

24TH LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

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New Law Building, University of Sydney

LEVEL 2A

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EPIGRAMMATA MARTIALIS II

Empta domus fuerat tibi, Tongiliane, ducentis:
Abstulit hanc nimium casus in urbe frequens.
Conlatum est deciens. Rogo, non potes ipse videri
Incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum?

Translate in this order.

Tongiliane, empta domus fuerat tibi ducentis. casus nimium frequens in urbe abstulit hanc. deciens est conlatum. Non potes ipse videri incendisse tuam domum, Tongiliane?

ducentis: ablative of cost *for two hundred*

abstulit: from *aufero* 'take away'

casus: accident

conlatum: from *confero* 'gathered'

non potes...videri incendisse: accusative + infinitive '*can you not seem to have burnt...?*'

Chirurgus fuerat, nunc est vispillo Diaulus
coepit quo poterat clinicus esse modo.

Translate in this order.

Diaulus fuerat chirurgus, nunc est vispillo. Modo coepit esse clinicus quo poterat.

Quo poterat: in what way he had been able

modo: just now

Callidus imposuit nuper mihi copo Ravennae.
Cum peterem mixtum, vendidit ille merum.

Translate in this order.

Ravennae nuper callidus copo imposuit mihi. Cum peterem (vinum) mixtum ille vendidit merum

imposuit mihi: cheated me

Ravennae: locative *at Ravenna*

Nos bibimus vitro, tu murrā, Pontice, quare?
prodat perspicuus ne duo vina calix.

Translate in this order:

Nos bibimus vitro, tu (bibis) murrā, Pontice. Quare? Ne perspicuus calix prodat duo vina.

murrā: myrrh. A mineral, perhaps, fluorspar, out of which expensive goblets could be made

Fama refert nostros te, Fidentine, libellos
Non aliter populo quam recitare tuos.
Si mea vis dici, gratis tibi carmina mittam:
Si dici tua vis, hoc eme, ne mea sint.

Translate in this order

Fama refert te, Fidentine, nostros libellos recitare populo non aliter quam tuos. Si vis (ea) dici mea mittam carmina tibi gratis. Si vis (ea) dici tua, eme hoc ne sint mea.

captum (esse)...Ianiculum...decurrere hostes... trepidamque turbam suorum...relinquere...: are all accusative + infinitive after **vidisset**. ... *that the Janiculum had been captured... the enemy were hurrying down... a crowd of his own men were abandoning...*

reprehensans: Horatius is still the subject. **Reprehenso** check continually, frequentative of **reprehendo**

deserto presidio: ablative absolute *having deserted their post*

eos fugere: *that they were fleeing* accusative + infinitive after *testabatur*

plus...fore: another accusative + infinitive. *More...* *would be*. **Fore** is future infinitive of **sum**

hostium: genitive plural after **plus**

nomine: *by name*

summā vi: *with all their power*

unā horā...horis duobus ablative case expressing time within which

unam horam: accusative case expressing duration of time

post: *afterwards* If it meant *after one hour* the accusative case would be used

modo: *only*

resciderunt: perfect of **rescindo** *break down*

opere: ablative of **opus** *from (their) work*

Nunc tempus: understand **est**

Cecidit: perfect of **cado** *fall*

laudibus efferent: *praise highly*

gratias... agunt: *they thank*

certi salutis nihilominus Horati: *nonetheless certain of H. 's safety*

Tiberine pater...te sancte: all in vocative case

propitio flumine: *with favouring stream*

multisque superincidentibus telis: ablative absolute *with many missiles falling from above*

Tarquini: here vocative case

Factum: a deed

Defessum: agrees with **Horatium** and governs **labore atque vulneribus**

Grata: grateful

statuā positā: ablative absolute *a statue having been placed*

agri quantum: *as much arable land*

datum: understand **est**

privata...studia: *private* (i.e. apart from the state) *enthusiasm* (feelings of eagerness)

unusquisue...fraudans se ipse uicto suo: *each one... depriving himself of his own sustenance*

