vereor ut, *I fear that not.*

vītam agere, *to live.*

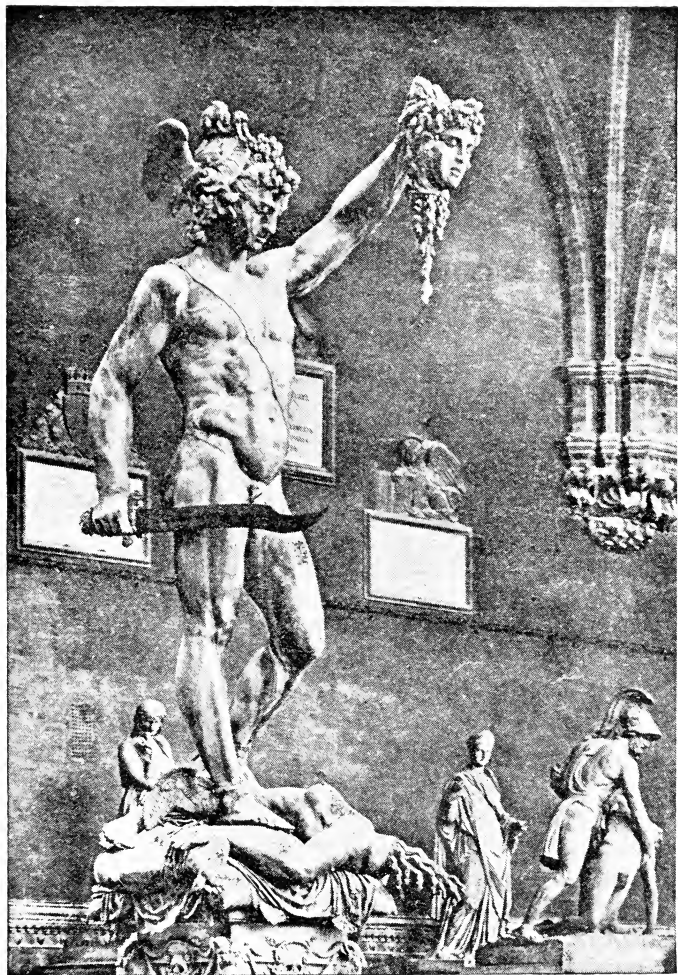
ABBREVIATIONS.

acc., accusative.	ind. disc., indirect discourse.
act., active.	lit., literally.
abl., ablative.	n., number or note.
adj., adjective.	nom., nominative.
adv., adverb.	obj., object.
ant., antonym, a word of opposite meaning.	or., simplified order.
cf., <i>confer</i> , compare.	par., paraphrase.
dat., dative.	pred., predicate.
e.g., <i>exempli gratia</i> , for instance.	sc., <i>scilicet</i> , supply.
Eng., English.	subj., subjunctive, or subject.
gen., genitive.	syn., synonym.
i.e., <i>id est</i> , that is.	v., <i>vide</i> , see.
	voc., vocative.

N. B. A superior figure placed after a word refers to that word alone.

A superior figure placed before a word refers to two or more of the following words.





PERSEUS AND THE HEAD OF MEDUSA.

FABULAE FACILES.



I.

PERSEUS.

Acrisius, an ancient king of Argos, had been warned by an oracle that he would perish by the hand of his grandson. On discovering, therefore, that his daughter Danae had given birth to a son, Acrisius endeavored to escape his fate by casting both mother and child adrift on the sea. They were saved, however, by the help of Jupiter; and Perseus, the child, grew up at the court of Polydectes, king of Serīphos, an island in the Aegean Sea. On reaching manhood, Perseus was sent by Polydectes to fetch the head of Medūsa, one of the Gorgons. This dangerous task he accomplished with the help of Apollo and Minerva, and on his way home he rescued Andromeda (daughter of Cepheus) from a sea monster. Perseus then married Andromeda, and lived some time in the country of Cepheus. At length, however, he returned to Serīphos, and turned Polydectes to stone by showing him the Gorgon's head; he then went to the court of Acrisius, who fled in terror at the news of his grandson's return. The oracle was duly fulfilled, for Acrisius was accidentally killed by a quoit thrown by Perseus.

1. Perseus infāns cum mātře in ārcā inclūsus est.

Haec narrantur ā poētis dē Perseō. Perseus filius erat Iovis, māximī deōrum : avus ēius Ācrisius appellātus est. Ācrisius volēbat Perseum nepōtem suum necāre¹; nam propter ōrāculum puerum timēbat. Comprehendit² igitur 5 Perseum, adhūc infantem, et cum mātře ³in ārcā lignēā inclūsit. Tum ārcam ipsam in mare cōniēcit. Danaē,

1. occidere, interficere.

2. cēpit, corripuit.

3. in a wooden box.

Persei māter, māgnopere¹ territa est : tempestās enim māgna mare turbābat. Perseus autem in sinū² mātris dormiēbat³.

1. *valdē, vehementer.* 2. *gremiō.* 3. *somnum capiēbat.*

5 2. **Ārcā ad īnsulam Serīphum appulsā, Perseus māterque ā rēge benignē excepti sunt.**

Iūppiter tamen haec omnia vīdit et filium suum servāre cōstituit. Fēcit igitur mare tranquillum, et ārcam ad īnsulam Serīphum perdūxit. Hūius insulae Polydectēs tum rēx erat. Pōstquam ārcā ad litus¹ appulsa est, 10 Danaē² in harēnā quiētem capiēbat. Post breve tempus ā piscātōre³ quōdam reperta est⁴, et ad domum rēgis Polydectis adducta est. Ille mātrem et puerum benignē excēpit, et sēdem⁵ tūtā in finibus suis dedit. At Danaē hōc dōnum libenter accēpit, et prō tantō beneficiō rēgi 15 ⁶grātiās ēgit.

1. *litus est terra adiacēns mari.* 4. *inventā est, dēprehēnsa est.*
2. *Par. in litore dormiēbat.* 5. *domum.*
3. *fisherman.* 6. *See idioms.*

3. **Rēx dīmīsit Perseum.**

Perseus igitur¹ multōs annōs ibi habitābat, et cum mātrem suā² vitam agēbat beātā³. At Polydectēs Danaēn māgnopere amābat, atque eam⁴ in mātirimōnium dūcere volēbat. Hōc tamen cōnsilium Perseō minimē grātum⁵ erat. 20

1. *itaque.* 3. *fēlicem, laetam.*
2. *See idioms.* 4. *See idioms.*
5. *acceptum, iūcundum, placitum.*

Polydectēs igitur Perseum dīmittere cōstituit. Tum iuvenem ad sē vocāvit et haec¹ dixit: "Turpe² est vitam hanc ignāvam³ agere; ⁴iamdūdum tū adulēscēns es. Quousque⁵ hīc manēbis? Tempus est arma capere et virtūtem praestāre⁶. Hinc abi et caput Medūsae mihi 5 refer."

1. *as follows.*

2. *Ant. honestum, pulchrum,*

decōram.

3. *remissam, lentam. Ant.*

strēnuam, fortem.

4. *You have already for some time been a man.*

5. *ad quod tempus.*

6. *ostendere, exhibēre, probāre.*

4. Perseus profectus tandem Medūsam invēnit.

Perseus, ^{when} ubi haec audivit, ex insulā discessit, et postquam ad continentem vēnit, Medūsam quaesivit. Diū ^{long} frūstrā quaerēbat; namque nātūram loci ignōrābat. Tan- 10 dem Apollō et Minerva viam dēmōstrāvērunt. Primum ad Grāiās, sorōrēs Medūsae, pervēnit. Ab his ¹tālāria et galeam magicam accēpit. Apollō autem et Minerva ²falcem et speculum dedērunt. Tum postquam tālāria pedibus induit³, in āera⁴ ascendit. Diū per āera volābat: 15 tandem tamen ad eum locum vēnit ubi Medūsa cum cēteris⁵ Gorgonibus habitābat. Gorgones autem mōnstra erant speciē⁶ horribili: capita enim eārum squāmīs⁷ omnīnō contēcta⁸ sunt: manūs etiam ex aere⁹ factae sunt.

1. *sandals and a magic helmet.*

2. *a curved dagger and a mirror.*

3. *indūxit, sūmpsit.*

4. *acc. case of āēr, cf. Eng. air.*

5. *reliquīs, aliīs.*

6. *aspectū.*

7. *scales.*

8. *tēcta, operta, vestīta.*

9. *abl. of aes = brass.*

5. Caput Gorgonis.

Rēs erat difficillima abscidere caput Gorgonis ; ēius enim cōspectū hominēs in saxum¹ vertēbantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum ei dederat. Perseus igitur tergum² vertit, et in speculum inspiciēbat : hōc modō ad locum vēnit ubi Medūsa dormiēbat. Tum falce suā caput ēius ūnō ictū abscidit. Cēterae Gorgones statim ē somnō excitātae sunt, et, ubi rem vidērunt, irā commōtae sunt. Arma rapuērunt, et Perseum occidere³ volēbant ;
 10 ille autem, dum fugit, galeam magicam induit, et, ubi hōc fēcit, statim ē cōspectū eārum ēvāsit⁴.

1. lapidem.

2. Ant. faciem, voltum.

3. interficere.

4. exiit, aufūgit, ēvolāvit.

6. Perseus in finēs Aethiopum vēnit.

Post haec Perseus in finēs Aethiopum vēnit : ibi Cēpheus quīdam illō tempore rēgnābat. Hic Neptūnum, 15 maris deum, ōlim¹ offenderat : Neptūnus autem mōnstrum saevissimum² miserat. Hōc cottidiē ē marī veniēbat et hominēs dēvorābat. Ob hanc causam pavor³ animōs omnium occupāverat. Cēpheus igitur ōrāculum dei Ammōnis cōsultuit atque ā deō iūssus est filiam mōnstrō trādere. (Ēius autem filia, nōmine Andromeda,
 20 virgō fōrmōsissima⁴ erat.) Cēpheus, ubi haec audīvit, māgnū dolōrem⁵ percēpit. Volēbat tamen civēs suōs ē tantō periculō extrahere ; atque ob eam causam cōstituit imperāta⁶ Ammōnis facere.

1. aliquandō, quondam.

2. crudēlissimum, immānissimum.

3. timor.

4. pulcherrima.

5. maerōrem, lūctum.

6. iūssa.

7. Mōnstrum et Andromeda.

Tum rēx ¹diem certam dixit et omnia parāvit. Ubi ea diēs vēnit, Andromeda ad litus dēducta est et in cōspectū omnium ad rūpem adligāta² (est). Omnēs fātum ēius dēplōrābant nec lacrimās tenēbant. At subitō, dum 5 mōnstrum exspectant, Perseus accurrit; et, ubi lacrimās vidit, causam dolōris quaerit. Illi rem tōtam expōnunt³ et puellam dēmōnstrant. ⁴Dum haec geruntur, fremitus⁵ terribilis auditur; simul mōnstrum horribilī speciē procul cōspicitur⁶. 10 Ēius cōspectus timōrem māximum omnibus iniēcit⁷. At mōnstrum māgnā celeritāte ad litus contendit⁸, iamque ad locum appropinquābat⁹ ubi puella stābat.

1. See idioms.

2. *vincta, cōstricta.*3. *nārrant.*

4. See idioms.

5. *strepitus, sonitus.*6. *vidētur.*7. *immisit.*8. *mātūrāvit, properāvit.*9. *accēdēbat.*

8. Servat Andromedam Perseus.

At Perseus, ubi haec vidit, gladium¹ suum rapuit²; et, 15 postquam tālāria induit, in āera sublātus est³. Tum dēsuper⁴ in mōnstrum impetum subitō⁵ fēcit, et gladiō suō collum ēius graviter volnerāvit. Mōnstrum, ubi sēnsit volnus, fremitum horribilem ēdidit⁶ et sine morā tōtum corpus sub aquam immersit. Perseus, dum circum litus 20 volat, reditum ēius exspectābat; mare autem intereā⁷

1. *ferrum, ēnsem.*2. *cēpit.*3. From *tollō*; *sē ērēxit, surrēxit.*4. *ē locō superiōre.*5. *repente, celeriter.*6. *ēmīsit.*7. *interim.*

undique¹ sanguine inficitur². Post breve tempus, bēlua³ rūsus⁴ caput sustulit⁵; mox⁶ tamen ā Perseō ictū graviorē volnerāta est. Tum iterum sē sub ⁷undās mersit neque posteā visa est.

1. *ex omnī parte.*

2. *tingitur, imbuitur.*

3. *mōnstrum.*

4. *iterum.*

5. From *tollō*, syn. *ērēxit*.

6. *post breve tempus, sine morā.*

7. *aquās.*

5 9. **Rēx Perseō Andromedam in mātirimōnium dedit.**

Perseus, postquam in litus dēscendit, primum tālāria exuit¹; tum ad rūpem vēnit ubi Andromeda vincta² erat. Ea autem omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat³, et, ubi Perseus adiit, terrōre paene exanimāta⁴ est. Ille vincula
 10 statim⁵ solvit, et puellam patri reddidit. Cēpheus ob hanc rem māximō gaudiō affectus est: meritās ⁶grātiās prō tantō beneficiō Perseō rettulit; ^{des des}praetereā Andromedam ipsam eī in mātirimōnium dedit. Ille libenter⁷ hōc dōnum accēpit, et puellam uxōrem dūxit. Paucōs annōs
 15 cum uxōre suā in eā regiōne habitābat, et in māgnō honōre erat apud omnēs Aethiopes. Māgnopere tamen cupiēbat⁸ mātrem suam rūsus vidēre. Tandem⁹ igitur cum uxōre ē rēgnō Cēpheī discessit¹⁰.

1. Ant. *induit.*

2. *adligāta, cōnstricta.*

3. *abiēcerat, dimīserat.*

4. *mortua.*

5. *cōnfēstim, sine morā.*

6. See idioms.

7. *alacriter.*

8. *volēbat.*

9. *dēnique, ad extrēmum.*

10. *abiit, profectus est.*

10. Polydectēs in saxum versus est.

Postquam Perseus ad insulam nāvem appulit, ¹sē ad locum contulit ubi māter ōlim² habitāverat; at domum invēnit vacuam et omnīnō³ dēsertam. Trēs diēs per tōtam insulam mātrem quaerēbat; ^{at last} tandem⁴ quartō diē 5 ad templum Diānae pervēnit. Hūc Danaē refūgerat, quod Polydectem timēbat⁵. Perseus, ubi haec cōgnōvit⁶, irā māgnā commōtus est; ad rēgiam Polydectis sine morā contendit, et, ubi eō⁷ vēnit, statim in ātrium inrūpit⁸. Polydectēs māgnō timōre⁹ affectus est et fugere volēbat. 10 Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medūsae mōnstrāvit¹⁰; ille autem, ¹¹simul atque hōc vīdit, in saxum versus est.

1. See idioms.

2. cf. p. 28, l. 15.

3. *plānē, funditus.*4. *dēmum, dēnique.*5. *metuēbat.*6. *intellēxit, audīvit.*7. *in eum locum.*8. *invāsit, inrūit.*9. *pavōre.*10. *ostendit.*11. *ubi primum.*

11. Perseus ad urbem Ācrisī rediit, et occīdit avum suum ut fātis dēcrētum erat. 15

Post haec Perseus cum uxōre¹ suā ad urbem Ācrisī rediit². Ille autem, ubi Perseum vīdit, māgnō terrōre affectus est; ^{for or acct. ut} nam propter orāculum ^{istud} nepōtem suum adhūc timēbat. In Thessaliam igitur ad urbem Lārissam statim refūgit: frūstrā tamen; nōn enim fātum suum 20 vītāvit³. Post paucōs annōs rēx Lārissae lūdōs māgnōs fēcit; nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmiserat, et ⁴diem ēdixe-

1. *coniuge.*2. *revertit.*3. *effūgit.*

4. See idioms.

rat. Multi ex omnibus urbibus Graeciae ad lūdōs convēnērunt: ipse Perseus inter aliōs certāmen¹ discōrum² iniit. At, dum discum conicit, avum suum cāsū occidit; Ācri-sius enim inter spectātōrēs ēius certāminis forte stābat.

1. contentiōnem.

2. of the discus or quoits.

II.

HERCULES.

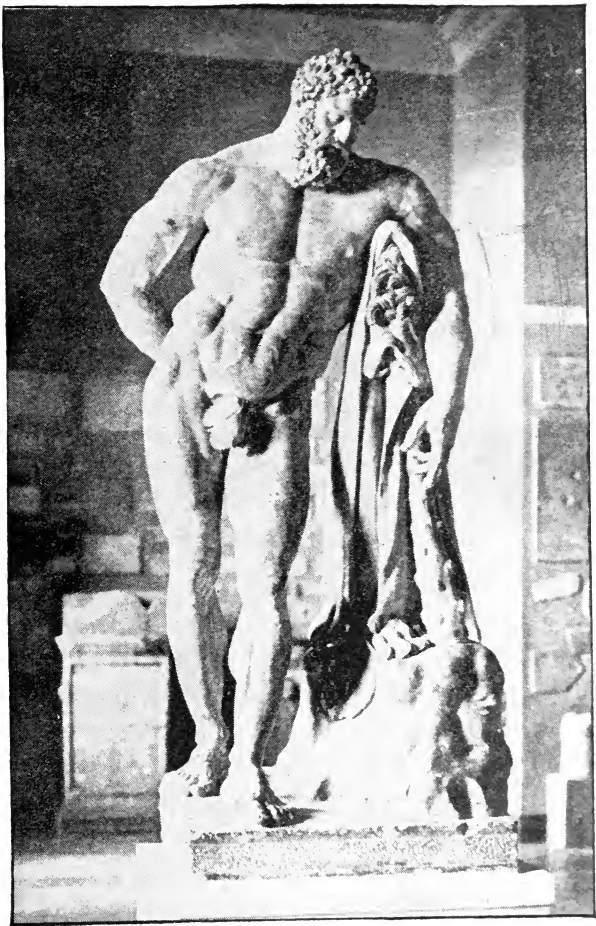
Hercules, a Greek hero celebrated for his great strength, was pursued throughout his life by the hatred of Juno. While yet an infant, he strangled some serpents sent by the goddess to destroy him. During his boyhood and youth he performed various marvelous feats of strength; and, on reaching manhood, succeeded in delivering the Thebans from the oppression of the Minyae. In a fit of madness, sent upon him by Juno, he slew his own children, and, on consulting the Delphic oracle as to how he should cleanse himself from this crime, he was ordered to submit himself for twelve years to Eurystheus, king of Tiryns, and to perform whatever tasks were appointed him. Hercules obeyed the oracle, and during the twelve years of his servitude accomplished twelve extraordinary feats known as the Labors of Hercules. His death was caused, unintentionally, by his wife Deianira. Hercules had shot with his poisoned arrows a Centaur named Nessus, who had insulted Deianira. Nessus, before he died, gave some of his blood to Deianira, and told her it would act as a charm to secure her husband's love. Some time after, Deianira, wishing to try the charm, soaked one of her husband's garments in the blood, not knowing that it was poisoned. Hercules put on the robe, and, after suffering terrible torments, died, or was carried off by his father Jupiter.

5

12. Herculēs infāns.

Herculēs, Alcmēnae filius, ōlim in Graeciā habitābat. Hīc dicitur omnium hominum validissimus fuisse. At Iūnō, rēgīna deōrum, Alcmēnam ōderat¹ et Herculem

1. Ant. amābat.



HERCULES.

adhūc infantem necāre¹ voluit. Misit igitur duo serpentēs saevissimōs : hī, mediā nocte, in cubiculum² Alcmenae vēnerunt ubi Herculēs cum frātre suō dormiēbat. Nōn tamen in cūnis³, sed in scūtō⁴ māgnō cubābant⁵. Serpentēs iam appropinquāverant⁶ et scūtum movēbant ; 5 itaque pueri ē somnō excitāti sunt.

1. cf. p. 25, l. 4.

3. *cradle.*5. *iacēbant.*2. *room.*4. *shield.*6. *accesserant.*

13. Herculēs et serpentēs.

Īphiclēs, frāter Herculis, māgnā vōce exclāmāvit ; at Herculēs ipse, puer fortissimus¹, haudquāquam² territus est. Parvis manibus serpentēs statim prēhendit³, et colla 10 eōrum māgnā vī compressit. Tālī modō serpentēs ā puerō interfecti⁴ sunt. Alcmēna autem, māter puerōrum, clāmōrem audiverat, et maritum⁵ suum ē somnō excitāverat. Ille lūmen accendit, et gladium suum rapuit⁶; tum ad puerōs properābat⁷, sed, ubi ad locum vēnit, rem mīram 15 vidit : Herculēs enim ridēbat et serpentēs mortuōs mōnstrābat⁸.

1. Ant. *ignāvissimus.*5. *coniugem, virum.*2. *minimē omnium, omninō nōn.*6. *prehendit, cēpit.*3. *cēpit, rapuit.*7. *mātūrābat, contendēbat.*4. *necātī.*8. *ostendēbat, exhibuit.*

14. Herculēs mūsicam discit.

Herculēs ā puerō corpus suum diligenter exercēbat : māgnam partem diēi in palaestrā¹ cōnsūmēbat : didicit² 20

1. *gymnasium.*2. Perfect of *discō.*

etiam arcum intendere et tēla conicere¹. His exercitā-
 tiōnibus virēs² eius cōfirmātae sunt. In mūsicā etiam
 ā Linō Centaurō ērudiēbātur³: (Centauri autem equi
 erant, sed caput hominis habēbant); huic tamen arti
 5 minus diligenter studēbat. Hic Linus Herculem ōlim
 culpābat⁴, quod parum⁵ studiōsus erat; tum puer irātus
 citharam⁶ subitō rapuit, et summīs viribus caput magistrī
 infēlicis⁷ percussit⁸. Ille ictū prōstrātus est, et ⁹paulō
 post ¹⁰ē vitā excessit, neque quisquam postea id officium
 10 suscipere voluit.

1. *iacere, impellere.*2. *powers.*3. *docēbātur, infōrmābātur.*4. *vituperābat.*5. *Ant. nimis.*6. *lyram.*7. *miseri.*8. *valdē verberāvit.*9. *soon after.*10. *mortuus est.*

15. Herculēs vincula et mortem effugit.

Dē Hercule haec etiam inter alia narrantur. Ōlim,
 dum iter facit, in finēs Aegyptiōrum vēnit; ibi rēx quī-
 dam, nōmine Būsiris, illō tempore rēgnābat; hic autem,
 15 vir crūdēlissimus, hominēs ¹immolāre cōnsuēverat: Her-
 culem igitur corripuit et in vincula coniēcit. Tum nū-
 tiōs dimisit et ²diem sacrificiō ēdixit. Mox ea diēs appe-
 titiv³ et omnia rīte⁴ parāta sunt. Manūs Herculis catēnis⁵
 ferreīs vinctae⁶ sunt et ⁷mola salsa in caput eius inspersa
 20 est. (Mōs enim erat apud antiquōs salem et fār⁸ capiti-

1. *sacrificāre solēbat.*2. *See idioms.*3. *adfuit.*4. *bene, rēctē, ex mōre.*5. *vinculis.*6. *adligatae.*7. *salted meal.*8. *molam.*

bus victimarum impōnere.) Iam victima ad aram¹ stābat ; iam sacerdos cultrum sūmserat². Subitō tamen Herculēs māgnō cōnātū vincula perrūpit³ : tum ictū sacerdotem prōstrāvit ; alterō⁴ rēgem ipsum occidit.

1. *altāria.*3. cf. Eng. *rupture.*2. *cēperat, prehenderat.*4. abl. of means, sc. *ictū.*

16. Herculēs lēgātis Minyārum iniūriam facit.

5

Herculēs, iam adulēscēns, urbem Thēbās incolēbat. Rēx Thēbārum, vir ignāvus¹, Creōn appellātus est. Minyae, gēns bellicōsissima, Thēbānis finitimī² erant. Lēgātī autem ā Minyīs ad Thēbānōs quotannis mittēbantur : hī Thēbās veniēbant et centum bovēs postulā- 10 bant³. Thēbāni enim ōlim ā Minyīs superātī erant ; tribūta igitur rēgī Minyārum quotannis pendēbant⁴. At Herculēs cīvēs suōs hōc stipendiō liberāre cōstituit : lēgātōs igitur comprehendit atque aurēs eōrum abscidit⁵. Lēgātī autem apud omnēs gentēs sacri habentur⁶. 15

1. Ant. *fortis.*4. *solvēbant, remittēbant.*2. *proximī, vicinī.*5. *amputāvit, resecurit.*3. *poscēbant, flāgitābant.*6. *iūdicantur, exīstimantur.*

17. Bellum in Minyās.

Erginus, rēx Minyārum, ob haec vehementer irātus est, et cum omnibus cōpiis in finēs Thēbānōrum contendit¹. Creōn adventum eius per explorātōrēs cōgnōvit ; ipse tamen pūgnāre nōluit, nam māgnō timōre affectus est ; 20 Thēbāni igitur Herculem imperātōrem² creāvērunt. Ille nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimisit et cōpiās coēgit³ ; tum

1. *mātūrāvit, properāvit.*2. *ducem.*3. *conlēgit.*

proximō diē cum māgnō exercitū profectus est. Locum idōneum¹ dēlēgit et aciem instrūxit; tum Thēbānī ē superiōre locō impetum in hostēs fēcērunt. Illi autem impetum sustinēre nōn potuērunt; itaque aciēs hostium
5 pulsa² est atque in fugam conversa.

1. *aptum, commodum.*

2. cf. Eng. *repulse.*

18. Herculēs dēmēns liberōs suōs occīdit.

Post hōc proelium Herculēs cōpiās suās ad urbem redūxit. Omnēs Thēbānī propter victōriam māximē gaudēbant¹. Creōn autem māgnis honōribus Herculem
10 decorāvit, atque filiam suam eī in mātirimōnium dedit. Herculēs cum uxōre suā ²vitam beātam agēbat; sed post paucōs annōs subitō³ in furōrem incidit atque liberōs suōs ipse suā manū occīdit. Post breve tempus ad sānitātem
15 reductus est et propter hōc facinus⁴ māgnō dolōre affectus est; mox ex urbe effūgit et in silvās sē recēpit. Nōlēbant enim civēs sermōnem cum eō habēre.

1. *laetābantur.*

3. *repente.*

2. See idioms.

4. *flāgitium, scelus.*

19. Herculēs ad ōrāculum Delphicum it.

Herculēs māgnopere¹ cupiēbat tantum scelus expiāre. Cōstituit igitur ad ōrāculum Delphicum ire; hōc enim
20 ōrāculum erat omnium celeberrimum. Ibi templum erat Apollinis, plūrimis dōnis ōrnātum; hōc in templō sedēbat fēmina quaedam, nōmine Pÿthia, et cōnsilium dabat eis qui ad ōrāculum veniēbant. Haec autem fēmina ab ipsō

1. *valdē, vehementer.*

Apolline docēbātur¹, et voluntātem deī hominibus ēnūntiābat². Herculēs igitur, quī Apollinem praecipuē colēbat³, hūc vēnit. Tum rem tōtam exposuit neque scelus cēlāvit⁴.

1. *ērudiēbātur, īnstituēbātur.*3. *venerābātur.*2. *nūntiābat, dīcēbat.*4. *reticuit, tēxit.*

20. Respōnsum ōrāculī.

Ubi Herculēs finem fēcit, Pŷthia diū conticēbat¹; tandem² tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tīrynthā³ ire, et Eurystheī rēgis omnia imperāta⁴ facere. Herculēs, ubi haec audivit, ad urbem illam contendit et Eurystheō rēgī sē in servitūtem trādīdit. Duodecim annōs in servitūte Eury- 10
stheī tenēbātur et duodecim labōrēs quōs ille imperāverat, cōnfēcit; hōc enim ūnō⁵ modō tantum scelus expiārī potuit. Dē hīs labōribus plūrima ā poētis scripta sunt. Multa tamen, quae poētae nārrant, vix crēdibilia sunt.

1. *nihil dīcēbat.*

3. Tiryns, a city in Argolis.

2. Par. *post longam moram,*4. *iūssa.**dēnique, ad extrēmum.*5. *alone.*

21. Labor primus: Herculēs Nemaēum leōnem occīdit. 15

Prīmum ab Eurystheō iūsus est Herculēs leōnem occīdere, quī illō tempore vallem Nemaēam reddēbat infēstam. In silvās igitur quās leō incolēbat, statim sē con-
tulit². Mox feram³ vidit et arcum quem sēcum attulerat⁴, intendit⁵: ēius tamen pellem⁶ quae dēnsissima erat, trāi- 20

1. Par. *faciēbat plēnam perīculī.*4. *gesserat.*2. From *cōnferō*. See idioms.5. cf. Eng. *tension*.3. *animal saevum.*6. cf. Eng. *pelt, peltry*.

cere¹ nōn potuit. Tum clāvā² māgnā quam semper gerēbat, leōnem percussit³: frūstrā tamen, neque enim hōc modō eum occidere potuit. Tum dēnum⁴ collum mōnstri brachiis⁵ suis complexus est, et faucēs⁶ ēius summis
 5 viribus compressit. Hōc modō leō brevī tempore exanimātus est; nūlla enim respirandi facultās eī dabātur. Tum Herculēs cadāver ad oppidum in umeris rettulit; et pellem, quam dētrāxerat, posteā prō veste gerēbat. Omnēs autem quī eam regiōnem incolēbant ubi fāmam
 10 dē morte leōnis accēpērunt⁷, vehementer gaudēbant⁸ et Herculem māgnō honōre habēbant.

1. *trānsfigere.*2. *club.*

3. cf. p. 34, l. 8.

4. *tandem.*5. *arms.*6. *jaws.*7. *audīvērunt.*

8. cf. p. 36, l. 9.

