

SELECTIONS FOR READING

CÆSAR: THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HELVETIANS

(CONTINUED FROM 494)

The Helvetians are allowed to proceed through the land of the Sequani

514. Helvētiī, eā spē dēiectī, vadīs Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, trānsire cōnātī sunt, sed mūnitiōne et tēlis repulsi hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via. Hīs cum persuādēre nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum misērunt. Dumnorix apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat¹ et Helvētiīs erat amicus, quod ex eā civitatē Orgetorigis filiam in mātirimōnium dūxerat. Etiam cupiditatē rēgnī adductus est. Itaque Sēquanīs persuāsit ut per finēs suōs Helvētiōs ire permitterent et obsidēs inter sēsē darent: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibērent; Helvētiī, ut sine iniūriā trānsirent. 10

Caesar opposes this plan of the Helvetians and crosses the Rhone

515. Caesar certior factus est Helvētiōs cōstituisse per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in Santonum finēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus aberant, quae civitās erat in prōvinciā. Inimicōs populi Rōmāni eam regiōnem incolere nōlēbat. Ob eam causam ei mūnitiōnī quam 15 fēcerat Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit; ipse in Italiam magnīs itineribus² contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōscripsit, et trēs quae circum Aquilēiam hiemābant ex hibernis ēdūxit, et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs erat, cum his quinque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi quaedam civitatēs, locis 20

¹ plūrimum poterat, *had a great deal of influence.* ² magnīs itineribus, *by long journeys.* See p. 185, note 1.

superiōribus occupātis, itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnātae sunt. Complūribus his proeliis victis,¹ ab Ocelō, quod est oppidum citeriōris prōvinciae² extrēmum, in finēs Vocontiōrum ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervēnit; inde in Allobrogum finēs,
 5 ab Allobrogibus in Segusiāvōs exercitum dūxit. Hi sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum primī.

The Haedui and other tribes ask for Caesar's help against the Helvetians

516. Helvētīi interim per finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās dūxerant, et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs vāstābant. Haedui sē suaque³ ab eis dēfendere nōn poterant.
 10 Itaque lēgātōs ad Caesarem misērunt ut auxilium rogārent. Ei dixērunt paene in cōspectū exercitūs nostrī agrōs vāstārī, liberōs in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expugnārī nōn dēbuisse.⁴ Eōdem tempore Ambarri Caesarem certiōrem fēcērunt sēsē, vāstātis agrīs, nōn facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibēre.
 15 Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vicōs habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recēpērunt. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar diūtius nōn exspectandum esse⁵ cōstituit.

Caesar destroys one division of the Helvetians

517. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum fluit. Id Helvētīi trānsibant. Ubi per
 20 explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam partēs cōpiārum Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam fere partem citrā flūmen Ararim relictam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castris profectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. Eōs impeditōs adgressus magnam
 25 partem interfēcit; reliquī sēsē fugae mandāvērunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt.

¹ Translate *complūribus* with *proeliis* and *his* with *victis*. ² The Roman province on the Italian side of the Alps. ³ *suaque*, and their possessions.

⁴ *vāstārī . . . nōn dēbuisse*, ought not to have been etc. ⁵ *nōn exspectandum esse*, that he must not wait. The verb, however, is used impersonally.

The Helvetians send an embassy to Cæsar

518. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōnsequi posset, pontem in Ararī¹ fēcit atque ita exercitum trādūxit. Helvētīi repentinō eius adventū commōti, cum illum ūnō diē flūmen trānsisse intellexerent, lēgātōs ad eum misērunt; cuius lēgatiōnis Divicō princeps fuit. In conloquiō Cæsar im-
5 perāvit ut obsidēs populō Rōmānō darentur. Divicō respondit Helvētiōs obsidēs accipere, nōn dare cōnsuēvisse. Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

Cæsar follows the Helvetians

519. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō mōvērunt. Idem fēcit Cæsar, equitātumque omnem, ad numerum quattuor milium, 10 quem ex omni prōvinciā et Haeduīs atque eōrum sociīs cōēgerat, præmisit, ut vidērent quās in partēs hostēs iter facerent. Qui cupidius novissimum agmen² secūti aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium commisērunt; et paucī dē nostris interfecti sunt. Quō proeliō dēlectāti Helvētīi, quod paucis 15 equitibus tantam multitudinē equitum vicerant, audācius in nostrōs impetum facere coepērunt. Cæsar suōs ā proeliō continēbat, et ita diēs circiter xv iter fēcērunt ut inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum³ quinque milia passuum interessent.

20

Cæsar prepares to attack the Helvetians

520. Tandem ab explōrātōribus certior factus est hostēs milia passuum ab ipsiūs castris octō abesse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Labiēnum lēgātum cum duābus legiōnibus et eīs ducibus qui iter cognōverant, summum iugum montis ascendere iussit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs 25 contendit, equitātumque omnem ante sē misit. Cōnsidius cum explōrātōribus præmissus est.

¹ in Ararī, over the Arar. ² novissimum agmen, the rear. ³ primum (agmen), vanguard.

Cōsidius becomes panic-stricken

521. Primā lūce, cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castris mille passuum abesset, neque (ut postea ex captivis intellēxit) aut ipsius adventus aut Labiēni cognitus esset, Cōsidius equō admissō¹ ad eum properāvit. Dixit montem quem Caesar ā Labiēnō occupāri voluisset ab hostibus tenēri; id sē ā Gallicis armis cognōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās ad proximum collem dūxit et aciem instrūxit. Labiēnus interim, monte occupātō, nostrōs exspectābat. Multō diē² per explorātōrēs Caesar cognōvit et montem ā suis tenēri et Helvētios castra mōvisse et Cōsidium timōre perterritum quod nōn vidisset prō visō sibi nūntiāvisse. Eō diē, quō cōnsueverat intervallō, hostēs secutus est et milia passuum tria ab eōrum castris castra posuit.

The battle between Caesar and the Helvetians

522. Posterō diē cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem dūxit equitātumque, ut sustinēret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle mediō aciem legiōnum quattuor instrūxit. In summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximā aestate cōscripserat, et omnia auxilia³ conlocāvit. Helvētii cum omnibus suis carris secūtī impedimenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī sub primam nostram aciem successērunt. Caesar hortātus suōs proelium commisit. Militēs ē locō superioriēre pilis missis in hostēs impetum fēcērunt. Tandem vulneribus dēfessi hostēs ad montem, quī circiter mille passuum aberat, sē recipere coepērunt. Diū atque ācritē pugnāvērunt. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem recēpērunt, alterī⁴ ad impedimenta et

¹ equō admissō, at full gallop. ² multō diē, late in the day. ³ auxilia, auxiliaries. ⁴ alterī . . . alterī, one body . . . the other.

carrōs suōs iērunť. Ad multam noctem¹ etiam ad impedimenta contendērunť, quod Helvētīi prō vāllō carrōs conlocāverant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant. Tandem nostrī impedimenta et castra cēpērunť. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque ūnus ē filiis captus est.

5

The Helvetians retreat and offer to surrender

523. Ex eō proeliō circiter hominum milia cxxx superfuērunť, eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunť. In finēs Lingonum diē quārtō pervēnērunť. Nostrī autem propter vulnera militum eōs sequī nōn potuērunť. Caesar litterās nūntiōsque ad Lingonēs misit et imperāvit nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent. 10 Ipse triduō intermissō cum omnibus cōpiis eōs sequī coepit.

Helvētīi omnium rērum inopiā adducti lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum misērunť. Qui cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs² prōiēcissent pācemque petissent atque eōs in eō locō quō tum erant suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pārue- 15 runť. Eō cum Caesar pervēnisset, obsidēs et arma postulāvit. Obsidibus armisque trāditis, eōs in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētīōs in finēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit. Id eā maximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētīi discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, 20 quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ex suis finibus in Helvētiōrum finēs trānsirent et finitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent.

¹ ad multam noctem, until late at night. ² ad pedēs, at his feet.



CARRI

CÆSAR: THE STORY OF THE ADUATUCI

The Aduatuci prepare to make a desperate resistance to Cæsar

524. Aduatuci¹ cum omnibus cōpiis auxiliō² Nervii veniebant. Hāc pugnā³ nūntiātā, ex itinere domum revertērunt; omnibus oppidis castellisque dēsertis sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nātūrā mūnitum contulērunt. Quod⁴ ex omnibus
 5 in circuitū partibus⁵ altissimās rūpēs habēbat, sed ūnā ex parte aditus relinquebātur. Quem locum duplici altissimō mūrō mūnierant et magna saxa in mūrō conlocābant.

From their walls they taunt the Romans

525. Primō adventū exercitūs nostrī⁶ crēbrās ēruptiōnēs faciēbant parvisque proeliis cum nostris contendēbant. Postea,
 10 vāllō crēbrisque castellis ā Rōmānis circummūnitī, oppidō⁷ sē continēbant. Ubi, vineis āctis⁸ aggere exstrūctō, turrim⁹ procul cōstitui vidērunt, primum inridēre ex mūrō atque increpitāre vōcibus¹⁰ coepērunt, quod tanta māchinātiō ab tantō spatiō¹¹ instruēbātur. Rogāvērunt quibus manibus aut quibus viribus
 15 tantuli¹² hominēs tantam turrim in mūrō¹³ conlocāre possent.

¹ The Aduatuci lived about the river Mosa (Meuse), in what is now Belgium.

² for an aid = to aid. What use of the case? ³ The reference is to a battle in which the Nervii had been almost annihilated.

⁴ this town. ⁵ ex . . . partibus, from all parts in a circuit = all around.

⁶ primō . . . nostrī, as soon as our army got there. What literally? ⁷ oppidō = in oppidō.

⁸ vineis āctis, the vineæ had been brought up. These vineæ were wooden sheds, open in front and rear, used to protect men who were building an agger, undermining a wall, or filling up a ditch in front of fortifications.

They were about eight feet high, of like width, and double that length, covered with raw hides to protect them from being set on fire, and moved on wheels or rollers.

⁹ turrim = turrem. ¹⁰ increpitāre vōcibus, taunt. What literally? ¹¹ ab tantō spatiō, so far away.

¹² To the taller Belgians the Romans looked like "little chaps."

¹³ The Aduatuci, unacquainted with Roman siege operations, supposed the Romans intended to hoist the tower upon their wall.