SAINT COLUMBA AND THE LOCH NESS MONSTER

Caput 28: De Cujusdam Aquatilis Bestiae Virtute Orationis Beati Viri Repulsione

Alio quoque in tempore, cum vir beatus in Pictorum provinciā per aliquot moraretur dies, necesse habuit fluvium transire Nesam: ad cuius cum accessisset ripam, alios ex accolis aspicit misellum humantes homunculum; quem, ut ipsi sepultores ferebant, quaedam paulo ante nantem aquatilis praeripiens bestia morsu momordit saevissimo: cuius miserum cadaver, sero licet, quidam in alno subvenientes porrectis praeripuere uncinis. Vir econtra beatus, haec audiens, praecipit ut aliquis ex comitibus enatans, caupallum, in alterā stantem ripā, ad se navigando reducat. Quo sancti audito praedicabilis viri praecepto, Lugneus Mocumin, nihil moratus, obsecundans, depositis exceptā vestimentis tunicā, immittit se in aquas. Sed bellua, quae prius non tam satiata, quam in praedam accensa, in profundo fluminis latitabat, sentiens eo nante turbatam supra aquam, subito emergens, natatilis ad hominem in medio natantem alveo, cum ingenti fremitu, aperto cucurrit ore. Vir tum beatus videns, omnibus qui inerant, tam barbaris quam etiam fratribus, nimio terrore percussis, cum salutare, sanctā elevatā manu, in vacuo aere crucis pinxisset signum, invocato Dei nomine, feroci imperavit bestiae dicens, Noles ultra progredi, nec hominem tangas; retro citius revertere. Tum vero bestia, hāc Sancti auditā voce, retrorsum, ac si funibus retraheretur, velociori recursu fugit tremefacta: quae prius Lugneo nantē eo usque appropinquavit, ut hominem inter et bestiam non amplius esset quam unius contuli longitudo. Fratres tum, recessisse videntes bestiam, Lugneumque commilitonem ad eos intactum et incolumem in navicula reversum, cum ingenti admiratione glorificaverunt Deum in beato viro. Sed et gentiles barbari, qui ad praesens inerant, ejusdem miraculi magnitudine, quod et ipsi viderant, compulsi, Deum magnificaverunt Christianorum.

Alio...tempore: ablative case showing time when

cum...moraretur: *when he was staying* **Cum** means *when* if the verb is in the imperfect subjunctive because the action is contemporary with that of the main verb **habuit**.

cum...accessisset: *when he had reached* pluperfect subjunctive because action took place prior to main verb **aspicit**

cujus: refers to **ripam** *the bank of which*. Also in line five **cujus...cadaver**

ferebant: *said*

quem...nantem: *whom...as he was swimming*

quaedam...aquatilis...bestia: *a certain water beast*

momordit: past tense of **mordeo** *bite*. Note reduplication of first syllable.

sero licet: *although too late*
quidam... subvenientes: *certain ones...coming to help*
porrectis...uncinis: *ablative absolute hooks having been held out*
econtra: *on the other hand, however*
aliquis...enatans: *someone...swimming out*
caupallum...stantem: *a small boat...standing* **caupallus** is not a classical word
navigando: *a gerund by swimming*
Quo...audito...praecepto: *ablative absolute which command having been heard*
Mocu Min: Mocu looks like it ought to be Gaelic **mac** but indicates his tribal group, not his patronym.
depositis...vestimentis, exceptā...tunicā: *two ablative absolutes having put down his clothes except for his tunic*
bellua: more correctly **belua**
non tam...quam: *not so much...as*
eo nante: *by this man swimming* referring to Lugneus
natatalis: *swimming*
in medio...alveo: *alveus* here means *stream*
omnibus...barbaris...fratribus...percussis: *ablative absolute, with everyone struck by fear, the brothers as well as the barbarians* **percussis** is from **percello** *upset, strike with consternation*
salutare: here agreeing with **signum**
cum...pinxisset: *when he had drawn*
invocato...deo: *ablative absolute, the name of God having been invoked*
nec...tangas: *and do not touch*
citius: *comparative of cito quickly* translate *very quickly*
revertere: looks like an infinitive but is a passive imperative from **revertor** *turn back*
hac...auditā voce: *ablative absolute this voice of the saint having been heard*
velociori recursu: *with too quick a running back*
quae: refers to **bestia**
Lugneo nanti: *dative case after appropinquavit*
eo usque: *right up to*
inter: goes before **hominem**
contuli: *pole* not a classical word
rececisse...bestiam: *accusative+infinitive after videntes seeing that the beast had gone.*
Lugneumque...commilitionem...intactum...incolumen...reversum: also *acc+inf* after **videntes** *and that Lugneus their fellow soldier had been brought back to them untouched and safe in the little boat*
ammiratione: understand **admiratione**
et: *even* also in last line
ad praesens inerant: *were present at the time*
compulsi: from **compello** agrees with **gentiles barbari**