22. Labor secundus: Herculēs Hydram¹ Lernaeam occidit.

Post haec iūssus est ab Eurystheō Hydram necāre: haec autem mōnstrum erat cui novem erant capita. Herculēs igitur cum amicō Iolāo profectus est ad palūdem
 15 Lernaeam quam Hydra incolēbat. Mox² mōnstrum invēnit, et, quamquam rēs erat māgnī periculī, collum ēius laevā³prehendit. Tum dextrā³capita novem abscidere⁴coepit; quotiēns⁵tamen hōc fēcerat, nova capita exoriē-
 20 bantur⁶. Diū frūstrā labōrābat, tandem hōc cōnātū dēstitit⁷; cōstituit deinde arborēs succidere et ignem accendere. Hōc celeriter fēcit, et, postquam ligna ignem

1. The Hydra was a huge serpent having nine heads.

2. cf. p. 30, l. 2.

3. sc. *manū.*

4. cf. p. 35, l. 14.

5. *as often as.*6. *nāscēbantur.*7. *abstinuit.*

comprehendērunt, ¹face ārdente colla adūssit unde² capita exoriēbantur. Nōn tamen sine māgnō labōre haec fēcit; vēnit enim auxiliō Hydrae cancer³ ingēns, quī, dum Herculēs capita abscīdit, crūra ēius mordēbat⁴. Postquam mōnstrum tālī modō interfēcit, sagittās suās sanguine 5 ēius imbuit⁵ itaque mortiferās reddidit⁶.

1. *with a blazing brand he scorched the necks.*

2. *ex quibus.*

3. *crab.*

4. *volnerābat, laedēbat.*

5. *tinxit, madefēcit.*

6. *effēcit.*

23. Labor tertius: Herculēs cervum¹ incrēdibili celeritāte capit.

Postquam Eurystheō caedēs Hydrae nūntiāta est, māgnus timor animum ēius occupāvit. Iussit igitur Herculem 10 cervum quendam ad sē referre, nōluit enim virum tantae audāciae in urbe retinēre. Hīc autem cervus (cūius cornua aurea fuisse trāduntur²) incrēdibili fuit celeritāte. Herculēs igitur primum vestigia³ ēius in silvis animadvertit; deinde, ubi cervum ipsum vīdit, summīs vīribus 15 currere coepit. Ūsque ad vesperum currēbat neque nocturnum tempus⁴ sibi ad quiētem relinquēbat. Frūstrā tamen, nūllō enim modō ⁵praedam cōsequī poterat. Tandem, postquam tōtum annum cucurrerat⁶ (ita trāditur⁷) cervum cursū exanimātum⁸ cēpit et vīvum ad Eury- 20 stheum rettulit.

1. *stag.*

2. *dīcuntur.*

3. *tracks.*

4. *obj. of relinquēbat.*

5. *Par. ad cervum pervenīre.*

6. *Pluperf. of currō.*

7. *nārrātur.*

8. *dēfessum, cōnfectum.*

24. Labor quartus : Herculēs et aper¹ Erymanthius.

Post haec iūssus est Herculēs aprum quendam capere quī illō tempore agrōs Erymanthiōs vāstābat, et incolās² hūius regiōnis māgnopere terrēbat. Herculēs rem suscēpit et in Arcadiam profectus est. Postquam in silvam paulum prōgressus est, aprō occurrit³; ille autem, ⁴simul atque Herculem vidit, statim refūgit, et, timōre perterritus, in altam fossam sē prōiēcit. Herculēs igitur laqueum⁵ quem attulerat, iniēcit; et summā cum difficultāte
 10 aprum ē fossā extrāxit. Ille, etsi multum reluctābatur⁶, nullō modō sē liberāre potuit; et ⁷ab Hercule ad Eurystheum vivus relātus est.

1. *wild boar.*2. cf. *incolēbat*, p. 37, l. 18.3. *obviam iit.*4. *ubi primum.*5. *noose.*6. cf. Eng. *reluctant.*

7. cf. the last sentence of the previous passage, of which this is the passive form.

25. Herculēs ad regiōnem Centaurōrum pervenit.

Dē quartō labōre, quem suprā nārrāvimus, haec etiam
 15 trāduntur¹. Herculēs, dum iter in Arcadiam facit, ad eam regiōnem vēnit quam Centauri incolēbant. Mox, quod nox iam appetēbat², ad antrum³ dēvertit in quō Centaurus quīdam, nōmine Pholus, habitābat.

Ille Herculem benignē excēpit et cēnam⁴ parāvit. At
 20 Herculēs, postquam cēnāvit⁵, vīnum ā Pholō postulāvit. Erat autem in antrō māgna amphora⁶ vīnō optimō replēta⁷,

1. cf. p. 39, l. 19.

2. *appropinquābat.*3. *cave.*4. *cibum.*7. *plēna.*5. *cēnam sūmpsit.*6. *wine jar.*

quam Centauri ibi dēposuerant. Pholus igitur hōc vīnum dare nōlēbat, quod reliquōs Centaurōs timēbat¹; nūllum tamen vīnum praeter hōc in antrō habēbat. "Hōc vīnum," inquit, "mihi commissum est². Sī igitur hōc dabō, Centauri mē interficient." Herculēs tamen eum 5 inrisit³ et ipse cyathum⁴ vīni ex amphorā hausit.

1. metuēbat.

2. mandātum est.

3. dērīsīt. cf. Eng. *deride, ridicule.*

4. pōculum.

26. Proelium cum Centauris.

¹Simul atque amphora ²aperta est, odor iūcundissimus undique diffūsus est; vīnum enim suāvissimum³ erat. Centauri nōtum⁴ odōrem sēnsērunt et omnēs ad locum 10 convēnērunt.

Ubi ad antrum pervēnērunt, māgnopere irātī sunt quod Herculem bibentem⁵ vidērunt. Tum arma rapuērunt et Pholum interficere volēbant. Herculēs tamen in aditū⁶ antri cōstitit et impetum eōrum fortissimē sustinēbat. 15 ⁷Facēs ardentēs in eōs coniēcit, multōs etiam sagittis suis volnerāvit. Hae autem sagittae eadem erant quae sanguine Hydrae ⁸olim imbūtae erant. Omnēs igitur quōs ille sagittis volnerāverat, venēnō⁹ statim ¹⁰absūmptī sunt: reliquī autem, ubi hōc vidērunt, ¹¹terga vertērunt 20 et fugā salūtem petiērunt.

1. cf. p. 40, l. 6.

2. Ant. *clausa est.*3. *dulcissimum.*4. Ant. *ignōtum.*5. cf. Eng. *imbibe.*6. *ostiō, limine.*

7. cf. p. 39, l. 1.

8. Par. *quondam tinctae erant.*9. cf. Eng. *venomi.*10. *ablātī sunt, i.e. necātī sunt.*

27. Mors Pholī.

Postquam reliquī fūgērunt, Pholus ex antrō ēgressus¹ est et corpora spectābat eōrum quī sagittis interfecti erant. Māgnopere autem mirātus est quod tam levi² vol-
 5 nere exanimati erant³, et causam ēius rei quaerēbat. Adiit igitur locum ubi cadāver cūiusdam Centauri iacē-
 bat, et sagittam ē volnere trāxit. Haec tamen, sive cāsū sive cōnsiliō deōrum, ē manibus ēius lapsa est et pedem leviter volnerāvit. Ille extemplō⁴ dolōrem gravem per
 10 omnia membra sēnsit et post breve tempus vī venēni exanimātus est. Mox Herculēs, quī reliquōs Centaurōs secūtus erat, ad antrum rediit et māgnō cum dolōre Pholum mortuum vīdit. Multis cum lacrimis corpus amīci ad sepultūram dedit; tum, postquam alterum cyathum⁵
 15 vīni hausit, ⁶somnō sē dedit.

1. cf. Eng. *egress*.2. *parvō*.3. *occīsī erant*.4. *statim*.

5. cf. p. 41, l. 6.

6. *quīēvit, dormīvit*.28. Labor quīntus: Herculēs stabulum Augēae¹ pūrgat.

Deinde Eurystheus Herculi labōrem hunc graviōrem imposuit. Augēās quīdam, quī illō tempore rēgnum in
 20 Elide obtinēbat, tria mīlia boum habēbat. Hī in stabulō ingentis² māgnitūdinis inclūdēbantur; stabulum autem inluviē³ āc squālōre obsitum⁴ erat, neque enim ad hōc tempus umquam pūrgātum erat. Hōc iūssus est Herculēs intrā spatium unius diēi pūrgāre. Ille, etsi rēs erat

1. Augeas, king of Elis. His stables had not been cleaned for thirty years.

2. *māximae*.3. *filth*.4. *squālidum*.

multae operae, negōtium suscēpit. Primum māgnō labōre fossam duodēviginti pedum fēcit, per quam flūminis aquam dē montibus ad mūrū stabulī perdūxit. Tum, postquam mūrū perrūpit¹, aquam in stabulum immisit et tāli modō, contrā opīniōnem omnium, opus cōnfēcit². 5

1. *perfrēgit.*

2. *perfēcit.*

29. Labor sextus : avēs Stymphālī.

Post paucōs diēs Herculēs ad oppidum Stymphālum iter fēcit, imperāverat enim eī Eurystheus ut avēs Stymphālidēs necāret. Hae avēs ¹rōstra aēnea habēbant et carne² hominum vēscēbantur³. Ille, postquam ad locum 10 pervēnit, lacum vidit ; in hōc autem lacū, quī nōn procul erat ex oppidō, avēs habitābant. ⁴Nūlla tamen dabātur appropinquandi facultās, lacus enim nōn ex aquā sed ē limō⁵ cōnstitit ; Herculēs igitur neque pedibus neque lintre⁶ prōgredi potuit. 15

Ille, cum māgnam partem diēi frūstrā cōnsūmpsisset, hōc cōnātū dēstitit et ad Volcānum⁷ sē contulit, ut auxiliū ex eō peteret. Volcānus (quī ab fabrīs⁸ māximē colēbātur), crepundia⁹ quae ipse ex aere¹⁰ fabricātus erat, Herculi dedit. Hīs¹¹ Herculēs tam dirum crepitum¹² 20 fēcit ut avēs perterritae āvolārent ; ille autem, dum āvolant, māgnū numerum eōrum sagittis trānsfixit.

1. *beaks of brass.*

6. *cymbā, nāvī.*

2. From *carō*, cf. Eng. *carnal*.

7. Vulcan, the god of fire and metal-working.

The abl. is governed by *vēscēbantur*.

8. *artificibus.*

3. *edēbant.*

9. *a rattle.*

4. Par. *nōn tamen appropinquāre poterat.*

10. cf. p. 27, l. 18.

5. *mud.*

11. Refers to *crepundia*.

12. *sonitum, strepitum.*

30. Labor septimus : Herculēs taurum ex Crētā refert.

Tum imperāvit Herculi Eurystheus ut taurum quendam ferōcissimum¹ ex insulā Crētā vivum referret. Ille igitur nāvem cōscendit et, cum ventus idōneus³ esset, statim solvit⁴. Cum tamen insulae iam appropinquāret, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut nāvis cursum tenēre nōn posset. Tantus autem timor animōs nautārum occupāvit ut paene omnem spem salutis dēpōnerent⁵. Herculēs, tamen, etsi nāvigandī imperitus⁶ erat, haudquāquam⁷ ter-
 10 ritus est.

Post breve tempus summa tranquillitās cōsecūta est, et nautae, qui sē ex timōre iam recēperant, nāvem incolumem⁸ ad terram perdūxērunt. Herculēs ē nāvi ēgressus est et, cum ad rēgem Crētae vēnisset, causam veni-
 15 endī docuit. Deinde, postquam omnia parāta sunt, ad eam regiōnem contendit quam taurus vāstābat. Mox taurum vidit et, quamquam rēs erat māgnī periculī, cornua ēiusprehendit⁹. Tum, cum ingenti labōre mōnstrum ad nāvem trāxisset, cum praedā in Graeciam rediit.

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|---|---|
| 1. <i>saevisissimum.</i> | 5. <i>dimitterent, abicerent.</i> |
| 2. See idioms. | 6. <i>ignārus.</i> |
| 3. <i>aptus, commodus, secundus.</i> | 7. <i>nēquāquam, minimē omnium, nōn omninō.</i> |
| 4. Lit. <i>he loosed</i> , referring to casting off the ropes before sailing. | 8. <i>salvam, integram.</i> |
| | 9. <i>manibus cēpit.</i> |

20 31. Labor octāvus : Herculēs et equi Diomēdis.

Postquam ex insulā Crētā rediit, Herculēs ab Eurystheō in Thrāciam missus est ut equōs Diomēdis redūce-

ret. Hi equi carne hominum vescēbantur; Diomēdēs autem, vir crudēlissimus, eis prōiciēbat peregrinōs² omnēs qui in eam regiōnem vēnerant. Herculēs igitur māgnā celeritāte in Thrāciam contendit et ab Diomēde postulāvit ut equi sibi trāderentur. Cum tamen ille hōc 5
facere nōllet, Herculēs, irā commōtus, rēgem interfēcit et cadāver eius equis prōici iussit.

Ita mira rerum commutatio facta est: is enim qui anteā multos cum cruciatu³ necāverat, ipse eodem supplicio necātus est. Cum haec nuntiata essent, omnēs 10
qui eam regiōnem incolēbant⁴, māximā laetitiā affecti sunt et Herculi meritam⁵ grātiam referēbant. Nōn modo māximis honoribus et praemiis eum decorāvērunt, sed orābant⁶ etiam ut rēgnum ipse susciperet⁷. Ille tamen hōc facere nōlēbat, et, cum ad mare rediisset, nāvem occu- 15
pāvit⁸. Ubi omnia ad nāvigandum parāta sunt, equos in nāvem collocāvit⁹; deinde, ¹⁰cum idōneam tempestātem nactus esset, sine morā ē portū solvit, et ¹¹paulō post equos in litus¹² Argolicum exposuit.

1. cf. 29, n. 2.

2. Ant. civēs.

3. tormentō, summō dolōre.

4. cf. p. 37, l. 18.

5. See idioms.

6. rogābant.

7. occupāret.

8. cōnscendit.

9. posuit.

10. Par. cum ventus idōneus
esset, cf. p. 44, l. 4.

11. post breve tempus.

12. cf. 2, n. 1.

32. Labor nōnus: Herculēs iubētur balteum¹ Hippolytēs, 20
Amāzonum rēgīnae, obtinēre.

Gēns Amāzonum dicitur omninō ex mulieribus cōstitisse². Hae summam scientiam rei militāris habēbant

1. cf. Eng. belt.

2. fuisse.

et tantam virtūtem praebēbant¹ ut cum viris proelium committere audērent². Hippolytē, Amāzonum rēgīna, balteum habuit celeberrimum quem Mārs ei dederat. Admēta autem, Eurystheī filia, fāmam dē hōc balteō
 5 accēperat et eum possidēre vehementer cupiēbat. Eury-
 stheus igitur Herculi mandāvit³ ut ⁴cōpiās cōgeret et bel-
 lum Amāzonibus inferret. Ille nūntiōs in omnēs partēs
 dimisit et, cum māgna multītūdō convēnisset, eōs dēlēgit⁵
 quī māximum ūsum in rē militārī habēbant.

1. *exhibēbant.*2. Not *audīrent.* cf. *audāx,*
*audācia.*3. *imperāvit.*4. Par. *militēs conligeret.*5. cf. Eng. *delegate.*

10 33. Hippolytē balteum dare nōn volt.

Hīs viris Herculēs persuāsit, postquam causam itineris exposuit, ut sēcum iter facerent. Tum cum eīs quibus persuāserat ¹nāvem cōscendit, et, cum ventus idōneus esset, post paucōs diēs ad ōstium flūminis Thermōdontis
 15 appulit². Postquam in finēs Amāzonum vēnit, nūntium
 ad Hippolytam misit quī causam veniendī doceret et bal-
 teum pōsceret. Ipsa Hippolytē balteum trādere³ volēbat,
 quod⁴ dē Herculis virtūte fāmam accēperat; reliquae⁵
 tamen Amāzōnes ei⁶ persuāsērunt ut negāret. At Her-
 20 culēs, cum haec nūntiāta essent, bellī fortūnam temptāre
 cōstituit.

Proximō igitur diē, cum cōpiās ēdūxisset, locum idō-
 neum dēlēgit et hostēs ad pūgnam ēvocāvit. Amāzōnes

1. cf. p. 44, l. 4.

2. *appropinquāvit.*3. *dare.*4. *quia, quoniam.*5. *cēterae.*

6. i.e. Hippolyte.

quoque cōpiās suās ex castris ēdūxērunt et ¹nōn māgnō intervāllō aciem instrūxērunt.

1. *prope, nōn procul.*

34. Proelium cum Amāzonibus.

Palūs¹ erat nōn māgna inter duo exercitūs ; neutri tamen initium trānseundī facere volēbant. Tandem Her- 5 culēs signum dedit et, ubi palūdem trānsiit, proelium commisit.

Amāzōnes impetum virōrum fortissimē sustinuērunt et contrā opiniōnem omnium tantam virtūtem praestitērunt² ut multōs eōrum occiderint, multōs etiam in fugam con- 10 iēcerint³. Virī enim novō genere pūgnae perturbābantur, nec solitam⁴ virtūtem praestābant. Herculēs autem, cum haec vidēret, dē suis fortūnis dēspērāre coepit. Militēs igitur vehementer cohortātus est ut pristinae⁵ virtūtis memoriam retinērent, neu⁶ tantum dēdecus admitterent, 15 hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinērent ; quibus verbis animōs omnium ita ērēxit⁸ ut multī, etiam quī volneribus cōnfecti⁹ essent, proelium sine morā redintegrārent¹⁰.

1. *aqua stāgnāns.*

2. *exhibuērunt, ostendērunt.*

3. *dederint.*

4. *adsuētam.*

5. cf. Eng. *pristine.*

6. *neu = et nē.*

7. *Par. tantam infāmiam ferrent.*

8. *excitāvit.*

9. *dēbilitātī, infirmī.*

10. *renovārent.*

35. Amāzōnes vincuntur.

Diū et ācritur pūgnātum est¹ ; tandem tamen ad sōlis 20

1. *pūgnō* in the passive voice translate it literally : here, *they* is always impersonal. Do not *fought.*

occāsum tanta commūtatiō¹ rērum facta est ut mulierēs² terga verterent et fugā salūtem peterent. Multae autem volneribus dēfessae³, dum fugiunt, captae sunt; in quō numerō ipsa erat Hippolytē. Herculēs summam clēmēntiam⁴ praestitit⁵ et, postquam balteum accēpit, libertātem omnibus captivīs dedit. Post haec sociōs ad mare redūxit et, quod nōn⁶ multum aestātis supererat, in Graeciam proficiscī mātūrāvit⁷. Nāvem igitur cōnscendit et, ⁸tempestātem idōneam nactus, statim solvit⁹: antequam ¹⁰tamen in Graeciam pervēnit, ad urbem Trōiam ¹⁰nāvem appellere cōnstituit; frūmentum enim, quod sēcum habēbat, iam dēficere¹¹ coeperat.

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|---|---|
| 1. cf. Eng. <i>commutation</i> . | 7. <i>contendit, festināvit.</i> |
| 2. See idioms. | 8. Par. <i>cum ventus idōneus esset. nactus is from nancīscor</i> |
| 3. <i>cōnfectae, dēfatigātae, lassae.</i> | <i>= forte invenīō.</i> |
| 4. <i>hūmānitātem, benignitātem.</i> | 9. cf. 30 , n. 4. |
| 5. cf. p. 47, l. 9. | 10. <i>nāvīgāre.</i> |
| 6. <i>multum aestātis = much of the summer.</i> | 11. cf. Eng. <i>deficient, deficit.</i> |

36. Lāomedōn, rēx Trōiae, et mōnstrum.

Lāomedōn quīdam illō tempore rēgnum Trōiae obtinēbat; ad hunc Neptūnus et Apollō annō superiōre vēnerant et, cum Trōia nōndum moenia habēret, ad hōc opus auxilium obtulerant¹. Postquam tamen hōrum auxiliō moenia cōnfecta sunt, nōlēbat Lāomedōn praemium quod prōposuerat, persolvere².

²⁰ Neptūnus igitur et Apollō, ob hanc causam irātī³, mōnstrum quoddam misērunt speciē⁴ horribili, quod cottidiē ē

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. From <i>offerō</i> . | 3. cf. Eng. <i>irate, ire.</i> |
| 2. <i>dare, pendere.</i> | 4. cf. p. 27, l. 18. |

marī veniēbat et hominēs pecudēsque vorābat¹. Trōiānī igitur, timōre perterritī, in urbe continēbantur et pecora² omnia ex agrīs intrā mūrōs compulerant. Lāomedōn, his rēbus commōtus, ōrāculum cōsultuit; deus autem eī praecēpit³ ut filiam Hēsionem mōnstrō obiceret⁴. 5

1. cf. Eng. *devour*.3. *monuit, imperavit*.2. *animalia, bestias*.4. *traderet*.

37. Hēsionē, filia rēgis, ab Hercule servātur.

Lāomedōn, cum hōc respōnsum renūtiātum esset, māgnū dolōrem percēpit¹; sed tamen, ut civēs suōs tantō periculō liberāret, ōrāculō pārēre cōstituit et ²diem sacrificiō dixit. Sed, sive cāsū³ sive cōsiliō deōrum, 10 Herculēs tempore opportunissimō Trōiā attigit⁴; ipsō enim temporis pūctō⁵ quō puella catēnis vincta ad litus⁶ dēducēbātur, ille ⁷nāvem appulit. Herculēs, ē nāvī ēgressus, dē rēbus quae gerēbantur ⁸certior factus est: tum, irā commōtus, ad rēgem sē contulit et auxilium suum 15 obtulit⁹. Cum rēx libenter eī concessisset¹⁰ ut, si posset, puellam liberāret, Herculēs mōnstrum interfēcit et puellam, quae jam ¹¹omnem spem salutis dēposuerat, incolumem¹² ad patrem redūxit. Lāomedōn māgnō cum gaudiō filiam suam accēpit, et Herculi prō tantō beneficiō 20 meritās ¹³grātiās rettulit.

1. *sensit*, cf. p. 28, l. 22.

2. See idioms.

3. *by chance*.4. *pervenit*.5. *momentō*.

6. cf. 2, n. 1.

7. Par. *in portum navigavit*.

8. See idioms.

9. cf. p. 48, l. 17.

10. *permisisset*.

11. cf. p. 30, l. 8.

12. *salvam*.

13. See idioms.

38. Labor decimus: bovēs Gēryonis.

Post haec missus est Herculēs ad īnsulam Erythīam ut bovēs Gēryonis arcesseret¹. Rēs erat summae difficultātis, quod bovēs ā gigante Eurytiōne et ā cane bicipite² custō-
 5 diēbantur. Ipse autem Gēryōn speciem horribilem prae-
 bebāt³; habēbat enim tria corpora inter sē coniūncta. Herculēs tamen, etsi intellegēbat quantum periculum esset, negōtium⁴ suscepit; et postquam per multās terrās iter fēcit, ad eam partem Libyae pervēnit quae Eurōpae
 10 proxima est. Ibi in utrāque parte freti⁵ quod Eurōpam ā Libyā dividit, columnās cōstituit⁶, quae postea Herculis Columnae appellātae sunt.

1. *abdūceret.*4. *rem.*2. Etymology *bi-*, *twice* or *double*; *caput*, *head*.5. *strait.*3. *exhibēbat.*6. *posuit.*

39. Herculēs Gēryonem interficit et obtinet bovēs.

Dum hīc¹ morātur, Herculēs māgnūm incommodū²
 15 ex calōre³ sōlis accipiēbat: tandem igitur, irā commōtus, arcum suum intendit⁴ et sōlem sagittis petiit⁵. Sōl tamen audāciam virī tantum admirātus est ut lintrem⁶ auream eī dederit. Herculēs hōc dōnum libentissimē⁷ accēpit; nūllam enim nāvem in hīs regiōnibus invenire
 20 potuerat. Tum lintrem dēdūxit⁸ et, ventum nactus⁹ idōneum, post breve tempus ad īnsulam pervēnit. Ubi ex

1. *in hōc locō.*6. *nāvem, cymbam.*2. *molestiam.*7. *Ant. invītissimē.*3. *ardōre.*8. *launched.*4. *cf. p. 37, l. 20.*9. *cf. 35, n. 8.*5. *aimed at.*

incolis cōgnōvit quō in locō bovēs essent, in eam partem statim profectus est et ā rēge Gēryone postulāvit¹ ut bovēs sibi trāderentur. Cum tamen ille hōc facere nōllet, Herculēs et rēgem ipsum et gigantem Eurytiōnem interfēcit.

1. *flāgitāvit, popōscit.*

5

40. Proelium in Ligurēs et imber¹ lapidum.

Tum Herculēs bovēs per Hispāniam et Liguriam compellere² cōstituit : postquam igitur omnia parāta sunt, bovēs ex insulā ad continentem trānsportāvit. Ligurēs tamen, gēns bellicōsissima, dum ille per finēs eōrum iter¹⁰ facit, māgnis cōpiis convēnērunt atque eum longius prōgredi prohibēbant. Herculēs māgnam difficultātem habēbat; barbari enim in locis superiōribus cōstitierant et saxa tēlaque in eum coniciēbant. Ille quidem paene³ omnem spem salutis dēposuerat; sed tempore opportūnis¹⁵ simō Iuppiter imbrem lapidum ingentium⁴ ē caelō dēmisit. Hī tantā vī cecidērunt ut māgnum numerum Ligurum occiderint; ipse tamen Herculēs⁵ nihil incommodi cēpit.

1. *shower.*

2. *agere.*

3. cf. p. 30, l. 8.

4. Stronger than *māgnōrum.*

5. Par. *nulla vulnera.*

41. Trānsitus Alpium.

Postquam Ligurēs hōc modō superāti sunt¹, Herculēs²⁰ quam celerrimē prōgressus est et post paucōs diēs ad Alpēs pervēnit. Necessē erat hōs trānsire ut in Ītaliā bovēs dūceret; rēs tamen summae erat difficultātis: hī enim montēs quī Galliam ūlteriōrem² ab Ītaliā dividunt,

1. *victi sunt.*

2. Ant. *citeriōrem.*

nive¹ perenni² teguntur ; quam ob causam neque frūmentum neque pābulum³ in hīs regiōnibus invenīri potest. Herculēs igitur, antequam ascendere coepit, māgnam cōpiam frūmentī et pābulī comparāvit et bovēs onerāvit⁴.
 5 Postquam in hīs rēbus trēs diēs cōsūmpserat, quartō diē profectus est et, contrā omnium opiniōnem, bovēs incolumēs⁵ in Ītaliā trādūxit.

1. *snow.*

2. Etymology *per, through-*
out ; annus, the year.

3. *pābulum est cibus bēstiārum.*

4. cf. Eng. *onerous.*

5. cf. p. 49, l. 18.

42. Cācus, gigās quīdam, bovēs aufert.

Post breve tempus ad flūmen Tiberim vēnit, illō tamen
 10 tempore nūlla erat urbs in eō locō ; Rōma enim nōndum condita est. Herculēs, itinere fessus, cōstituit ibi paucōs diēs morārī ut sē ex labōribus recreāret. Haud procul ex valle ubi bovēs pāscēbantur, antrum¹ erat in quō gigās quīdam, nōmine Cācus, tum habitābat. Hic spe-
 15 ciem terribilem praebēbat, nōn modo quod ingentī māgnitūdine corporis erat, sed quod ignem ex ore exspirābat. Cācus autem dē adventū Herculis ²fāmam accēperat : noctū³ igitur vēnit, et, dum Herculēs dormit, quattuor pulcherrimōrum boum abripuit. Hōs caudīs⁴ in antrum
 20 trāxit, nē Herculēs vestigiīs⁵ animadvertere posset quō in locō cēlātī essent.

1. cf. p. 40, l. 17.

2. Par. *rūmōrem audīverat.*

3. *nocturnō tempore.*

4. *by their tails.*

5. abl. of means.

43. **Herculēs bovēs āmissōs undique¹ quaerit.**

Posterō diē, ²simul atque ē somnō excitātus est, Herculēs fūrtum³ animadvertit et bovēs āmissōs undique quae-
rēbat. Hōs tamen nusquam reperire poterat; nōn modo
quod locī nātūram ignōrābat, sed quod vestigiis falsis 5
dēceptus est. Tandem, cum māgnam partem diēi frūstrā
cōnsūmpsisset, cum reliquīs bōbus prōgredi cōstituit.
At, dum proficisci parat, ūnus ē bōbus quōs sēcum habuit,
mūgīre⁴ coepit. Extemplō⁵ ei quī in antrō inclūsī erant,
mūgītum reddidērunt, et hōc modō Herculem ⁶certiōrem 10
fēcērunt ⁷quō in locō cēlātī essent. Ille, vehementer irā-
tus, ad spēluncam⁸ quam celerrimē ⁹sē contulit ut praedam
reciperet. At Cācus saxum ingēns ita dēiēcērat ut aditus
spēluncae omnīnō obstruerētur.

1. cf. p. 30, l. 1.

2. cf. p. 31, l. 12.

3. *theft.* cf. *furtive*.4. *to low*.5. *statim*.

6. See idioms.

7. cf. p. 52, l. 20.

8. *antrum*.

9. See idioms.

44. **Bōbus repertis, Cācus necātur.**

15

Herculēs, cum nūllum alium introitum¹ reperire² posset,
hōc saxum āmovēre cōnātus est; sed propter ēius māgnī-
tūdinem rēs erat difficillima. Diū frūstrā labōrābat neque
quidquam efficere poterat: tandem tamen māgnō cōnātū
saxum āmōvit et spēluncam³ patefēcit⁴. Ibi āmissōs bovēs 20
māgnō cum gaudiō cōspēxit⁵; sed Cācum ipsum vix

1. *aditum*.2. *invenire*.

3. cf. 43, n. 8.