But they lose confidence and offer to surrender

526. Ubi turrim movērī¹ et appropinquāre mūrīs vidērunt, novā speciē commōti, lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce misērunt, quī ad hunc modum locūtī² sunt: Aduatucōs nōn existimāre Rōmānōs sine auxiliō deōrum bellum gerere, quod tantās māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritātē movēre possent; itaque sē suaque⁵ omnia eōrum potestātī pēmissūrōs esse. Ūnum³ petēbant, nē Caesar sē armīs privāret. Omnēs ferē finitimī erant inimicī, ā quibus sē dēfendere armīs trāditis nōn poterant. Mālēbant quamvis fortunam⁴ ā populō Rōmānō patī quam ab inimicīs interficī.

Caesar says they must disarm, but promises them protection

527. Ad haec Caesar respondit: Magis cōnsuetūdine suā⁵ 10 quam meritō eōrum civitātem sē cōservātūrum esse; sed dēditiōnis nūllam esse cundiciōnem nisi⁶ armīs trāditis; id quod in⁷ Nerviiis fēcisset factūrum esse, et finitimīs imperātūrum esse nē iniūriam eis inferrent. Rē nūntiātā ad suōs, quae imperārentur sē factūrōs esse dixērunt. Armōrum tanta multi- 15 tūdō dē mūrō in fossam quae erat ante oppidum iacta est ut prope summam mūrī aggerisque altitudinem⁸ acervī eōrum adaequārent, et tamen circiter pars tertia, ut postea cognōvit Caesar, cēlāta⁹ atque in oppidō retenta est.

A brave dash for freedom, with a tragic ending

528. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudī militēsque ex oppidō 20 exire iussit. Oppidānī, quod dēditiōne factā nostrōs¹⁰ praesidia dēductūrōs crēdiderant, tertiā vigiliā, quā facilis ad nostrās

¹ was moving. ² From loquor. ³ one thing, namely, nē . . . privāret. ⁴ quamvis fortunam, any fate whatsoever. ⁵ according to his custom. ⁶ nisi is to be translated with the ablative absolute armīs trāditis, unless their arms were given up. ⁷ in the case of. ⁸ summam . . . altitudinem, top. ⁹ Supply est. ¹⁰ nostrōs, our commanders.

mūnitiōnēs ascēsus vidēbātur, omnibus cōpiis subitō ex oppidō
 ēruptiōnem fēcērunt. Celeriter, ut Caesar ante imperāverat,
 ignibus¹ signō factō, ex proximis castellis eō nostri properā-
 vērunt. Ācriter hostēs pugnābant in extrēmā spē salūtis²
 5 iniquō locō contrā nostrōs, quī ex vāllō turribusque tēla iaciē-
 bant. Interfectis ad³ hominum milibus quattuor, reliquōs in
 oppidum nostrī reiēcērunt. Posterō diē, intrōmissis militibus
 nostris, sectiōnem eius oppidi ūniversam Caesar vēndidit.⁴ Ab
 eis quī ēmerant capitum⁵ numerus ad eum relātus est milium
 10 quinquāgintā trium.⁶

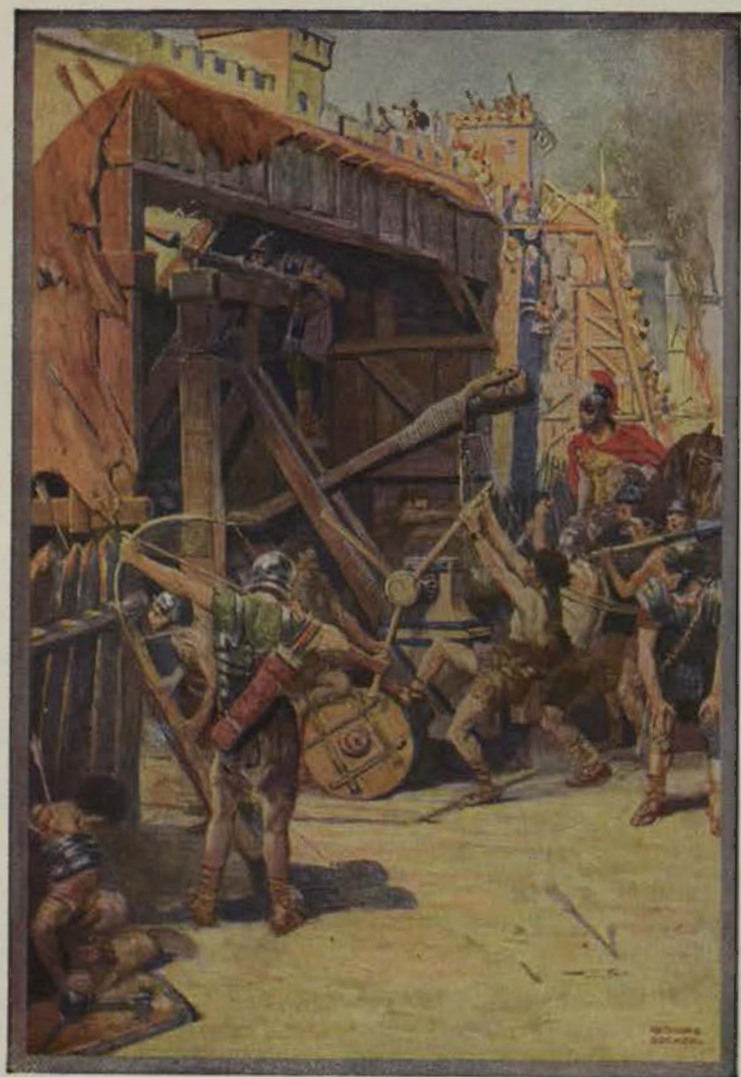
STORIES OF HERCULES

The infant Hercules

529. Herculēs, Alcmēnae filius, ōlim in Graeciā habitābat.
 Hic dicitur omnium hominum validissimus fuisse. Sed Iūnō,
 rēgina deōrum, Alcmēnam nōn amāvit et Herculem, quī adhūc
 infāns erat, interficere voluit. Misit igitur duo serpentis sac-
 15 vissimōs, quī mediā nocte in cubiculum Alcmēnae vērunt,
 ubi Herculēs cum frātre dormiēbat. Nōn tamen in cūnis sed
 in scūtō magnō dormiēbant. Serpentēs iam appropinquāverant
 et scūtum movēbant. Itaque pueri ē somnō excitāti sunt.

Īphiclēs, frāter Herculis, magnā vōce auxilium petiit; at
 20 Herculēs ipse parvis manibus serpentēs statimprehendit et
 colla eōrum magnā vi compressit. Hōc modō serpentēs ā puerō
 interfecti sunt. Alcmēna autem, māter puerōrum, clāmōre au-
 ditō, maritum ē somnō excitāverat. Ille lūmen accendit et

¹ by fires. ² in . . . salūtis, as their last chance of saving themselves. What literally? ³ about, an adverb. ⁴ sectiōnem . . . vēndidit, Caesar sold the whole town (the people and their property) as booty. ⁵ souls. We say so many "head" of cattle. ⁶ relātus . . . trium, was reported to be 53,000. These 53,000 captives were probably driven to the Province or to Italy and sold in lots to suit purchasers, there to wear out their lives in bondage.



WITH THE ROMANS AT THE FRONT

gladium rapuit ad auxilium ferendum; tum ad puerōs properāvit, sed, ubi ad locum vēnit, rem mīram vidit, Herculēs enim ridēbat et serpentēs interfectōs dēmōnstrābat.

Hercules studies music

530. Herculēs ā puerō (*from boyhood*) corpus diligenter exercēbat; magnam partem diēi in palaestrā cōnsūmēbat; di- 5
dicit etiam arcum intendere et tēla conicere. His exercitātiō-
nibus virēs eius cōfirmātae sunt. In mūsicā ā Linō centaurō
ērudiebātur. Hī centauri equi erant, sed caput hominis habē-
bant. Huic artī nōn diligenter Herculēs studēbat. Hāc rē cog-
nitā, Linus puerum reprehendēbat, quod nōn studiōsus erat. 10
Tum Herculēs, irā commōtus, citharam subitō rapuit, et omni-
bus viribus caput magistri infēlicis percussit.¹ Ille ictū prōstrā-
tus² est, et paulō post ē vitā excessit, neque quisquam postea
id officium suscipere voluit.

Hercules consults the oracle

531. Herculēs post paucōs annōs cōstituit ad ōrāculum 15
Delphicum ire, hoc enim ōrāculum erat omnium celeberrimum.
Ibi templum erat Apollinis plūrimis dōnis ōrnātum. Hōc in
templō sedēbat fēmina quaedam, Pŷthia, et cōnsilium dabat iis
qui ad ōrāculum veniēbant. Haec autem fēmina ab ipsō Apol-
line docēbātur et voluntātem dei hominibus ēnūntiābat. Her- 20
culēs igitur, quī Apollinem maximē colēbat, hūc vēnit. Pŷthia
iussit eum ad urbem Tīrynthā ire et Eurysthei rēgis omnia
imperāta facere. His auditis, Herculēs ad illam urbem con-
tendit, et Eurystheō rēgi sē in servitūtem trādīdit. Duodecim
annōs in servitūte Eurysthei tenēbātur, et duodecim labōrēs 25
quōs ille imperāverat cōnfēcit, hōc enim ūnō modō tantum sce-
lus³ expiārī potuit. Dē his labōribus plūrima ā poētis scripta
sunt. Multa tamen quae poētae nārrant vix crēdibilia sunt.

¹ From percutiō. ² From prōsternō. ³ The murdering of his own children.

The golden apples of the Hesperides

532. Eurystheus labōrem ūndecimum Herculi imposuit gravi-
 ōrem quam cōs quōs antea imperāverat. Imperāvit enim ei
 ut aurea pōma ex hortō Hesperidum ferret. Hesperidēs autem
 nymphae erant quaedam pulcherrimae, quae in terrā longinquā
 5 habitābant et quibus aurea quaedam pōma ā Iūnōne commissa
 erant. Multi hominēs, aurī cupiditāte inducti, haec pōma auferre
 iam antea cōnāti erant. Rēs tamen difficillima erat, nam hortus
 in quō pōma erant mūrō ingenti undique circumdatus est; prae-
 terea dracō quidam, quī centum capita habuit, portam horti
 10 diligenter custodiēbat. Opus igitur quod Eurystheus Herculi
 imperāverat erat difficillimum, nōn solum ob causās quās
 memorāvimus, sed etiam quod Herculēs omninō ignōrābat quō
 in locō hortus situs esset.