E LIBRO IULII CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

Gallia est omnia divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum linguā Celtae, nostrā Galli, appellantur. Hi omnes linguā, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, ā Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea, quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā de causā Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnā flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur: pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni: spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnā flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani, quae est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

divisa: from *divido* 'I divide'
quarum: *feminine genitive plural of qui, antecedent is partes*
Belgae...Celtae: These are masculine first declension nouns, so any pronouns and adjectives relating to them will be masculine
unam...aliam...tertiam: understand *partem* with these
nostrā: understand *linguā* 'language' with it
institutis: 'in customs'
inter se: 'amongst themselves'
differunt: from *differo (di+fero)* 'I am different'
Garumna...Matrona...Sequana: river names, Garonne, Marne and Seine today
Horum omnium: *partitive genitive 'of all these'*

cultu: ab. Sing. of *cultus* (4th declension) ‘sophistication, refinement’
humanitate: ab. Sing. of *humanitas* ‘culture, civilisation’
Provinciae: Provence, under Roman control since about 120 BC.
minimeque...saepe: ‘hardly ever’
ea, quae: ‘those things which’
ad effeminandos animos: *effeminandos* is a gerundive with *animos*. Lit. ‘to spirits to be weakened’
important: *in+porto* ‘I bring in’, NOT ‘important’
proximique: superlative of *prope* ‘near’
Rhenum: the Rhine
quibuscum: ‘with whom’ agreeing with *Germanis*
bellum gerunt: ‘they wage war’
Eorum una pars: ‘one part of the (land) of these (peoples)’
quā de causā: ‘by which cause’
Helvetii: a tribe inhabiting what is now Switzerland
virtute: ab. sing of *virtus* ‘excellence’, ‘courage’, ‘manhood’
cotidianis: ‘daily’, ab. plu of *cotidianus*
aut...aut: ‘either...or’
Gallos obtinere: accusative + infinitive after *dictum est*. ‘it is said that the Gauls occupy...’
initium capit: ‘takes its beginning’
vergit ad septentriones: ‘faces north’ *septentriones* is accusative plural
oriuntur: ‘spring from’
pertinent...pertinet: ‘extend to’, ‘reach’
inferiorem: ‘lower’, the comparative of *inferus* ‘below’
spectant: ‘face towards’
ad orientem solem: ‘towards the rising sun’ i.e. ‘East’
occasum solis: ‘the setting of the sun’ i.e. ‘West’

CLAUDII CAESARIS ORATIO

I should say at the outset that I reject the first thought that will, I am sure, be the very first thing to stand in my way: namely that you will recoil from my suggestion as though I were introducing some revolutionary innovation. Think, instead, of how many changes have taken place over the years in this state and how many forms and constitutions our state has had, from the time of its very foundation.