4. *aperuit*.5. *vidit*.

cernere¹ potuit, quod spēlunca replēta erat fūmō² quem ille mōre suō ēvomēbat. Herculēs, ³inūsitatā speciē turbātus, breve tempus haesitābat ; mox tamen in spēluncam inrūpit⁴ et collum⁵ mōnstri bracchiīs⁶ complexus est⁷.
 5 Ille, etsī ⁸multum reluctātus est, nullō modō sē liberāre⁹ potuit ; et, cum nūlla facultās respirandī darētur, mox, quod necesse fuit, exanimātus est¹⁰.

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| 1. <i>vidēre, cōspicere.</i> | 7. <i>comprehendit.</i> |
| 2. <i>smoke. cf. Eng. fumes.</i> | 8. <i>Par. vehementer repūgnā-</i> |
| 3. <i>Par. inūsitatō aspectū com-</i> | <i>vit, summā vī restitit.</i> |
| <i>mōtus.</i> | 9. <i>ēripere.</i> |
| 4. <i>inruit, invāsit.</i> | 10. <i>animā prīvātus est, necātus</i> |
| 5. <i>cf. p. 39, l. 1.</i> | <i>est.</i> |
| 6. <i>arms.</i> | |

45. Labor ūndecimus : aurea pōma¹ Hesperidum.

Eurystheus, postquam bovēs Gēryonis accēpit, labōrem
 10 ūndecimum Herculi imposuit, graviōrem quam quōs² suprā
 nārrāvimus. Mandāvit³ enim eī ut aurea pōma ex hortō
 Hesperidum auferret. Hesperides autem nymphae erant
 quaedam fōrmā praestantissimā⁴, quae in terrā longinquā⁵
 15 missa erant. Multi hominēs, aurī cupiditāte inductī, haec
 pōma auferre iam anteā cōnātī erant: rēs tamen difficil-
 lima erat ; namque hortus in quō pōma erant, mūrō ingenti
 undique circumdatus est ; praetereā dracō⁶ quīdam, cui⁷
 centum erant capita, portam hortī diligenter custōdiēbat.

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>apples.</i> | 4. <i>pulcherrimā.</i> |
| 2. The antecedent of <i>quōs</i> is
<i>labōrēs</i> understood. | 5. <i>remōtā.</i> |
| 3. <i>imperāvit.</i> | 6. <i>serpēs.</i> |
| | 7. The dative of possessor. |

Opus¹ igitur quod Eurystheus Herculi imperāverat, erat summae difficultātis, nōn modo ob causās quās memorāvimus², sed quod Herculēs omninō ignōrābat quō in locō hortus ille situs³ esset.

1. labor.

2. nārrāvimus.

3. positus.

46. Herculēs Atlantem vīsit.

5

Herculēs, quamquam quiētem vehementer cupiēbat, cōstituit tamen ¹Eurystheō pārere; et ²simul āc iūssa ēius accēpit, proficisci mātūrāvit³. Ā multis mercātōribus⁴ quaesiverat quō in locō Hesperides habitārent; nihil tamen certum reperire potuerat. Frūstrā per multās 10 terrās iter fēcit et multa pericula subiit: tandem, cum in hīs itineribus tōtum annum cōsūmpsisset, ad extrēmam partem orbis quae proxima erat Oceanō, pervēnit. Hīc stābat vir quīdam, nōmine Atlās, ingentī māgnitudine corporis, quī caelum (ita trādunt⁵) umeris suis sustinēbat 15 nē in terram dēcideret⁶. Herculēs tantum labōrem māgnopere mirātus, ⁷post paulō in colloquium cum Atlante vēnit, et, cum causam itineris docuisset, auxilium ēius petiit.

1. Par. iūssa Eurystheī facere.

4. merchants.

2. simul atque, ubi primum.

5. nārrant, dīcunt.

3. contendit, fēstīnāvit.

6. Not dēcideret.

7. mox, post breve tempus.

47. Herculēs, Atlante absente, caelum sustinet.

20

Atlās autem potuit Herculi māximē prōdesse¹; ille enim, cum ipse esset pater Hesperidum, bene scivit quō

1. iuvāre with acc., auxilium dare.

in locō esset hortus. Postquam igitur audivit quam ob causam Herкулēs vēnisset, "Ipse," inquit¹, "ad hortum ībō, et filiābus meis persuādēbō ut pōma ²suā sponte trādant." Herкулēs, cum haec audiret, māgnopere gāvisus est³; nōluit enim vim adhibēre⁴, sī rēs aliter⁵ fieri posset: cōstituit igitur oblātum⁶ auxilium accipere. Atlās tamen postulāvit ut, dum ipse abesset, Herкулēs caelum umeris sustinēret. Hōc igitur negōtium⁷ Herкулēs libenter suscēpit; et, quamquam rēs erat summī labōris, tōtum pondus caelī continuōs complūrēs⁸ diēs sōlus sustinēbat.

1. *ait, dicit.*2. *libenter, nūllō cōgente.*3. The perfect of *gaudeō*. cf.*laetātus est.*4. *adferre.*5. *aliō modō.*6. Participle from *offerō*.7. Par. *opus, labōrem.*8. *permultōs.*

48. Herкулēs pōma ab Atlante accipit.

Atlās intereā¹ abierat et ad hortum Hesperidum, qui pauca milia passuum aberat, sē quam celerrimē contulerat. Eō² cum vēnisset, causam veniendī exposuit, et filiās suās vehementer hortātus est ut pōma trāderent. Illae diū haerēbant³; nōlēbant enim hōc facere, quod ab ipsā Iūnōne (dē quā ante dictum est) hōc mūnus⁴ accēperant. Atlās tamen, post multa verba, eis persuāsit ut sibi pārērent⁵, et pōma ad Herculem rettulit⁶. Herкулēs intereā,
 20 cum plūrēs diēs expectāvisset neque ūllam fāmam dē reditū Atlantis accēpisset, hāc morā graviter commōtus est. Tandem quīntō diē Atlantem vīdit redeuntem et

1. *interim.*2. *illūc, in eum locum.*3. *dubitābant, haesitābant.*4. *dōnum.*

5. cf. p. 55, l. 7.

6. *reportāvit.*

mox māgnō cum gaudiō pōma accēpit; tum postquam
 1grātiās prō tantō bēnēficiō ēgit, ad Graeciam proficisci
 mātūrāvit.

1. See idioms.

49. Labor duodecimus: canis Cerberus.

Postquam aurea pōma ad Eurystheum relāta sunt, ūnus 5
 modo¹ relinquēbātur ē duodecim labōribus quōs Pŷthia²
 Herculi praecēperat³. Eurystheus autem, cum Herculem
 māgnopere timēret, volēbat eum in aliquem locum mittere
 unde⁴ numquam redire posset. Negōtium⁵ igitur eī dedit
 ut canem Cerberum ex Orcō⁶ in lūcem traheret. Hōc 10
 opus omnium difficillimum erat, nēmō enim umquam ex
 Orcō redierat. Praetereā Cerberus iste mōnstrum erat
 horribili speciē, cui tria erant capita serpentibus saevis
 circumvolūta. Antequam tamen hunc labōrem nārrāmus,
 7nōn aliēnum vidētur, quoniam dē Orcō mentiōnem fēci- 15
 mus, pauca dē istā regiōne prōpōnere⁸.

1. *tantum, solum.*

2. cf. 19.

3. *imperāverat, iusserat.*

4. *ex quō.*

5. cf. p. 56, l. 8.

6. Orcus is the abode of the
 dead, Hades.

7. *it does not seem out of
 place.*

8. *nārrāre.*

50. Orcus.

Dē Orcō, quī idem¹ Hādēs dicēbātur², haec trāduntur³.
 Ut⁴ quisque ⁵ē vitā discesserat, mānēs⁶ eius ad Orcum,

1. *quoque, etiam.*

2. *nōminābātur, appellābātur,*

vocābātur.

3. *feruntur, nārrantur.*

4. *whenever.*

5. *ē vitā discēdere = mori.*

6. *ghost, shade.*

sēdem mortuōrum, ā deō Mercuriō dēducēbantur. Hūius regiōnis, quae sub terrā fuisse dicitur, rēx erat Plūtō, cui uxor erat Prōserpina, Iovis et Cereris filia. Mānēs igitur, ā Mercuriō dēductī, primum ad rīpam veniēbant Stygis¹ flūminis, quō continētur² rēgnum Plūtōnis. Hōc trānsire necesse erat, antequam in Orcum venire possent. Cum tamen hōc flūmen nullō ponte iūctum esset, mānēs trānsvehēbantur ā Charonte quōdam quī cum parvā scaphā³ ad rīpam exspectābat. Charōn prō hōc officiō⁴ mercēdem⁵ postulābat, neque volēbat quemquam, nisi hōc praemium⁶ prius dedisset, trānsvehere. Ob hanc causam mōs erat apud antiquōs nummum⁷ in ōre mortuī pōnere eō cōnsiliō, ut, cum ille ad Stygem vēnisset, pretium trāiectūs⁸ solvere posset. Eī autem quī post mortem in 15 terrā nōn sepultī⁹ erant, Stygem trānsire nōn potuērunt, sed in litore per centum annōs errāre¹⁰ coāctī sunt : tum dēmum licuit Orcum intrāre¹¹.

1. The Styx was a river of the infernal regions, across which Charon ferried the souls of the dead.

2. *cingitur, circumfluitur.*

3. *lindre.* cf. p. 50, l. 17.

4. *mūnere.*

5. *pretium.*

6. *mercēdem.*

7. *sēstertium*, a coin worth about five cents.

8. *trānseundī.*

9. cf. Eng. *sepulture.*

10. *vagārī, obambulāre.*

11. *inīre, ingredi.*

51. Rēgnum Plūtōnis.

Postquam mānēs Stygem hōc modō trānsierant, ad alterum veniēbant flūmen quod Lēthē¹ appellātum est. Ex hōc flūmine aquam bibere cōgēbantur : quod² cum fēcissent,

1. Lethe means *forgetfulness.*

2. Object of *fēcissent.*

rēs omnēs in vitā gestās¹ ē memoriā dēpōnēbant. Dēni-
que ad sēdem ipsam Plūtōnis veniēbant, cūius introitus² ā
cane Cerberō custōdiēbātur. Ibi Plūtō, nigrō vestitū in-
dūtus³, cum uxōre Prōserpinā in solio⁴ sedēbat. Stābant
etiam nōn procul ex eō locō tria alia solia in quibus sedē 5
bant Minōs, Rhadamanthus, et Aeacus, iūdicēs inferōrum.
Hī mortuīs⁵ iūs dicēbant et praemia poenāsque cōstituē-
bant: bonī enim in Campōs Elysiōs, sēdem beātōrum,
veniēbant; improbī⁶ autem in Tartarum mittēbantur et
multis variisque suppliciis⁷ ibi excruciabantur⁸. 10

1. *actās.*2. *aditus.*3. *amictus, circumdatus.*4. *sellā rēgālī.*

5. See idioms.

6. Ant. *bonī.*7. *poenīs.*8. cf. Eng. *excruciating; tor-
menta ferēbant.*

52. Cymba¹ Charontis.

Herculēs postquam imperia² Eurystheī accēpit, in Lacō-
niam ad Taenarum statim sē contulit: ibi enim spēlunca³
erat ingentī māgnitūdine, per quam (ut trādēbātur⁴) homi-
nēs ad Orcum dēscendēbant. Eō⁵ cum vēnisset, ex incolīs 15
quaesivit quō in locō spēlunca illa sita esset⁶: quod cum
cōgnōvisset, sine morā dēscendere cōstituit. Nōn tamen
sōlus hōc iter faciēbat, Mercurius enim et Minerva sē
sociōs eī adiūxerant. Ubi ad rīpam Stygis vēnit, Her-
culēs scapham Charontis cōscendit ut ad ūteriōrem 20
rīpam trānsiret. Cum tamen Herculēs vir esset ingentī

1. *scapha, linter.*2. *iūssa, mandāta.*

3. cf. p. 53, l. 12.

4. cf. p. 57, l. 17.

5. cf. p. 56, l. 14.

6. cf. p. 55, l. 4.

māgnitūdine corporis, Charōn solvere¹ nōlēbat; māgnopere enim² verēbātur nē scapha sua, tantō pondere onerāta, in mediō flūmine mergerētur³. Tandem tamen, minis⁴ Herculis territus, Charōn scapham solvit, et eum incolu-
5 mem ad ūlteriōrem rīpam perdūxit.

1. cf. 30, n. 4.

2. See idioms.

3. cf. Eng. *immerse, submerge*.4. *verbis irātis*.

53. Herculēs Cerberum ex Orcō ad urbem Eurystheī trahit.

Postquam flūmen Stygem tāli modō trānsiit, Herculēs in sēdem ipsius Plūtōnis vēnit; et, postquam causam
10 veniendī docuit, ab eō petiuit ut Cerberum auferre sibi liceret. Plūtō, quī dē Hercule fāmam accēperat, eum benignē excēpit, et facultātem¹ quam ille petēbat libenter dedit. Postulāvit tamen ut Herculēs, postquam iūssa Eurystheī explēvisset², Cerberum in Orcum rūsus redū-
15 ceret. Herculēs haec pollicitus est, et Cerberum, quem nōn sine māgnō periculō manibus prehenderat³, summō cum labōre ex Orcō in lūcem et ad urbem Eurystheī trāxit. Eō⁴ cum vēnisset, tantus pavor⁵ animum Eurystheī occupāvit ut ex ātriō⁶ statim refūgerit: cum autem
20 paulum⁷ sē ex timōre recēpisset, multīs cum lacrimis obsecrāvit⁸ Herculem ut mōnstrum sine morā in Orcum redūceret. Sic, contrā omnium opīniōnem, duodecim illi labōrēs quōs Pŷthia praecēperat, intrā duodecim

1. *veniam, licentiam*.2. *exsecutus esset*.3. *cēperat*.

4. Adv.

5. *timor*.6. The *atrium* was the principal room of a Roman house.7. *parum*. Ant. *multum, māgnopere*.8. *precatus est, obtestatus est*.

annōs cōfecti sunt¹: ²quae cum ita essent, Herculēs, servitūte tandem liberātus, māgnō cum gaudiō Thēbās rediit.

1. *perācti sunt.*

2. See idioms.

54. Herculēs et Nessus, Centaurus.

Post haec Herculēs multa alia praeclāra¹ perfēcit quae 5
nunc perscribere ²longum est: tandem, iam ³aetāte prō-
vectus, Dēianīram Oeneī filiam in mātirimōnium dūxit:
post tamen trēs annōs accidit ut puerum quendam,
nōmine Eunomum, cāsū occideret. Cum autem mōs
esset ut, si quis homīnem cāsū occidisset, in exsilium 10
iret, Herculēs cum uxōre suā ē finibus ēius civitātis exire
mātūrāvit. Dum tamen iter faciunt, ad flūmen quoddam
pervēnērunt quod nūllo ponte iūctum erat, et, dum quae-
runt quōnam⁴ modō flūmen trāiciant⁵, accurrit Centaurus
quīdam, nōmine Nessus, quī auxilium viātōribus obtulit. 15
Herculēs igitur uxōrem suam in tergum Nessī imposuit:
tum ipse flūmen nandō⁶ trāiēcit. At Nessus, paulum in
aquam prōgressus⁷, ad ripam subitō reversus est⁸ et
Dēianīram auferre cōnābatur⁹. Quod cum animadver-
tisset¹⁰ Herculēs, irā graviter commōtus, arcum intendit et 20
pectus Nessī sagittā trānsfixit.

1. *ēgregia, eximia.* The adj.
is used substantively.

2. See idioms.

3. *senex, aetāte prōgressus.*

4. *quōnam*: the enclitic *-nam*
makes *quō* emphatic.

5. *trānseant.*

6. *by swimming*, abl. of the
gerund expressing means.

7. *profectus.*

8. *rediit.*

9. *temptābat.*

10. *vīdisset, intellēxisset.*

55. Nessus moriēns aliquid cruōris suī Dēianīrae dat.

Nessus igitur, sagittā Herculis trānsfixus, moriēns humi¹ iacēbat²; at, ³nē occāsionem suī ulciscendī dimitteret, ita locūtus est: “Tū, Dēianīra, verba morientis⁴
 5 audi: sī vīs⁵ amōrem maritī⁶ tuī cōservāre, aliquid sanguinis hūius, quī ē pectore meō effunditur, sūme āc repōne⁷; tum, sī umquam suspīciō in mentem tuam vēnerit, vestem maritī hōc sanguine inficiēs⁸.” Haec locūtus Nessus ⁹animam efflāvit; Dēianīra autem nihil
 10 malī suspicāta, imperāta¹⁰ fēcit. Post breve tempus Herculēs bellum contrā Eurytum, rēgem Oechaliae, suscēpit, et, cum rēgem ipsum cum filiis interfēcisset, Iolēn, filiam Eurytī, captivam redūxit. Antequam tamen domum vēnit, nāvem ad Cēnaeum prōmunturium appulit¹¹, et,
 15 in terram ēgressus, āram cōstituit ut Iovī sacrificāret. Dum tamen sacrificium parat, Licham comitem suum domum mīsit quī vestem albam referret: mōs enim erat apud antiqūōs, dum sacrificia faciēbant, vestem albam gerere. At Dēianīra verita¹² nē Herculēs amōrem ergā
 20 Iolēn habēret, vestem, priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessī infēcit.

1. Locative case, *on the ground.*

2. Not *iaciēbat*.

3. *lest he should lose the opportunity of avenging himself.*

4. sc. *meī*.

5. From *volō*.

6. *virī, coniugis.*

7. *reconde, servā.*

8. *imbuēs, tingēs.* cf. p. 39,

l. 6.

9. *mortuus est.*

10. *mandāta, iūssa.*

11. cf. p. 48, l. 11.

12. Translate as a present participle.

56. Mors Herculis.

Herculēs nihil malī suspicātus, vestem, quam Lichās attulit, statim induit: post tamen breve tempus dolōrem per omniā¹ membra sēnsit, et quae causa esset ēius rei māgnopere mirābātur. Dolōre paene exanimātus, vestem 5 dētrahere¹ cōnātus est: illa tamen in corpore haesit², neque ūllō modō dīvelli³ potuit. Tum dēmum Herculēs, quasi furōre impulsus, in montem Oetam ⁴sē contulit, et in rogam⁵ quem summā celeritāte exstrūxit⁶, sē imposuit. Hōc cum fēcisset, eōs quī circumstābant ōrāvit ut rogam 10 quam celerrimē accenderent⁷: omnēs diū recūsābant⁸: tandem tamen pāstor quīdam, ad misericordiam inductus, ignem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fūmō⁹ obscūrantur, Herculēs, dēnsā nūbe vėlātus¹⁰, ā Iove in Olympum abrep-tus¹¹ est. 15

1. *dīvellere.*2. *adfīxa est.*3. *dētrahī.*

4. See idioms.

5. *pyram.*6. *ēdūxit.* Ant. *dēstrūxit*, cf.Eng. *destruction.*7. *īnflammārent.*8. *negābant.*

9. cf. p. 54, l. 1.

10. *tēctus.*11. *ablātus.*

VIRI ROMAE.

I.

MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS.

256 B.C.

The events here recorded took place during the First Punic War (264–241 B.C.). Regulus was celebrated not only for his heroism but also for the simplicity and the frugality of his life. Subsequent ages loved to point to him as a typical Roman.

57. Hannō, quasi dē pāce āctūrus, ad Rēgulum vēnit.

Mārcus Rēgulus cum Poenōs māgnā clāde¹ adfēcisset², Hannō Carthāginiēnsis ad eum vēnit quasi dē pāce āctūrus, rē vērā ut tempus extraheret³ dōnec⁴ novae cōpiae
5 ex Āfricā advenirent. Is ubi ad cōsulem accessit⁵, exortus est⁶ militum clāmor audītaque vōx, ⁷idem huic⁸ faciendum esse quod paucis ante annis Cornēliō cōsuli ā Poenīs factum esset. Cornēlius enim velut⁹ in conloquium per fraudem ēvocātus ā Poenīs comprehēnsus erat¹⁰
10 et in vincula coniectus. Iam Hannō timēre incipiēbat,

1. caedēs, interneciō, calamitās.

2. aliquem māgnā clāde adfēcere = aliquem dēvincere.

3. prōdūceret, extenderet.

4. dum.

5. adiit, appropinquāvit.

6. coepit, incēpit.

7. idem . . . factum esset, ind. disc. after vōx audīta est, which suggests a verb of saying.

8. to him.

9. quasi.

10. captus erat.



ROMAN IN TOGA PRAETEXTA.



sed periculum astūtō¹ respōnsō āvertit: “²Hōc vērō,” inquit, “sī fēceritis, nihilō eritis Āfrīs meliōrēs.” Cōsul tacēre iussit eōs quī pār parī referri⁸ volēbant, et conveniēns⁴ gravitatī Rōmānae respōnsū dedit: “Istō tē metū, Hannō, fidēs Rōmāna liberat.” Dē pāce, quia 5 neque Poenus sēriō⁵ agēbat et cōsul victōriam quam pācem mālēbat, nōn convēnit.⁶

1. *sagācī, sapiente.*

3. *reddī.*

2. Or. *Sī hōc vērō fēceritis, nihilō meliōrēs eritis Āfrīs.*

4. *aptum.*

5. Adv. cf. *rē vērā.*

6. *pactum est.*

58. Rēgulus deinde in Africam trāiēcit, ubi, trecentis castellis expūgnātis, ingentem serpentem occidit.

Rēgulus deinde in Āfricam primus Rōmānōrum ducum 10 trāiēcit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expūgnāvit, neque cum hominibus tantum¹, sed etiam cum mōnstris dīmīcāvit². Nam cum ad flūmen Bagradam castra habēret, anguis³ mirā⁴ māgnitūdine exercitum Rōmānōrum vexābat; multōs milites ingenti ōre corripuit; plūrēs 15 caudae⁵ verberē⁶ ēlisit⁷; nōnnullōs ipsō pestilentis hālītūs⁸ adflātū exanimāvit⁹. Neque is tēlōrum ictū perforārī poterat, dūrissimā¹⁰ squāmārum¹¹ lōricā¹² omnia tēla facile repellente. Cōnfugiendum fuit ad māchinās advectisque

1. Adv. *solum.*

7. *frēgit.*

2. *pūgnāvit.*

8. *spīritūs.*

3. *serpēs.*

9. *animā prīvāvit, necāvit.*

4. *ēgregiā, singulārī.*

10. *fīrmissimā.*

5. cf. Eng. *caudal*, and p. 52,

11. *of the scales.*

l. 19.

12. *lōrica est mūnīmentum*

6. *plāgā, ictū.*

corporis.

ballistis et catapultis, velut arx quaedam¹ munita, deiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus iacuit, sed cruore suo flumen corporisque pestiferō² adflatum vicina loca infecit Rōmānosque castra inde submovere
5 coegit. Corium³ beluae⁴, centum et viginti pedes longum, Rōmam misit Rēgulus.

1. *quidam* is the nearest approach to the English indefinite article.

2. *perniciōsō, exitiōsō.*

3. *pellis.* cf. Eng. *pelt.*

4. *Belua est animal ingens et formidabile.*

59. Senātus imperium Rēgulī in annum proximum prōrogāvit¹ et alimenta coniugī liberisque eius dedit.

Huic ob res bene gestas² imperium in annum proximum
10 prōrogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Rēgulus, scripsit senatui vilicum³ suum in agello⁴, quem septem iugerum⁵ habebat, mortuum esse et servum⁶ occasiōnem nactum aufugisse ablato⁷ instrumento rusticō, ideoque⁸ petere se ut sibi successor in Africam mitteretur, nē, deserto agrō,
15 nōn esset unde uxor et liberi alerentur. Senātus acceptis litteris res quas Rēgulus amiserat publicā pecuniā redimī⁹ iussit, agellum colendum locavit¹⁰, alimenta coniugī ac liberis praebuit¹¹.

1. *prōdūxit, extendit.*

2. *factās.*

3. *vilicus est praefectus villae cui tōta rerum rusticarum cura commissa est.*

4. *parvō agrō.*

5. gen. of measure. A iugerum is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre.

6. Par. *occasiōne fortuitō inventā.*

7. From *ab-ferō.*

8. *et ob hanc rem.*

9. *recipi, reddi, repōni.*

10. *let, lease.*

11. *dedit, tradidit.*

60. Carthāginiēnsēs, dūrīs pācis condiōnibus impositis,
ā Lacedaemoniis auxilium petiērunt.

Rēgulus deinde multis proeliis Carthāginiēnsium opēs contudit¹ eōsque pācem petere coēgit. Quam cum Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimis condiōnibus dare, ā Lacedaemoniis illi auxilium petiērunt.

1. Ant. *auxit*.

61. Rēgulus ā Xanthippō victus et captus est.

Lacedaemoniī Xanthippum, virum bellī peritissimum, Carthāginiēnsibus misērunt, ā quō Rēgulus victus est ūltimā perniciē; nam duo tantum¹ mīlia hominum ex omni Rōmānō exercitū refūgērunt et Rēgulus ipse captus et in carcerem coniectus est.

1. *solum*.

62. Inde Rōmam dē permūtandis captivis missus est.

Inde Rōmam dē permūtandis captivis missus est datō iūreiūrandō ut, si nōn impetrāset¹, rediret ipse Carthāginiem. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, inductus in senātum mandāta exposuit; ²sententiam nē diceret recūsāvit³; quam diū iūreiūrandō hostium tenērētur, sē nōn esse senātōrem. Iūssus tamen sententiam dīcere, ⁴negāvit esse ūtile captivōs Poenōs reddi, illōs enim adulēscentēs esse et bonōs ducēs, sē iam cōnfectum⁵ senectūte. Cūius

1. *exōrāset, precibus obtinisset, perfēcisset.*

2. Translate as if *sententiam dīcere*.

3. *dētrectāvit, nōluit.* The

idea of *saying* in this verb governs the ind. disc. of the following sentence.

4. *dixit nōn esse.*

5. *dēbilitātum.*

cum valuisset¹ auctōritās, captivī retentī sunt, ipse, cum retinērētur ā propinquīs et amicīs, tamen Carthāginem rediit; neque vērō tunc ignōrābat sē ad crūdēlissimum hostem et ad exquisita² supplicia³ proficisci, sed iūsiūran-
5 dum cōservandum⁴ putāvit.

1. *plūs potuisset, vicisset.*

2. *eximia, singulāria.*

3. *poenās.*

4. *sc. esse.*

63. Rēgulus Carthāginem revertit et summō suppliciō occisus est.

Reversum¹ Carthāginiēnsēs omnī cruciātū² necāvērunt³; palpebrīs⁴ enim resectīs⁵ diū eum in locō tenebri-
10 cōsō⁶ tenuērunt; deinde, cum sōl esset ārdentissimus, eum repente ēductum intuērī caelum coēgērunt; postrēmō⁷ in ārcam⁸ ligneam undique clāvis⁹ praeacūtis horrentem¹⁰ et tam angustam ut ērēctus perpetuō manēre cōgerētur, eum
15 inclūsērunt. Ita dum fessum¹¹ corpus, quōcūque inclīnābat, stimulis ferreīs cōfoditur¹², vigiliis et dolōre continuō interēptus est¹³. Hic fuit Atili Rēgulī exitus¹⁴, ipsā vitā clārior et inlūtrior.

1. *Reversum* agrees with *eum* understood, object of *necāvērunt*.

2. *tormentō, dolōre.*

3. *occidērunt, interfecērunt.*

4. *eyelids.*

5. *rescissīs, amputātīs.*

6. *obsūrō, sine lūmine.*

7. *dēnique, tandem, ad extrēmum.*

8. *cistam.* cf. *ark, chest.*

9. *nails.*

10. *horridam, asperam.*

11. *dēfessum, fatigātum.*

12. *pungitur, volnerātur.*

13. *necātus est.*

14. *fīnis vitāe, mors.*

II.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

218-183 B.C.

This Scipio, known as Africanus Major to distinguish him from Africanus Minor, the hero of the Third Punic War, was of a noble line of ancestors. He first distinguished himself in 218 B.C., when but sixteen years of age, by saving his father's life in battle. It was his supreme glory to conquer Hannibal and bring the Second Punic War to a successful conclusion.

64. Pueritia Scīpiōnis.

Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō, nōndum annōs pueritiae ēgres-
sus patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit; quī cum, pūgnā
apud Ticinum contrā Hannibalem commissā, graviter vol-
nerātus in hostium manūs iam iam ventūrus esset, filius, 5
interiectō corpore, Poenīs inruentibus¹ sē opposuit et pa-
trem periculō liberāvit.

1. *invādentibus, impetum facientibus.*

65. Aedīlis creātus.

Quae pietās Scīpiōnī posteā aedilitātem petentī favōrem
populī conciliāvit¹. Cum obsisterent tribūnī plēbis, ²ne 10
gantēs ratiōnem ēius esse habendam quod nōndum ad
petendum lēgitima aetās esset, "Sī mē," inquit Scīpiō,
"omnēs Quirītēs aedilem facere volunt, satis annōrum
habeō." Tantō inde favōre ad suffrāgia³ itum est ut tri-
būnī inceptō⁴ dēsisterent. 15

1. *attulit, comparāvit.*

2. *saying that he ought not to
be considered.*

3. *cf. suffrage.*

4. *cōsiliō.*

66. Post calamitātem Cannēnsem summa imperī ad eum
dēlāta est¹. Coēgit nōbilēs quōsdam iuvenēs iūrāre
ipsōs rem pūblicam nōn dēsertūrōs esse.

Post clādem Cannēnsem Rōmānī exercitūs reliquiae
5 Canusium perfūgerant ; cumque² ibi tribūnī militum quat-
tuor essent, tamen omnium cōnsēnsū ad Pūblium Scīpi-
ōnem admodum³ adulēscētem summa imperī dēlāta est⁴.
Quibus cōnsultantibus nūntiat Pūblius Fūrius Philus,
cōnsulāris virī filius, nōbilēs quōsdam iuvenēs propter
10 dēsperātiōnem cōnsilium dē Italiā dēserendā inire⁴. Sta-
tim in hospitium⁵ Metellī, quī coniūrātiōnis erat princeps,
sē contulit Scīpiō ; et cum concilium ibi iuvenum, de qui-
bus adlātum erat⁶, invēnisset, ⁷strictō super capita cōn-
sultantium gladiō, “ Iūrāte,” inquit, “ vōs neque ipsōs
15 rem pūblicam populī Rōmānī dēsertūrōs neque alium
cīvem Rōmānum dēserere passūrōs⁸ ; quī nōn iūrāverit,
in sē hunc gladium strictum esse sciat.” ⁹Haud secus
pavidī quam sī victōrem Hannibalem cernerent¹⁰, iūrant
omnēs, custōdiendōsque¹¹ sēmet ipsōs Scīpiōnī trādunt.

