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ANECDOTES FROM
PLINY'S LETTERS

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W. D. LOWE M.A.

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Pliny the Younger

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ANECDOTES FROM

PLINY'S LETTERS

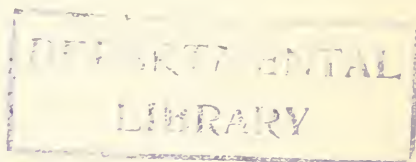
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EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND
VOCABULARIES

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PREFACE

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THIS book is intended for forms that have made a little progress in Latin and have reached a stage in advance of Latin Readers and elementary, disconnected stories.

The early parts of the Anecdotes are simple and the constructions remain fairly easy even when the sentences begin to lengthen, but it is hoped that, by the aid of full punctuation, boys may soon become accustomed to face the longer sentences with confidence.

The editor trusts that the ease of the constructions will equalize the difficulties of a large vocabulary: a large vocabulary in selections from such a writer as Pliny is unavoidable, if the colour of the original is in any way to be retained.

As in former books of this series, there is a special vocabulary of proper names to facilitate speedy reference and to leave no loophole of excuse for ignorance of the persons and places mentioned in the text. Similarly, there are English Exercises based to a certain extent on the text: of these there are two grades, with easier and more advanced examples.

As in the other Readers of the same series, continual reference is made in the notes to the very useful and comprehensive Clarendon Press *Elementary Latin Grammar* by Mr. Allen.

W. D. LOWE

THE CASTLE, DURHAM, 1913.

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF CAIUS PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS.

CAIUS PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS was born at Novum Comum, the modern Como, towards the end of A.D. 61 or about the beginning of A.D. 62. Both his father and mother were of good birth, and his uncle, the elder Pliny, was of equestrian rank. His father died A.D. 76 and Pliny, who was not yet of age, was left to the care of his uncle. His uncle was a most laborious and industrious writer and no doubt his example had a deep influence on Pliny, but he died only three years later in the great eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, which caused such widespread devastation and buried Pompeii and Herculaneum. The younger Pliny certainly inherited his industry and somewhat ostentatiously imitated his habit of utilizing every moment of the day.

The death of the elder Pliny, who had adopted his nephew and made him his heir, placed the young man in possession of a considerable fortune. While still continuing his literary studies (he had composed a Greek tragedy when barely fourteen years old), he determined to follow the ordinary senatorial career. When nineteen he began to speak, not without some success, at the bar and he held various minor offices in the state with duties corresponding to those of a justice of the peace, and also he spent six months with a legion as military tribune, the usual course preliminary to entering on a public career.

In A. D. 89 he entered on his first important public office as quaestor ; and owing to his financial skill, which indeed marks his whole life, he won considerable distinction and the favour of the emperor Domitian. Pliny was not, however, flattered by this mark of goodwill, and preserved his independence ; so much so that in A. D. 93 as praetor he assisted in the prosecution of one of Domitian's favourites and thereby earned the resentment of the emperor. Pliny was denounced by an informer and was only saved by the death of Domitian, for the papers relating to the information were afterwards found in the emperor's desk.

As a tribute to his financial ability he was made a treasurer, first of the military exchequer and later of the state exchequer. He became consul A. D. 100, and, as consul, delivered his panegyric on Trajan, the emperor. About twelve years later he was made proconsul of Pontus and Bithynia in Asia Minor. There he had not only to deal with money difficulties but also with the troubles due to the spread of Christianity. He died, probably soon after his return to Italy, A. D. 114. He had married three times but left no children. He was a man of kind and generous character ; he was true to his friends and considerate to his inferiors. He showed great liberality not only in money matters and in the manumission of his slaves but also in his consistent generosity, especially to the people of Como, his native town. He gave them a library worth £8,000 and contributed one-third of the expenses of a school for the Como boys and girls, amounting to at least £4,000, and also ensured the school an income by endowing it. In his will he provided for the building and maintenance of public baths and left nearly £16,000 for the support of a hundred of his freedmen.

The weakest side of his character was his vanity and self-complacency. In his letters he writes to create an effect, he writes with his mind on his critics, and therefore his letters, marred by affectation and posing, have not the natural charm of expression which we find and enjoy in the letters of Cicero, which were not intended for publication. Pliny wrote to win immortality. Still his vanity is harmless and we only laugh when we read of his pleasure in hearing his name coupled in literature with the name of the great historian, Tacitus.

The letters are a varied collection of ten books and reveal the man clearly to us. Mr. Mackail says 'Pliny, the patriotic citizen,—Pliny, the munificent patron,—Pliny, the eminent man of letters,—Pliny, the affectionate husband and humane master,—Pliny, the man of principle (and, we might add, Pliny, the connoisseur in art), is in his various phases the real subject of the whole collection. His opinions are always just and elegant; few writers can express truisms with greater fervour.' 'His elaborate and graceful descriptions of scenery are no more consciously insincere than his tears over the death of his friends, or the urgency with which he begs his wife to write to him from the country twice a day. But these fine feelings are meant primarily to impress the public.' Still, full of detail, full of light sketches on everyday life, full of anecdote, the letters are valuable as giving a clear picture of Roman society; even the business letters between Pliny, as proconsul of a province, and the emperor show, in addition to his real anxiety for the best welfare of the provincials, precisely the same characteristics as mark his ordinary correspondence with his friends. His style is what one would expect from his early training in the law-courts; it is too rhetorical and

too carefully balanced to leave any impression but that of a cultured man not really writing at his ease or in a natural and spontaneous way. In modern language he would be described as being meticulous. The few simple, straightforward, and brief replies of Trajan to Pliny emphasize the strength and direct character of the former in contrast to the flattery and indecision of the latter. Pliny tells us himself that Cicero was his model, but he is a Ciceroniaster rather than a Ciceronian.