2. *Quondam reges hanc tenuere urbem, nec tamen domesticis successoribus eam tradere contigit. Supervenere alieni et quidem externi, ut Numa Romulo succederit ex Sabinis veniens, vicinus quidem, sed tunc externus, ut Anco Marcio Priscus Tarquinius. Is propter temeratum sanguinem, quod patre Demaratho Corinthio natus erat et Tarquiniensi matre generosā, sed inopi ut quae tali marito necesse habuerit succumbere, cum domi repelleretur a gerendis honoribus, postquam Romam migravit, regnum adeptus est. Huic quoque et filio nepotivae eius (nam et hoc inter auctores discrepat) insertus Servius Tullius, si nostros sequimur, captivā natus Ocretiā; Si Tuscos, Caeli quondam Vivennae sodalis fidelissimus omnisque eius casus comes, postquam variā fortunā exactus cum omnibus reliquis Caeliani exercitus Etruriā excessit, montem Caelium occupavit et a duce suo Caelio ita appellatus, mutatoque nomine (nam Tusce Mastarna ei nomen erat) ita appellatus est, ut dixi, et regnum summā cum rei p(ublicae) utilitate optinuit. Deinde postquam Tarquini Superbi mores invisī civitati nostrae esse coeperunt, quā ipsius quā filiorum eius, nempe pertaesum est mentes regni, et ad consules, annuos magistratūs, administratio rei p(ublicae) translata est.*

tenuere: = *tenuerunt* The same for *supervenere*

domesticis: translate as ‘from their own families’

contigit: befall, followed by acc. + inf. with *eos* understood.

succederit: = *successerit*

temeratum: translate as ‘impure’ (i.e. mixed)

Demaratho: ab. sing. of *Demerathus*, a personal name.

succumbere: translate as ‘to marry’ or ‘cohabit with’

habuerit: perf. subj. after ‘ut quae’ Translate as ‘had to’

a gerendis honoribus: gerundive ‘from offices to be held’ i.e. ‘from holding offices’

nepoti: here ‘grandson’ dative case

discrepat: an impersonal verb. ‘this differs amongst authorities’ i.e. ‘Authorities differ on this point’

si nostros sequimur: insert *auctores* after *nostros*. Also after *Tuscos*

Caeli ... Vivennae: a personal name in genitive case

omnisque casus eius comes: Translate as ‘a companion in all his adventures’

exactus: ‘driven out’ from *exago*

Caelian... : ‘of Caelius’ (This word is incomplete.)

mutato nomine: ablative absolute ‘his name having been changed’

Tusce: ‘in Etruscan’

optinuit: = *obtinet*

quā ... quā: both ...and

pertaesum est: perfect of *pertaedet* ‘It made sick the minds of the kingdom’ i.e. ‘the people tired of them’

3. Why need I mention the dictatorship--more powerful even than the consulship--which was what our ancestors came up with when wars were particularly hard or there was serious civil disturbance? Or why need I mention the creation of tribunes of the plebs, to provide assistance for the plebs? Why mention transfer of imperium from consuls to the decemviri, and at the end of the reign of the decemviri the return of imperium back to the consuls? Why mention the distribution of the consular power to multiple recipients, called tribunes of the soldiers with consular power, who were first six and then eight in number? Why should I mention the fact that offices that were once patrician ones were shared eventually with the plebeians, religious ones as well as military?

4. If I were to tell of the wars, which our ancestors started with and which have continued down to the present day, I fear that I would appear too boastful, and look as though I wanted to boast about my glory in extending the empire beyond the Ocean. But let me instead return to my original point. Citizenship can ... [some text is lost here]

[column II]

5. Certainly it was a new thing when my great-uncle Augustus and my uncle Tiberius decided to admit into this Senate house the flower of the *coloniae* and the cities from all over the empire--all of them good and wealthy men of course. But, you may say, is not an Italian senator more useful than a provincial one? When I start explaining this aspect of my censorship I will reveal what I think about that. But certainly I think that provincials should not be rejected, as long as they will be a credit to the Senate.