1. tribūta est.

2. Concessive.

3. valdē.

4. capere.

5. domum.

6. nūntiātum erat.

7. strictō gladiō, drawing his
sword.

8. permissūrōs, concessūrōs.

9. Par. nōn aliter timidī.

10. vidērent.

11. tuendōs, defendendōs.

20 67. In Hispāniam Scīpiōnem Rōmānī mittunt.

Cum Rōmānī duās clādēs¹ in Hispāniā accēpissent
duoque ibi summī imperātōrēs² intrā diēs trīgintā cecidis-

1. damna, calamitātēs.

2. ducēs.

sent¹, placuit² exercitum augēri eōque³ prōcōnsulem mitti ; nec tamen quem mitterent, satis cōnstābat⁴. Eā dē rē⁵ indicta sunt comitia. Primō⁶ populus exspectābat ut, quī sē tantō dignōs imperiō crēderent, nōmina profitērentur⁷ ; sed nēmō audēbat illud imperium suscipere. 5 Maesta⁸ igitur civitās ac⁹ prope inops cōnsili comitiōrum diē in campum dēscendit. Subitō P. Cornēlius Scipiō, quattuor et vīginti fermē¹⁰ annōs nātus¹¹, professus¹² sē petere, in superiōre, unde¹³ cōspicī posset, locō cōstitit. In quem postquam omnium ōra conversa sunt, ¹⁴ad ūnum 10 omnēs Scipiōnem in Hispāniā prōcōnsulem esse iussērunt. At postquam animōrum impetus resēdit¹⁵, populum Rōmānum coepit¹⁶ facti paenitēre¹⁷ ; aetātī Scipiōnis māximē diffidēbant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipiō, advocātā cōntiōne ita māgnō ēlātōque¹⁸ animō dē bellō quod geren- 15 dum esset disseruit¹⁹ ut hominēs cūrā liberāret spēque certissimā implēret.

1. *interfecti essent, mortui essent.*

2. *optimum visum est.* The subject is the following infinitive clause.

3. *et in illum locum.*

4. Par. *manifestum erat.*

5. *a general assembly was called.*

6. *at first.*

7. Par. *publice confiterentur.*

8. *tristis.*

9. Par. *paene sine consilio.*

10. *paene, prope.*

11. *old.* See idioms.

12. *that he was a candidate.*

13. *ex quo.*

14. Par. *ne uno quidem excepto.* See idioms.

15. *requievit.*

16. *incipit.* It is used impersonally here.

17. *repent.* Remember that this verb takes the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing.

18. *alto, excelso.*

19. *dixit, locutus est.*

68. Profectus in Hispāniam, Carthāginem Novam expūgnāvit et clēmentīā in Celtibērōrum principem adulēscēntem, eam gentem Rōmānis coniūnxit.

Profectus igitur in Hispāniam Scīpiō Carthāginem
 5 Novam, ¹quō diē vēnit, expūgnāvit. ²Eō congestae erant
 omnēs paene Āfricae et Hispāniae opēs³, ibi arma, ibi
 pecūnia, ibi tōtius Hispāniae obsidēs erant ; quibus om-
 nibus potitus est⁴ Scīpiō. Inter captivōs ad eum adducta
 est eximiae⁵ fōrmae adulta virgō. Quam ubi comperit⁶
 10 inlūstri locō inter Celtibērōs nātam⁷ principique eius gentis
 adulēscēnti dēspōnsam⁸ esse, arcessitīs⁹ parentibus et
 spōnsō¹⁰, eam reddidit. Parentēs virginis, qui ¹¹ad eam
 redimendam satis māgnū aurī pondus attulerant, Scīpi-
 ōnem ōrābant ut id ā sē dōnum acciperet. Scīpiō aurum
 15 ante pedēs pōnī iussit vocātōque ad sē virginis spōnsō,
 “Super¹² dōtem¹³,” inquit, “quam acceptūrus ā socerō¹⁴
 es, haec tibi ā mē dōtālia dōna accēdent¹⁵,” aurumque
 tollere¹⁶ ac sibi habēre iussit. Ille domum reversus ¹⁷ad
 referendam Scīpiōnī grātiām Celtibērōs Rōmānis concili-
 20 āvit.

1. eō diē quō vēnit.

2. in id oppidum.

3. dīvitiae, opulentia.

4. potior takes the ablative.

5. ēgregiae, praestantis.

6. invēnit.

7. ortam.

8. in mātirimōnium prōmis-
sam.

9. ad sē vocātīs.

10. her betrothed.

11. to ransom her.

12. in addition to.

13. Dōs est id quod datur
puellae quae in mātirimōnium
datur.

14. father-in-law.

15. addentur.

16. Par. dē terrā levāre.

17. to requite the favor to
Scīpio. See idioms.

69. Scipiō Hasdrubalem expellit; captivōs partim dimittit partim vēndit. Nārratiō dē Massivā, captivō rēgiō.

Deinde Scipiō Hasdrubalem victum ex Hispāniā expulit. Castris hostium potitus omnem praedam¹ militibus concessit², captivōs Hispānōs sine pretiō domum dimisit; 5 Afrōs vērō vēndi iussit. Erat inter eōs puer adultus rēgiī generis, fōrmā insignī³, quem cum percontārētur⁴ Scipiō quis et cūiās⁵ esset, et cūr⁶ id aetātis in castris fuisset, "Numida sum," inquit puer, "Massivam populārēs⁷ vocant; orbus⁸ ā patre relictus, apud avum māternum, 10 Numidiaē rēgem, ēducātus sum. Cum avunculō⁹ Masi-nissā, quī nūper¹⁰ subsidiō Carthāginiēnsibus vēnit, in Hispāniā trāiēcī; prohibitus propter aetātem ā Masi-nissā numquam ante¹¹ proelium iniī. Eō diē quō pūgnātum est cum Rōmānis, insciō¹² avunculō, clam¹³ armis 15 equōque sūmptō¹⁴, in aciem exiī; ibi prōlapsō equō captus sum ā Rōmānis." Scipiō eum interrogat¹⁵ velletne ad avunculum revertī? Cum effūsis gaudiō lacrimis id vērō sē cupere puer diceret, tum Scipiō puerō ānulum¹⁶ aureum equumque ōrnātum dōnat datisque quī tūtō¹⁷ 20 dēdūcerent equitibus¹⁸, dimisit.

1. *spolia.*
2. *dedit.*
3. *eximiā.*
4. *interrogāret.*
5. *unde, ex quō locō.*
6. *at that time of life; see Introduction IV, 16, 4, c.*
7. *civēs meī.*
8. *sine parentibus.*
9. *maternal uncle.*

10. *lately.*
11. *An adverb.*
12. *nesciō, ignōrante.*
13. *occultē, ant. palam.*
14. *captō.*
15. *percontātur.*
16. *ring.*
17. *An adverb = sine perīculō.*
18. *abl. abs. with datīs.*

70. Scīpiō rēgis appellātiōnem per māgnitūdinem animī
dēnegat.

Cum Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō sē ergā Hispānōs clē-
menter gessisset¹, circumfūsa multitudō eum rēgem in-
genti² cōnsēnsū appellāvit; at Scīpiō silentiō per prae-
cōnem³ factō, "Nōmen imperātōris," inquit, "quō mē
mei milītēs appellārunt, mihi māximum est: rēgium
nōmen, alibi⁴ māgnū, Rōmae intolerābile est. Si id
amplissimum⁵ iūdicātis⁶ quod rēgāle est, vōbis licet exi-
stimāre rēgālem in mē esse animum; sed ōrō⁷ vōs ut ā
rēgis appellātiōne abstineātis." Sēnsēre⁸ etiam barbari
māgnitūdinem animī quā Scīpiō id āspērābātur⁹ quod
cēteri mortālēs admirantur et concupiscunt¹⁰.

1. *sē gerere.* See idioms.

2. *immēnsō, māximō.*

3. *herald.*

4. *aliō in locō.*

5. *clārissimum.*

6. *putātis, existimātis.*

7. *petō, rogō.*

8. *vīdērunt, intellēxērunt.*

9. *rēiciēbat.*

10. *vehementer cupiunt.*

71. Scīpiō, receptā Hispāniā, in Āfricam lēgātum cum
dōnis misit quī amicitiam Syphācis, Maurōrum rēgis,
conciliāret.

Scīpiō, receptā Hispāniā, cum iam bellum in ipsam Āfri-
cam trānsferre meditārētur, conciliandōs prius rēgum et
gentium animōs existimāvit. Syphācem, Maurōrum rē-
gem, opulentissimum tōtius Āfricae rēgem, quem māgnō
ūsui sibi fore¹ spērāret, primum temptāre statuit². Itaque
lēgātum cum dōnis ad eum misit C. Laelium, quōcum
intimā familiāritate vivēbat. Syphāx amicitiam Rōmā-

1. *futūrum esse.*

2. *dēcrēvit.*

nōrum sē accipere adnuit¹ sed fidem nec dare nec accipere nisi cum ipsō cōram² duce Rōmānō voluit.

1. *adsēnsit, adfirmāvit.*

2. *face to face.*

72. Scīpiō ipse in Africam trāiēcit et ibi Hasdrubalem hostem forte invēnit.

Scīpiō igitur in Africam trāiēcit. Forte ita incidit ut eō 5 ipsō tempore Hasdrubal, pulsus ex Hispāniā, ad eundem portum appelleret¹, Syphācis amicitiam pariter petīturus². Uterque ā rēge in hospitium invītātus³. ⁴Cēnātum simul apud rēgem est, eōdem etiam lectō⁵ Scīpiō atque Hasdrubal accubuērunt⁶. Tanta autem inerat cōmitās⁷ in 10 Scīpiōne ut nōn Syphāceꝑ modo sed etiam hostem infēstissimum⁸ Hasdrubalem sibi conciliāret. Scīpiō⁹ foedere ictō cum Syphāce in Hispāniam ad exercitum rediit.

1. *admovēret, put in, bring to land; sc. nāvem. cf. p. 48, l. 11.*

2. Expresses purpose.

3. *sc. est.*

4. *They dined together with the king.*

5. *couch.*

6. *reclined.*

7. *benignitās, adfābilitās.*

8. *inimicissimum.*

9. *Par. amicitia cōfirmātā.*

73. Masinissa, amicitiam cum Scīpiōne iungere cupiēns, in conloquium cum eō vēnit. Scīpiō eum in societātem 15 recēpit.

Masinissa quoque amicitiam cum Scīpiōne iungere ¹iam dūdum cupiēbat. Quā rē ad eum trēs Numidārum prīcipēs mīsīt ad tempus locumque conloquiō statuendum². Duōs prō obsidibus retinēri ā Scīpiōne iubet; remissō 20

1. *had long desired.*

2. *praescribendum, adsignandum.*

tertiō quī Masinissam ad locum cōstitutum addūceret, Scīpiō et Masinissa cum paucis in conloquium vēnērunt. Cēperat iam ante¹ Numidam ex fāmā² rērum gestārum admirātiō virī, sed māior praesentis³ venerātiō cēpit ; erat
 5 enim in voltū⁴ māiestās summa ; accēdēbat⁵ ⁶prōmissa caesariēs habitusque⁷ corporis, nōn ⁸cultus munditiīs, sed virilis vērē ac militāris et flōrēns iuventā. Prope attonitus ipsō congressū Numida ⁹grātiās dē filiō frātris remissō agit: adfirmat sē ex eō tempore eam quaesivisse occā-
 10 siōnem, quam tandem oblātam¹⁰ nōn omiserit¹¹ ; cupere sē illi et populō Rōmānō ¹²operam nāvāre. Laetus eum Scīpiō audīvit atque in societātem recēpit.

1. An adverb.

2. *rumōre*.3. sc. *virī*.4. *faciē*.5. *addēbātur*.6. *long hair*.7. *fōrma, figūra, speciēs*.8. *ōrnātus ēlegantiā*.9. *grātiās . . . agit*. See

idioms.

10. *datam*.11. *praetermiserit*.12. *auxilium dare*.

74. Scīpiō Rōmam rediit et cōsul factus in Siciliam
 prōvinciam suam trāiēcit. Nārrātur quō modō sine
 15 pūblicā impēnsā¹ Scīpiō suōs equitēs parāverit.

Scīpiō deinde Rōmam rediit et ²ante annōs cōsul factus est. Sicilia eī prōvincia dēcrēta est permissum-
 que³ ut in Āfricam inde⁴ trāiceret. Quī cum vellet ex
 fortissimīs peditibus Rōmānis trecentōrum equitum nume-
 20 rum complēre nec posset illōs subitō armīs et equīs in-
 struere⁵, id prūdentī cōnsiliō perfēcit. Namque ex omnī

1. cf. *expense*.2. sc. *iūstōs*. See idioms.3. sc. *est*.4. i.e. *ex Siciliā*.5. *adōrnāre*.

Siciliā trecentōs iuvenēs nōbilissimōs et ditissimōs, ¹quī equis militārent et sēcum in Āfricam trāicerent, lēgit² diemque eīs ēdixit quā equis armisque instrūcti³ atque ōrnāti adessent. Gravis⁴ ea militia⁵, procul domō, terrā marique multōs labōrēs, māgna pericula adlātūra vidē- 5 bātur; neque ipsōs modo, sed parentēs cōgnātōsque⁶ eōrum ea cūra angēbat⁷. Ubi diēs quae dicta erat advēnit, arma equōsque ostendērunt⁸, sed ⁹omnēs ferē¹⁰ longinquum et grave bellum horrēre¹¹ appārēbat. Tunc Scipiō militiam eīs sē remissūrum ait¹², sī arma et equōs 10 militibus Rōmānis voluissent trādere. Laetī condiōnem accēpērunt iuvenēs Siculi. Ita Scipiō sine pūblicā impēnsā suōs instrūxit ōrnāvitque equitēs.

1. *to serve as cavalry.*

2. *ēlēgit. cf. elect.*

3. *parātī.*

4. acc. plural agreeing with *labōrēs.*

5. *bellum.*

6. *coniūctōs sanguine.*

7. *vexābat, sollicitōs reddēbat.*

8. *mōnstrāvērunt.*

9. *omnēs . . . horrēre* is sub-

ject of *appārēbat.*

10. *paene, prope.*

11. *vehementer timēre.*

12. *dixit.*

75. Scipiō ex Siciliā in Āfricam māgnō militum ārdōre profectus, castra in proximīs tumulis posuit. Speculā- 15 tōrēs hostium in castris captōs nōn sōlum sine suppliciō dīmisit, sed etiam tōtum exercitum ostendit.

Tunc Scipiō ex Siciliā in Āfricam ventō secundō profectus est tantō militum ārdōre, ut nōn ad bellum dūci vidērentur, sed ad certa victōriae praemia. Celeriter 20 nāvēs ē cōspectū Siciliae ablātae sunt ¹cōspectaque brevī

1. *Or. et brevī (tempore) Āfricae litora cōspecta (sunt).*

tempore Āfricæ litora. Scipiō cum ēgrediēns¹ ad terram ē nāvī prōlapsus esset² et ob hōc attonitōs³ militēs cerneret, id quod trepidātiōnem adferēbat in hortātiōnem convertēns, "Āfricam oppressi⁴," inquit⁵, "militēs!"⁶ Expositis
 5 cōpiis in proximis tumulis castra mētātus est⁷. Ibi speculātōrēs hostium in castris dēprehēnsōs et ad sē perductōs nec suppliciō affēcit nec dē cōnsiliis ac vīribus⁸ Poenōrum percontātus est⁹, sed¹⁰ circā omnēs Rōmānī exercitūs manipulōs cūrāvit dēdūcendōs; deinde interro-
 10 gātōs num¹¹ ea satis cōnsiderāssent quæ speculari¹² erant iūssi, prandiō¹³ datō incolumēs¹⁴ dīmisit.

1. *exiēns.*2. *cecidisset.*3. *metū permōtōs.*

4. A pun: the word being used in the sense of 'press against or upon' or of 'conquer, or subdue.'

5. *dixit, ait.*

6. Par. *cōpiis ē nāvibus dīmissis.*

7. *posuit.*8. *cōpiis.*9. *interrogāvit.*

10. Par. *dedit mandata ut circā tōtum Rōmānum exercitum dēdūcerentur.*

11. *whether.*12. *īnspicere, explōrāre.*13. *cibō.*14. *salvōs, integrōs.*

76. Masinissa sē Scipiōnī coniūnxit, sed Syphāx, quī ad Poenōs dēfēcerat, victus Rōmam missus est.

Scipiōnī in Āfricam advenienti Masinissa sē coniūnxit
 15 cum parvā equitum turmā¹. Syphāx vērō ā Rōmānis ad Poenōs dēfēcerat. Hasdrubal, Poenōrum dux, Syphāx-que Scipiōnī sē opposuērunt, quī utriusque castra ūnā nocte perrūpit² et incendit. Syphāx ipse captus et vīvus

1. *manū.*2. *penetrāvit, vī ingressus est.*

ad Scīpiōnem pertractus est¹. ²Syphācem in castra addūcī cum essēt nūntiātum, omnis velut ad spectāculum triumphī multitudō effūsa est; praecēdēbat ipse vinctus³, sequēbātur grex⁴ nōbīlium Maurōrum. ⁵Movēbat omnēs fortūna virī cūius amīcitiā ōlim Scīpiō petierat. Rēgem aliōsque captīvōs Rōmam misit Scīpiō; Masinissam qui ēgregiē⁶ rem Rōmānam adiūverat⁷ aureā corōnā dōnāvit.

1. *dēductus est.*

4. *multitudō.*

2. Or. *cum nūntiātum esset Syphācem in castra addūcī, omnis multitudō,* etc.

3. *in vinculis.*

5. Or. *fortūna virī cūius amīcitiā Scīpiō ōlim petierat, omnēs movēbat.*

6. *eximiē, excellenter.*

7. *auxilium dederat,* with the dative.

77. Hannibal ex Ītaliā ad dēfendendam patriam revocātur.

Haec et aliae quae sequēbantur clādēs¹, Carthāginiēnsibus tantum terrōris intulērunt ut Hannibalem ex Ītaliā ad tuendam patriam revocārent. ²Frendēns gemēnsque āc vix lacrimis temperāns³ is dicitur lēgātōrum verba audisse mandātisque pāruisse⁴. Respēxit saepe Ītaliae litora, sēmet accūsāns quod nōn victōrem exercitum statim ab Cannēnsī pūgnā Rōmam dūxisset.

1. *calamitatēs.*

3. *abstinēns, parcēns.*

2. *gnashing his teeth and groaning.*

4. *to have obeyed,* with the dative.

78. Hannibal et Scīpiō ad conloquium conveniunt, sed pāce nōn factā pūgnātum est et Hannibal victus fūgit.

Zamam vēnerat Hannibal, quae urbs quīnque diērum iter ā Carthāgine abest, et nūntium ad Scīpiōnem misit

ut conloquendi sēcum potestātem faceret. Scīpiō cum conloquium haud abnuisset¹, diēs locusque cōstituitur. Itaque congressī sunt² duo clārissimī suae aetātis³ ducēs. Stetērunt⁴ aliquam diū tacitī mūtuāque admirātiōne dēfixī.

5 Cum vērō de condiōnibus pācis⁵ inter eōs nōn convēnisset, ad suōs⁶ recēpērunt renūntiantēs⁷ armīs dēcernendum⁸ esse. Commissō deinde proeliō, Hannibal victus cum quattuor equitibus fūgit. ⁹Cēterum cōstat utrumque dē alterō cōfessum esse¹⁰ nec melius īnstruī aciem

10 nec ācrius potuisse pūgnārī.

1. *rēiēcisset, recūsāvisset.*

2. *convēnērunt.*

3. *temporis, saeculī.*

4. *for some time.*

5. *nōn cōsēnsissent.*

6. *revertērunt, rediērunt.*

7. *referentēs, dēclārantēs.*

8. *dēcidendum, dēpūgnandum.*

9. *Par. sed fīrma opīniō omnium est.*

10. *that the battle-line could not have been better arranged nor the battle more bravely fought.*

79. Scīpiō victīs Carthāginiēnsibus lēgēs imposuit et Rōmam revertit ubi Āfricānus ab grātulantibus cīvibus appellātus est.

Carthāginiēnsēs metū percūsi¹ ad petendam pācem

15 ōrātōrēs² mittunt, trigintā cīvitātis principēs. Quī ubi in castra Rōmāna vērunt, veniam³ cīvitātī petēbant, nōn culpam pūgantēs⁴ sed initium culpaē in Hannibalem trānsferentēs. Victīs lēgēs imposuit Scīpiō. Lēgātī, cum nullās condiōnēs recūsārent⁵, Rōmam profectī sunt, ut,

20 quae ā Scīpiōne pacta essent⁶, ea patrum āc populī auctō-

1. *impulsī, permōtī.*

2. *lēgātōs.*

3. *remissiōnem.*

4. *excūsantēs.*

5. *rēicerent.*

6. *cōstitūta essent.*

ritate cōfirmārentur. Ita pāce terrā marique partā¹ Scipiō exercitū in nāvēs impositō Rōmam revertit. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingēns² factus est: effūsa nōn ex urbibus modo, sed etiam ex agrīs multitudō viam obsidēbat³. Scipiō inter grātulantium plausūs triumphō omnium clārissimō⁴ urbem est invectus⁵ primusque nōmine victae ā sē gentis est nōbilitātus Africānusque appellātus.

1. *factā.*

2. *immēnsus.*

3. *occupābat.*

4. *Par. in urbem ductus est.*

5. *primusque . . . nōbilitātus,*

and he was the first to be made

famous.

80. Opiniō populī dē Scipiōne quae cōfirmāta dictis eius factisque est.

10

Ex his rēbus gestis¹ virum eum esse virtūtis divīnae volgō² crēditum est. ³Id etiam dicere haud piget quod scriptōres dē eō litteris mandāvērunt⁴, Scipiōnem cōsuevisse⁵, ⁶priusquam dilucēsceret, in Capitōlium ventitāre⁷ ac iubere aperiri cellam Iovis atque ibi solum diū dēmōrārī⁸, quasi cōsultantem dē rē publicā cum Iove: aedituōsque⁹ eius templi saepe esse mirātōs, quod eum ¹⁰id temporis in Capitōlium ingredientem canēs, semper in aliōs saevientēs¹¹, nōn lātrārent¹². ¹³Hās volgī dē Sci-

1. *tractīs, āctīs.*

2. *Adv. = ab omnibus.*

3. *I am not reluctant to tell this too.*

4. *trādidērunt.*

5. *cōsuetūdinem habuisse.*

6. *ante lūcem.*

7. *frequenter venīre.*

8. *manēre.*

9. *custōdēs.*

10. *eō tempore.*

11. *furentēs.*

12. *bark.*

13. *Or. dicta factaque eius plēraque admiranda vidēbantur cōfirmāre atque approbāre hās opiniōnēs volgī dē Scipiōne.*

piōne opīniōnēs cōfirmāre atque approbāre vidēbantur dicta factaque ēius plēraque admīranda, ex quibus est ūnum hūiuscemodī¹: assidēbat² oppūgnābatque oppidum in Hispāniā, sitū moenibusque āc dēfēnsōribus
 5 validum et mūnītum, rē etiam cibāriā³ cōpiōsum, neque ūlla ēius potiendī⁴ spēs erat. Quōdam diē iūs⁵ in castris sedēns dicēbat Scīpiō atque ex eō locō id oppidum procul vidēbātur. Tum ē militibus quī in iūre apud eum stābant, interrogāvit quispiam⁶ ex mōre in quem diem
 10 locumque ⁷vadēs sisti iubēret. Et Scīpiō manum ad ipsam oppidī quod obsidēbātur arcem prōtendēns, “Perendiē⁸,” inquit, “sēsē sistant illō in locō” atque ita factum⁹. Diē tertiā in quam vadēs sisti iusserat, oppidum captum est. Eōdem diē in arce ēius oppidi
 15 iūs dixit.

1. *as follows.*

2. *obsidēbat.*

3. *frūmentāriā.*

4. *capīendī.*

5. Object of *dicēbat*, tr. *was pronouncing judgment.*

6. *quīdam*, subject of *interrogāvit*, connect with *ē militibus.*

7. *he ordered the securities to appear.*

8. *diē tertiā.*

9. *sc. est.*

81. Hannibal vīctus ad Antiochum Syriae rēgem cōnfūgit ubi cum Scīpiōne conlocūtus est.

Hannibal ā Scīpiōne vīctus suisque invīsus¹ ad Antiochum Syriae rēgem cōnfūgit eumque hostem Rōmānis
 20 fēcit. Missī sunt Rōmā lēgātī ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scīpiō Āfricānus; quī, cum Hannibale Ephesi² conlocūtus, ab eō quaesivīt quem fuisse māximum imperātōrem crēderet. Respondit Hannibal Alexandrum Mace-

1. *odiōsus.*

2. Locative.

donum rēgem māximum sibi vidēri, quod parvā maṇū innumerābilēs exercitūs fūdisset¹. Quaerentī deinde quem secundum pōneret, “Pyrrhum,” inquit, “quod prīmus ²castra mētāri docuit nēmōque illō ēlegantius loca cēpit et praesidia disposuit.” Scīscitanti³ dēnique quem 5 tertium dūceret⁴, sēmet ipsum dīxit. Tum ridēns Scīpiō, ⁵“Quidnam tū dicerēs,” inquit, “sī mē vicissēs?” Tūm mē⁶ vērō,” respondit Hannibal, “et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnēs aliōs imperātōrēs posuissem.” Ita imprōvisō adsentātiōnis⁷ genere Scīpiōnem ē 10 grege imperātōrum velut inaestimābilem sēcernēbat⁸.

1. *dīspersisset.*

2. *līmītēs castrōrum statuere.*

3. *quaerentī.*

4. *putāret, habēret.*

5. *What in the world would*

you have said?

6. Obj. of *posuissem.*

7. *flattery.*

8. *sēparābat, dīvidēbat.*

82. Scīpiō imperātōr, nōn bellātōr.¹

Scīpiō ipse fertur² quondam dīxisse, cum eum quīdam parum pūgnācem dīcerent, “Imperātōrem mē māter, nōn bellātōrem peperit³”. Idem dīcere solitus est, nōn solum 15 dandam esse viam fugientībus, sed etiā mūniendam⁴.

1. *aptus bellō.*

2. *dīcitur.*

3. *creāvī, genuit.*

4. *faciendam.*

83. Scīpiō, lēgātus Lūcī frātris, in Asiam profectus est.

Dēcrētō adversus Antiochum bellō cum Syria prōvincia obvēnisset¹ Lūciō Scīpiōnī, ²quia parum in eō putābātur

1. *had fallen to the lot.*

2. Or. *quia parum animī putābātur in eō esse.*

esse animi, parum rōboris, senātus gerendī hūius belli cūram mandārī¹ volēbat conlēgae ēius C. Laeliō. Surgēns tunc Scīpiō Africānus, frāter māior² Lūcī Scīpiōnis, illam familiae ignōminiam dēprecātus est: dixit in frātre suō
 5 summam esse virtūtem, summum cōnsilium³, sēque eī lēgātum fore prōmisit. Quod cum ab eō esset dictum, nihil est dē Lūcī Scīpiōnis prōvinciā commūtātum: itaque frāter nātū māior minōri lēgātus in Asiam profectus est et tam diū eum cōnsiliō operāque adiūvit⁴, dōnec trium-
 10 phum ille et cōgnōmen Asiātici peperisset⁵.

1. *darī.*3. *prūdentiam.*2. *sc. nātū.*4. *auxilium dedit.*5. *comparāvisset.*

84. Antiochus filium Pūbli Scīpiōnis cēpit sed incolumem eum remisit.

Eōdem bellō filius Scīpiōnis Africāni captus est et ad Antiochum dēductus. Benignē et liberāliter adulēscen-
 15 tem rēx habuit¹, quamquam ab ēius patre ²tum māximē finibus imperī pellēbātur. Cum deinde pācem Antiochus ā Rōmānis peteret, lēgātus ēius Pūblium Scīpiōnem adiit eīque filium sine pretiō redditūrum rēgem dixit, sī per eum pācem impetrāset³. Cui Scīpiō respondit, “ Abī, nūntiā
 20 rēgī, mē prō tantō mūnere⁴ ⁵grātiās agere; sed nunc aliam grātiām⁶ nōn possum referre quam ut eī suādeam⁷ ut bellō absistat et pācis condiōnem nūllam recūset.” Pāx nōn convēnit; tamen Antiochus Scīpiōni filium

1. *tractāvit.*

5. See idioms.

2. *just at that time.*6. *grātiām referre.* See idi-3. *obtinuisset.*

oms.

4. *dōnō.*7. *horter, moneam.*

remisit tantique viri māiestātem venerārī¹ quam dolōrem suum ulciscī māluit².