Atlas, who upheld the heavens

533. Herculēs quiētem vehementer cupiēbat, sed cōstituit
 15 Eurystheō pārēre; et, cum iussa eius accēpisset, proficisci
 mātūrāvit. Ā multis mercātōribus quaesivit quō in locō Hes-
 peridēs habitārent; nihil tamen certum reperire potuit. Frūstrā
 per multās terrās iter fēcit et multa pericula subiit. Tandem,
 cum in his itineribus tōtum annum cōsūmpsisset, ad extrēmam
 20 partem orbis, quae proxima erat Ōceanō, pervēnit. Hic stābat
 vir quidam, nōmine Atlās, quī caelum umeris sustinēbat, nē
 in terram dēcideret. Herculēs, tantum labōrem magnopere
 mirātus, paulō post in colloquium cum Atlante vēnit, et, cum
 causam itineris docuisset, auxilium ab eō petiit.

Hercules takes the place of Atlas

25 534. Atlās autem potuit Herculem maximē iuvāre, ille enim
 erat pater Hesperidum et bene scīvit quō in locō esset hortus.
 Cum igitur audivisset quam ob causam Herculēs vēnisset, dixit:

"Ipse ad hortum ibō, et filiābus¹ meis persuādēbō ut pōma suā sponte² trādant." Herculēs, cum haec audivisset, magnopere gāvisus est,³ nōluit enim vim adhibere; cōstituit igitur oblātum⁴ auxilium accipere. Atlās tamen postulāvit ut, dum ipse abesset (*while he was himself away*), Herculēs caelum umeris sustinē- 5 ret. Hoc negōtium Herculēs libenter suscepit et, quamquam rēs difficillima erat, tōtum pondus caeli continuōs complūris diēs sōlus sustinuit.

The return of Atlas

535. Atlās intereā abierat⁵ et ad hortum Hesperidum, quī pauca milia passuum aberat, sē quam celerrimē⁶ contulerat. 10 Eō cum vēnisset, causam veniendī exposuit et filiās vehementer hortātus est ut pōma trāderent. Illae diū haerēbant, nōlēbant enim hoc facere, quod ab ipsā Iūnōne, ut ante dictum est, hoc mūnus accēperant. Atlās tamen post multa verba eis persuāsit ut sibi⁷ pārērent, et pōma ad Herculem rettulit. Herculēs 15 intereā, cum plūris diēs exspectāvisset, neque ūllam fāmam dē reditū Atlantis accēpisset, hāc morā graviter commōtus est. Tandem quintō diē Atlantem redeuntem⁸ vidit et mox magnō cum gaudiō pōma accēpit; tum, postquam grātiās prō tantō beneficiō ēgit, in Graeciam proficisci mātūrāvit. 20

Nessus, the Centaur

536. Post haec Herculēs multa alia praeclāra perfēcit, quae nunc perscribere⁹ longum est.¹⁰ Tandem aetāte prōvectus¹¹

¹ The ending -ābus is regularly used for the dative and ablative plural of *dea* and of *filia*. ² *suā sponte*, of their own accord. ³ *gāvisus est*, from *gaudeō*, which is deponent in the perfect system. ⁴ From *offerō*. ⁵ From *abeō*. From what verb does *abierat* come? ⁶ *quam celerrimē*, as quickly as possible. *Quam* with a superlative usually has the force as . . . as possible (see p. 185, note 1). ⁷ *sibi* is an indirect reflexive here, and refers to the subject of *persuāsit* rather than to that of *pārērent*. ⁸ Present participle of *redeō*. ⁹ See 393. ¹⁰ *longum est*, it would be tedious. What is the subject of *est*? ¹¹ From *prōvehō*. How translated?

Dēanīram, Oenei filiam, in mātīmōnium dūxit¹; post tamen trēs annōs puerum quendam, nōmine² Eunomum, cāsū interfēcīt. Itaque cum uxōre ē finibus eius civitātis exire mātūrāvit. Dum tamen iter faciunt, ad flūmen quoddam pervēnērunt, 5 quod nūllō ponte iūctum erat, et, dum quaerunt quō modō flūmen trāicerent, accurrit centaurus quīdam, nōmine Nessus, quī auxilium viātōribus obtulit. Herculēs igitur uxōrem in tergum Nessi imposuit; tum ipse flūmen nandō³ trānsiit, quā flūmen angustissimum erat. At Nessus, paulum in aquam 10 prōgressus, ad ripam subitō revertit et Dēanīram auferre cōnābātur. Quod cum animadvertisset⁴ Herculēs, irā graviter commōtus, arcum intendit et pectus Nessi sagittā trānsfixit.

The poisoned robe

537. Nessus igitur sagittā Herculis trānsfixus humi (*on the ground*) iacēbat; at, nē occāsiōnem suī ulciscendī dimitteret, 15 ita locūtus est: "Sī vīs amōrem mariti tui cōnservāre, aliquid huius sanguinis, quī ē pectore meō effunditur, sūmēs et repōnēs. Tum sī quandō suspiciō in mentem tuam vēnerit,⁵ vestem mariti hōc sanguine inficiēs." Haec locūtus, Nessus animam efflāvit; Dēanīra autem, nihil mali⁶ suspicāta, imperāta fēcīt. 20 Post breve tempus Herculēs bellum contrā Eurytum, rēgem propinquum, suscepit et, cum rēgem ipsum cum filiis interfēcisset, Iolē, filiam Euryti, captivam redūxit. Antequam tamen domum vēnit, nāvem ad Cēnaeum prōmunturium appulit et, in terram ēgressus, āram cōstituit, ut Iovī sacrificāret. Dum 25 tamen sacrificium parat, Licham, comitem suum, domum mīsit

¹ in mātīmōnium dūxit, *married*. How literally? ² See 481. ³ From nō; *by swimming*; see 460. ⁴ quod cum animadvertisset, *when he had noticed this*; refers to the whole preceding sentence. Quod referring to a preceding sentence is commonly translated by a personal or a demonstrative pronoun. ⁵ vēnerit, *shall have come*; but it is better translated *comes*. ⁶ Partitive genitive with nihil; *nothing of evil = no evil*.

ut vestem albam referret; mōs enim erat apud antiquōs vestem albam gerere¹ cum sacrificia facerent. At Dētanīra, verita² Iolēn, vestem, priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessī infēcit.

The death of Hercules

538. Herculēs, nihil mali suspicātus, vestem quam Lichās attulit statim induit; post tamen breve tempus dolōrem per omnia membra sēnsit, et quae causa eius rei esset magnopere mirābātur. Dolōre paene exanimātus vestem dētrahere cōnātus est; illa tamen in corpore haesit neque ullō modō divelli potuit. Tum dēmum Herculēs, quasi furōre impulsus, in montem Oetam sē contulit et in rogum, quem summā celeritāte exstrūxerat, sē imposuit. Quod cum fēcisset, eōs quī circumstābant ōrāvit ut rogum quam celerrimē accenderent. Omnēs diū recūsābant; tandem tamen pāstor quīdam, ad misericordiam inductus, ignem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fūmō obscurantur, Herculēs dēnsā nūbe vėlātus ā Iove in Olympon abreptus est. 15

STORIES OF ULYSSES

Polyphemus, the one-eyed giant

539. Ulixēs comitēsque, postquam tōtam noctem rēmīs contenderant, ad terram ignōtam nāvem appulērunt; tum, quod nātūrā eius regiōnis ignōrābat, ipse Ulixēs, cum duodecim ē sociis in terram ēgressus, locum explōrāre cōstituit. Paulum ā litore prōgressi, ad antrum ingēns pervēnērunt, quod habitārī sēnsērunt, eius enim introitum arte et manibus³ mūnitum esse animadvertērunt. Mox, etsi intellegēbant sē nōn sine periculō id factūrōs esse, antrum intrāvērunt. Quod cum fēcissent,

¹ gerere, *to wear*; subject of erat. ² verita, *fearing*; the perfect participle of some deponent verbs is often translated like a present participle. ³ arte et manibus, *by skill and hands = by skillful hands*.

magnam cōpiam lactis invēnērunt in vāsis ingentibus conditam. Dum tamen mirantur quis eam sēdem incoleret, sonitum terribilem audivērunt, et oculis ad portam versīs, mōnstrum horribile vidērunt, quod hūmānam speciem et figūrā sed corpus
 5 ingēns habuit. Cum autem animadvertissent gigantem ūnum tantum¹ oculum habēre in mediā fronte positum, intellēxērunt hunc esse ūnum ē Cyclōpibus, dē quibus fāmā iam accēperant.

The giant's supper

540. Cyclōpēs autem pāstōrēs erant quidam, quī insulam Siciliam et praecipuē montem Aetnam incolēbant; ibi enim
 10 Vulcānus, praeses fabrōrum et ignis repertor, cuius servī Cyclōpēs erant, officinam habēbat. Graecī igitur, simul ac mōnstrum vidērunt, terrōre paene exanimāti, in interiōrem partem spēluncae refūgērunt et sē ibi cēlāre cōnābantur. Polyphēmus autem (ita enim gigās appellātus est) pecora sua in spēluncam
 15 ēgīt; tum, cum saxō ingenti portam obstrūxisset, ignem mediō in antrō accendit. Hōc factō, omnia oculō perlūstrābat, et cum sēnsisset hominēs in interiōre parte antrī cēlārī, magnā vōce exclāmāvit: "Quī estis hominēs? Mercātōrēs an latrōnēs?" Tum Ulixēs respondit sē neque mercātōrēs esse neque
 20 praedandī causā vēnisse, sed ā Trōiā redeuntēs,² vī tempestātum ā rēctō cursū dēpulsōs esse; ōrāvit etiam ut sē sine iniuriā dimitteret. Tum Polyphēmus quaesīvit ubi nāvis eōrum esset. Ulixēs autem respondit nāvem in rūpēs coniectam et omninō perfrāctam³ esse. Polyphēmus, nullō respōnsō datō, duo ē
 25 sociīs manū corripuit et membrīs eōrum divulsis⁴ carnem⁵ dēvorāre coepit.

¹ tantum, only. ² Modifies sē understood from the preceding clause; that they, while returning. ³ From perfringō. ⁴ From divellō. ⁵ From carō.