6. *Ornatissima ecce colonia valentissimaque Viennensium. Quam longo iam tempore senatores huic curiae confert? Ex quā coloniā inter paucos equestris ordinis ornamentum, L(ucium) Vestinum, familiarissime diligo et hodieque in rebus meis detineo; cuius liberi fruuntur, quaeso, primo sacerdotiorum gradū, post modo cum annis promoturi dignitatis suae incrementa. Ut dirum nomen latronis taceam, et odi illud palaesticum prodigium, quod ante in domum consulatum intulit, quam colonia sua solidum civitatis Romanae beneficium consecuta est. Idem de fratre eius possum dicere, miserabili quidem indignissimoque hoc casū, ut vobis utilis senator esse non possit.*

Ornatissima ecce: Put *ecce* first.

inter paucos: ‘with few equals’

liberi: here ‘children’

fruuntur: jussive subjunctive ‘may they enjoy’

post modo ... incrementa: ‘after that, in the years to come, may they proceed to further honours’

ante: goes with *quam* in next line.

in domum suam: ‘into his own family’

miserabili ... casū: ablative absolute without a participle ‘this miserable and pathetic fate having been suffered’

7. *Tempus est iam, Ti(berius) Caesar Germanice, detegere te patribus conscriptis quo tendat oratio tua: iam enim ad extremos fines Galliae Narbonensis venisti.*

Tiberius ... Germanice: Claudius is addressing himself

detegere te: acc. + inf. after *tempus est*

patribus conscriptis: ‘enrolled fathers’ i.e. ‘senators’ dative plural

quo tendat: An indirect question, so *tendat* is subjunctive.

8. Consider all the distinguished young men I see before me: the fact that they are senators should cause no more regret than that felt by Persicus--a most distinguished man and a friend of mine--when he reads the name Allobrogicus among the images of his ancestors. And if you agree that this is true, what should I not also point out to you that the land beyond

Gallia Narbonensis already sends you senators? We do not, after all, regret that we have men in the senate from Lugdunum.

9. I was somewhat hesitant, senators, about leaving the boundaries of provinces that were well known to you, but now I must make the case for Gallia Comata with some seriousness. If anyone concentrates on the fact that the Gauls resisted the divine Julius in war for ten years, he should consider that they have also been loyal and trustworthy for a hundred years, and had this loyalty tried to the utmost when we were in danger. They it was who provided my father Drusus with secure internal peace when he was conquering Germany, even though he was summoned to the war while in the middle of a census, which was then a new and strange business for the Gauls. And we know from our own experience how difficult the census can be, even though for us it involves nothing more than the public recording of our resources.

E PAULI OROSII LIBRIS SEPTEM HISTORIARUM ADVERSUM PAGANOS

(43) Anno ab urbe conditā MCLXVIII Constantius comes apud Arelatem Galliaē urbem consistens, magnā rerum gerendarum industriā Gothos a Narbonā expulit atque abire in Hispaniam coegit interdicto praecipue atque intercluso omni comteatu navium et peregrinorum usu commerciorum.. Gothorum tunc populis Athaulfus rex praerat: qui post inruptionem urbis ac mortem Alarici Placidiaē, ut dixi, captiuā sorore imperatoris in uxorem adsumptā Alarico in regnum successerat. Is, ut saepe auditum atque ultimo exitu eius probatum est satis studiose sectator pacis, militare fideliter Honorio imperatori ac pro defendendā Romanā republicā inpendere vires Gothorum praoptavit. Nam ego quoque ipse virum quendam Narbonensem inlustris sub Theodosio militiā, etiam religiosum prudentemque et grauem, apud Bethleem oppidum Palestinae beatissimo Hieronymo presbytero referentem audiui, se familiarissimum Athaulfo apud Narbonam fuisse ac de eo saepe sub testificatione didicisse, quod ille, cum esset animo viribus ingenioque nimius, referre solitus esset: se inprimis ardentem inhiasse, ut oblitterato Romano nomine Romanum omne solum Gothorum imperium et faceret et uocaret essetque, ut uulgariter loquar, Gothia quod Romani fuisset et fieret nunc Athaulfus quod quondam Cæsar Augustus, at ubi multā experiētiā probauisset neque Gothos ullo modo parere legibus posse propter effrenatam barbariem neque reipublicae interdici leges oportere, sine quibus respublica non est respublica, elegisse saltim, ut gloriam sibi de restituendo in integrum augendoque Romano nomine Gothorum uiribus quaereret habereturque apud posteros Romanæ restitutionis auctor, postquam esse non potuerat immutator. Ob hoc abstinere a bello, ob hoc inhiare paci nitebatur, praecipue Placidiaē, uxoris suae, feminæ sane ingenio acerrimæ et religione satis probæ, ad omnia bonarum ordinationum opera persuasu et consilio temperatus. Cumque eidem paci petendæ atque offerendæ studiosissime insisteret, apud Barcinonum Hispaniæ urbem dolo suorum, ut fertur, occisus est. Post hunc Segericus rex a Gothis creatus cum itidem iudicio Dei ad pacem pronus esset, nihilominus a suis interfectus est.