1. *colere.*

2. *wished rather.*

85. Victō Antiochō Scipiō, indignātus quod dē praedā quaeritur et sua innocentia in dubium vocātur, ratiōnum¹ librum diripuit et senātum adlocūtus est. 5

Victō Antiochō cum praedae ratiō ā L. Scipiōne repōscerētur², Āfricānus prōlātum ab eō librum, ³quō acceptae et expēnsae summae continēbantur et refelli⁴ inimicōrum accūsātiō poterat, discerpsit, indignātus dē eā rē dubitārī⁵ quae sub ipsō lēgātō administrāta esset. Quin etiam 10
⁶hunc in modum verba fēcit: “⁷Nōn est quod quaerātis, patrēs cōscripti, num parvam pecūniam in aerārium rettulerim, quī anteā illud Pūnicō aurō replēverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocārī. Cum Āfricam 15
tōtam potestāti vestrae subiēcerim, nihil ex eā praeter 15
cōgnōmen rettuli. Nōn igitur mē Pūnicāe⁸, nōn frātre
meum Asiāticae gazae⁹ avārum reddidērunt; sed uterque
nostrūm invidiā quam pecūniā est locuplētior¹⁰.” Tam
cōstantem¹¹ dēfēnsiōnem Scipiōnis ūniversus senātus
cōprobāvit. 20

1. *of accounts.*

2. *repeteretur.*

3. *in which the sums received and expended were entered and by which . . .*

4. *refūtārī.*

5. *Used impersonally.*

6. *ita dixit.*

7. *You have no reason to ask.*

8. *sc. gazae avārum reddidērunt.*

9. *dīvitiāe.*

10. *dīvitiōr.*

11. *fīrman.*

86. Deinde tribūnī plēbis fraude Scipiōnem accūsāvērunt, sed ille causam nōn dīxit et ab urbe in Literninum concessit.

Deinde Scipiōnī Africānō duo tribūnī plēbis ¹diem
 5 dīxērunt, quod praedā ex Antiochō captā aerārium frau-
 dāsset. Ubi causae dīcendae² diēs vēnit, Scipiō māgnā
 hominum frequentīā in Forum est dēductus. Iūssus cau-
 sam dicere rōstra cōnscendit et corōnā triumphālī capiti
 suō impositā, “Hōc ego diē,” inquit, “Hannibalem Poe-
 10 num, imperiō nostrō inimicissimum, māgnō proeliō vicī
 in terrā Africā pācemque nōbis et victōriam peperī³ inspē-
 rābilem. Nē igitur simus adversus deōs ingrātī, sed ⁴cēn-
 seō relinquāmus nebulōnēs hōs eāmusque nunc prōtinus
 in Capitōlium Iovī optimō māximō supplicātum⁵.” Ā
 15 rōstris in Capitōlium ascendit; simul⁶ sē ūniversa cōn-
 tiō⁷ ab accūsātōribus āvertit et secūta Scipiōnem est, nec
 quisquam praeter ⁸praecōnem quī reum citābat, cum tri-
 būnīs remānsit. Celebrātior is diēs favōre hominum fuit
⁹quam quō triumphāns dē Syphāce rēge et Carthāginiēn-
 20 sibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, nē amplius tribūniciis
 iniūriīs vēxārētur, in Literninum concessit, ubi reliquam
 ēgit aetātem¹⁰ sine urbis dēsideriō¹¹.

1. diem cōstituērunt, i.e. for
the trial.

2. dēfendendae.

3. comparāvī.

4. Par. moneō ut hōs fallācēs
hominēs relinquāmus.

5. Supine expressing purpose.

6. eōdem tempore.

7. conventus.

8. the herald who summoned
the accused.

9. than the one on which.

10. tempus vitae.

11. longing.

87. Complūrēs praedōnum ducēs convenērunt ut Scīpiōnem vidērent. Mortuus est Scīpiō.

Cum in Literninā villā ¹sē continēret, complūrēs praedōnum ducēs ad eum videndum forte cōnflūxērunt. Quōs cum ad vim² faciendam venire existimāset, praesidium³ 5 servōrum in tēctō⁴ conlocāvit aliaque parābat quae ad eōs repellendōs opus⁵ erant. Quod ubi praedōnēs animadvertērunt, abiectis armīs iānuae appropinquant et clārā vōce nūntiant Scīpiōnī sē⁶ nōn vitae eius hostēs, sed virtūtis admirātōrēs vēnisse, cōnspectum tantī virī, 10 quasi caeleste aliquod beneficium, expetentēs⁷; ⁸proinde nē gravārētur sē spectandum praebere. Haec postquam audivit Scīpiō ⁹forēs reserārī eōsque intrōdūcī iussit. Illi postēs iānuae tanquam religiōsissimam āram venerātī, cupidē Scīpiōnis dextram apprehendērunt¹⁰ ac diū 15 deōsculātī sunt¹¹; deinde positīs ante vestibulum dōnīs, laetī ¹²quod sibi Scīpiōnem ut vidērent contigisset¹³, domum revertērunt. Paulō post mortuus est Scīpiō moriēnsque ab uxōre petiit nē corpus suum Rōmam referrētur. 20

1. aetātem ageret, vīveret.

2. iniūriam.

3. custōdēs.

4. domō.

5. necessāria.

6. Subject of vēnisse.

7. cupientēs.

8. Par. itaque nē molestē ferret

sē exhibere or sē ad spectāculum dare.

9. iānuās aperīrī.

10. cēpērunt.

11. kissed.

12. Or. quod sibi contigisset ut Scīpiōnem vidērent.

13. ēvēnisset.

III.

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

234-149 B.C.

Cato is one of the best-known and most striking figures of Roman history, being famous as a soldier, as a civil magistrate, and as a writer. In every respect he was a typical Roman of the old days. As a soldier he won renown in the Second Punic War. His hostility to Carthage was unrelenting and has become proverbial. He distinguished himself in civil affairs, especially by his censorship. He stood for all that was simple, frugal, and virtuous against the growing luxury and corruption of the time, and administered his office so rigorously that the name of Censor has clung to him to this day. Cato wrote on history and agriculture, and is among the earliest writers of Latin prose.

88. Adulēscētia Catōnis et sua frūgālītās temperantiaque.

Mārcus Porcius Catō, ortus¹ mūnicipiō² Tusculō, adulēscēntulus, priusquam honōribus³ operam daret, rūri in praediis⁴ paternis versātus est⁵, deinde Rōmam dēmigrāvit et in Forō esse coepit. ⁶Primum stipendium meruit ⁷annōrum decem septemque, Quīntō Fabiō, M. Claudiō cōsulibus. Castra secūtus est C. Claudi Nērōnis eiusque opera māgnī⁸ aestimāta in proeliō apud Sēnam, quō cecidit Hasdrubal, frāter Hannibalis. Ab adulēscēntiā ⁹Pellibus haedīnis ¹⁰frūgālītātem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus haedīnis prō strāgulis utēbātur, eōdem cibō quō militēs vēscēbātur;

1. *nātus.*2. *oppidō.*3. *cūrāret, attenderet.* See idioms.4. *agrīs.*5. *mānsit, fuit.*6. *He served his first campaign in his seventeenth year.*7. *annōrum, etc.,* is gen. of description modifying the understood subject of *meruit*.

8. gen. of value, cf. Introduction IV, 16, 2, c.

9. *He used kid skins for coverings.*

cum in castris erat, aquam, si ¹nimiō aestū torquērētur, acētum², si virēs dēficerent, paululum vini sūmēbat³.

1. Par. *māximō calōre vexārētur.* 2. *vinegar.* 3. *capiēbat, bibēbat.*

89. Catō quaestor Scīpiōnī Āfricānō quī lūxuriae aman-
tissimus fuit, cum eō inimicē vixit et Rōmae renūntiāvit
rēs male apud exercitum Scīpiōnis sē habēre, quod crī- 5
men Scīpiō facile refūtāvit.

Quaestor Scīpiōnī Āfricānō obtigit¹ et cum eō parum
amicē vixit; nam parsimōniae amāns, sūmptūs² quōs
Scīpiō faciēbat haud probābat. Quā rē eō relictō Rō-
mam rediit ibique Scīpiōnis vītam palam³ et acerbē repre- 10
hendit, quasi⁴ eō duce solverētur⁵ disciplina militāris.
Dictitābat⁶ illum ⁷cum palliō et crepidis solitum ambulāre
in Gymnasiō, libellis⁸ eum palaestraeque operam dare,
militum licentiae indulgēre. Quod crīmen nōn verbō,
sed factō diluit⁹ Scīpiō. Nam cum eā dē rē lēgātī Rōmā 15
Syrācūsās missī essent, Scīpiō exercitum omnem eō¹⁰ con-
venīre et classem expedīri¹¹ iussit, tamquam dimicandum¹²
eō diē terrā marique cum Carthāginiēnsibus esset; postri-
diē lēgātis inspectantibus pūgnae simulācrum¹³ ēdidit.
Tum eis armāmentāria, horrea¹⁴, omnemque bellī apparā- 20
tum ostendit. Reversī Rōmam lēgātī omnia apud exer-
citurum Scīpiōnis praeclārē¹⁵ sē habēre renūntiārun.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>fell to the lot of.</i> | 8. <i>parvīs librīs.</i> |
| 2. <i>expenditures.</i> | 9. <i>pūrgāvit, refellit.</i> |
| 3. <i>apertē, nōn occultē.</i> | 10. <i>in eum locum.</i> |
| 4. <i>on the ground that.</i> | 11. <i>parārī.</i> |
| 5. <i>laxārētur.</i> | 12. <i>pūgnandum.</i> |
| 6. Intensive of <i>dīcō.</i> | 13. <i>imāginem.</i> |
| 7. <i>in a pallium</i> (a Grecian
mantle) <i>and Grecian shoes.</i> | 14. <i>granaries.</i> |
| | 15. <i>ēgregiē, optimē, see idioms.</i> |

90. **Asperitās Catōnis in lūxum mātrōnārum.**

Eādem asperitāte Catō mātrōnārum lūxum insectātus est¹. Namque in mediō ārdōre bellī Pūnicī Oppius, tribūnus plēbis, lēgem tulerat² quā mulierēs³ Rōmānae plūs sēmūnciam⁴ aurī habēre, vestimentō versicolōrī ūtī, iūctō⁵ vehiculō in urbe vehī vetābantur. Cōnfectō⁶ autem bellō et flōrente rē publicā, mātrōnae ut pristinū⁷ ōrnātus sibi redderētur postulābant; omnēs viās urbis obsidēbant virōsque ad Forum dēscendentēs ōrābant ut lēgem Oppiam abrogārent. Quibus ācerrimā ōrātiōne restitit Catō, sed frūstrā, nam lēx est abrogāta.

1. *persecūtus est.*2. *prōposuerat.*3. Subject of *vetābantur.*4. *a half-ounce.*5. *sc. equīs.*6. *finītō.*7. *antīquus.*91. **Catō cōsul in Hispāniam profectus est. Victor Rōmam reversus dē Hispāniā triumphāvit.**

Catō, creātus cōsul, in Hispāniam adversus Celtibērōs profectus eōs ācrī proeliō victōs ad dēditionem compulit. Eō in bellō cum ūltimīs¹ militum parsimōniā, vigiliis, labōre certābat² nec in quemquam gravius sevēriusque imperium exercēbat quam in³ sēmet ipsum. Cum Hispānōs ad dēfectionem prōnōs⁴ vidisset, cavendum iūdicāvit nē possent rebellāre. Id autem effectūrus sibi vidēbātur, sī eōrum mūrōs diruisset⁶. Sed veritus nē, sī id ūniversis

1. *lowest, humblest.*2. *cum ūltimīs certābat = ūltimōs superāre cōnābātur.*3. Emphatic form of *sē.*4. *inclīnātōs, prōclīvēs.*5. *Par. putāvit prōspiciendum esse.*6. *ēvertisset.*

civitātibus imperāset commūnī ēdictō, nōn obtemperārent¹, scripsit singulīs ut diruerent mūnimenta², minātus³ bellum nisi cōnfēstim⁴ obtemperāssent, epistulāsque ūniversis civitātibus eōdem diē reddī iussit. Cū ūna quaeque⁵ sibi⁶ sōlī imperārī putāret, ūniversae pārūerunt. 5
Catō Rōmam reversus dē Hispāniā triumphāvit.

1. *pārērent, dictō audīrent.*

5. sc. *civitatēs.*

2. *moenia.*

6. dat. after *imperārī* used

3. *threatening.*

impersonally.

4. *mox, statim, sine morā.*

92. *Disciplināe militāris exemplum.*

Disciplinam militārem summā servābat sevērītate. Ab hostilī quondam litore, in quō per aliquot diēs mānserat, cum ter datō profectiōnis signō classem¹ solvisset² et 10
³relictus ē militibus quīdam ā terrā vōce et gestū ⁴expostulāret utī tollerētur, circumāctā ad litus ūniversā classe, comprehēsum suppliciō adfici iussit et quem ⁵occīsūrī ⁶per ignōminiam hostēs fuerant, exemplō potius impendit⁷.

1. *nāvēs.*

versā classe ad litus circumāctā,

2. *loosed, cf. 30, n. 4.*

eum comprehendī et suppliciō ad-

3. Or. *quīdam ē militibus re-*
lictus.

fici iussit.

5. *occīsūrī . . . fuerant =*

4. Par. and or. *vehementer*
postulāret ut auferretur, ūni-

would have killed.

6. *ignōminiōsē.*

7. *he used.*

93. Cēnsor deinde factus Catō plūrimōs nōbilēs sevērē 15
pūnivit inter quōs Lūcius Flāminīnus, vir cōsulāris, fuit.

Cēnsor deinde factus sevērē eī praefuit potestātī. Nam cum¹ in complūrēs nōbilēs animadvertit tum¹ imprimis²

1. *nōn solum . . . sed etiam.*

2. *praesertim, māximē.*

Lūcium Flāmininum, virum cōsulārem, senātū mōvit. Cui inter cētera facinora¹ illud obiēcit. Cum esset in Galliā Flāmininus, mulierem fāmōsam² ad cēnam vocāvit³ eīque forte inter cēnandum⁴ dixit multōs⁵ capitis damnātōs in vinculis esse quōs secūrī⁶ percussūrus esset⁷. Tum illa negāvit sē umquam vīdisse quemquam secūrī ferientem et pervelle⁸ id vidēre. Statim Flāmininus ūnum ex illis miseris addūcī iussit et ipse secūrī percussit⁹. Quid atrōcius quam inter pōcula¹⁰ et epulās ad spectāculum¹¹ mulieris hūmānam vīctimam mactāre¹² et mēnsam cruōre respergere? Eō magis autem illum pūniendum putāvit Catō, quod amplissimī honoris māiestātem tam taetrō¹³ facinore inquināverat¹⁴.

1. *scelera.*2. *infāmem, malam.*3. *invītāvit.*4. *epulandum.*5. *ad mortem condemnātos.*6. *axe.*7. *caesūrus esset.*8. *valdē velle.*9. *sc. eum.*10. *cupis.*11. *entertainment.*12. *occīdere, interficere.*13. *foedō, turpī, horridō.*14. *polluerat.*

94. Catō patrēs addūxit ut bellum Carthāginiēnsibus
indīcerent.

15

Cum in senātū dē tertiō Pūnicō bellō agerētur¹, Catō iam senex dēlendā² Carthāginem cēnsuit negāvitque eā stante salvam esse posse rem pūblicam. Quod³ cum, contrādīcente Scīpiōne Nāsīcā, nōn facile patribus persuādēret, posteā, quidquid in senātū cōsultābātur, Catō adiciēbat⁴, "Ego cēnsēō Carthāginem esse dēlendā."

1. *dēliberārētur.*2. *sc. esse.*3. Direct obj. of *persuādēret.*4. *addēbat.*

Tandem attulit quōdam diē in cūriam ¹praecocem ficum ostendēnsque patribus, "Interrogō vōs," inquit, "quandō hanc ficum dētemptam² putētis ex arbore?" Cum omnēs recentem esse dicerent, "³Atquī tertium," inquit, "ante diem scītōte dēcerptam esse Carthāgine; tam prope ā 5 mūrīs habēmus hostem." Mōvit ea rēs patrum animōs et bellum Carthāginiēnsibus indictum est.

1. *an early fig.*

2. *dētractam, dēcerptam, sc. esse.*

3. "*But yet,*" said he, "*be*

assured that it was picked day before yesterday at Carthage."

95. Catō fuit optimus pater et ipse in omnibus rēbus filium instituit.

Fuit Catō ut senātor ēgregius ita bonus pater. Cum 10 eī nātus esset filius, nūllis negōtiis nisi pūblicis impediēbātur ¹quō minus matrī adesset infāntem abluenti² et fasciis³ involventi. Ubi aliquid intellegere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in litteris instituit⁴, etsi idōneum⁵ et ēruditum domī servum habēbat. Nōlēbat enim servum filiō 15 maledicere vel aurem vellicāre⁶, sī tardior in discendō esset; neque⁷ filium tantī benefici, id est doctrīnae, dēbitōrem esse servō. Itaque ipse ēius lūdi⁸ magister, ipse lēgum doctor, ipse lanista⁹ fuit. Cōscripsit manū suā grandibus litteris historiās, ut etiam in paternā domō 20

1. *Tr. freely from being present when the mother, etc.; but what literally?*

2. *cf. ablution.*

3. *swaddling-clothes.*

4. *ērudīvit, docuit, educāvit.*

5. *aptum.*

6. *to pull.*

7. *et nōn volēbat.*

8. *scholae.*

9. *athletic trainer.*

ante oculos prōposita habēret¹ veterum² institūta et exempla.

1. sc. *filius*.

2. *antiquorum hominum*.

96. Dēlectātiōnēs agricultūrae Catō malēbat quam omnēs aliās rēs.

5 Agricultūrā plūrimum¹ dēlectābātur Catō mālēbatque agrōrum et pecorum frūctū quam ²faenore dītēscere. Ā quō cum quaererētur quid māximē in rē familiārī expediret³, respondit, “⁴Bene pāscere.” Quid secundum⁵? “Satis bene pāscere.” Quid tertium⁵? “Male pāscere.”
 10 Quid quartum⁵? “Arāre⁶.” Et cum ille, quī quaesierat, dīxisset, “Quid faenerārī⁵?” tum Catō “Quid⁵,” inquit, “hominem occīdere?”

1. *māximē*.

2. *to become rich by usury*.

3. *was profitable*.

4. Par. *bonōs gregēs et pecora alere* or *nūtrīre*.

5. sc. *expediret*.

6. *to till the soil*.

97. Dē mōribus Catōnis.

15 Scripsit ipse villās suās nē tēctōriō¹ quidem esse prae- litās² atque addidit, “Neque mihi aedificātiō³ neque vās⁴ neque vestimentem ūllum est pretiōsum; sī quid est quō ūtī possim, ūtor; sī nōn est, facile careō⁵. ⁶Mihi vitiō quīdam vertunt quod multis egeō; at ego illis vitiō tribuō quod nequeunt⁷ egēre.” Ipse scriptum reliquit sē

1. *plaster*.

2. *covered*.

3. *aedificium*.

4. *utensil, dish*.

5. *abstineō*.

6. Par. *Quīdam mihi culpae attribuunt quod multis rēbus careō*.

7. *nōn possunt*.

numquam vestem induisse¹ quae māiōris preti quam centum dēnāriōrum² esset; ³cum cōsulātum gereret, idem vīnum bibisse ⁴quod opificēs, et obsōnium⁵ ad cēnam ē Forō comparāsse⁶ trīginta sēstertiis⁷ idque rei pūblicae causā fēcisse. Unde⁸ Seneca ait, “⁹Mārcum Catōnem 5 tam rei pūblicae Rōmānae prōfuit nāscī quam Scīpiōnem; alter enim cum hostibus nostris bellum, alter cum mōribus gessit.”

1. Par. *suō corporī circumdēdisse.*

2. A denarius is about 18 cents.

3. Par. *cum cōsul esset.*

4. *as the laboring men.*

5. *cibum.*

6. *ēmissee.* Ant. *vēdidisse.*

7. A sestertius is 4.1 cents.

8. *quam ob rem.*

9. Or. *tam prōfuit rei pūblicae Rōmānae Mārcum Catōnem nāscī quam Scīpiōnem (nāscī). tam . . . quam, as much . . . as.*

98. Patientia Catōnis ergā inimicōs.

Iniūriārum patientissimus fuit Catō. Cui cum ¹cau- 10 sam agentī in frontem mediam inspūisset² Lentulus quidam, abstersit³ faciem et, “Adfirmābō,” inquit, “omnibus, Lentule, falli⁴ eōs quī tē negant ⁵ōs habēre.” Ab aliō homine improbō contumēliis prōscissus⁶, “Inīqua⁷,” inquit, “tēcum mihi est pūgna; tū enim probra⁸ facile 15 audis et dīcis libenter: mihi vērō et dīcere ingrātum et audire insolitum⁹.” Dīcere solēbat acerbōs inimicōs

1. *arguing a case.* See idioms.

2. *spit into.*

3. *wiped off.*

4. *dēcipī, in errōre esse.*

5. Used in a double sense; literally it means ‘to have a

mouth,’ in a derived sense as here, ‘to be impudent.’

6. *adfectus, lacerātus.*

7. *inaequālis, impār.*

8. *maledicta, contumēliās.*

9. *inūsītātum, praeter cōsuētūdinem.*

melius dē nōbīs merēri quam eōs amīcōs quī dulcēs vidērentur ; illōs¹ enim saepe vērūm dicere, hōs numquam.

1. *illōs . . . hōs, the former . . . the latter.*

99. Catō acūtē hominī cuidam superstitiōsō respondet.

Homō quīdam superstitiōsus repperit¹ quondam ²cali-
5 gās suās ā sōricibus adrōsās. Hōc ostentō³ turbātus⁴,
cōnsuluit⁵ Catōnem quid malī portenderētur. Cui ille
“Nōn est,” inquit, “ostentum, quod sōricēs adrōsērunt
caligās ; at vērō sī caligae adrōsissent sōricēs, id fuisset
ostentum.”

1. *discovered.*

2. *that his boots had been
gnawed by mice.*

3. *ōmine, prōdigio.*

4. *perterritus.*

5. See idioms.

10 100. Catō ab inimicīs accūsātus saepe, numquam māgnam
virtūtis fāmam āmisit. Nōn illum ēnervāvit senectūs,
sed paulātīm sine sēnsū adiit. Annōs quīnque et octō-
gintā nātus mortuus est.

Catō ab adulēscentiā usque ad extrēmam aetātem ini-
15 mīcitiās rei pūblicae causā suscipere nōn dēstitit¹. Ipse
a multis accūsātus nōn modo ²nūllum existimātiōnis dētri-
mentum fēcit, sed quoad³ vixit virtūtum laude crēvit⁴.
Quartum et octōgēnsimum annum agēns ab inimicīs capi-
tālī crimine accūsātus suam ipse causam perōrāvit⁵, nec
20 quisquam aut memoriā eius tardiōrem aut lateris⁶ firmi-

1. *cessavit.*

2. *suffered no loss in esteem.*

3. *quam diū.*

4. *auctus est.*

5. *perēgit.*

6. *of his lungs.*

tātem imminūtā aut ōs¹ haesitātiōne impeditum animadvertit. Nōn illum ēnervāvit nec adfixit senectus; eā aetāte aderat amīcis, veniēbat in senātum frequēns. Graecās etiam litterās senex didicit. Quandō obrēperet² senectūs, vix intellēxit. Sēnsim sine sēnsū ingravēscēbat³ 5 aetās; nec subitō frācta est⁴, sed diūturnitāte⁵ quasi extincta. Annōs quīnque et octōgintā nātus excessit ē vitā.

1. *linguam, sermōnem.*

3. *gravior fīēbat.*

2. *crept upon (him).*

4. *abrupta est.*

5. *longitūdine temporis.*

IV.

LUCIUS AEMILIUS PAULUS MACEDONICUS.

168 B.C.

Aemilius Paulus was one of the best specimens of the Roman nobility. He would condescend to no mean action to win personal advantage. He was a model soldier and an astute lawyer, and throughout his life won the admiration of all classes by the purity and integrity of his character. He was born about 230 B.C.; died 160 B.C. His greatest achievement, which gave him his cognomen, was his victory over Perseus, King of Macedonia, in his second consulship (168 B.C.). His triumph was the most splendid that Rome had yet seen.

101. **Paulus cōsul, profectus in Macedoniam, ōmine adductus est ut in hostem pergeret.**

Aemilius Paulus ēius quī ad Cannās cecidit, filius erat. 10
Cōsul factus Macedoniam prōvinciam sortitus est¹, in
quā Perseus, Philippī filius, paternī in Rōmānōs odi

1. *sorte obtinuit.*

hērēs¹, bellum renovāverat. ²Quī cum eā ipsā diē, quā eī ut bellum cum Perseō gereret obtigerat³, domum ⁴ad vesperum rediret, filiolam⁵ suam Tertiam, quae tum erat admodum⁶ parva, ōsculāns⁷ animadvertit trīsticulam⁸.
 5 “Quid est,” inquit, “mea Tertiā? quid trīstis es?” “Mī pater,” inquit, “Persa periit.” (Erat autem mortuus catellus⁹ eō nōmine.) Tum ille artius¹⁰ puellam complexus, “Accipiō ōmen,” inquit, “mea filia.” Ita ex
 10 fōrtuitō dictō quasi spem certam clārissimī triumphī animō praesūmpsit¹¹. Ingressus deinde Macedoniam rēctā¹² ad hostem perrēxit¹³.

1. *heir.*

2. Or. *Quī cum rediret domum ad vesperum eā ipsā diē quā obtigerat eī ut bellum cum Perseō gereret, ōsculāns suam filiolam Tertiam, quae tum admodum parva erat, animadvertit (eam) esse trīsticulam.*

3. *evēnerat, acciderat.*

4. *ad occāsum sōlis.*

5. Diminutive of *fīliam*.

6. *very.*

7. *kissing.*

8. Diminutive of *trīstem*.

9. *puppy.*

10. *strictius.*

11. *praecēpit.*

12. *sc. viā.*

13. *contendit.*

102. Dēfectiō¹ lūnae ā Sulpiciō Gallō praedicta māximum terrōrem Macedonibus intulit.

Cum duae aciēs in cōspectū essent, Sulpicius Gallus,
 15 tribūnus militum, Rōmānum exercitum māgnō metū liberāvit. Is enim, cum lūnae dēfectiōnem nocte sequenti futūram praesciret, ad cōntiōnem² vocātis militibus nē quis id prō portentō acciperet, dixit, “Nocte proximā lūna ab hōrā secundā ūsque ad quartam hōram dēfec-

1. *eclipse.*

2. *conventum.*

tūra est. Id, quia nātūrālī ōrdine et statīs temporibus fit, ¹et sciri ante et praedici potest. Itaque quem ad modum nēmō mirātur lūnam² nunc plēnō orbe nunc senēscēntem³ exiguō⁴ cornū fulgēre⁵, ⁶ita nē obscurārī quidem, quandō⁷ umbrā terrae conditur, in prōdigium dēbet trahī⁸.” Nocte 5 igitur ēditā⁹ hōrā lūna cum dēfēcisset, ¹⁰Rōmānīs militibus Gallī sapiēntia probē dīvīna vidērī; Macedonēs¹¹, ut trīste prōdigium, occāsum rēgnī pernīciemque gentis portendēs, mōvit.

1. can both be known beforehand and predicted.

2. Subject of *fulgēre*.

3. *dēcrēscēntem*.

4. *parvō*.

5. *lūcēre*.

6. Or. *ita in prōdigium dēbet trahī nē (lūnam) obscurārī quidem quandō conditur umbrā terrae*.

7. *cum, ubi*.

8. *interpretārī*.

9. *appointed*, agrees with *hōrā*.

10. Or. *Rōmānīs militibus sapiēntia Gallī vidērī probē dīvīna. vidērī is a historical infinitive = vidēbātur. probē = altogether*.

11. Object of *mōvit*, which has *dēfectiō lūnae* understood for its subject.

103. Post paucōs diēs Aemilius Paulus Perseum vicit. 10
Post victōriam cōsul vehementer sollicitus erat dē filiō suō qui in castra ex proeliō nōn redierat, sed ille tardius reversus patrem suum māgnā cūrā liberāvit.

Paucis diēbus post Aemilius Paulus cum Perseō ācerimē dīmīcāvit. Macedonum exercitus caesus fugātus- 15 que est¹; rēx ipse cum paucis fūgit. Fugientēs persecūtus est Aemilius ūsque ad initium noctis, tum sē in castra victor recēpit. Reversum² gravis cūra angēbat³, quōd

1. *in fugam datus est*.

2. Agrees with *cum* understood, object of *angēbat*.

3. *sollicitum reddēbat*.

filium minōrem¹ in castris nōn invēnisset. Pūblius Scīpiō is erat, ²Africānus et ipse postea dēlētā Carthāgine appellātus, quī, decimum septimum tunc annum agēns³, dum ācrius sequitur hostēs, in partem aliam turbā ablātus
5 erat. Sērius cum redisset, tunc dēmum, receptō sōspite⁴ filiō, victōriæ tantæ gaudium cōsul sēnsit.

1. sc. nātū.

2. *himself also afterwards called Africanus for the destruction of Carthage.* He had the

name *Aemilianus* also, to mark him as the son of Aemilius Paulus.

3. See idioms.

4. *salvō, incolumī.*

104. Perseus captus ad cōsulem perductus est, quī eum māximā clēmētiā recēpit.

Vīctus Perseus in templum Samothrācēn¹ cōnfūgerat
10 ibique in angulō obscurō dēlitiscēns² dēprehēnsus et cum filiō nātū māximō ad cōsulem perductus est. Nōn aliās³ ad ūllum spectāculum tanta multitudō occurrit. Pullā⁴ veste amictus⁵ Perseus ingressus est castra, nullō suōrum aliō comite quī socius calamitātis miserābiliōrem
15 eum faceret. Prōgredi prae⁶ turbā occurrentium ad spectāculum nōn poterat, dōnec cōsul lictōrēs mīsisset quī submovendō circumfūsōs⁷ iter ad praetōrium⁸ facerent. Cōnsurrēxit cōsul prōgressusque paulum introeuntī rēgī dextram porrēxit⁹, ¹⁰submittentemque sē ad pedēs sustu-
20 lit¹¹; intrōductum in tabernāculum suō laterī adsidēre

1. An island in the Aegean Sea.

2. *latēns.*

3. *aliō tempore.*

4. *ātrā, nigrā.*

5. *indūtus, circumdatus.*

6. *ob, propter,* with acc.