No way of escape

541. Dum haec geruntur, Graecōrum animōs tantus terror occupāvit ut nē vōcem quidem ēdere possent, sed, omnī spē salūtis dēpositā, mortem praesentem expectārent. At Polyphēmus, postquam famēs hāc tam horribili cēnā dēpulsa est, humi (*on the ground*) prōstrātus somnō sē dedit. Quod cum 5 vidisset Ulixēs, arbitrātus est mōnstrum interficiendum esse. Primum cōstituīt explōrāre quā ratiōne ex antrō ēvādere possent. At, cum saxum animadvertisset quō introitus obstrūctus erat, intellēxit mortem Polyphēmī auxiliō sibi nōn futūram esse. Tanta enim erat eius saxi magnitudō ut nē ā decem 10 quidem hominibz āmovērī posset. Ulixēs igitur hōc cōnātū dēstitit et ad sociōs rediit; quī, cum intellēxissent quō in locō¹ rēs esset, nūllā spē salūtis oblātā, dē fortūnis suis dēspērāre coepērunt. Ille tamen vehementer hortātus est nē animōs dēmitterent,² et dēmōnstrāvit sē ipsōs iam antea ē multis et 15 magnis periculis ēvāsisse.

A plan for vengeance

542. Ortā lūce³ Polyphēmus, iam ē somnō excitātus, idem quod⁴ hesternō diē fēcīt, correptis enim duōbus ē reliquis viris carnem cōrum sine morā dēvorāvit. Tum, cum saxum amōvisset, ipse cum pecore ex antrō prōgressus est. Quod cum 20 vidērent Graecī, magnam in spem vērērunt⁵ sē post paulum ēvāsūrōs. Mox tamen ab hāc spē repulsi sunt, nam Polyphēmus, postquam omnēs ovēs exiērunt, saxum in locum restituit. Graecī, omnī spē salūtis dēpositā, lāmentis lacrimisque sē dēdiderunt. Ulixēs vērō, quī, ut suprā dēmōnstrāvimus, vir 25

¹ locō, state, condition, not place. ² nē . . . dēmitterent, not to lose heart.

³ ortā lūce = primā lūce, at daybreak; ortā is from orior. ⁴ idem quod, the same as. ⁵ magnam . . . vērērunt, had great hopes.

fortis fuit, etsi bene intellegēbat rem in discrimine esse, nōn-
dum omninō dēspērābat. Tandem, postquam diū tōtō animō
cōgitāvit, hoc cēpit cōnsilium. Ē lignis quae in antrō reposita
sunt pālum magnum dēlēgit; hunc summā cum diligentīā
5 praeacūtum fēcit; tum, postquam sociis quid¹ fieri vellet osten-
dit, reditum Polyphēmī exspectābat.

Polyphemus thrice drains a wine bowl

543. Sub vesperum Polyphēmus ad antrum rediit et cōdem
modō quō antea cēnāvit. Tum Ulixēs ūtrem vinī prōmpsit,²
quem forte, ut in tālibus rēbus saepe accidit, sēcum attu-
10 lerat, et postquam magnam crātēram vinō replēvit, gigantem
ad bibendum prōvocāvit. Polyphēmus, quī numquam antea
vinum gustāverat, tōtam crātēram statim hausit.³ Quod cum
fēcisset, tantam voluptātem percēpit ut iterum et tertium crā-
tēram replēri iubēret. Tum, cum quaesivisset quō nōmine
15 Ulixēs appellārētur, ille respondit sē Nēminem⁴ appellāri.
Quod cum audivisset Polyphēmus, ita locūtus est: "Ut tibi
grātiam prō tantō beneficiō referam, tē ultimum omnium dē-
vorābō." His dictis, cibō vinōque gravātus recubuit⁵ et post
breve tempus somnō oppressus est. Tum Ulixēs, sociis convocā-
20 tis, dixit: "Habēmus quam petiimus facultātem.⁶ Tanta occāsiō
nōn omittenda est."

Noman

544. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā, postquam extrēmum pālū⁷ igni
calefēcit, oculum Polyphēmī, dum dormit, flagrante lignō trāns-
fōdit. Quō factō, omnēs in diversās spēluncae partis sē abdi-
25 dērunt. At ille subitō illō dolōre, quod necesse fuit,⁸ ē somnō

¹ In what case is quid? ² From prōmō. ³ From hauriō. ⁴ *Noman*.
⁵ From recumbō. ⁶ quam . . . facultātem = facultātem quam petiimus.
⁷ extrēmum pālū = extrēmam partem pāli. ⁸ quod necesse fuit, which
was necessary = necessarily; the reference is to what follows.

excitātus, clāmōrem terribilem sustulit,¹ et dum per spēluncam errat, Ulixī manum inicere cōnābātur. Hoc tamen, quod iam omninō caecus erat, nullō modō efficere potuit. Intereā reliqui Cyclōpēs, clāmōre auditō, undique ad spēluncam convēnērunt, et apud introitum adstantēs, quid Polyphēmus ageret² quaesi- 5 vērunt et quam ob causam tantum clāmōrem sustulisset. Ille respondit sē graviter vulnerātum esse et magnō dolōre adfici. Cum tamen cēterī quaesivissent quis ei³ vim intulisset, respondit ille Nēminem id fēcisse. Hōc auditō, Cyclōpēs, eum in insāniam incidisse arbitrāti,⁴ abiērunt. 10

The escape

545. Sed Polyphēmus, cum sociōs suōs abiisse sēsisset, furōre atque āmentīā impulsus, Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit. Tandem cum portam invēnisset, saxum quō obstrūcta⁵ erat āmōvit, ut pecus ad agrōs exīret. Tum ipse in introitū sēdit, et cum quaeque ovis ad locum vēnerat, tergum eius manibus 15 tractābat, nē virī inter ovēs exire possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixēs, hoc cōsiliū iniit, bene enim intellēxit omnem spem salūtis iam in dolō magis quam in virtūte pōni. Primum trēs quās vidit pinguissimās ex ovibus dēlēgit. Quibus inter sē⁶ viminibus cōnexis,⁷ ūnum ex sociis ventribus eōrum ita subiēcit 20 ut omninō latēret; deinde ovis hominem sēcum ferentēs ad portam ēgit. Id accidit quod fore⁸ suspicātus erat. Polyphēmus enim, postquam manūs tergis eōrum imposuit, ovis praeterire passus⁹ est. Ulixēs, postquam rem fēliciter ēvēnisse vidit, omnēs sociōs suōs ex ōrdine eōdem modō ēmisit; quō factō, ipse 25 ultimus ēvāsit.

¹ From tollō. ² quid . . . ageret, *what Polyphēmus was doing = what ailed Polyphēmus.* ³ Which usage of the dative? ⁴ Translate as if it were a present participle. See p. 213, note 2. ⁵ The subject is *porta*. ⁶ *inter sē, together.* ⁷ From cōnectō. ⁸ *fore = futūrum esse, would be, would happen.* ⁹ From patior.

Out of danger

546. His rēbus ita cōfectis, Ulixēs cum sociis quam celerimē ad litus contendit. Quō¹ cum vēnissent, ab eis qui praesidiō nāvi relictī erant magnā cum laetitīa acceptī sunt. Hi enim, cum iam anxiiis animis trēs diēs reditum eōrum in
 5 hōrās² exspectāvissent, eōs in periculum grave incidisse suspicātī, ipsi auxiliandi causā ēgredi parābant. Tum Ulixēs, nōn satis tūtum esse arbitrātus in eō locō manēre, quam celerrimē proficisci cōstituit. Iussit igitur omnēs nāvem cōnscendere, et, ancoris sublātis, paulum ā litore in altum prōvectus est. Tum
 10 magnā vōce exclāmāvit: "Tū, Polyphēme,³ qui iūra hospitī spernis, iūstam et dēbitam poenam immānitātis tuae solvistī." Hāc vōce auditā, Polyphēmus, irā vehementer commōtus, ad mare sē contulit, et ubi intellēxit nāvem paulum ā litore remōtam esse, saxum ingēns correptum in eam partem coniēcit unde
 15 vōcem venire sēnsit. Graeci autem, nūllō damnō acceptō, cursum tenuērunt.

EUTROPIUS: HISTORY OF ROME⁴*The founding of Rome by Romulus*

547. Rōmānum imperium⁵ ā Rōmulō initium habet, qui Rhēae Silviae filius et Mārtis erat. Is decem et octō annōs nātus urbem parvam in Palātīnō monte⁶ cōstituit. Condītā
 20 civitāte, quam ex nōmine suō Rōmam vocāvit, haec ferē ēgit.⁷ Multitūdinem finitimōrum in civitātem recēpit, centum ex senīōribus⁸ lēgit, quōrum cōnsiliō omnia agēbat, quōs senātōrēs

¹ quō, *thither*; begin to translate with *cum*. ² in hōrās, *hourly*. ³ Vocative case, denoting the person addressed. ⁴ Eutropius, a Roman historian of the fourth century of our era, wrote a brief history of Rome from its founding to the year 364. ⁵ imperium, *power, state*. ⁶ Palātīnō monte, *the Palatine Hill*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. ⁷ haec ferē ēgit, *he did about as follows*. ⁸ senīōribus, *older men*; comparative of *senex*, *old*.

nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Tum, cum uxōrēs ipse et populus suus nōn habērent,¹ invitāvit ad spectāculum lūdōrum vicinās urbi Rōmae nātiōnēs atque eārum virginēs rapuit. Commōtis bellis propter raptārum² iniūriam Caeninēnsēs vicit, Antemnātēs, Crustumīnōs, Sabinōs,³ Fidēnātēs, Vēientēs. Haec 5 omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cum, ortā subitō tempestāte, nōn compāruisset,⁴ annō rēgni tricēsimo septimō ad deōs trānsisse crēditus est et cōsecrātus.⁵

The kings who succeeded Romulus

548. Postea Numa Pompilius rēx creatus est, qui bellum quidem nūllum gessit, sed nōn minus civitātī⁶ quam Rōmulus 10 profuit. Nam et lēgēs Rōmānis mōrēsque cōstituit et annum dēscripsit in decem mēnsēs, et infinita sacra ac templa cōstituit.

Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparāvit, Albānōs vicit; Vēientēs et Fidēnātēs bellō superāvit; urbem ampliāvit adiectō Caeliō monte.⁷

Post hunc Ancus Mārcius suscepit imperium. Contrā Latinōs dīmīcāvit, Aventinum montem civitātī adiēcit et Iāniculum; apud 15 ōstium Tiberis civitātem condidit.

Deinde rēgnum Priscus Tarquinius aceēpit. Hic numerum senātōrum duplicāvit, circum⁸ Rōmae⁹ aedificāvit, lūdōs Rōmā- 20 nōs¹⁰ instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinōs et nōn parum¹¹ agrōrum urbis Rōmae territōriō iūnxit, primusque triumphāns urbem intrāvit. Mūrōs fēcit et cloacās, Capitōlium incohāvit.

¹ cum . . . habērent, because . . . *Aad.* A causal clause introduced by *cum*, because, as, since, has its verb in the subjunctive mood. ² Understand *virginum*.