anno... MCLXVIII: ablative showing time when ‘in the 1168th year’

ab urbe conditā: *from the city having been founded i.e. from the foundation of the city*

consistens: here means *taking a stand*

magnā industriā: *by his vigorous action*

rerum gerendarum: ‘of things which had to be done’ **gerendarum** is the genitive plural form of the gerundive of **gero**, here *carry out*

coegit: perfect of **cogo**, here *compel*. The object is **Gothos**

interdicto...intercluso...comteatu...et...usu: ablative absolutes. *by the forbidding...shutting off...all passage...and the use*

et peregrinorum usu commerciorum: *the business of all foreign merchants*

praerat: from **praesum** *rule over*

qui: translate as *he*, the subject of **successerat** *succeeded*

ut: + indicatives **auditum... probatum est** *as*

Placidia...captiuā sorore...in uxorem adsumptā: ablative absolute *Placidia...the captive sister... having been taken to wife*

ultimo exitu: *by his final departure* i.e. his death

pro defendendā Romanā Republicā: *for the Roman republic to be defended* **defendendā** is a gerundive.

inpendere: see **impendo** *make use of*

ipse: goes with **ego** the subject of **audiui**

inlustris...militiā: both are genitives after **virum...Narbonensem**

etiam: here means *also*

referentem: agrees with **virum...Narbonensem**

se...fuisse: accusative + infinitive agrees, with **virum** *that he was*

didicisse: perfect infinitive of **disco** *learn* also accusative + infinitive with **se**

ille...referre solitus esset: refers to Athaulf *what he was accustomed to say*

inhiasse: infinitive of **inhio** here with the meaning of *to long to* **se inhiasse** is accusative + infinitive *that he longed*

obliterato...nomine: ablative absolute *the name of Rome having been obliterated*

Gothos...parere...posse: accusative + infinitive *that the Goths were unable to obey*

neque...oportere: understand in this order **neque oportere interdici leges reipublicæ. leges oportere interdici** is accusative + infinitive. **interdici** is a passive infinitive *and that the laws of the state ought not to be done away with*

elegisse: refers back to **se** accusative + infinitive **that he chose**

de: here means *by reason of*

restituendo...augendoque: gerunds after **de** *by restoring and increasing*

ut...quæreret habeteretur: subjunctives after **ut** expressing purpose

immutator: based on **immutatio** *exchange* here means *changer*. not classical usage

nitebatur: from **nitor** *endeavour*

Placidiaë...temperatus: translate in this order **temperatus persuasu et consilio Placidiaë uxoris suæ, feminaë sane acerrimaë ingenio et satis probæ religione, ad omnia opera bonarum ordinationum**

cumque: here means *while*

insisteret: subjunctive after **cum**. Here means *pursue a course*

eidem paci petendæ... offerendæ: all in dative case. The two gerundives express aim or purpose after **insistaret**. *towards the seeking and offering of this same peace*

cum: here means *although*