7. *Par. eōs quī convēnerant.*

8. *the general's tent.*

9. *extendit.*

10. *and sinking down.*

11. *ēlevāvit, sc. eum.*



iussit¹. Deinde eum interrogāvit quā inductus iniūriā bellum contrā populum Rōmānum tam infēstō² animō suscepisset? Cum rēx interrogātus, terram intuēns, diū tacitus flēret³, cōsul, "Bonum," inquit, "animum habē; populi Rōmāni clēmētia nōn modo spem tibi, sed prope 5 certam fidūciam⁴ salūtis praebet⁵."

1. sc. *eum*.

2. *inimicō*.

3. Par. *lacrimās effunderet*.

4. *cōnfidentiam*.

5. *dat*.

105. Paulus circumstantibus Rōmānis dē mūtātiōne rērum hūmānarum dicit et monet nē quis praesenti fortunāe crēdat.

Ita postquam Perseum cōsōlātus est Aemilius Paulus, 10 ad circumstantēs Rōmānōs conversus, "Exemplum insignē¹ cernitis," inquit, "mūtātiōnis rērum hūmānarum. Vōbīs hōc praecipuē² dicō, iuvenēs. Ideō in secundis³ rēbus⁴ nihil in quemquam superbē ac violenter cōsulere decet nec praesenti crēdere fortunāe, cum, quid vesper 15 ferat, incertum sit. Is dēmum⁵ vir erit cūius animum neque prōspera fortunā nimis⁶ efferet⁷, neque adversa infringet⁸." Eō diē et invitātus⁹ ad cōsulem Perseus et¹⁰ alius omnis ei honor habitus est quī habēri in tāli fortunā poterat.

20

1. *cōnspicuum*.

2. *māximē*.

3. *prōsperis*.

4. *it is becoming to resolve upon arrogant and violent measures against no one; lit. it is becoming to resolve upon nothing against any one proudly and violently.*

5. *quidem, profectō*.

6. *ultrā modum, ant. parum*.

7. The perf. part. *ēlātus* suggests what derivative?

8. *valdē franget, minuet, dēbitābit*.

9. sc. *est*.

10. *every other honor was shown him*.

106. Celebrat victōriam Paulus māgnīs¹ lūdīs et epulīs.

Post victōriam cum ad cōnsulem multārum gentium lēgātī grātulandī causā vēnissent, Aemilius Paulus lūdōs māgnō apparātū² fēcit et epulās quoque lēgātīs māgnā
5 opulentiā et cūrā parāvit. Dicere solēbat et³ convīvium īnstruere et lūdōs parāre virī⁴ ēiusdem esse quī vincere bellō scīret⁵.

1. *with games and banquets.*2. *māgnificentīā.*3. Par. *epulās parāre.*4. Predicate gen. of possession after *esse*.5. *knows how.*

107. Māgnificentissimus triumphus Paulī.

Cōnfectō bellō Aemilius Paulus rēgiā nāve ingentis
10 māgnitūdinis (nam sēdecim ōrdinēs rēmōrum¹ habuisse dīcitur) ad urbem est subvectus. Fuit ēius triumphus omnium longē māgnificentissimus. Populus exstrūctīs² per Forum tabulātīs³ in modum theātrōrum spectāvit⁴ in candidīs⁵ togīs. Aperta⁶ templa omnia et sertīs⁷ corōnāta
15 tūre⁸ fūmābant. In trēs diēs distribūta est pompa⁹ spectāculī. Primus diēs vix suffēcit trānsvehendīs¹⁰ signīs tabulisque; sequentī diē trānslāta sunt arma, galeae, scūta, lōricae, pharetrae, argentum aurumque. Tertiō diē primā statim lūce dūcere āgmen coepēre¹¹ tībīcinēs¹²,
20 nōn fēstōs sollemnium pompārum modōs sed bellicum

1. *oars.*2. *ēductīs, factīs.*3. *reviewing-stands.*4. sc. *spectāculum.*5. Ant. *nigrīs.*6. Ant. *clausa.*7. *corōnīs flōrum.*8. *incense.*9. *parade.*10. *statues and pictures.*11. *incēpērunt.*12. *pipers.*

sonantēs, quasi in aciem prōcēdendum esset¹. ²Deinde agēbantur pinguēs³ cornibus aurātis et vittis⁴ redimīti⁵ bovēs centum vīginti. Sequēbantur Persei liberī, comitante ēducātōrum et magistrōrum turbā quī manūs⁶ ad spectātōrēs cum lacrimis miserābiliter tendēbant et ⁷puerōs docēbant implōrandam suppliciter victōris populi misericordiam esse. Pōne⁸ filiōs incēdēbat cum uxōre Perseus, attonitus⁹ et subitō malō stupēns. Inde quadringentae corōnae aureae portābantur, ab omnibus ferē Graeciae civitātibus dōnō¹⁰ missae. Postrēmō ipse in ¹⁰currū Paulus aurō purpurāque fulgēns ēminēbat¹¹, māgnam¹² cum¹³ dignitāte aliā corporis tum senectā ipsā māiestātem¹⁴ prae sē ferēns. Post currum inter aliōs inlūstrēs virōs filiī duo Aemilī, deinde equitēs turmātim¹⁵ et cohortēs peditum, suis quaeque ōrdinibus. Paulō ā ¹⁵senātū et populō Rōmānō concessum est ut ¹⁶lūdīs circēnsibus veste triumphālī ūterētur, eīque cōgnōmen Macedonicī inditum¹⁷.

1. Impersonal.

2. Or. *Deinde centum vīginti pinguēs bovēs agēbantur cornibus aurātis et vittis redimīti.*3. *sleek.*4. *fillets.*5. *corōnāti.*6. Object of *tendēbant*.7. Or. *docēbant puerōs misericordiam victōris populi suppliciter implōrandam esse.*8. *post.*9. *stunned.*

10. dat. for which.

11. *appārēbāt, exstābat, cōnspicuus erat.*12. With *māiestātem*, which is the object of *ferēns*.13. *cum . . . tum = nōn solum . . . sed etiam.*14. *showing.* See idioms.15. *by squadrons.*16. *at the contests in the Circus Maximus.*17. *datum est.*

108. Gravi dolore Paulus adfectus propter mortem duorum filiorum calamitatem summō animi rōbore sustinuit et dixit se laetari quod hic privatus nōn pūblicus cāsus esset.

5 Tantae huic laetitiae gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Aemilius Paulus, duobus filiis in adoptiōnem datis, duos tantum¹ nōminis hērēdēs domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, fermē duodecim annōs nātus, quīnque diēbus ante triumphum patris, māior autem trīduō post triumphum
 10 dēcessit. Itaque quī ad dōnandōs ūsque² liberōs abundāverat, in orbitātē³ subitō dēstitūtus est. Eum tamen cāsū summō animi rōbore sustinuit, nec contigit⁴ Perseō ut tristem Paulum vidēret. Nam cum mōre māiōrum
 15 ōrātiōnem dē rēbus suis gestis apud populum habēret, “Cum in summā fēlicitātē nostrā,” inquit, “timērem nē quid malī fortuna mōlirētur⁵, deōs immortalēs precātus sum⁶ ut, si adversi⁷ quid populō Rōmānō imminēret⁸ ad
 expiandam nimiam⁹ fēlicitātē, id in meam potius domum quam in rem pūblicam recideret¹⁰.¹¹ Quāpropter¹² bene
 20 habet. Adnuendō¹³ enim vōtis nostris effēcērunt ut vōs potius meum cāsū dolērētis quam ego vestrō¹⁴ ingemiscerem¹⁵. Nēmō iam ex tot liberis superest quī Aemili Pauli

1. solum.

8. impēderet, instāret, ap-

2. Join with *ad* above, *ūsque* propinquāret.*ad* = even to.

9. excessive.

3. privātiōne.

10. caderet.

4. evēnit.

11. Quam ob rem bene est.

5. parāret, cōgitāret.

12. See idioms.

6. implōrāvī.

13. adsentiendō.

7. Partitive gen. after *quid*.

14. sc. cāsū, abl. of cause.

15. dēplōrārem, lāmentārer.

nōmen ferat. Duōs enim in adoptiōnem datōs Cornēlia et Fabia gēns habent; Pauli in domō praeter¹ senem nēmō superest. Sed hanc privātam calamitātem vestra felicitās et secunda² fortūna pūblica cōnsolātur.”

1. *except.*

2. *prōspera.*

109. Paulus omnēs Macedonum dīvitiās in aerārium populī 5
Rōmānī intulit et pauper dēcessit. Fūnus ēius omnium
benevolentīā īnsigne fuit.

Aemilius Paulus omnī Macedonum gazā quae fuit māxima, potitus¹, tantam in aerārium populī Rōmānī pecūniam invēxit ut ūnius imperātōris praeda finem adferret² tribū- 10
tōrum. At hīc nihil domum suam praeter sempiternam³
nōminis memoriam dētulit. Mortuus est adeō pauper⁴ ut
dōs ēius uxōrī, nisi⁵ vēnditō, quem ūnum relīquerat, fundō,
nōn posset exsolvi⁶. ⁷Exsequiae ēius nōn tam aurō et
ebore cēterōque apparātū, quam omnium benevolentīā et 15
studiō⁸ fuērunt īnsignēs. Macedoniae principēs, quī tunc
Rōmae erant lēgātī, ⁹umerōs suōs fūnebrī lectō sponte
suā subiēcērunt. Quem enim in bellō ob virtūtem timu-
erant, eundem in pāce ob iūstitiam diligēbant¹⁰.

1. This verb equals *in possessione habere*, and is followed by the abl.

2. *faceret.*

3. *aeternam.*

4. Or. *ut dōs ēius uxōrī nōn posset exsolvi nisi vēnditō fundō quem ūnum relīquerat.*

5. *vēnditō fundō* = *by selling the farm.*

6. *be paid.*

7. *pompā fūneris*, join *exsequiae* with *fuērunt īnsignēs*.

8. *amōre, favōre.*

9. *bore the funeral bier on their shoulders at their own request.*

10. *amābant.*

SELECTIONS FROM AULUS GELLIUS.

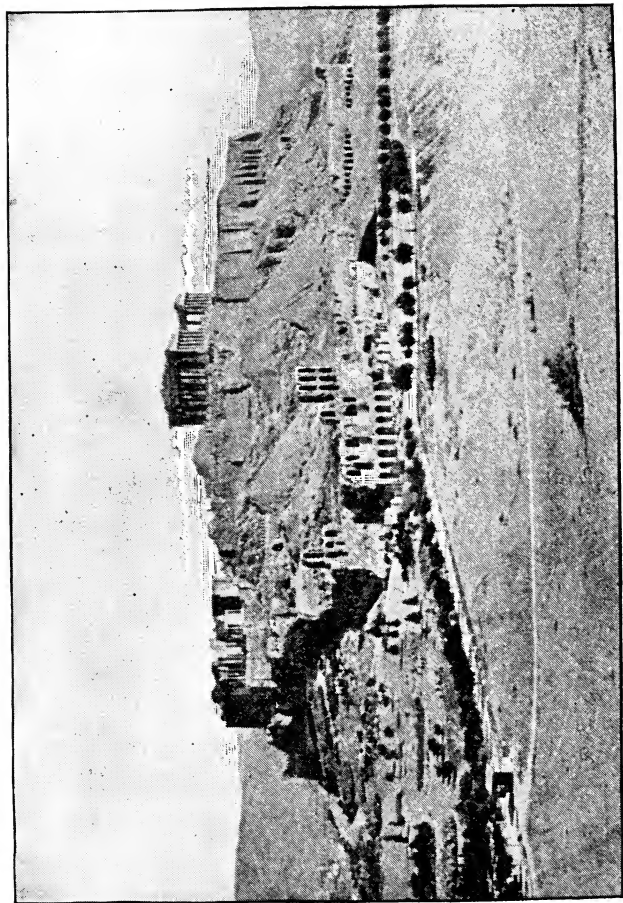


I. LIFE OF AULUS GELLIUS.

All the information that we have about Gellius is contained in his well-known work, *Noctes Atticae*. In this he now and then makes incidental reference to himself and his activities, but nowhere gives any express or detailed account of his life. The date of his birth and of his death are equally uncertain, but we know from his references to his contemporaries that he must have lived from about 120 to 180 A.D. He was probably a Roman and of good family, and his education in grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy was of the very best. Among his teachers may be mentioned Sulpicius Apollinaris, the grammarian, a famous Carthaginian, who inspired him with a lasting interest in his art; Titus Castricius, the foremost rhetorician of his time; and Favorinus, the philosopher, once the favorite of the Emperor Hadrian, and distinguished for his learning and eloquence. Gellius was a lawyer by profession, but found time for much reading and study. Probably at the suggestion of Favorinus, he made a journey to Greece and traveled extensively in that country, remaining for a considerable time at Athens. It was there, in a country house near the city, during the long nights of winter, that he prepared his book. This suggested its title *Noctes Atticae*. No subsequent events of his life are known to us.

II. NOCTES ATTICAE.

Gellius tells us in his preface that it was his habit when reading to make notes and extracts from the volume before him, and that these make up his book. It is, therefore, a note-book, containing the concentrated results of years of study. Of the twenty books of his work, all have come down to us excepting the eighth. There is no attempt made to classify the contents, but it is a miscellaneous



THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

collection of quotations, discussions, and dissertations on a great variety of subjects, mainly grammar, philosophy, history, and biography.

Noctes Atticae has a fourfold value :

a. As a story book. Gellius says that one object of his book was to entertain his children. It is therefore written in a popular vein, and contains but little that is abstruse or technical.

b. As a source of information. Gellius gives much interesting information on a great variety of subjects which, but for him, would never have been so clearly understood.

c. As giving quotations from authors no longer extant. It is in this respect that *Noctes Atticae* is peculiarly valuable.

d. As a biographer of prominent writers. In this field Gellius has done much, *e.g.*, nearly all we know about Plautus is from this source.

The style of *Noctes Atticae* is good in general, but it is marred by an affectation towards out-of-the-way and obsolete words and phrases. Gellius here is simply following the literary fashion of his day. It is this same love of the archaic that causes him to ignore the Roman writers that lived nearest to his own time. He scarcely mentions the writers of the Augustan age, but speaks in the highest terms of Plautus, Ennius, Cato, and other early writers, and quotes from them constantly.

I, 14.

110. Quid dixerit feceritque C. Fabricius¹, magnā vir glōriā magnisque rēbus gestis, sed familiae² pecūniaeque inops, cum eī Samnitēs³ tamquam⁴ indigentī⁵ grave aurum dōnārent.

5 Iūlius Hygīnus⁶ in librō Dē Vitā Rēbusque Inlūstrium Virōrum sextō lēgātōs dicit ā Samnitibus ad C. Fabricium, imperātōrem populī Rōmānī, vēnisse et memorātis⁷ multis magnisque rēbus, quae bene ac benevolē, post redditam pācem Samnitibus, fēcisset, obtulisse dōnō grandem pe-
 10 cūniā orāsseque utī acciperet ūterēturque, atque id facere Samnitēs dīxisse, quod vidērent multa ad splendōrem domūs atque victūs⁸ dēfieri⁹ neque prō¹⁰ amplitūdine dignitāteque lautum¹¹ parātum¹² esse. Tum Fabricium
 15 ¹³plānās manūs ab auribus ad oculōs et infrā¹⁴ deinceps ad nārēs et ad ōs et ad gulam atque inde porrō ad ventrem imum dēdūxisse et lēgātis ita respondisse: dum illis

N.B. The notes on these selections contain occasional questions on word-formation. It is taken for granted that students have followed the suggestion made in the Introduction (III, A, b) before reaching this point.

1. A typical Roman of the old style, famous for his integrity. He was three times consul.

2. *reī familiāris, property.*

3. The people of Samnium.

4. *velutī, sicut, quasi.*

5. Par. *māgnūm aurī pondus.*

6. A freedman of Augustus by whom he was placed in charge of the Palatine library. He wrote many books, all of which are lost.

7. *nārrātīs.*

8. *victus* includes all that has to do with the manner of living.

9. *dēfici, deesse.*

10. *in proportiōe to.*

11. *ēlegantem, sūmptuōsum.*

12. *apparātum = furnishing, outfit.*

13. *palms.*

14. Ant. *suprā.*

omnibus membrīs, quae attigisset, obsistere atque imperāre posset, numquam quicquam dēfutūrum; propterea¹ sē pecūniam, ²quā nihil³ sibi esset ūsus, ab hīs quibus eam scīret ūsuī esse, nōn accipere.

1. *quam ob rem.* which takes the ablative; A. &
 2. With *ūsus*, signifying *need*, G. 243, *e*; H. 414, IV.
 3. acc. of spec.

I, 17.

111. Quantā cum animī aequitāte tolerāverit Sōcratēs 5
 uxōris ingenium intractābile; ¹atque inibi, quid M. Varrō²
 in quādā saturā dē officiō maritī³ scripserit.

Xanthippē, Sōcratis philosophī uxor, mōrōsa admodum⁴ fuisse fertur et iūrgiōsa⁵, irārumque et molestiārum muliebrium per diem perque noctem scatēbat⁶. ⁷Hās ēius 10
 intemperies in maritum Alcibiadēs dēmīrātus, interrogāvit Sōcratēn quāenam ratiō esset cur mulierem tam acerbam domō nōn exigeret⁸. "Quoniam," inquit Sōcratēs, "cum illam domī tālem perpetior⁹, insuēscō et exerceor¹⁰ ut cēterōrum quoque forīs¹¹ petulantiam et iniūriam facilius 15
 feram."

1. *and in this connection.*
 2. M. Terentius Varro, the famous Roman antiquarian, born 116 B.C., whose profound and varied learning earned for him the title of the "most learned of the Romans." He wrote four hundred and ninety books, but of these only two works have come down to us, one in a mutilated form.

3. *coniugis, viri.*
 4. *valdē, vehementer.*
 5. cf. *iūrgium* = *a quarrel.*
 6. *overflowed with, was full of.*
 7. *Alcibiades, wondering at these outbreaks of hers against her husband.*
 8. *expelleret, ēiceret.*
 9. *perferō, tolerō.*
 10. *exerceor* = *exerceō mē.*
 11. *forīs, adv. = out of doors.*

¹Secundum hanc sententiam quoque Varrō in saturā Menippeā, quam dē officiō maritī scripsit: "Vitium," inquit, "uxōris aut ²tollendum aut ferendum est. Qui tollit vitium³, uxōrem commodiōrem⁴ praestat⁵; quī fert, sēsē meliōrem facit." Haec verba Varrōnis 'tollere' et 'ferre' lepidē⁶ quidem composita sunt, sed 'tollere' appāret dictum prō 'corrigere.' Id etiam appāret, ēiusmodi vitium uxōris, si corrigī nōn possit, ferendum esse Varrōnem cēnsuisse⁷, quod ferrī scilicet ā virō honestē potest; ¹⁰ ⁸vitia enim flāgitiīs leviōra sunt.

1. Par. ex hāc sententiā.

2. cured or endured.

3. culpam.

4. faciliōrem, moderātiōrem.

5. facit.

6. eleganter, aptē.

7. putāvisse.

8. for defects are easier to

endure (leviōra) than shameful disgraces (flāgitiīs).

I, 19.

112. Historia super librīs Sibyllinīs¹ āc dē Tarquiniō Superbō rēge.

In antīquīs annālibus² memoria super librīs Sibyllinīs haec prōdita³ est: Anus⁴ hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium Superbum rēgem adiit, novem librōs ferēns, quōs esse dicēbat divīna ōrācula; eōs sē velle ⁵vēnum

1. These were prophecies probably derived from Cumae, a Greek city of Campania. They were written in Greek verse and kept in a stone chest in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. In 82 B.C. they were destroyed by fire, but again restored. Finally they were removed by Augustus, and placed

in golden chests in the temple of Apollo on the Palatine.

2. The oldest historical records among the Romans were called *annālēs librī* = *year books*; they were written on whitened boards.

3. *nārrāta, scripta.*

4. *an old woman.*

5. *to sell.*

dare. Tarquinius pretium percontātus est¹. Mulier
²nimum atque immēsum popōscit: rēx, quasi³ anus
 aetāte dēsiperet, dērisit. Tum illa foculum⁴ cōram cum
 ignī appōnit, trēs librōs ex novem deūrit⁵ et, ecquid⁶
 reliquōs sex eōdem pretiō emere vellet, rēgem interrogā- 5
 vit. Sed enim⁷ Tarquinius id multō risit magis dixitque
 anum iam procul⁸ dubiō dēlirāre⁹. Mulier ibīdem statim
 trēs aliōs librōs exussit¹⁰ atque id ipsum dēnuō¹¹ placidē
 rogat, ut trēs reliquōs eōdem illō pretiō emat. Tarquinius
 ōre iam sēriō atque attentīōre animō fit, eam cōstantiam 10
 cōfidentiamque ¹²nōn insuper habendam intellegit; librōs
 trēs reliquōs mercātur nihilō minōre pretiō quam quod
 erat petitum prō omnibus. ¹³Sed eam mulierem tunc ā
 Tarquiniō dīgressam postea ¹⁴nūquam locī visam cōstitit.
 Libri trēs, in sacrārium conditi, 'Sibyllīni' appellāti. Ad 15
 eōs, quasi ad ōrāculum, Quīdecim virī adeunt, cum dī
 immortalēs pūblicē cōsulendī sunt.

1. *diligenter quaesivit.*2. sc. *pretium*, tr. *the woman*
asked an excessive and in fact
*(atque) enormous price.*3. *tamquam*, cf. p. 108, l. 3.4. *brazier.*5. *cremat, incendit.*6. *num.*7. *profectō, quidem.*8. *sine.*9. *insānīre.*10. cf. *deūrit* above.11. *dē novō.*12. *nōn neglegendam, nōn dē-*
*spiciendam.*13. *Sed eam mulierem . . . cōn-*
stitit. Note the emphatic order.
 Tr. *But as for that woman it is*
*agreed, etc.*14. Par. *nūllō locō.* . *locī* is
 partitive genitive with *nūquam*.

I, 23.

113. Quis fuerit Papīrius Praetextātus; quae istius causa cōgnōmentī sit; historiaque ista omnis super eōdem Papīriō cōgnitū¹ iūcunda.

Historia dē Papīriō Praetextātō dicta scriptaque est
 5 ā M. Catōne² in orātiōne quā ūsus est ad militēs contrā Galbam³, cum multā quidem venustāte atque lūce atque munditiā⁴ verbōrum. ⁵Ea Catōnis verba huic prōrsus commentāriō indidissem, sī librī cōpia fuisset id temporis cum haec dictāvī. Quod sī nōn virtūtēs dignitatēsque
 10 verbōrum, sed rem ipsam scīre quaeris, rēs fermē ad hunc modum est: Mōs antē senātōribus Rōmae fuit in cūriam cum praetextātis⁶ filiis introire. Tum, cum in senātū rēs māior quaepiam⁷ cōsultāta eaque in diem posterum prōlāta⁸ est, ⁹placuitque ut eam rem, super quā
 15 tractāvissent, nē quis ēnūntiāret priusquam dēcrēta esset, māter Papīri puerī, quī cum parente suō in cūriā fuerat, percontāta est¹⁰ filium quidnam in senātū patrēs ēgissent.

1. Supine depending on *iūcunda*.

2. See introduction to selections **88–100**.

3. Servius Sulpicius Galba was praetor 151 B.C., and received Spain as his province. He was tried for cruelty to the Lusitanians, and was denounced in the strongest terms by Cato, who was then eighty-five years old.

4. *ēlegantīā*.

5. *These words of Cato I should have inserted right in this note-book, if I had had access to the book at just the time when I dictated them.*

6. *wearing the praetexta*, i.e. the toga with a purple border worn by children.

7. *aliqua*.

8. *prōrogāta*.

9. Or. *placuitque (ut) nē quis ēnūntiāret eam rem super (= dē) quā tractāvissent*.

Puer respondit tacendum esse neque id dici licere. Mulier fit audiendi cupidior; sēcrētum¹ rei et silentium pueri animum eius ad inquirendum ēverberat²: quaerit igitur compressius³ violentiusque. Tum puer mātrem urgente⁴ lepidi atque fēstivi mendāci cōnsilium capit. 5
 Āctum⁵ in senātū dixit utrum⁶ vidērētur ūtilius⁷ exque rē pūblicā esse, ⁸ūnusne ut duās uxōrēs habēret, an ut ūna apud duōs nūpta esset. Hōc illa ubi audivit, animus compavēscit⁹, domō trepidāns ēgreditur, ad cēterās mātērōnās [adfert¹⁰]. Pervenit ad senātum postridiē 10
 mātrem familiās caterva¹¹. Lacrimantēs atque obsecrantēs ōrant ¹²ūna potius ut duōbus¹³ nūpta fieret quam ut ūni¹³ duae. Senātōrēs ingredientēs in cūriam, quae illa mulierum intemperies et quid ¹⁴sibi postulātiō istaec vellet, mirābantur. Puer Papirius in medium cūriae prō- 15
 gressus, ¹⁵quid māter audire īstitisset¹⁶, quid ipse mātři dixisset, rem, sicut fuerat, dēnārrat. Senātus fidem atque ingenium pueri exōsculātur¹⁷, cōnsultum facit ¹⁸utī posthāc pueri cum patribus in cūriam nē introeant, praeter¹⁹

1. *mystery.*2. *stimulat, urget.*3. *vehementius.*4. *neat and humorous.*5. *sc. esse.*6. *which (of two).*

7. See idioms.

8. *whether that one should have . . .*9. *timet, metuit.*10. *carries the news.*11. *multitūdō.*12. Or. *ut ūna potius duōbus,*
etc.13. The verb *nūbere, to marry,* regularly governs the dative.14. *sibi . . . vellet,* lit. *wished for itself = meant.*15. The *quid* clauses are in apposition with *rem,* the object of *dēnārrat.*16. From *īnsistō,* cf. Eng. *insist.*17. *valdē laudat.*18. *utī . . . nē = nē,* cf. p. 112, n. 9, above.19. Adv. = *except.*

ille ūnus Papius, atque puerō postea cōgnōmentum honōris grātiā inditum¹ 'Praetextātus' ob tacendi loquendique in aetāte praetextae prūdentiam.

1. *impositum.*

I, 24.

114. Tria epigrammata trium veterum poētārum, Naevi¹,
5 Plauti², Pācuvī³, quae facta ab ipsis sepulcris⁴ eōrum incīsa sunt.

Trium poētārum inlustrium epigrammata, Cn. Naevi, Plauti, M. Pācuvī, quae ipsi fēcērunt et incidenda sepulcrō suō reliquērunt, ⁵nōbilitātis eōrum grātiā et venustātis
10 scribenda in hīs commentāriis esse dūxī.

Epigramma Naevi plēnum superbiae Campānae⁶, quod testimōnium esse iūstum potuisset, nisi ab ipsō dictum esset :

15 Immortālēs mortālēs sī foret fās flēre,
Flērent dīvae Camēnae⁷ Naevium poētam.

1. Cn. Naevius, 270–204 B.C., a famous epic and dramatic poet. Of his epic poem on the First Punic War a few fragments still remain. It was extensively copied by later writers, especially by Vergil. His plays were very popular even in the Augustan age.

2. T. Maccius Plautus, born about 254 B.C., was the most celebrated comic poet of Rome. We still possess twenty of his plays.

3. M. Pacuvius, one of the early Roman tragedians, was born about 220 B.C. He was equally famous as a painter and as a writer. A few fragments of his plays are extant.

4. dat. after *incīsa*.

5. Or. *dūxī* (= *habuī*) *scribenda esse in hīs commentāriis nōbilitātis eōrum grātiā* (= *on account of*) *et venustātis*.

6. *Campanian*. Naevius was born there.

7. *Mūsae*.

Itaque ¹postquam est Orchī trāditus thēsaurō,
Oblītī sunt Rōmae loquier² linguā Latīnā.³

Epigramma Plautī, quod dubitāssēmus an⁴ Plautī foret,
nisi ā M. Varrōne⁵ positum esset in librō Dē Poētis
prīmō :

5

⁶Postquam est mortem aptus Plautus, Cōmoedia lūget⁷,
Scaena est dēserta, dein Rīsus, Lūdus Iocusque,
Et ⁸Numerī innumerī simul omnēs conlacrimāunt.

Epigramma Pācuvī verēcundissimum⁹ et pūrissimum
dignumque ēius ēlegantissimā gravitate :

10

Adulēscēns, tametsī properās, tē hōc saxum rogat
Vt sēsē aspiciās, deinde quod scrīptum est legās.
Hīc sunt poētae Pācuvī Marcī sita
Ossa. Hōc¹⁰ volēbam nescius nē essēs. Valē.

1. Par. *postquam Plūtōnis domum abiit.*

2. Old form for *loquī* = *how to speak.*

3. Note the meter of this epigram, as also of the third. It is known as the saturnian, a native Italian meter antedating the hexameter.

4. *num, sī.*

5. See **111**, n. 2.

6. Par. *Postquam Plautus mortuus est.*

7. Ant. *gaudet.*

8. *Measures without number.*

9. *modestissimum* ; ant. *impudentissimum.*

10. The object of *nescius essēs*, which equals *nescirēs.*

II, 1.

115. Quō genere solitus sit philosophus Sōcratēs exercēre **15**
¹patientiam corporis ; dēque ēiusdem virī temperantiā.

Inter labōrēs voluntariōs et exercitia ²corporis ³ad fortuitās patientiae vicēs firmandī, id quoque accēpimus

1. *physical endurance.*

2. *corporis firmandī*, objective genitive.