³ In apposition with *Caeninēnsēs*, *Antemnātēs*, and *Crustumīnōs*. *Fidenae* and *Veii* were Etruscan towns. ⁴ *nōn compāruisset*, had disappeared. ⁵ *cōsecrātus (est)*, was deified. ⁶ Which use of the dative? ⁷ *adiectō Caeliō monte*, by the addition of the *Capian Hill*. ⁸ *circum*, the *Circus Maximus*, where races and other sports were held. ⁹ *Rōmae*, at *Rome*. ¹⁰ The *lūdi Rōmāni* consisted of a variety of games and contests held each year in September in the *Circus Maximus*. ¹¹ *nōn parum*, not a little; *parum* is here used as a noun.

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit, montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adiunxit, fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum
 5 incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis,¹ habuit capita² LXXXIII milia civium Romanorum cum his qui in agris erant.

Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos, quae gens ad Campaniam euntibus³ non longe ab urbe
 10 est, vicit, Gabios civitatem⁴ et Suessam Pomertiam subegit, cum Tuscis pacem fecit et templum Iovi in Capitolio⁵ aedificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans imperium perdidit⁶; cumque imperavisset annos quattuor et viginti, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit.

The first consuls

15 549. Hinc consules coeperunt, pro uno rege duo, hac causa creati, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset,⁷ alter eum habens potestatem similem coerceret. Et placuit⁸ ne imperium longius quam annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuerunt igitur anno primo ab expulsis
 20 regibus consules Iunius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus. Sed Tarquiniō Collatinō statim sublata est dignitas. Placuerat⁹ enim ne quisquam in urbe maneret qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, et loco ipsius¹⁰ factus est L. Valerius Publicola consul.

¹ omnibus . . . delatis, when all had been enumerated. ² See p. 208, note 5.

³ ad Campaniam euntibus, to those going toward Campania, in the direction of Campania; euntibus is a dative of reference. ⁴ Gabios civitatem, the city (or community) of Gabii. ⁵ in Capitolio, on the Capitoline Hill. ⁶ A crime committed by a son of Tarquinius aroused such indignation that Tarquinius and his family were obliged to leave Rome. ⁷ si . . . voluisset, if one of the consuls were inclined to be troublesome; voluisset is attracted into the subjunctive mood, because it depends on a clause the verb of which is in the subjunctive. ⁸ placuit, it was decided. The subject is the clause ne . . . haberent.

⁹ placuerat, it had been decided. ¹⁰ loco ipsius, in his place.

Wars against the Tarquins

550. Commōvit tamen bellum urbī Rōmae rēx Tarquinius, quī fuerat expulsus, et, collēctis multis gentibus, ut in rēgnum posset restitui, dimicāvit. In primā pugnā Brūtus cōsul et Arrūns, Tarquinī filius, invicem sē occidērunt,¹ Rōmānī tamen ex eā pugnā victōrēs recessērunt. Brūtum matrōnae Rōmānae 5 quasi commūnem patrem per annum lūxērunt.²

Secundō quoque annō iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperētur in rēgnum, bellum Rōmānis³ intulit, auxilium⁴ ei ferente Porsenā,⁵ Tusciae rēge, et Rōmam paene cēpit. Vērū tum quoque victus est.

10

Tertiō annō post rēgēs exāctōs Tarquinius, cum suscipi nōn posset in rēgnum neque ei Porsena, quī pācem cum Rōmānis fēcerat, praestāret auxilium, Tusculum sē contulit, quae civitās nōn longē ab urbe est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annōs privātus incoluit.

15

Pyrrhus and the Romans

551. Eōdem tempore Tarentīnis, quī iam in ultimā Italiā sunt, bellum indictum est, quod lēgātis Rōmānōrum iniūriam fēcerant. Hi Pyrrhum, Ēpirī rēgem, contrā Rōmānōs in auxilium poposcērunt.⁶ Is mox ad Italiā vēnit, tumque primum Rōmānī cum trānsmarīnō hoste dimicāvērunt. Missus est con- 20 trā eum cōsul P. Valerius Laevinus, quī cum explorātōrēs Pyrrhī cēpisset, iussit eōs per castra dūci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renūtiārent Pyrrhō quae ā Rōmānis agerentur. Commissā mox pugnā, cum iam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantōrum auxiliō vicit, quōs incognitōs⁷ Rōmānī 25 timuērunt. Sed nox proeliō finem dedit; Laevinus tamen per noctem fūgit, Pyrrhus Rōmānōs mille octingentōs cēpit et eōs

¹ invicem sē occidērunt, *killed each other.* ² From lūgeō. ³ Which usage of the dative? ⁴ auxilium, object of ferente. ⁵ ferente Porsenā, ablative absolute. ⁶ From poscō. ⁷ Translate so as to show cause.

summō honōre trāctāvit, occisōs sepelivit. Quōs cum adversō vulnere¹ et truci vultū¹ etiam mortuōs iacēre vidisset, tulisse ad caelum manūs dicitur cum hāc vōce : Sē tōtius orbis dominum esse potuisse, sī tālēs sibi militēs contigissent.²

5 Postea Pyrrhus, coniunctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutiis, Romam perrexit,³ omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam populatus est, et ad Praeneste venit. Mox terrore exercitus, qui eum cum consule sequēbatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi ab eo bene
10 recepti sunt. Captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus, cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, ut quartā parte regni promissā⁴ sollicitare voluerit⁵ ut ad se transiret, contemptusque⁶ est a Fabricio. Quare cum Pyrrhus Romanorum ingenti admirā-
15 tione teneretur,⁷ legatum misit, ut pacem aequis conditionibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiae quam iam armis occupaverat obtineret.

Pax displicuit remandatumque Pyrrho est⁸ a senatu cum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse.
20 Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est. A quo cum quaereret Pyrrhus qualem Romam⁹ comperisset, Cineas dixit regum se patriam vidisse : tales illic ferē omnes esse, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum¹⁰ et reliquam Graeciam putaretur.

Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum ducēs P. Sulpicius et Decius
25 Mus consules. Certamine commissō Pyrrhus vulneratus est,

¹ *adversō vulnere* and *truci vultū* are descriptive ablatives. Translate, *when he saw these men lying with wounds on the front of their bodies and with stern expressions on their faces even in death.* ² *if it had been his lot to have such soldiers.* ³ From *pergō*. ⁴ *quartā . . . promissā*, by the offer of a fourth of his kingdom. ⁵ The perfect subjunctive is often used in result clauses in secondary sequence. ⁶ From *contemnō*. ⁷ *cum . . . teneretur*, since Pyrrhus felt great admiration for the Romans. How literally? The clause is causal. ⁸ *remandatum . . . est*, word was sent back to Pyrrhus that, etc. ⁹ *qualem Romam*, what sort of city he had found Rome to be. ¹⁰ *apud Epirum*, in Epirus.

elephantī interfectī, vigintī milia caesa¹ hostium, et ex Rōmānis tantum quinque milia; Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus.²

Interiectō annō contrā Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter lēgātōs sollicitārī nōn poterat, quārtā rēgni parte prōmissā. Tum, cum vicīna castra ipse et rēx habērent, medicus Pyrrhi nocte ad eum vēnit, prōmittēns venēnō sē Pyrrhum occisūrum, si sibi aliquid pollicērētur.³ Quem Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum Pyrrhōque dici quae contrā caput eius medicus spondisset.⁴ Tum rēx admirātus eum dixisse fertur⁵: "Ille est Fabricius qui difficilīus ab honestāte quam sōl ā cursū suō āverti potest." Tum rēx in Siciliam profectus est.

Cōsulēs deinde M. Curius Dentātus et Cornēlius Lentulus adversus Pyrrhum missi sunt. Curius contrā eum pugnāvit, exercitum eius cecidit,⁶ ipsum Tarentum fugāvit, castra cēpit.¹⁵ Eō diē caesa hostium vigintī tria milia. Curius in cōsulātū triumphāvit. Primus Rōmam elephantōs quattuor dūxit. Pyrrhus etiā ā Tarentō mox recessit et apud Argōs, Graeciae civitatem, occisus est.

STORIES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

The brave deed of Horatius Codes

552. Porsena, rēx Etrūscōrum, ad restituendōs Tarquiniōs cum infestō exercitū vēnit. Primō impetū Iāniculum cēpit. Nōn umquam aliās ante tantus terror Rōmānōs invāserat; ex agris in urbem dēmigrant; urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. Alia pars urbis mūris,⁷ alia Tiberī obiectō⁸ tūta vidēbātur.⁹ Pōns Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit. Ūnus vir autem erat, 25

¹ From caedō. ² Supply est. ³ si . . . pollicērētur, if some reward were promised to him. ⁴ From spondeō. ⁵ fertur, is reported. ⁶ From caedō. ⁷ mūris, by reason of its walls. ⁸ Tiberī obiectō, by the interposed Tiber = by the Tiber's being between. ⁹ vidēbātur, seemed.

Horātius Cocles, illō cognōmine appellātus quod in aliō proeliō oculum āmiserat. Is, extrēmā pontis parte occupātā, aciem hostium sōlus sustinuit. Intereā pōns ā tergō interrumpēbātur. Ipsa audācia obstupefēcit hostis; ponte rescissō,¹ armātus in
 5 Tiberim dēsiliuit et, multis superincidentibus tēlis, incolumis ad suōs trānāvit. Ob virtūtem Horātiō civitās grātiā solvit²; ei tantum agrī publicē datum est quantum³ ūnō diē circumārare potuit. Statua quoque ei in Comitio posita est.

The fortitude of Mucius

553. Cum Porsena Rōmam obsidēret, Mūcius senātum adiit
 10 et veniam trānsfugiendī⁴ petiit, necem rēgis reprōmittēns. Acceptā potestāte, in castra Porsenae vēnit. Ibi in cōnfertissimā turbā prope rēgium tribūnal cōstitit. Stipendium tunc forte militibus dabātur, et proximus rēgi erat scrība, quī similem vestem gerēbat. Mūcius, ignōrāns uter rēx esset, scribam prō
 15 rēge occidit. Apprehēnsus et ad rēgem pertrāctus,⁵ dextram accēnsō⁶ ad sacrificium foculō iniēcit, velūt manum pūniēns. Attonitus mirāculō, rēx iuvenem āmovērī ab altāribus iussit. Tum Mūcius, quasi beneficium remūnerāns, dixit trecentōs⁷ sibi similis adversus eum coniūrāvisse. Quā rē ille territus,
 20 bellum acceptis obsidibus dēposuit.