3. *for unexpected duties requiring endurance.*

- Sōcratēn facere insuēvisse¹: stāre solitus Sōcratēs dicitur pertināci statū, ²perdius atque pernox, ³ā summō lūcis ortū ad sōlem alterum orientem, incōnivēns⁴, immōbilis, eisdem in vestigiis, et ōre atque oculis eundem in locum
 5 dīrēctis, cōgitābundus⁵, tamquam quōdam sēcessū⁶ mentis atque animi factō ā corpore. Quam rem cum Favōrīnus⁷, dē fortitūdine ēius viri ⁸ut plēraque disserēns, attigisset⁹, ¹⁰'πολλάκις' inquit 'ἐξ ἡλίου εἰς ἡλιον εἰσπήκει ἀστραβέστερος τῶν πρέμνων'.
- 10 Temperantiā quoque fuisse eum tantā trāditum est ut omnia ferē vitāe suae tempora ¹¹valētūdine inoffēnsā vixerit. In illius etiam pestilentiae vāstitāte quae in belli Peloponnēnsiacī prīncipiō Athēniēnsium civitātem internecivō¹² genere morbī dēpopulāta est, is ¹³parcendī mode-
 15 randique ratiōnibus dicitur ¹⁴et ā voluptātum lābe cāvisse et salūbritātēs¹⁵ corporis retinuisse, ut nēquāquam¹⁶ fuerit commūni omnium clādī obnoxius¹⁷.

1. *solitum esse.*

2. Par. *per diem atque per noctem.*

3. Par. *ā primā lūce. summō = primō.*

4. *sine somnō, vigīl.*

5. *cōgitāns, dēliberābundus.*

6. *discessū.*

7. A famous philosopher and sophist of the reign of Hadrian.

8. *discussing in his usual vein.*

9. *commemorāssset, tractāssset.*

10. *often he stood, stiffer than the trees, from sun to sun.*

11. *sine morbō, sānus.*

12. *gravī, fūnestō.*

13. *by means of care and self-restraint.*

14. *both to have secured himself against the ruinous effect of sensual pleasures.*

15. *sānitātem, bonam valētūdinem.*

16. *minimē.*

17. *expositus, subiectus.*

II, 28.

116. **Nōn esse compertum¹ cui deō² rem dīvinam fieri oporteat, cum terra movet.**

Quaenam esse causa videātur quam ob rem terrae tremōrēs fiant, ³nōn modo hīs commūnibus hominum sēnsibus opīniōnibusque compertum⁴, sed nē inter physicās 5 quidem philosophiās ⁵satis cōstitit ventōrumne vī accidant specūs⁶ hiātūsque⁷ terrae subeuntium an aquārum subter in terrārum cavīs undantium pulsibus fluctibusque, ita utī videntur existimāsse antiquissimī Graecōrum, qui Neptūnum ‘σεισίχθονα’⁸ appellāvērunt, an cūius⁹ aliae¹⁰ rei ¹⁰causā alteriusve¹¹ deī vī āc nūmine, nōndum etiam, sicutī diximus, prō certō crēditum. Proptereā veterēs Rōmānī, cum¹² in omnibus aliis vītāe officiīs, tum in cōstituendis religiōnibus atque in dis immortalibus animadvertendis castissimī¹³ cautissimīque, ubi terram mōvisse sēserant ¹⁵nūntiātumve erat, fēriās¹⁴ ēius rei causā ēdictō¹⁵ imperābant, sed deī nōmen, ita utī solet, cui servārī fēriās oportēret, statuere et ēdicere quiēscēbant¹⁶, nē, aliūm prō aliō nōminandō, falsā religiōne populum adligārent¹⁷. Eās

1. cōgnitum, intellēctum.

2. sacrum, sacrificium.

3. Remember that when *nōn modo* is followed by *sed nē . . . quidem*, the English idiom requires a second negative in the first clause.

4. sc. est.

5. See idioms.

6. cavernās, antra.

7. clefts, chasms.

8. earth-shaker.

9. The indefinite = some.

10. alius.

11. alius.

12. cum . . . tum = not only . . . but especially.

13. piissimī.

14. holidays.

15. abl. of means.

16. they refrained from.

17. Ant. solvent.

fēriās sī quis pollisset¹ piāculōque² ob hanc rem opus esset, hostiam³ 'sī deō, sī deae' immolābant, idque ita ex dēcrētō pontificum observātum esse M. Varrō⁴ dicit, quoniam et quā vī et per quem deōrum deārumve terra tremet incertum esset.

Sed dē lūnae sōlisque dēfectiōnibus⁵, nōn minus in ēius rei causā reperiendā sēsē exercuerunt. Quippe⁶ M. Catō⁷, vir in cōgnōscendis rēbus multī studi⁸, incertē tamen et incūriōsē⁹ super eā rē opinātus est. Verba Catōnis ex Orīginum quartō¹⁰ haec sunt: "Nōn libet scribere quod¹² in tabulā apud pontificem māximum est, quotiēns annōna¹³ cāra fuerit, quotiēns lūnae aut sōlis lūminī cālīgō¹⁴ aut quid obstiterit." Ūsque adeō parvī fēcit ratiōnēs vērās sōlis et lūnae dēficientium vel scīre vel dīcere.

1. *contāmināsset.*2. abl. after *opus* = *need*, cf.*ūsus*, p. 109, l. 3.3. *vīctimam.*

4. See 111, n. 2.

5. *eclipses.*6. *nam.*

7. See pp. 88-97.

8. Descriptive genitive with

*vir.*9. *indifferently.*10. sc. *librō.*11. *I am not disposed.*

12. This refers to the record of events kept at the house of the high priest.

13. *provisions.*14. *mist.*

III, 4.

117. ¹Quod P. *Āfricānō* et aliīs tunc virīs nōbilibus ante
²aetātem senectam barbam et genās³ rādere mōs patrius
 fuit.

In libris quōs dē vitā P. Scīpiōnis *Āfricānī* compositōs
 legimus, scriptum esse animadvertimus, P. Scīpiōnī⁴ Pauli 5
 filiō, postquam dē Poenis triumphāverat cēnsorque fuerat,
⁵diem dictum esse ad⁶ populum ā Claudiō Asellō, tribūnō
 plēbis, cui⁷ equum in cēnsūrā adēmerat, eumque, cum
 esset reus⁸, neque barbam dēsisse⁹ rādī neque nōn can-
 didā veste ūtī neque fuisse cultū¹⁰ solitō reōrum. Sed 10
 cum in eō tempore Scīpiōnem minōrem quadrāgintā
 annōrum fuisse cōstāret, quod dē barbā rāsā ita scriptum
 esset mirābāmur. Comperimus autem cēterōs quoque in
 eīsdem temporibus nōbilēs virōs barbam ¹¹in ēiusmodi
 aetāte rāsītāvisse¹², idcircōque plērāsque imāginēs vete- 15
 rum, nōn admodum senum, sed in mediō aetātis, ita
 factās vidēmus.

1. The Romans in early times wore the beard long. Barbers were introduced 300 B.C., and Pliny says that Scipio Africanus Major was the first Roman who was shaved every day. The custom soon became general. In times of mourning or trouble the beard was allowed to grow.

2. *aetātem senectam* = *senectūtem*.

3. *cheeks*.

4. Indirect object of *dictum esse*.

5. See idioms.

6. *apud*.

7. See Introduction IV, 16, 3, c.

8. *a defendant, under arrest*.

9. From *dēsino*, cf. *cessāre, finem facere*.

10. *cultus* = *vestitus et ornāmentum corporis*.

11. *at this age*, i.e. at about forty.

12. Frequentative of *rādō*, post-Augustan and very rare.

III, 8.

118. *Litterae eximiae*¹ cōsulum C. Fabricī² et Q. Aemili ad rēgem Pyrrhum³ ā Q. Claudiō⁴ scriptōre historiārum in memoriam datae.

Cum Pyrrhus rēx in terrā Ītaliā esset et ⁵ūnam atque alteram pūgnās prōsperē pūgnasset ⁶satisque agerent Rōmānī et ⁷plēraque Ītalia ad rēgem dēscivisset⁸, tum Ambraciēnsis⁹ quispiam Timocharēs, rēgis Pyrrhī amicus, ad C. Fabricium cōsulem fūrtim vēnit āc praemium peti-
vit et, sī dē praemiō conveniret¹⁰, prōmisit rēgem venēnis
10 necāre, idque facile esse factū dixit, quoniam filius suus pōcula in conviviō rēgī ministrāret. Eam rem Fabricius ad senātum scripsit. Senātus ad rēgem lēgātōs misit mandāvitque¹¹ ut dē Timochare nihil prōderent, sed
15 mōrum insidiis salūtem tūtārētur.¹² Hōc ita, utī diximus, in ¹³Valerī Antiātis historiā scriptum est. Quadrigārius autem in librō tertiō nōn Timocharem, sed Niciam adisse

1. *ēgregiae*.

2. See selection 110, n. 1. This consulship was in 278 B.C.

3. The brave and noble king of Epirus who crossed into Italy and fought against the Romans, 280-274 B.C.

4. Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, 100-78 B.C., wrote a history of Rome. Gellius seems to have thought more of him as a historian than other writers.

5. See idioms.

6. *had all they could do*.

7. *māxima pars Ītaliae*.

8. *dēfēcisset*, cf. Eng. *defection*.

9. Ambracia is a town in Epirus. What does the ending *-ēnsis* denote?

10. *if an agreement were made*.

11. *imperāvit*.

12. *dēfenderet*.

13. Q. Valerius Antias flourished about 80 B.C. Livy calls him the most mendacious of all the annalists.

ad cōsulem scrīpsit, ¹neque lēgātōs ā senātū missōs sed ā cōsulibus, et Pyrrhum populō Rōmānō laudēs atque grātiās scrīpsisse captivōsque omnēs quōs tum habuit, vestivisse et reddidisse.

Cōsulēs tum fuērunt C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius. 5
Litterās quās ad rēgem Pyrrhum super eā causā misērunt, Claudius Quadrigārius scrīpsit fuisse hōc exemplō²:

“Cōsulēs Rōmānī ³salūtem dīcunt Pyrrhō rēgī. Nōs prō tuīs iniūriīs continuīs ⁴animō tenus commōtī inimīciter tēcum bellāre⁵ studēmus. Sed commūnis exemplī ¹⁰et fideī ergō⁶ vīsum⁷ ut tē salvum velimus, ⁸ut esset quem armīs vincere possēmus. Ad nōs vēnit Niciās, familiāris tuus, quī sibi praemium ā nōbīs peteret, sī tē clam interfēcisset⁹. Id nōs negāvimus velle, nēve¹⁰ ob eam rem quicquam commodī exspectāret, et simul¹¹ vīsum ¹⁵est ut tē ¹²certiōrem facerēmus, nē quid¹³ ēiusmodī, sī accidisset, nostrō cōsiliō civitātēs putārent factum, et quod nōbīs nōn placet pretiō aut praemiō aut dolīs pūgnāre. Tū, nisi cavēs, iacēbis¹⁴.”

1. Or. *et lēgātōs missōs (esse)*
nōn ā senātū sed ā cōsulibus.

2. *sententiā.*

3. See idioms.

4. *moved to the heart. tenus*
always follows its case.

5. Par. *bellum gerere.*

6. *causā.*

7. sc. *est, it has seemed right.*

8. *that there might be one.*

9. What tense in direct discourse?

10. *neve = et nē. nē . . . exspectāret = nōlī exspectāre* of direct discourse.

11. *eōdem tempore.*

12. See idioms.

13. Subject of *factum (esse).*

14. Par. *mortuus eris.*

III, 15.

119. ¹Exstāre in litterīs perque hominum memoriās trāditum² quod repente multīs mortem attulit gaudium³ ingēns inspērātum, ⁴interclūsā animā et vim māgnū novīque mōtūs nōn sustinente.

5 Cōgnitō repente inspērātō gaudiō exspirāsse animam⁵ refert Aristotelēs⁶ philosophus Polycritam, nōbilem fēminam ⁷Naxō insulā. Philippidēs⁸ quoque, cōmoediārum poēta haud ignōbilis, ⁹aetāte iam ēditā, cum in certāmine poētārum praeter spem vicisset et laetissimē gauderet,
 10 inter illud gaudium repente mortuus est. Dē Rhodiō etiam Diagorā celebrāta historia est. Is Diagorās trēs filiōs adulēscentēs habuit, ūnum pugilem¹⁰, alterum pancratiastē¹¹, tertium luctātōrem¹². Eōs omnis vidit vincere corōnāri¹³que Olympiae¹³ eōdem diē et, cum ibi eum trēs
 15 adulēscentēs amplexī corōnis suīs in caput patris positīs sāviārentur¹⁴, cum populus grātulābundus¹⁵ flōrēs undique

1. *That there appears in documents and has been handed down by the traditions of men the story that.*

2. *sc. esse.*

3. The subject.

4. *since their breath was stifled.*

5. Object of *exspirāsse*.

6. The learned and distinguished philosopher, born 384 B.C.

7. Locative ablative.

8. A prominent writer of the New Comedy. He flourished about 323 B.C.

9. *Par. in senectūte.*

10. *boxer.*

11. The pancratiastium was an athletic contest combining the best arts of wrestling and boxing. One engaging in such a contest might be called an 'all-round athlete.'

12. *wrestler.*

13. The famous spot in Elis where the Olympic games were held.

14. *ōsculārentur.*

15. What is the force of the suffix *-bundus*?

in eum iaceret, ibidem in stadiō¹, inspectante populō, in
ōsculis atque in manibus filiōrum, ²animam efflāvit.

Praetereā in nostris annālibus scriptum lēgimus, ³quā
tempestāte apud Cannās⁴ exercitus populī Rōmānī caesus
est, anum⁵ mātrem nūntiō dē morte filiī adlāto, lūctū atque
maerōre adfectam esse; sed is nūntius nōn vērū fuit atque
is adulēscēns nōn diū post ex eā pūgnā in urbem rediit;
anus, repente filiō visō, cōpiā atque turbā ⁶et quasi ruīnā
incidentis inopinātī⁷ gaudī oppressa exanimātaque est.

1. *stadium est locus in quō
āthlētāe certābant.*

2. *Par. mortuus est.*

3. *Par. illō tempore quō.*

4. Cannae, the little town in
Apulia near which Hannibal

completely crushed a great Ro-
man army, 216 B.C.

5. See p. 110, l. 14.

6. *and, as it were, storm.*

7. *imprōvīsī, subitī.*

IV, 8.

120. **Quid C. Fabricius¹ dē Cornēliō Rūfinō² homine avārō** 10
dīxerit, quem, cum ōdisset inimicusque esset, dēsīgnan-
dum³ tamen cōnsulem cūrāvit.

Fabricius Luscinus māgnā glōriā vir māgnisque rēbus
gestis fuit. P. Cornēlius Rūfinus manū quidem⁴ strēnuus
et bellātor bonus militārisque disciplinae ⁵peritus admo- 15
dum fuit, sed fūrāx⁶ homō et avāritiā ācri erat. Hunc
Fabricius nōn probābat neque ⁷amicō utēbātur ⁸ōsusque

1. See selection 110, n. 1.

2. Consul in 290 and 277 B.C.

3. *creandum.* The gerundive
agreeing with the object is used
with *cūrō* to express purpose.

4. See Introduction, III, C, j.

5. *peritus admodum = perītis-*
simus.

6. *fūr = a thief.* What is the
force of the suffix *-āx*?

7. See idioms.

8. *ōsus . . . fuit = ōderat.*

eum mōrum causā fuit. Sed cum in temporibus rei¹ difficillimīs cōsulēs creandī forent² et is Rūfinus peteret cōsulātum competitōresque eius essent imbellēs quīdam et futtilēs³, summā ope⁴ adnīxus est Fabricius utī Rūfinō
 5 cōsulātus dēferrētur. Eam rem plērisque admirantibus, quod hominem avārum cui esset inimicissimus, creārī cōsulem peteret, "Mālō," inquit, "cīvis mē compilet⁵, quam hostis vēndat."

⁶Hunc Rūfinum postea bis cōsulātū et dictātūrā fūnc-
 10 tum⁷ cēnsor Fabricius senātū mōvit ⁸ob lūxuriae notam, quod decem pondō⁹ librās ¹⁰argentī factī habēret. Id autem, quod suprā scripsī, Fabricium dē Cornēliō Rūfinō ita, utī in plērāque historiā scriptum est, dixisse, M. Cicerō nōn aliīs ā Fabriciō, sed ipsī Rūfinō, ¹¹grātiās
 15 agentī quod ope eius dēsīgnātus esset¹², dictum esse refert¹³ in librō secundō Dē Ōrātōre.

1. sc. *pūblicaē*.2. *essent*.3. *vānī, levēs*.4. *potentiā*.5. *rob.* sc. *ut*; so, too, with *vēndat*.6. Or. *Fabricius cēnsor postea mōvit hunc Rūfinum, bis fūnctum cōsulātū et dictātūrā, senātū ob, etc.*7. *performed the duties of*.8. *as a reproach for high living.*9. *in weight.*10. *argentī factī* = *silver plate*.

11. See idioms.

12. cf. p. 123, l. 11.

13. *nārrat*, subject is *Cicero*.

V, 2.

121. Super¹ equō Alexandrī rēgis, quī Būcephalās appellātus est.

Equus Alexandrī rēgis et capite et nōmine 'Būcephala-

lās¹ fuit. Ēmptum² Charēs³ scripsit talentis⁴ tredecim et rēgī Philippō⁵ dōnātum²; hōc autem ⁶aeris nostrī summa est sēstertia⁷ trecenta duodecim. Super hōc equō dignum memoriā vīsum⁸ quod, ubi ōrnātus erat armātusque ad proelium, ⁹haud unquam inscendī sēsē ab aliō nisi ab 5 rēge passus sit. Id etiam dē istō equō memorātum est, quod¹⁰, cum insidēns in eō Alexander bellō Indicō et facinora¹¹ faciēns fortia, in hostium cuneum¹² nōn satis sibi prōvidēns immisisset, coniectisque undique in Alexandrum tēlis, ¹³volneribus altis in cervīce atque in latere 10 equus perfossus esset¹⁴, moribundus¹⁵ tamen āc prope iam exsanguis ē mediis hostibus rēgem vivācissimō¹⁶ cursū rettulit atque, ubi eum extrā¹⁷ tēla extulerat, ¹⁸īlicō concidit et ¹⁹dominī iam superstitis sēcūrus quasi cum sēnsūs

1. A Greek compound meaning *ox-head*.

2. sc. *esse*. The subject is *equum* understood.

3. A court officer of Alexander, who wrote a history of his life.

4. A talent is a Grecian measure of value worth about \$1080 in gold.

5. Father of Alexander and king of Macedon, 359-336 B.C.

6. *pecūniae nostrae*.

7. A *sēstertium* == one thousand *sēstertiū*, and a *sēstertius* == 4.1 cents.

8. sc. *est*.

9. *numquam*.

10. *quod* here, as above, introduces a statement of fact, and

is translated by *that* and followed by the indicative. Gellius often uses this construction where the best writers would use the infinitive with subject accusative.

11. *gesta, facta*.

12. Literally a *wedge*, referring to the arrangement of the troops in that form.

13. abl. of means.

14. *had been pierced*.

15. What is the force of the suffix?

16. Ant. *tardissimō*.

17. Ant. *intrā*.

18. Par. *in ipsō tempore in terram dēcidit*.

19. *now assured of his master's safety*.

hūmānī sōlāciō¹ animam expirāvit. Tum rēx Alexander, partā eius bellī victōriā, oppidum in eisdem locis condidit idque ²ob equī honōrēs 'Bucephalon' appellāvit.

1. *satisfaction.*

2. Par. *ut equum honōrāret.*

V, 5.

122. Cūiusmodī iocō¹ incavillātus sit² Antiochum³ rēgem
5 Poenus Hannibal⁴.

In libris veterum memoriārum⁵ scriptum est Hannibalem Carthāginiēsem ⁶apud rēgem Antiochum facētissimē⁷ cavillātum esse. Ea cavillātiō⁸ hūiuscemodī fuit: ostendēbat eī Antiochus in campō cōpiās ingentis quās
10 bellum populō Rōmānō factūrus⁹ comparāverat, convertēbatque exercitum insignibus argenteis et aureis flōrentem; indūcēbat etiam currūs cum falcibus¹⁰ et elephantōs cum turribus equitātumque frēnis, ephippiis¹¹, monilibus¹², phaleris¹³ prae fulgentem¹⁴. Atque ibi rēx, contemplātiōne
15 tantī ac tam ōrnātī exercitūs glōriābundus, Hannibalem aspicit et "Putāsne," inquit, "cōferri¹⁵ posse ac satis

1. cf. Eng. *joke*.

2. *mocked, fooled.*

3. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, 223-187 B.C.

4. The great general who for sixteen years defied the power of Rome. After his final defeat he fled for refuge to the court of Antiochus (195 B.C.), whom he persuaded to make war upon the Romans.

5. *historiārum.*

6. See idioms.

7. cf. Eng. derivative.

8. *iocus.*

9. Expresses purpose.

10. *scythes.*

11. *saddles.*

12. *necklaces.*

13. *breast decorations.*

14. *prae* in composition very often simply strengthens the meaning of the word; *prae fulgēns* = *brilliantly shining.*

15. *be compared.*

esse Rōmānīs haec omnia?" Tum Poenus, ēlūdēns¹ ignāviam imbelliamque² militum ēius pretiōsē³ armātōrum: "Satis, plānē satis esse crēdō Rōmānīs haec omnia, etiam sī avāriissimī sunt." Nihil prōrsum⁴ neque⁵ tam lepidē⁶ neque tam acerbē dīcī potest: rēx dē numerō 5 exercitūs suī āc ⁷dē aestimandā aequiperātiōne quaesiverat, respondit Hannibal dē praedā.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>sneering at.</i> | negation is not destroyed by succeeding negatives, each introducing a separate subordinate member. |
| 2. A post-Augustan word derived from <i>imbellis</i> = <i>nōn aptus bellō.</i> | |
| 3. <i>sūmptuōsē, ēleganter.</i> | 6. <i>neatly.</i> |
| 4. <i>at all.</i> | 7. <i>whether it could be considered on an equality.</i> |
| 5. Remember that a general | |

V, 9.

123. Historia de Croesi¹ filiō mūtō ex Hērodoti² librīs.

Filius Croesi rēgis, cum iam fārī ³per aetātem posset, infāns erat et, cum iam multum adolēvisset, item nihil 10 fārī quibat⁴. Mūtus adeō⁵ et ēlinguis⁶ diū habitus est. ⁷Cum in patrem ēius⁸, bellō māgnō victum et urbe⁹ in quā erat captā, hostis gladiō dēductō, rēgem esse ignōrāns, invāderet¹⁰, dīdūxit¹¹ adulēscēns ōs, clāmāre nītēns,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. King of Lydia, 560-546 B.C. His name has become synonymous with boundless wealth. | 6. Note the etymology. |
| 2. The famous Greek historian known as the "father of history." He was born 484 B.C. | 7. Or. <i>Cum hostis gladiō dēductō, rēgem esse ignōrāns, in patrem ēius, bellō māgnō victum et urbe in quā erat captā, invāderet, adulēscēns ōs dīdūxit,</i> etc. |
| 3. <i>so far as his age was concerned.</i> | 8. <i>ēius</i> refers to <i>adulēscēns</i> . |
| 4. <i>poterat.</i> | 9. viz. Sardis. |
| 5. <i>indeed, strengthens mūtus.</i> | 10. <i>impetum faceret.</i> |
| | 11. Ant. <i>clausit.</i> |

eōque nīsū¹ atque impetū spīritūs vitium² nōdumque
linguae rūpit plānēque et articulātē ēlocūtus est, clāmāns
in hostem nē rēx Croesus occīderētur. Tum et hostis
gladium redūxit et rēx vitā dōnātus est et adulēscēns
5 loquī ³prōrsum deinceps incēpit. Hērodotus in Historiīs
hūius memoriae scīptor est, ēiusque verba sunt quae
prīma dixisse filium Croesī refert⁴: ⁵Ἀνθρωπε, μὴ κτείνε
Κροῖσον.

Sed et quispiam⁶ Samius⁷ āthlēta, nōmen illi fuit
10 Ἐχεκλοῦς⁸, cum antea nōn loquēns fuisset, ob similem
dīcitur causam loquī coepisse. Nam cum in sacrō cer-
tāmine sortitiō⁹ inter ipsōs et adversāriōs nōn bonā fidē
fieret et sortem nōminis¹⁰ falsam subicī¹¹ animadvertisset,
repente in eum quī id faciēbat, vidēre sēsē quid faceret,
15 māgnū¹² inclāmāvit. Atque is ōris vinculō solūtus ¹³per
omne inde vitāe tempus ¹⁴nōn turbidē neque adhaesē locū-
tus est.

1. cōnātū.

2. impedīmentum.

3. right along thereafter.

4. nārrat.

5. Cavē, homō, nē Croesum
occīdās.

6. quīdam.

7. Samos is a large island in
the Aegean Sea.

8. Echeclūs.

9. a casting of lots (sortēs).

The lots were usually bits of

wood containing the names of
the contestants.10. gen. of specification de-
pending on falsam, A. 218 c;
H. 399, III, 1.

11. being substituted.

12. māgnā vōce.

13. Par. prōrsum deinceps,
see 1. 5.14. Par. plānē et articulātē,
cf. 1. 2.

VI,

124. **Historia dē Polō histriōne¹ memorātū digna.**

Histriō in terrā Graeciā fuit fāmā celebrī, qui ²gestūs et vōcis clāritūdine et venustāte cēteris antistābat³: nōmen fuisse aiunt Polum, tragoediās poētārum nōbilium scītē atque adsevērātē⁴ āctitāvīt⁵. Is Polus ūnicē amātum filium morte āmisit. Eum lūctum⁶ quoniam satis vīsus 5 est ēlūxisse⁷, rediit ad quaestum artis.

In eō tempore Athēnis Ēlectram⁸ Sophoclis⁹ āctūrus, gestāre urnam quasi cum Orestī ossibus dēbēbat. ¹⁰Ita compositum fābulae argūmentum est ut ¹¹velutī frātris reliquiās ferēs Ēlectra complōret commisereāturque ¹²in- 10 teritum ēius existimātum. Igitur Polus, lūgubrī habitū Ēlectrae indūtus¹³, ossa atque urnam ē sepulcrō tulit fili et, quasi Orestī amplexus, opplēvit omnia nōn simulācris neque imitāmentis, sed lūctū atque lāmentis ¹⁴vēris et spīrantibus. Itaque cum agī fābula vidērētur, ¹⁵dolor 15 āctus est.

1. actor.

2. Or. *venustāte gestūs et clāritūdine vōcis*.

3. *praestābat, superior erat*.

4. *earnestly*.

5. What is the force of the suffix?

6. Ant. *gaudium*. For construction, see Introduction, IV, 16, 4, c.

7. *to have finished mourning over*.

8. In the play a funeral urn is brought to the heroine, Elec-

tra, which is supposed to contain the ashes of her brother Orestes.

9. The greatest of Greek tragedians, 495-406 B.C.

10. Or. *argūmentum fābulae ita compositum est*.

11. *velutī . . . ferēs* = *believing that she is carrying*.

12. Par. *mortem ēius crēditam*.

13. *vestītus, amictus*.

14. The adjectives modify *lūctū* as well as *lāmentis*.

15. *real sorrow*.

VI, 18.

125. Dē observātā custōditāque apud Rōmānōs iūris iūrāndī sānctimōniā; ²atque inibi dē decem captivīs, quōs Rōmam Hannibal dēiūriō³ ab hīs acceptō lēgāvit⁴.

Iūs iūrandum apud Rōmānōs inviolātē sānctēque habi-
5 tum servātumque est. Id et mōribus lēgibusque multīs ostenditur, et hōc quod dicēmus eī rei nōn tenue argū-
mentum esse potest. Post proelium Cannēse⁵ Hannibal, Carthāginiēnsium imperātor, ex captivīs nostrīs ēlēctōs
decem Rōmam misit mandāvitque eis ⁶pactusque est ut,
10 sī populō Rōmānō vidērētur, permūtātiō fieret captivōrum et ⁷prō his quōs alterī plūrēs acciperent, darent argenti pondō libram et sēlibram⁸. Hōc, priusquam proficisce-
rentur, iūs iūrandum eōs adēgit⁹, reditūrōs esse in castra Poenica, sī Rōmānī captivōs nōn permūtārent.

15 Veniunt Rōmam decem captivī. Mandātum Poenī imperātōris in senātū expōnunt. Permūtātiō senātui nōn placita¹⁰. Parentēs, ¹¹cōgnātī adfinēsque captivōrum amplexī eōs, postliminiō¹² in patriam redisse dicēbant sta-

1. Remember that a perfect participle is often best translated by a participial or verbal noun with *of*.

2. See 111, n. 1.

3. Found only in Gellius = *iūre iūrāndō*.

4. *lēgātōs misit*.

5. The battle of Cannae (216 B.C.), in which the Romans suffered a most disastrous defeat.

6. Par. *pactum fēcit*. cf. Eng. *com-pact*.

7. *in return for those whom*

either party should receive in excess (of the other).

8. *a half-pound*.

9. *to bind some one by an oath* is usually expressed *iūre iūrāndō aliquem adigere*, but here *adigō* takes two accusatives.

10. sc. *est*.

11. *kinsmen and relatives*.

12. *by the right of postliminium*. By this is meant the right to resume one's former place in civil affairs.

tumque eōrum integrum incolumemque esse, āc nē ad hostēs redire vellent ōrābant. Tum octō ex his postliminium iūstum nōn esse sibi respondērunt quoniam dē-iūriō vincti forent¹, statimque, uti iūrātī erant², ad Hannibalem profecti sunt. Duo reliqui Rōmae mānsērunt solūtōsque³ esse sē āc liberātōs religiōne⁴ dicēbant, quoniam, cum ēgressi castra⁵ hostium fuissent, commēntīciō⁶ cōnsiliō regressi eōdem⁷, tamquam sī ob aliquam fortuitam causam, issent atque ita iūre iūrāndō satisfactō rūrsum iniūrātī⁸ abissent. Haec eōrum fraudulenta⁹ 10 calliditās¹⁰ tam esse turpis existimāta est, ut contempti volgō¹¹ discerptīque¹² sint cēnsōrēsque eōs postea omnium notārum¹³ et damnis et ignōminiis adfēcerint, quoniam¹⁴ quod factūrōs dēierāverant nōn fēcissent.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>adāctī essent.</i> | 9. What is the force of the suffix? |
| 2. A deponent verb. | 10. <i>cunning.</i> |
| 3. Ant. <i>vinctōs.</i> | 11. Par. <i>ab omnibus.</i> |
| 4. <i>iūre iūrāndō.</i> | 12. <i>reviled.</i> |
| 5. Object of <i>ēgressi fuissent</i> , which is used transitively. | 13. <i>nota</i> = <i>sign</i> or <i>mark</i> , is here used of the mark against the name of a degraded citizen on the censor's list. |
| 6. <i>devised, false, preconcerted.</i> | |
| 7. Adv. = <i>in eundem locum.</i> | |
| 8. Ant. <i>iūrātī.</i> | |
| 14. Par. <i>quod sē factūrōs esse pacti erant.</i> | |

VII, 17.