Cloelia, the hostage, escapes

554. Porsena Cloeliam, virginem nōbilem, inter obsidēs accēperat. Castra Porsenae haud procul ab ripā Tiberis locāta erant. Cloelia, dēceptis custōdibus, nocte castris ēgressa, equō quem fors dederat arreptō,⁸ Tiberim trāiēcit. Quod ubi rēgi
 25 nūntiātum est, primō incēnsus irā, Rōmam lēgātōs misit ad

¹ From rescindō. ² grātiā solvit, showed its gratitude. ³ tantum . . . quantum, as much . . . as. ⁴ veniam trānsfugiendī, favor of deserting = permission to desert. ⁵ From pertrahō. ⁶ From accendō; order: foculō accēnsō ad sacrificium. ⁷ trecentōs, three hundred; subject of coniūrāvisse. ⁸ equō . . . arreptō, seizing a horse; arreptō is from arripō.

Cloeliam obsidem reposcendam. Rōmānī eam ex foedere restituērunt. Tum rēx virginis virtutem admirātus¹ eam laudāvit ac partem obsidum ei datūrum esse sē dixit, permisitque ut ipsa obsidēs legeret. Prōductis obsidibus, Cloelia virginēs puerōsque ēlēgit, quōrum aetātem iniūriæ obnoxiam² sciēbat, 5 et cum eis in patriam rediit. Rōmānī novam in fēminā virtutem novō genere hunōris, statuā equestri, dōnāvērunt. In summā³ Viā Sacrā⁴ est posita virgō insidēns equō.

Caius Marcius Coriolanus

555. C. Mārcius captis Coriolis,⁵ urbe Volscōrum, Coriolānus dictus est. Puer patre⁶ orbātus sub māttris tūtēlā adolēvit. Cum 10 prima stīpendia facere coepisset⁷ adulēscēns, ē multis proeliis quibus interfuit numquam rediit nisi corōnā aliōve militāri praemiō dōnātus. In omnī vitæ ratiōne nihil aliud sibi prōpōnēbat quam ut māttri placēret; cumque illa audīret filium⁸ laudāri aut corōnā dōnārī vidēret, tum dēmum fēlicem sē ipsa 15 putābat. Cōsul factus gravī annōnā⁹ advectum¹⁰ ē Siciliā frūmentum magnō pretiō dandum populō cūrāvit, ut plēbs agrōs, nōn sēditionēs, coleret. Quā de causā damnātus ad Volscōs infestōs tunc Rōmānis cōnfūgit eōsque adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Imperātor ā Volscis factus, castris ad quārtum ab urbe 20 lapidem¹¹ positis, agrum Rōmānum est populātus.

Missī sunt Rōmā ad Coriolānum lēgātī dē pāce, sed atrōx respōnsum rettulērunt. Iterum deinde iidem missi nē in castra

¹ Translate as if it were a present participle. ² *obnoxiam*, liable to.

³ *summā*, highest part of. ⁴ *Viā Sacrā*, a street running through the Roman Forum up to the Capitol. ⁵ *captis Coriolis*, because of the capture of Corioli.

⁶ Which usage of the ablative? ⁷ *prima . . . coepisset*, had begun to earn first wages (as a soldier) = had begun his first military service. ⁸ Subject accusative of *laudāri* and *dōnārī*. ⁹ *gravī annōnā*, in a time of extreme scarcity.

¹⁰ Agrees with *frūmentum*, which is the subject accusative of *dandum* (esse). Translate, had (*cūrāvit*) corn, which had been brought from Sicily, distributed to the people at a high price. ¹¹ *lapidem*, milestone.

quidem recepti sunt. Stupēbat senātus, trepidābat populus, viri pariter ac mulierēs exitium imminēns lāmentābantur. Tum Veturia, Coriolānī māter, et Volumnia uxor, duōs parvōs filiōs sēcum trahēns, cāstra hostium petiērunt. Ubi mātrem adspexit
5 Coriolānus, exclāmāvit: " Ō patria, vicistī iram meam admōtis mātris meae precibus,¹ cui² tuam in mē iniūriam condōnō." Complexus inde suōs castra mōvit et exercitum ex agrō Rōmānō abdūxit.

¹ admōtis . . . precibus, *by employing the prayers.* ² cui, *for whose sake.*

REVIEW QUESTIONS

LESSON I

556. What use of the nominative do you know? What are the case endings of a noun, and what is their use? What are the personal endings of the third person singular and plural? Translate **puella ambulat** to show three kinds of action. What is the case ending in the nominative plural for words ending in **-a** in the nominative singular? What is an enclitic? To which word in a sentence is **-ne** generally attached? Accent **ambulant** and **ambulantne**. Divide **agricola** and **ambulant** into syllables, and give a reason for the accent of each word.

LESSON II

557. What are the case endings for the nominative and the accusative singular? for the same cases in the plural? What usage has the accusative? Give the accusative singular and plural of **agricola**. What is the difference in meaning between **agricola puellās convocat** and **puellās agricola convocat**? What Latin words are suggested by the English words *laudatory*, *aquarium*, *convocation*, *cantata*, *aëronaut*? Tell why each noun in 36 stands in the case in which it is found.

LESSON III

558. What is the use of the personal endings in the inflection of a verb? Give the personal endings of the present tense. What does each mean? Inflect **convocō** in the present indicative active. If a verb ends in **-mus**, what is its subject? If it ends in **-s**? Say in Latin *it swims* and *she walks*. Spell the present stem of each verb in 39, *c*. How many conjugations of Latin verbs are there? How are they distinguished from each other? Give the present infinitive active of each verb in 39, *c*.

LESSON IV

559. What three Latin cases have you learned? To which English case does each correspond? What is the usage of each case you have met? Inflect **fugō** in the present indicative active. Give the nominative, genitive, and accusative singular and plural of the Latin word for *daughter*. Express in Latin *whose land? whom does he see? what has he?* Give English words that appear to be derived from **liberō** and **portō**. Give the genitive and the accusative forms of the nouns in 45. Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 46.

LESSON V

560. Spell the present stem of the Latin verb meaning *see*. What endings do you add in the inflection of the present indicative active? Where is the vowel *e* of the present stem of the second conjugation short in the inflection of the present tense? Inflect **doceō**, **habeō**, **videō**, and **portō** in the present indicative active. What Latin words are suggested by the English words *fortune*, *expectation*, *piratical*, *export*, *monitor*? Why is the infinitive given with each verb in the vocabularies? What kind of clause is introduced by **quod**?

LESSON VI

561. How many cases of Latin nouns have you learned? Name them. Give a usage of each case, and give the rule for the usage. With which Latin case have you used a preposition? What is the general character of the dative and of the ablative case? Give the dative and the ablative singular and plural of each noun in 55. What do you observe about the endings of the dative and the ablative plural? Explain the normal order of words in a Latin sentence. What is the effect of a change from the normal order of words? Give English words that appear to be derived from **fābula**, **dō**, and **nārrō**. Conjugate each verb in 49 in the present indicative active. Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 61.

LESSON VII

562. How many declensions of Latin nouns are there? What nouns belong to the first declension? What is the base of a noun? Give in their order the case endings of the first declension. How do you recognize a noun of this declension? Decline *rēgina*, *pīrāta*, and *domina*. What is the gender of most nouns of the first declension? Give five masculine nouns of this declension. What three case endings in this declension are the same? Say in Latin *in the fight*, *in the forests*. Give English words that appear to be derived from the words in 65.

LESSON VIII

563. What is the case of the direct object in Latin? of the indirect object? for the *to* or *for* relation? for the *of* relation? How is the *in* or *on* relation expressed? What two genders are there in nouns of the second declension? What are the case endings of the second declension? Decline *dominus* and *oppidum*. Express in Latin *of the horses*, *in the garden*, *to the friends*. What cases are alike in the second declension? What four pairs of cases of neuter nouns in this declension are alike? What English words are suggested by *dominus*? Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 75.

LESSON IX

564. Decline *bonus*. Decline *pilum magnum*. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? What is the normal position of an adjective? of an indirect object? How many declensions of adjectives are there? What adjectives precede their nouns? Decline *nauta validus*. Give the ablative singular and plural of each noun in 82. Give the case endings of an adjective of the first and second declensions, reciting first the nominative endings for the three genders, then the genitive endings, and so on. What English words are suggested by *magnus*? Conjugate in the present indicative active each verb in 83.

LESSON X

565. State the rule for the gender of nouns of the first declension. Is the ending of the adjective always the same as that of the noun with which it agrees? Why is *nauta bona* not correct? Express in Latin *you are a poet, your fortune is large, in Europe, to the kind goddess*. Decline *longus* and *puella parva*. Inflect *sum* and *dēmōnstrō* in the present indicative active. What kind of verb is *sum*? What are predicate nouns and adjectives? Give two uses of the nominative.

LESSON XII

566. What cases of the second declension end in *-ō*? What cases end in *-is*? What two cases in the neuter plural end in *-a*? Decline *puer*, *ager*, *vir*, *praemium*, and *socius*. How do the English derivatives of these words help you to decline them? Point out the predicate nouns and adjectives in 101. How is the present stem of a verb found? Give English words that appear to be derived from the nouns of 100. What is the rule for the gender of nouns of the second declension? Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 101.

LESSON XIII

567. Decline *miser* and *vester*. Inflect *superō* in the present indicative active. How does the meaning of *tuus* differ from that of *vester*? What is an appositive? Find examples of an appositive in 96 and in 101. What is the rule for the case of an appositive? What is the rule for the agreement of an adjective? Say in Latin *for my friend Galba*. What English words appear to be derived from *miser*, *multus*, and *vocō*? What kind of clause begins with *quod* in sentence 7 of 105?

LESSON XIV

568. Give two uses of the nominative and two of the dative, and one usage of each of the other cases. Give seven Latin adjectives that are accompanied by the dative. How do you say in

Latin *there is? there are?* Inflect **sum** in the present, imperfect, and future tenses. Decline **servus, vir, filius**. What adjectives have you learned that keep **e** in their inflection? In what two ways have you used **amicus**? What is the rule for the dative with adjectives? Give English derivatives of **propinquus** and **proximus**.

LESSON XV

569. Decline **lēgātus** and **scūtum**. Inflect **pugnō** and **compleō** in the imperfect indicative active. Give two uses of the ablative. Which use requires a preposition? By what sort of prepositional phrases is the ablative of means to be translated? What is the tense sign of the imperfect indicative active? Divide **expectābāmus** in such a way as to show the stem, the tense sign, and the personal ending. Which personal ending of the imperfect is unlike that of the present? Express in Latin *by an oar, with water, by means of money*. What kind of action is expressed by the imperfect?