126. Quis omnium primus librōs pūblicē praebuerit¹ legendōs²; quantusque numerus fuerit Athēnīs ³ante clādēs Persicās librōrum in bibliothēcis pūblicis.

Librōs Athēnīs disciplinārum liberālium pūblicē ad
5 legendum praebendōs primus posuisse dicitur Pīstratus⁴ tyrannus. Posteā studiōsius accūrātiusque ipsi Athēniēnsēs auxērunt⁵; sed omnem illam posteā librōrum cōpiam Xerxēs⁶, Athēnārum potitus⁷, urbe ipsā praeter arcem incēnsā, abstulit asportāvitque⁸ in Persās.
10 Eōs porrō⁹ librōs ūniversōs multis post tempestātibus Seleucus¹⁰ rēx, quī Nicātor appellātus est, referendōs Athēnās cūrāvit¹¹.

Ingēns posteā numerus librōrum in Aegyptō ab Ptolemaeīs¹² rēgibus ¹³vel conquisītus vel cōnfectus est ad milia
15 fermē volūminum septingenta; sed ea omnia bellō priōre Alexandrīnō¹⁴, dum dīripitur ea cīvītās, nōn sponte neque

1. *dederit.*

2. Remember that after verbs of giving, permitting, and the like, the gerundive in agreement with the object is used to express purpose.

3. Par. *ante bella Persica.*

4. Tyrant of Athens, 560–527 B.C. He adorned Athens with many beautiful public buildings and did much to encourage literature.

5. sc. *numerum librōrum* as object.

6. The famous invasion of Xerxes was in 480 B.C.

7. *potior* often takes the genitive.

8. For *absportāvit*.

9. *posteā, deinde.*

10. One of Alexander's generals and founder of the Syrian monarchy, reigned 312–280 B.C.

11. *cūrō* is used with the accusative and gerundive expressing purpose in the sense of *to see to, order.*

12. This applies especially to Ptolemy Soter (323–285 B.C.), and to his son Ptolemy Philadelphus (285–247 B.C.).

13. *either collected or made.*

14. 48–47 B.C.

operā cōsultā, sed ā militibus forte auxiliāribus incēnsa sunt¹.

1. The library was soon restored and continued in a flourishing condition until destroyed by the Arabs, 640 A.D.

IX, 3.

127. Epistula Philippī¹ rēgis ad Aristotelem² philosophum super Alexandrō³ recēns⁴ nātō.

Philippus, Amyntae⁵ filius, terrae Macedoniae rēx, cūius virtūte industriāque Macetae⁶, locuplētissimō⁷ imperiō aucti, gentium nātiōnumque multārum potiri coeperant et cūius vim atque arma tōtī Graeciae cavenda metuendaque inclutae¹⁰ illae Dēmostenis¹¹ ōrātiōnēs cōntiōnēsque¹² vōcificant¹³, is Philippus, cum in omni ferē tempore negōtiis belli victōriisque adfectus exercitusque¹⁴ esset, ā liberālī tamen Mūsā et ā studiis hūmānitātis

1. See p. 125, l. 2.

2. See p. 122, l. 6. Alexander became the pupil of Aristotle and had the highest regard for him.

3. Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.), the well-known conqueror of the world.

4. An adverb = *recenter*, *nūper*.

5. King of Macedon, 393–369 B.C.

6. *Macedonēs*.

7. *dītissimō*.

8. The genitives depend upon *potiri*.

9. sc. *esse*. The participles agree with *vim atque arma*. The infinitives depend upon *vōcificant*.

10. *clārae*.

11. The reference is to the famous orations known as the Philippics and Ōlynthiacs, by means of which Demosthenes vainly strove to resist the aggressions of Philip.

12. *harangues*.

13. *dēmōnstrant*, *dēclārant*.

14. A perf. part. used as a predicate adjective = *vexātus*.

numquam āfuit quīn¹ ²lepidē cōmīterque plēraque et faceret et diceret. Feruntur adeō³ librī epistulārum ēius, munditiā⁴ et venustātis et prūdētiaē plēnārum, velut sunt illae litterae quibus Aristotelī philosophō nātum esse
5 sibi Alexandrum nūtiāvīt.

Ea epistula, quoniam ⁵cūrae diligentiaeque in liberōrum disciplinās hortāmentum⁶ est, exscribenda vīsa est ad comonendōs parentum animōs. Expōnenda⁷ est igitur ad hanc fermē sententiam :

10 " Philippus Aristotelī ⁸salūtem dīcit.

Filiū mihi genitū scītō. Quod⁹ equidem dīs habēō grātiam¹⁰, nōn ¹¹proinde quia nātus est quā prō eō, quod nāscī contigit temporibus vītāe tuae. Spērō enim fore ut, ēductus ēruditusque ā tē, dignus existat et nōbis et
15 ¹²rērum istārum susceptiōne."

1. *ut nōn.*

2. *neatly and courteously.*

3. *vērō.*

4. *ēlegantiae.*

5. Objective genitives depending on *hortāmentum*.

6. What is the force of the suffix *-mentum*?

7. *reddenda.* Philip naturally wrote in Greek.

8. See idioms.

9. acc. of specification, literally *as to which*.

10. See idioms.

11. *proinde . . . quam = aequē* or *pariter . . . dē.*

12. Par. *suī rēgnī.*

N. B. The remaining selections have for their purpose a final test of the ability to read at sight. They are not more difficult than those immediately preceding, but the accompanying notes contain no information bearing directly upon the translation.

X, 7.

128. Flūminum quae ūltrā imperium Rōmānum fluunt primā māgnitūdine esse Nīlum, secundā Histrum¹, proximā Rhodanum, sicuti M. Varrōnem² meminī scribere.

Omnium flūminum quae in maria, quā imperium Rōmānum est, fluunt, quam³ Graeci ⁴τὴν εἰσω θάλασσαν appell- 5
lant, māximum esse Nīlum cōnsentitur. Proximā māgnitūdine esse Histrum scripsit Sallustius⁵. Varrō autem cum dē parte orbis quae Eurōpa dicitur, dissereret, in tribus primis eius terrae flūminibus Rhodanum esse pōnit, per quod vidētur eum facere Histrō aemulum. Histros 10
enim quoque in Eurōpā fluit.

1. The Danube.

2. See p. 109, l. 5.

3. The relative is here attracted to agree with *θάλασσαν*.

4. *The inner sea*, i.e. the Mediterranean.

5. C. Sallustius Crispus, the Roman historian, 86–34 B.C.

X, 10.

129. Quae eius rei causa sit quod et Graeci veterēs et Rōmāni ānulum hōc digitō gestāverint quī est in manū sinistrā minimō proximus.

Veterēs Graecōs ānulum habuisse in digitō accēpimus 15
sinistrae manūs quī minimō est proximus. Rōmānōs quoque hominēs aiunt sic plērumque ānulis ūsitātōs. Causam esse hūius rei Apīōn¹ in librīs Aegyptiacis hanc

1. Apion, a Greek grammarian, was born in Egypt and studied at Alexandria. He

taught rhetoric at Rome in the first century A.D. His work on Egypt was in five books.

dicit, quod insectis apertisque hūmānis corporibus, ut mōs in Aegyptō fuit, quās Graecī *ἀνατομὰς*¹ appellant, repertum est nervum quendam tenuissimum ab eō ūnō digitō dē quō diximus, ad cor hominis pergere ac per-
 5 venire; proptereā nōn incitum vīsum esse eum potissimum digitum tāli honōre decorandum, quī continēns et quasi cōnexus esse cum prīncipātū cordis vidērētur.

1. *dissection.*

X, 27.

130. **Historia dē populō Rōmānō dēque populō Poenicō, quod parī prope modum vigōre fuerint aemulī.**

10 In litteris veteribus memoria exstat quod pār quondam fuit vigor et ācritūdō amplitūdōque populī Rōmānī atque Poenī. Neque immeritō aestimātum. Cum aliis quidem populis dē ūniuscūiusque rē pūblicā, cum Poenis autem dē omnium terrārum imperiō dēcertātum.

15 Eius rei specimen est in illō utriusque populī verbō factōque: Q. Fabius¹, imperātor Rōmānus, dedit ad Carthāginiēnsēs epistulam. Ibi scriptum fuit populum Rōmānum misisse ad eōs hastam et cādūceum², signa duo belli aut pācis, ex quīs³ utrum vellent ēligere; quod
 20 quod ēlēgissent, id ūnum ut esse missum existimārent. Carthāginiēnsēs respondērunt neutrum sēsē ēligere; sed posse, quī attulissent, utrum māllent relinquere; quod reliquissent, id sibi prō ēlēctō futūrum.

1. Quintus Fabius Maximus was most active against Hannibal in the Second Punic War. His extreme caution gave him the surname of Cunctator, or Delayer. He died 203 B.C.

2. The *caduceus* was a herald's staff, originally an olive branch, and hence a sign of peace.

3. A contraction for *quibus*.

M. autem Varrō¹ nōn hastam ipsam neque ipsum cādū-
ceum missa dicit, sed duās tesserulās, in quārum alterā
cādūceum in alterā hastae simulācra fuerint incīsa.

1. See selection 111, n. 2.

XI, 14.

131. Sōbria et pulcherrima Rōmulī¹ rēgis respōnsiō circā
vīnī ūsum. 5

Simplicissimā suāvitāte et rei et orātiōnis L. Pisō
Frūgī² ūsus est in primō Annālī, cum dē Rōmulī rēgis
vitā atque victū scriberet. Ea verba quae scripsit haec
sunt: Eundem Rōmulum dīcunt, ad cēnam vocātum, ibi
nōn multum bibisse, quia postrīdiē negōtium habēret. Eī 10
dīcunt: "Rōmule, sī istud omnēs hominēs faciant, vīnum
vilius sit." Hīs respondit: "Immō vērō cārum, sī quan-
tum quisque volet bibat; nam egō bibī quantum volūi."

1. Romulus, the chief founder and first king of Rome, 753 B.C. cause of his integrity, was tribune 149 B.C. His Annals contained the history of Rome from the earliest period to his own age.

2. Lucius Piso, surnamed Frugi, or 'man of honor,' be-

XII, 8.

132. Reditiōnēs in grātiam nōbīlium virōrum memorātū
dīgnae. 15

P. Āfricānus¹ superior et Tiberius Gracchus², Tiberī

1. This refers to Scipio Africanus Major, born 234 B.C. He was unquestionably one of the greatest men of Rome. His greatest exploit was his brilliant victory over Hannibal, 202 B.C. See pp. 69-87.

2. Tiberius Gracchus, a distinguished general who won renown in Spain and Sardinia. He was tribune, praetor, censor, and twice consul. His public life was embraced between the years 187 and 163 B.C.

et C. Gracchōrum¹ pater, rērum gestārum māgnitūdine et honōrum atque vitāe dignitatē inlūstrēs virī, dissēnsērunt saepenumerō dē rē pūblicā et eā sive quā aliā rē nōn amīcī fuērunt. Ea simultās cum diū mānsisset et
 5 sollemnī diē epulum Iovī libārētur atque ob id sacrificium senātus in Capitōliō epulārētur, fors fuit ut apud eandem mēnsam duo illī iūctim locārentur. Tum, quasi diīs immortālibus arbitris in conviviō Iovis optimī māximī dexterās eōrum condūcentibus, repente amīcissimī factī.
 10 Neque solum amicitia incepta, sed adfinitās simul institūta; nam P. Scīpiō filiam virginem habēns iam virō mātūram, ibi tunc eōdem in locō dēspondit eam Tiberiō Gracchō, quem probāverat ēlēgeratque explōrātissimō iūdicī tempore dum inimicus esset.
 15 Aemilius quoque Lepidus² et Fulvius Flaccus³, nōbili genere amplissimisque honōribus ac summō locō in civitāte praediti, odiō inter sēsē gravī et simultātē diūtinā cōnflctātī sunt. Posteā populus eōs simul cēnsōrēs facit. Atque illī, ubi vōce praecōnis renūntiātī sunt, ibīdem in
 20 Campō⁴ statim, nōndum dīmissā cōntiōne, ūltrō uterque et parī voluntātē coniūctī complexique sunt, exque eō

1. These are the famous tribunes who gave their lives in a vain attempt to redress the wrongs of the people. Tiberius was killed by a mob, 133 B.C., Caius, 121 B.C.

2. A distinguished Roman who died 152 B.C., full of years and honors.

3. Gellius is mistaken in the man. It should be M. Fulvius

Nobilior, who was censor with Lepidus, 179 B.C. Livy, the Roman historian, tells this story about them, Bk. XL, 45 and 46.

4. The Campus Martius, a large plain outside the city walls in the bend of the Tiber, northwest of the Capitoline. It was used for elections and large assemblies.

diē et in ipsā cēnsūrā et posteā iūgī concordiā fidissimē amīcissimēque vixērunt.

XIII, 2.

133. Super poētārum Pācuvī¹ et Acci² conloquiō familiārī in oppidō Tarentinō.

Quibus ōtium et studium fuit vitās atque aetātēs doc- 5
tōrum hominum quaerere āc memoriae trādere, dē M. Pācuvio et L. Accio tragicis poētis historiam scripsērunt hūiuscemodī: “Cum Pācuvius,” inquit, “grandī iam aetāte et morbō corporis diūtino adfectus, Tarentum³ ex urbe Rōmā concessisset, Accius tunc, haud parvō 10 iūnior, proficiscēns in Asiam, cum in oppidum vēnisset, dēvertit ad Pācuvium cōmiterque invitātus plūsculisque ab eō diēbus retentus, tragoediam suam, cui Atreus nōmen est, dēsiderantī lēgit.” Tum Pācuvium dixisse āiunt sonōra quidem esse quae scripsisset, et grandia; 15 sed vidērī tamen ea sibi dūriōra paulum et acerbiōra. “Ita est,” inquit Accius, “uti dicis; neque id mē sanē paenitet: meliōra enim fore spērō quae posteā scribam. Nam quod in pōmīs, itidem,” inquit, “esse āiunt in ingeniīs; quae dūra et acerba nāscuntur, post fiunt mītia et 20 iūcunda; sed quae gīgnuntur statim viēta et mollia atque in principiō sunt ūvida, nōn mātūra mox fiunt, sed putria.

1. See p. 114, l. 5.

2. Lucius Accius, an early Roman tragic poet, was born 170 B.C. We possess only fragments of his tragedies, but they

are spoken of in terms of admiration by the ancient writers.

3. A large city in southern Italy.

¹Relinquendum igitur vīsum est in ingeniō quod diēs atque aetās mītificet.”

1. Dr. Knapp, in his edition of Gellius, aptly quotes as follows from a modern critic: “The young man whose essay shows

nothing turgid, no ungraceful ornament or flashy rhetoric, will never do much as a writer.”

XV, 16.

134. Dē novō genere interitūs Crotōniēnsis Milōnis.

Milō¹ Crotōniēnsis², āthlēta inlūstris, quem in Chroni-
 5 cīs sc̄riptum est ³Olympiade LXII pr̄imum corōnātum
 esse, exitum habuit ē vitā miserandum et mīrandum.
 Cum iam nātū grandis artem āthlētīcam dēsisset iterque
 faceret forte sōlus in locīs Ītalīae silvestribus, quercum
 vīdit proximē viam patulīs in parte mediā rīmīs hiantem.
 10 Tum experīrī, crēdō, etiam tunc volēns, an ūllae sibi
 reliquae vīrēs adessent, immissis in cavernās arboris
 digitis, didūcere et rescindere quercum cōnātus est.
 Āc mediam quidem partem dīscidit dīvellitque; quercus
 autem in duās diducta partīs, cum ille, quasi perfectō

1. Milo was one of the most famous athletes of ancient times. He was six times victor in wrestling at the Olympic games and six times at the Pythian. His bodily strength was extraordinary, and many stories are told of his wonderful feats, such as carrying a heifer of four years old on his shoulder through the stadium at Olympia.

2. Croton, or Crotona, was one of the largest and most pow-

erful towns in southern Italy. It owed much of its greatness to Pythagoras, the famous philosopher, who established his school here.

3. The Olympic games were first celebrated 776 B.C., and thereafter every fourth year. The intervening four years was called an Olympiad. The LXII Olympiad, therefore, would be the years 532-528 B.C.

quod erat cōnexus, manūs laxāset, cessante vī rediit in nātūram, manibusque ēius retentis inclūsisque, stricta dēnuō et cohaesa dilacerandum hominem feris prae-buit.

XV, 18.

135. Quod pūgna¹ bellī cīvīlis victōriaque Gāi Caesaris quam vīcit in Pharsāliis campīs, nūntiāta praedictaque 5 est per cūiuspīam sacerdotīs vāticīnium eōdem ipsō diē in Ītaliā Patavī².

Quō C. Caesar et Cn. Pompēius diē per cīvīle bellum signīs conlātis in Thessaliā cōnflīxērunt, rēs accidit Patavī in Trānspadāna Ītaliā memorārī digna. Cornē- 10 lius quīdam sacerdos, et nōbilis et sacerdotī religiōnibus venerandus et castitāte vitae sāctus, repente ³mōtā mente, cōnspicere sē procul dixit pūgnam ācerrimam pūgnārī, āc deinde aliōs cēdere aliōs urgēre, caedem, fugam, tēla volantia, instaurātiōnem pūgnae, impressiōnem, gemitūs, 15 volnera, proinde ut sī ipse in proeliō versārētur, cōram vidēre sēsē vōciferātus est āc postea subitō exclāmāvit Caesarem vīcisse.

Ea Cornēli sacerdotīs hariolātiō levis tum quidem vīsa est et vēcors. Māgnae mox admirātiōnī fuit quoniam 20 nōn modo pūgnae diēs quae in Thessaliā pūgnāta est, neque proeli exitus quī erat praedictus, idem fuit, sed omnēs quoque pūgnandī vicissitūdīnēs et ipsa exercituum

1. This refers to the battle of Pharsalia in Thessaly, 48 B.C., in which Caesar defeated Pompey and became master of the world.

2. Patavium, now Padua, was, under the Romans, the most important city in northern Italy.

3. The ancients believed that the minds of men could be moved or inspired by the gods to prophesy. This was called *vāticīnium* or *hariolātiō*.

duōrum cōnfectatiō vāticinantis mōtū atque verbis re-
praesentāta est.

XVII, 17.

136. Mithradātem¹, Pontī rēgem, duārum et vīginti gentium
linguis locūtum; Quīntumque Ennium² tria corda habēre
5 sēsē dixisse quod trīs linguās scīret, Graecam, Oscam,
Latinam.

Quīntus Ennius tria corda habēre sēsē dicēbat quod
loquī Graecē et Oscē et Latīnē scīret. Mithradātēs
autem, ³Pontī atque Bithŷniae rēx inclutus, quī ā Cn.
10 Pompēiō bellō superātus est, duārum et vīginti gentium
quās sub diciōne habuit, linguis locūtus est eārumque
omnium gentium cum viris haud umquam per interpretem
conlocūtus est, sed ut quemque ab eō appellārī ūsus fuit,
proinde linguā et ōrātiōne ipsius nōn minus scītē quam
15 sī gentilis ēius esset, locūtus est.

1. Mithradates, surnamed the Great, made three wars against the Romans. He was finally subdued by Pompey, 65 B.C. Cicero calls him the greatest of all kings after Alexander.

2. Ennius, 239-169 B.C., was regarded by the Romans as the

father of their poetry. His most important work was an epic poem called the Annals, being a history of Rome. All his works are lost excepting a few fragments.

3. Pontus and Bithynia are provinces in Asia Minor.

XIX, 3.

137. Quod turpius est frigidē laudārī quam acerbius
vituperārī.

Turpius esse dicēbat Favōrinus¹ philosophus exiguē
atque frigidē laudārī quam insectanter et graviter vitupe-

1. One of Gellius' teachers, see p. 106.

rārī: "Quoniam," inquit, "quī maledicit et vituperat, quantō id acerbius facit tantō magis ille prō inimicō et iniquō dūcitur, et plērumque, propterea, fidem nōn capit. Sed quī infēcundē atque iēiūnē laudat, dēstitui ā causā vidētur et ¹amicus quidem crēditur ēius quem laudāre 5 volt, sed nihil posse reperire quod iūre laudet."

1. cf. our expression, 'to damn a friend with faint praise.'

XX, 7.

138. Quam dīversae Graecōrum sententiae super numerō Niobae¹ filiōrum.

Mira et prope adeō rīdícula dīversitās fābulae apud Graecōs poētās dēprēnditur super numerō Niobae filiō- 10 rum. Nam Homērus² puerōs puellāsque ēius bis sēnōs dicit fuisse, Eurīpidēs³ bis septēnōs, Sapphō⁴ bis novēnōs, Bacchylidēs⁵ et Pindarus⁶ bis dēnōs, quīdam aliī scriptōrēs trēs fuisse sōlōs dīxērunt.

1. Niobe, the wife of Amphion, the king of Thebes, being proud of the number of her children, deemed herself superior to Latona, who had but two, Apollo and Diana. As a punishment her children were all killed by the shafts of the archer god and his sister.

2. Homer, the great epic poet of Greece, may have lived about 900 B.C.

3. Euripides followed Sopho-

cles as the foremost writer of Greek tragedy, 480-406 B.C.

4. Sappho, the greatest of ancient poetesses, lived in the seventh century B.C. and wrote lyrics.

5. Bacchylides, one of the great lyric poets of Greece, flourished about 470 B.C.

6. Pindar, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, was born about 522 B.C.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.



N.B. *ae* and *oe* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

A.		
Ac'ci-us (ak'shi-us).	A-sel'lus.	Cel'ti-be'ri.
A-chil'leş.	A'si-a (a'shi-a).	Ce-nae'us.
A-cris'i-us (a-krizh'i-us).	A'si-at'i-cus.	Cen-tau'rus.
Ad-me'ta.	A-te'i-us (a-te'yus).	Ce'pheus.
Ae'a-cus.	A-ter'ni-us.	Cer'be-rus.
Ae'gypt.	A-til'i-us.	Ce'reş.
Ae-gyp'ti-i (e-jip'shi-i).	At'las.	Cha'reş.
Aem'i-li-a'nus.	A'treus.	Cha'ron.
Ae-mil'i-us.	Au-ge'as.	Ciç'e-ro.
Ae-thi'o-peş.	Au'lus.	Clau'di-us.
Af'ri-ca'nus.	B.	Clyp'e-a.
Al'ci-bi'a-deş.	Bac-chyl'i-deş.	Cor-ne'li-a.
Alc-me'na.	Bag'ra-da.	Cor-ne'li-us.
Al'ex-an'der.	Bib'u-lus.	Cras'-sus.
Am'a-zon.	Bi-thyn'i-a.	Cre'on.
Am-bra'ci-a (am-bra'shi-a).	Bu-ceph'a-las.	Cre'ta.
Am'mon.	Bu-si'ris.	Croe'sus.
A-myn'tas.	C.	Cro-to'na.
An-drom'e-da.	Ca'cus.	D.
An'ti-as (an'shi-as).	Cae'sar.	Dan'a-e.
An-ti'o-chus.	Can'nae.	De-i'a-ni'ra
A'pi-on.	Ca-nu'si-um (ka-nu'zhi-um).	(de-ya-ni'ra).
A-pol'lo.	Cap'i-to.	Del'phi-cus.
Ar-ca'di-a.	Cap'i-to'li-um.	De-mos'the-neş.
Ar-gol'i-cus.	Car-thag'i-ni-en'seş.	Den-ta'tus.
Ar'go-lis.	Car-tha'go.	Di-ag'o-ras.
Ar'is-tot'e-leş.	Ca'to.	Di'o-me'deş.

E.

Ech'e-clus.
 E-lec'tra.
 E'lis.
 E-lyſ'i-an (e-lizh'i-an).
 En'ni-us.
 Eph'e-sus.
 Er-gi'nus.
 Er'y-man'thus.
 Er'y-thi'a.
 Eu'no-mus.
 Eu-rip'i-deſ.
 Eu-ro'pa.
 Eu-rys'theus.
 Eu-ryt'i-on (yu-rish'un).
 Eu'ry-tus.

F.

Fa'bi-a.
 Fa'bi-us.
 Fa-bric'i-us (fa-brish'i-us).
 Fav'o-ri'nus.
 Flac'cus.
 Flam'i-ni'nus.
 Ful'vi-us.
 Fu'ri-us.

G.

Ga'i-us (ga'yus).
 Gal'ba.
 Gal'li-a.
 Gal'lus.
 Gel'li-us.
 Ge'ry-on.
 Gor-go-neſ.
 Grac'ehus.
 Grae'ae.
 Grae'ci-a (gre'shi-a).

H.

Ha'deſ.
 Han'ni-bal.
 Han'no.
 Has'dru-bal.
 Her'cu-leſ.
 He-rod'o-tus.
 He-si'o-ne.
 Hes-per'i-deſ.
 Hip-pol'y-te.
 His-pa'ni.
 His-pa'ni-a.
 His'ter.
 Hy'dra.
 Hy-gi'nus.

I.

I'o-la'us.
 I'o-le.
 Iph'i-cleſ.
 I-ta'li-a.

J.

Ju'li-us.
 Ju'no.
 Ju'pi-ter.

L.

Laç'e-dae-mo'ni-i.
 La-co'ni-a.
 Lae'li-us.
 La-om'e-don.
 La-ris'sa.
 Len'tu-lus.
 Lep'i-dus.
 Ler'na.
 Ler-nae'an.
 Le'the.
 Lib'y-a.

Li'chas.

Lig'u-reſ.
 Li-gu'ri-a.
 Li'nus.
 Lit'er-ni'num.
 Lu'ci-us (lu'shi-us).
 Lu-cul'lus.
 Lus'ci-us.

M.

Maç'e-don.
 Maç'e-do'ni-a.
 Maç'e-don'i-cus.
 Maç'e-tae.
 Ma-nil'i-us.
 Mar'ci-us (mar'shi-us).
 Mar'cus.

Marſ.

Mas'i-nis'sa.
 Mas-si'va.
 Mau'ri.
 Me-du'sa.
 Mer-cu'ri-us.
 Me-tel'lus.
 Mi'lo.
 Mi-ner'va.
 Mi'nos.
 Min'y-ae.
 Mith'ra-da'teſ.
 Mum'mi-us.

N.

Nae'vi-us.
 Ne-mae'a.
 Nep-tu'nus.
 Ne'ro.
 Nes'sus.
 Ni-ca'nor.

Niç'i-as (nish'i-as).

Ní'lus.

Ní'o-be.

Nu-man'ti-a (nu-man'shi-a).

Nu'man-tí'ni.

Nu'mi-da.

Nu-mid'i-a.

O.

O-ce'a-nus.

Oe-cha'li-a.

Oe'neus.

Oe'ta.

O-lym'pi-a.

O-lym'pus.

Or'cus.

O-res'teş.

Os'can.

P.

Pa-cu'vi-us.

Pa-pir'i-us.

Pa-ta'vi-um.

Pau'lus.

Per'sa.

Per'seus.

Phar-sa'li-a.

Phi-lip'pi.

Phi-lip'pi-deş.

Phi-lip'pus.

Phi'lus.

Pho'lus.

Pin'da-rus.

Pi-sis'tra-tus.

Plau'tus.

Plu'to.

Poe'ni.

Po'lus.

Po-lyb'i-us.

Po-lyc'ri-ta.

Pol'y-dec'teş.

Pom-pe'i-us (-yus).

Pon'tus.

Por'ci-us (por'shi-us).

Prae'tex-ta'tus.

Pro-ser'pi-na.

Ptol'e-my (tol'e-my).

Pub'li-us.

Pyr'rhus.

Pyth'i-a.

Q.

Quad'ri-ga'ri-us.

Quin'tus.

Qui-ri'teş.

R.

Reg'u-lus.

Rhad'a-man'thus.

Rhod'a-nus.

Ru-fi'nus.

S.

Sal-lus'ti-us.

Sam-ni'teş.

Sam'o-thra'ce.

Sap'pho (saf'o).

Scip'i-o.

Se-leu'cus.

Se'na.

Sen'e-ca.

Se-ri'phus.

Sib'yl-li'ni.

Si-cil'i-a.

Si-cin'i-us.

Sic'u-li.

Soc'ra-teş.

Soph'o-cleş.

Spu'ri-us.

Stym-pha'lus.

Sul-pic'i-us (sul-pish'i-us).

Su-per'bus.

Sy'phax.

Syr'a-cuse.

Syr'i-a.

T.

Taen'a-rum.

Tar-pe'i-us (-yus).

Tar-quin'i-us.

Tar'ta-rus.

Ter'ti-a (ter'shi-a).

The'bae.

The-ba'ni.

Ther-mo'don.

Thes-sa'li-a.

Thra'ci-a (thra'shi-a).

Tib'e-ris.

Ti-be'ri-us.

Ti-ci'nus.

Ti-moch'a-reş.

Ti'ro.

Ti'ryns.

Tro'ja.

Tro-ja'ni.

Tul'li-us.

Tus'cu-lum.

V.

Vol-ca'nus.

X.

Xan-thip'pe.

Xan-thip'pus.

Xerx'eş.

Z.

Za'ma.



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