LESSON XVI

570. Inflect **labōrō** and **teneō** in the future indicative active. Give three uses of the ablative, two of the dative, and one of the geotative. Which two cases are used with prepositions in Latin? Give two uses of the accusative. What preposition in Latin is used with two cases? What is the tense sign of the future indicative active? Translate **cum cūrā** in two ways. When may **cum** be omitted in phrases of manner? Say in Latin *with a sword* and *with zeal*. Give English derivatives of **labōrō**. Decline **aeger**.

LESSON XVII

571. What forms are given as the principal parts of a verb? Give the principal parts of **laudō**. What are the present and the perfect stem of **laudō**? What tenses use the present stem in their inflection (as far as you have studied the verb)? What are the personal endings of the perfect indicative active? What tenses use the perfect stem in their inflection? Inflect **laudō** in the perfect

indicative active. What is the difference between the perfect definite and the perfect indefinite? Translate the perfect of *laudō* in both ways. Tell the reason for the case of each noun and adjective in 138.

LESSON XVIII

572. Give four uses of the ablative. Which uses of the ablative take *cum*? Inflect *videō* in the perfect indicative active and *maneō* in the imperfect indicative active. Express in Latin *with the Romans, with danger, with a shield, in Italy, into Germany*. Decline *periculum* and *locus*. What are the perfect stems of the verbs in 139? Give English derivatives of *captivus*, *causa*, and *locus*.

LESSON XIX

573. What is a demonstrative? Give an example in English. In what ways is the demonstrative *is* used? Inflect *sum*, *hiemō*, and *maneō* in the tenses of the indicative active through the perfect. Express in Latin *she has been kind, they have been friends*. Decline *is* and *proximus*. What is the normal position of a modifying adjective? What is the normal position of *is* when it is an adjective? Tell the reason for the case of each noun and adjective in 150.

LESSON XX

574. What is the difference in the action expressed by the imperfect and the perfect tense? What is the perfect stem of *sum*? Decline the interrogative pronoun *quis*. Decline the interrogative adjective *quī*. Express in Latin *whose horse? of those men, with that girl, with which spears?* Make a synopsis (671) of *sum* in each person for the tenses you have studied. Decline *animus* and *imperium*.

LESSON XXI

575. Give the infinitives of *amō*, *moneō*, and *regō*. What letter of the infinitive needs to be especially noticed? Why? What are the perfect stems of *amō*, *moneō*, and *mittō*? Translate the third person

singular of the perfect indicative active of **dūcō** in two ways. What is the tense sign of the future in the first and second conjugations? in the third? Inflect **mittō** in the indicative active through the perfect. Inflect **dūcō** and **emō** in the present and future indicative active. Give English derivatives of **dūcō** and **mittō**. Make a synopsis of **amō** in each person through the perfect indicative.

LESSON XXIII

576. What three things must you know about each noun of the third declension to be able to decline it? What are the case endings of this declension? What case endings are the same? Decline **eques**, **dux**, **lapis**, and **caput**. Decline **rēx noster**. Make a synopsis of **mittō** in each person for the tenses you have studied. Give English derivatives of the words in 172.

LESSON XXIV

577. What uses of the accusative and ablative cases have you now studied? What is the difference between phrases of place from which introduced by **ab**, **ex**, and **dē**? Give the rules for place from which and place to which. In what forms is the inflection of **capiō** unlike that of **regō**? Inflect **fugiō** in the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active. Decline **mūrus** and **pēs**. Express in Latin *he fled toward the gate, he fled out of the gate, he fled away from the gate*. Give the genitive endings for the first three declensions; then the dative endings, and so on. From what Latin words are *pedal*, *mural*, and *dismiss* derived? Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 181.

LESSON XXV

578. Give five uses of the ablative case, and illustrate each with a Latin phrase. Decline **homō bonus**, **quod vulnus**, and **corpus**. What English words are used to translate the ablative of cause? What uses of the ablative require a preposition? In what two uses of the ablative is **cum** employed? Inflect **doleō** in the present, imperfect,

future, and perfect indicative active. In what two ways may the dative case be used? What two ways are there of expressing a phrase introduced by *to*? Make a synopsis of *capiō* in each person through the perfect indicative active.

LESSON XXVI

579. What are the regular case endings for nouns of the third declension of each gender? What nouns have *i*-stems? How do nouns with *i*-stems differ in declension from other nouns of the third declension? What is an enclitic? Give two examples. Decline *lapis*, *cīvis*, and *urbs*. Express in Latin *because of our courage, sons of these citizens*. From what Latin words are *civilize*, *finite*, *ignition*, *marine*, and *interurban* derived?

LESSON XXVII

580. What preposition is used with both the accusative and the ablative case? Decline *finis* and *mare*. Decline *aeger*. What two meanings has *inter*? How do you say *with* and *because of* in Latin? What forms of adjectives are used as nouns? Say in Latin *among the allies, after the war, across the sea, against the soldiers, toward the province, through the cities, without a friend*.

LESSON XXIX

581. Decline *audāx*, *brevis*, and *ācer*. Decline *omnēs Rōmānī*, *periculum commūne*, and *dux fortis*. What English words are derived from *gravis*, *omnis*, and *fortis*? What is the more common ending for the ablative singular of adjectives of the third declension? How can you tell from the vocabularies whether an adjective of the third declension has one, two, or three terminations? Express in Latin *for an eager man, with all the citizens, among the brave centurions*. Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 202.

LESSON XXX

582. How can you tell a verb of the fourth conjugation from a verb in *-iō* of the third conjugation? How do verbs of the fourth conjugation differ in inflection from verbs in *-iō* of the third conjugation?

Inflect *dēfendō* and *veniō* in the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active, and make synopses of each. What are the present and perfect stems of the verbs in 213? Decline *flūmen* and *dux nōbillis*. What English words are derived from *pauci*, *nōbillis*, *audiō*, and *dēfendō*? What are the principal parts of *dūcō*, *mittō*, *capiō*, *fugiō*, and *iaciō*?

LESSON XXXI

583. Give eight uses of the ablative case, two of the dative, and two of the accusative. Inflect *gerō* in all the tenses you have studied. Decline *ea aestās*, *secundus annus*, *nox*, and *tempus breve*. Express in Latin *within ten hours*, *at that time*, *during the second summer*. What is the rule for the expression of time when in Latin? From what Latin words are *perennial*, *decimate*, *primitive*, *extemporaneous*, and *belligerent* derived?

LESSON XXXII

584. What auxiliary word must be used in translating the pluperfect? How are the pluperfect and future perfect tenses formed? Inflect *veniō*, *sum*, and *gerō* in these tenses. What is the Latin way of saying *the Roman people*? What is the perfect system of a verb? What is the difference in the meaning of *Gallus* and *Gallia*? What is the meaning of *fuerat*? of *habuerat*? Write a Latin sentence containing an ablative of cause, an ablative of accompaniment, and a pluperfect indicative active.

LESSON XXXIII

585. In what two ways may a demonstrative be used? Distinguish between *is*, *hic*, and *ille*. Decline these words. Give the complete rules for place from which and place to which. Express in Latin *from Italy*, *from Rome*, *to Gaul*, *to Athens*. Make a synopsis of *gerō* in the third person singular and plural of the indicative active. From the derivation of the words what is the difference between a *society* and a *fraternity*?

LESSON XXXV

586. What is the passive voice? What are the personal endings of the passive voice? In passive sentences how is the person doing the act expressed in Latin? How is the thing doing the act expressed? Inflect **superō** and **videō** in the present, imperfect, and future indicative passive, and make synopses of each. In how many ways have you used the ablative case? How many of these uses employ **ā** or **ab**? How many employ **cum**? Express in Latin *they are overcome by weapons, they are overcome by the Gauls*. Where does the tense sign in the passive differ from the tense sign in the active?

LESSON XXXVI

587. What is the antecedent of a relative pronoun? In what respects does a relative agree with its antecedent? In what case is a relative? Decline **quī**. Inflect **vāstō** in the active indicative, and make a synopsis of the third person singular and plural in the passive. Decline **vestrum cōsiliū**, **legiō prima**, and **turris**. Express in Latin *the traders to whom I gave, the traders toward whom, among the mountains which I see, against those men whose sons are*. Give English derivatives from the words in 249.

LESSON XXXVII

588. Decline **castra** and **cōsul Rōmānus**. Inflect **vincō** and **recipiō** in the present system active and passive. Make synopses in the third person singular and plural of **vincō**. What is the second person singular of the present passive of **gerō**? the second person singular of the future passive of **vincō**? What are the third persons plural of the present and future active and passive of **dūcō** and **iaciō**? From what Latin words are *pacific*, *consulate*, *reception*, and *victor* derived?

LESSON XXXVIII

589. Decline the personal pronouns of the first, second, and third persons. Decline the reflexive pronouns of the first, second, and third persons. Why is the nominative of reflexive pronouns not

needed? Express in Latin *his, her, their, to him, to himself, him, himself, to me, with us*. Inflect **interficiō** in the active and passive indicative through the perfect tense, and make synopses in the third person singular and plural. What is the position of **cum** when it is used with personal pronouns?

LESSON XXXIX

590. Inflect **dicō** in the perfect system, and **impediō** in the present system. Make a synopsis of **incitō** in the third person singular and of **praebeō** in the third person plural. Give English words derived from **dicō**, **impediō**, and **incitō**. What is the difference in meaning of the perfect indefinite and the imperfect? Decline **aedificium**. Tell the reason for the case of each noun, adjective, and relative pronoun in 275.

LESSON XL

591. What kind of word is **suus**? When should it be used? When may it be omitted? How do you say *his, her, its, their*, when they are not reflexive? What kind of words are followed by an ablative of separation? Give six verbs that may be followed by this ablative. What prepositions are used with the ablative of separation? What other ablative is of the same nature as the ablative of separation? Inflect **dēsistō** in the indicative active, and **interclūdō** in the indicative passive. Give English derivatives from **privō**, **prohibeō**, and **dēsistō**.

LESSON XLI

592. What tenses of the verb belong to the present system? to the perfect system? to the participial system? Point out six uses of the ablative in 290. Inflect **gerō** throughout the indicative passive. Decline **impedimentum**, **imperātor**, and **mora brevis**. How do **concilium** and **cōnsilium** differ in meaning? Why does a participle change its endings?

LESSON XLII

593. What are the case endings of the fourth declension? What is the rule for the gender of nouns of the fourth declension? What exceptions are there to this rule? Decline **lacus**, **adventus**, **domus**, and

cornū. Inflect **mūniō** in the participial system, and make a synopsis in the third person plural active and passive. How are place from which and place to which expressed with the word **domus**? Give English words derived from **adventus**, **manus**, and **mūniō**.

LESSON XLIII

594. What are the three degrees of comparison of adjectives? Compare **fortis** and **longus**. Decline the positive, comparative, and superlative of **gravis**. Inflect **petō** in the indicative active and passive. Make a synopsis of **faciō** in the first person plural of the active voice. Decline **senātus Rōmānus** and **iter longum**. How do you say in Latin *rather long, too new, very brave, I shall march, we were attacking*?

LESSON XLIV

595. Compare **similis**, **dissimilis**, and **nōbillis**. Give two uses of the genitive and two of the dative case. What is a partitive genitive? Give an exception to the rule for the partitive genitive. Decline **pars** and **litus angustum**. What adjectives are compared like **similis**? Compare **ācer**, and decline its comparative.

LESSON XLVI

596. Compare **bonus**, **summus**, **peior**, **plūrimus**, **minus**, and **maiōrem**, and decline each in the comparative degree. How is the comparative of **multus** used? What does **summus mōns** mean? Give English words that are derived from the words in 316. Give all the ways in which you have used each case.

LESSON XLVII

597. What do adverbs modify? What is the regular way of forming adverbs from adjectives? What cases of adjectives are used as adverbs? Give examples. Form and compare an adverb from an adjective of the first and second declensions; from an adjective of the third declension of one ending. Form and compare adverbs from **ācer**, **miser**, and **bonus**. Decline **multitūdō**. Inflect **dō** throughout

the indicative. Inflect **praemittō** in the participial system. Make a synopsis of **relinquō** in the third person plural. Tell the reason for the case of the nouns in 329.

LESSON XLVIII

598. What are the case endings for each declension in the nominative singular? in the genitive singular? in the other cases? What is the gender of nouns of the fourth declension? of the fifth? Give the case endings of the fifth declension. Decline **diēs**, **rēs**, and **aciēs**. Inflect **pōnō** in the present and the future indicative active, and **instruō** in the present system. Make a synopsis of **pōnō** in the third person singular. Give three uses of the accusative case. How is time during which expressed? How is duration of time expressed?

LESSON L

599. What tenses has the subjunctive? What vowels characterize the present subjunctive of the several conjugations? Inflect the present subjunctive active and passive of **laudō**, **videō**, **gerō**, **recipiō**, **audiō**, and **sum**. To which system of the verb does the present subjunctive belong? How is purpose expressed in English? How in Latin? When is **ut** used in purpose clauses? When is **nē** used? Translate **venit ut videat** in five ways. Are purpose clauses independent or dependent? Are they adjectives, adverbs, or nouns in nature?

LESSON LI

600. How is the imperfect subjunctive formed? Inflect the present and the imperfect subjunctive active and passive of **portō**, **terreō**, **mittō**, **iaciō**, and **mūniō**. To which system does the imperfect subjunctive belong? What do you understand by sequence of tenses? What are the primary tenses? What are the secondary tenses? Give the rules for the sequence of tenses, and for the tense of the subjunctive in purpose clauses. Translate **vēnit ut vidēret** in as many ways as you can. Tell the reason for the tense of each subjunctive in 353.

LESSON LII

601. Explain the difference between a substantive clause of purpose and an adverbial clause of purpose. Give an example of each. With what verbs are substantive clauses of purpose found? What is the rule for result clauses? What words in the independent clause indicate that a result clause will follow? Inflect **agō** in the present system. What English words are derived from **agō** and **imperō**?

LESSON LIV

602. What is an indirect question? In what mood is its verb? State when each tense may be used. How is the perfect subjunctive formed in the active voice? in the passive? Inflect **rogō** in all the tenses of the subjunctive active. To which system do the perfect and the pluperfect passive subjunctive belong? Inflect **audiō** in all tenses of that system. Make a synopsis of **rogō** in the third person singular. Express in Latin *I know who is fighting, I knew who had fought*. Tell the reason for the mood and tense of each subjunctive in 375.

LESSON LV

603. Count in Latin to ten. What are cardinals? What are ordinals? Decline **ūnus**, **duo**, **trēs**, and **mille**. How is **mille** used? What is the difference between the possessive and the objective genitive? Give examples of each. Inflect the subjunctive active of **discēdō**. Decline **passus** and **dexter**. What Latin words are suggested by *timorous*, *million*, *unicorn*, *dual*, *dexterity*, *memory*? Give all the English words you can think of that are derived from **ūnus**.

LESSON LVI

604. Decline **aeger** and **neuter**. Decline **magnus** and **nūllus**. What are the ten irregular adjectives of the first and second declensions? Give English derivatives from the words in 386. Say in Latin *which of the two do you see? one is a farmer, another is a slave, a third is a poet*.

LESSON LVII

605. How many tenses has the infinitive mood? What are they? How is each formed? To which system of the verb does the perfect infinitive active belong? the perfect infinitive passive? the future infinitive active? How is the future active participle of a verb formed? What are the infinitives of *gerō*? What do they mean? What part of speech is an infinitive? Name two uses of the infinitive, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence. What is a complementary infinitive? What is the case of a predicate adjective after a complementary infinitive? What English words are suggested by *dēbeō*? Tell how each infinitive in 396 is used.

LESSON LVIII

606. Mention three uses of the infinitive mood. Say in Latin *I desire to learn the way* and *I desire you to learn the way*. What uses of the infinitive do these sentences illustrate? What kind of clause is used with *imperō*? with *iubeō*? What is an indirect statement? In what mood is its verb? When are the different tenses of this mood used in indirect statements? What is an indirect question? In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? When are the different tenses of this mood used in indirect questions? When *sē* and *suus* occur in indirect statements, to what do they frequently refer? Express in Latin *Cæsar was a general*; then express it indirectly after *I know*, *I knew*, and *I shall know*. Give English derivatives from the words in 403. Make a synopsis of *iubeō* in the third person singular. Give the infinitives of *iubeō* and of *cognōscō*. Explain the reason for the tense of each infinitive in 404.

LESSON LX

607. Give the meanings of *is*, *idem*, *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*. Of what is *idem* compounded? What part of *idem* remains unchanged in declension? How is the accusative singular masculine written? Pronounce the neuter nominative singular. What does *ipse* do in a sentence? Inflect *possum* throughout and make synopses. What usage

of the infinitive generally accompanies *possum*? What English words are derived from *nihil*, *putō*, *respondeō*, and *nūntiō*?

LESSON LXI

608. Name four indefinite pronouns. Decline *quidam* and *aliquis*. Name seven kinds of pronouns, giving an example of each. Review the declension of the various pronouns. Give the usages that you have learned for the several cases of nouns. Illustrate each by a brief Latin sentence.

LESSON LXII

609. Recite the rule for the dative with compounds. Give some compound verbs with which the dative is used. What is the double dative? Inflect *dēsum* in all moods. Name a compound verb which takes both an accusative and a dative. What Latin words are suggested by the English words *munitions*, *prefect*, *subsidize*, *occurrence*? Illustrate the dative of purpose by a Latin sentence. Tell the reason for the case of the nouns and for the mood and tense of the subjunctives in 430.

LESSON LXIII

610. Inflect *volō* and *nōlō*. Make a synopsis of each in the third person singular and plural. Give the rule for the dative with special intransitive verbs, and name verbs followed by such a dative. Say in Latin in two ways *Cæsar ordered the men to come into the camp*. Decline *mulier*, *sōl*, and *occāsus*. Inflect *resistō* in the present subjunctive and the future indicative active. Explain sequence of tenses. What tenses are used in purpose clauses, and when?

LESSON LXV

611. How is the present participle formed? the future active participle? the future passive participle? Give the participles of *gerō* and their meanings. Decline *fugiēns*. What part of speech is a participle? What is the rule for the agreement of participles? Explain the tenses of participles. Translate *Galli territi ex agris*

fugiēbant in six ways. Give English words derived from **commoveō** and **redūcō**. Inflect **commoveō** in the present system. Give the infinitives and the participles of **redūcō**.

LESSON LXVII

612. What is an ablative absolute? In what three ways is it formed? Give examples. Which participles are used in making the ablative absolute, and what time do they express? Translate **bellō factō** in five ways. Express in Latin *having captured the town they freed the captives*. Decline **dēditō** and **ripa**. What does **media urbs** mean? Give the rule for the ablative absolute.

LESSON LXVIII

613. Name two parts of the verb which are verbal nouns. Decline the gerunds of **iaciō** and of **mittō**. What is used in place of the nominative of the gerund? Translate **ad petendum**. What other ways of expressing the same idea are there in Latin? Inflect **eō** throughout. Make synopses in each person. Decline **nōmen** and **spatium**. Give English words suggested by the Latin words of 463. Give the infinitives and the participles of **orō**, with their meanings.

LESSON LXIX

614. What other name has the gerundive? What part of speech is a gerund? What part of speech is a gerundive? Decline the gerund and the gerundive of **videō**. Name two uses of the gerundive. Express in Latin *for the purpose of capturing the city and the signal had to be given*. Decline **vis**. Inflect **augeō** in the indicative active, **conveniō** in the subjunctive active, and **ferō** throughout, and give synopses of each. State what you know about the uses of participles.

LESSON LXXI

615. What is a deponent verb? What active forms has a deponent verb? Inflect **cōnor** throughout. Give a Latin sentence containing an ablative of specification. What uses of the ablative case do you

know? What English words are suggested by **sequor**, **hortor**, and **experior**? Make a synopsis of **sequor** in the third person singular.

LESSON LXXII

616. Inflect **faciō** in the active and the passive voice. Make a synopsis of **vereor** in the third person plural. What is a clause? What clauses thus far studied have had a verb in the subjunctive? in the infinitive? Recite the rule for temporal clauses introduced by **cum**. Say in Latin *I was informed by you, you informed me.*

LESSON LXXIV

617. What substantive clauses have you studied? In which mood are their verbs? Give the rule for **quod** clauses of fact. Say in Latin *that road, as we have shown, was more difficult.* Decline **lēgātīō**. Inflect **ēgredior** throughout. Make synopses of **cōgō**. Give English words suggested by the words in 498.

LESSON LXXV

618. What is the rule for the main verb of a statement that is given indirectly? for the subordinate verb of such a statement? What determines the sequence of tenses in indirect statements? Compare **celeriter** and decline **initium**. Inflect **moror** and **revertor** throughout. What uses do you know for each case of nouns (512)? How have you used the subjunctive mood (513)? the infinitive (513)? the participle (513)?