ANECDOTES FROM PLINY'S LETTERS

[It may be taken as a general rule that final *-i*, *-o*, *-u*, *-as*, *-os*, *-os* and all monosyllables ending in a vowel are long with the exception of *-nā*, *-quē*, *-rē*.]

I

The story of the dolphin and the boy: the unfortunate end of the dolphin due to the crowds which came to see it and which thus disturbed the quiet repose of the place.

Est in Āfricā colōnia mari proxima :
adiacet stagnum, quo infertur mare.
Hic pueri piscantur, nāvigant, natant.
Inter pueros natat delphīnus.
Delphīnus puerum quendam sequitur :
tandem eum perfert in mare, mox ad litus reportat.
Alii pueri dextrā laevāque natant.
Omnes confluēbant ad spectāculum,
postrēmo locus ipse quiētem suam perdēbat,
10 et incolae interfēcērunt delphinum.

II

On the meanness of setting food before guests varying in quality according to their rank. Pliny explains how he gives the same entertainment to all and yet manages to do so economically.

Apud quendam cēnābam.
Hic sibi lautus vidēbātur, mihi sordidus.
Nam sibi et paucis sumptuōsa pōnēbat, cēteris vilia.
Erant vini tres amphorae, alia sibi et nobis,

alia minōribus amīcis, nam gradātim amīcos habet, 15
alia suis nostrisque libertis.

Ūnus ex convīvis me interrogāvit: 'Probasne?'

Cui respondi: 'Minimā: eadem omnibus pōno;
etiam libertis.'

Tum ille dixit: 'Magno tibi constat.' 20

Negāvi: 'Quia liberti mei nōn idem, quod ego,
bibunt, sed idem ego, quod liberti.'

Tu, ad quem hanc epistulam scribo, fuge exem-
plum turpissimum hominis sordidi.

III

*Regulus, a legacy-hunter, by flattering a sick lady with
predictions of recovery, obtains a legacy. Unfortunately
the lady dies.*

Assem parā et accipe auream fābulam. 25

Vērānia graviter iacēbat: ad hanc Rēgulus vēnit.

Impudentissimi hominis erat: nam marito aegrae
inimicus erat:

praetereā ipsi aegrae erat invīsus.

Ille in lecto sedēbat et eam interrogāvit: 30

'Quo diē es nāta, qua hōrā?'

Ubī audiit, movet lābra, agit digitos, computat.

'Periculum', inquit, 'adest, sed evādes: haru-
spicem consulam.'

Illā, crēdula in periculo, poscit cōdicillos: lēgātum 35
Rēgulo scribit.

Mox ingravescit: clāmat moriens hominem esse
nēquam, perfidum, periūrum.

IV

Regulus, the www.libtool.com twitted by an intended victim, who seems to have scented out his plans.

Īdem Rēgulus cupiit hōres esse Blaesi.

40 Hic enim erat locūples consulāris.

Blaesus graviter iacēbat et cupiēbat mutāre testāmentum.

Rēgulus nūper captāre eum coeperat, et spērābat se aliquid ex novo testāmento adeptūrum esse ;

45 itaque medicos hortābātur ut vitam Blaeso prōrogārent.

Testāmentum novum est signātum :

tum ĩdem mutāt persōnam et medicos haec rogāt :

50 'Cūr miserum Blaesum cruciātis? Dare huic vitam nōn potestis.'

Moritur Blaesus : omnia audivisse vidētur, nam Rēgulo nihil lēgat.

Tibī aureas fābulas dedi duas. Nonne mihī assem dabis ūnum ?

V

Pliny is asked to visit a number of schools to find a satisfactory one for the nephews of his friend. He undertakes the task readily.

55 Quaeris praeceptōrem frātris tui liberis.

Me rogas ut tibī subveniam : hōc libenter faciam.

Iterum in scholam redeo, et illā dulcissimā aetate iterum fruor.

Sedeo inter pueros, ut solēbam.

Pueri inter se clare loquuntur: ego audio. 60

Cum multos praeceptōres audiero, ad te scribam quid sentiam :

et epistula mea efficiet ut ipse omnes audivisse videāris.

Dēbeo enim tibi, dēbeo memoriae frātris tui hoc 65 studium de tantā re.

Oportet enim liberos dignos illo pātre, te patruo reperiri.

Scio me forte susceptūrum esse offensas in eligendo praeceptōre : 70

tamen libenter nōn solum offensas sed etiam simultates pro frātris tui filiis subibo.

Valē.

VI

A stupid joke made by one of the audience at a recitation upsets the equilibrium of the poet.

Mirificae rei nōn interfuisti: ne ego quidem interfui: sed de fābulā certior factus sum. 75

Quidam, splendidus eques et eruditus, scribit elegos.

Huius māiores quoque scripsērunt: eōrum exemplum sequitur: habet enim inter māiores poētā, Propertium. 80

Is cum recitāret, ita coepit dicere: 'Prisce, iubes.'

Quo audito, Priscus (aderat enim, amicus recitanti) statim clāmat: 'Ego nōn iubeo.'

Cōgitā quantus fuerit risus hominum, quot ioci.

85 Est sanē Priscus dubiæ sanitatis, interest tamen rēbus publicis.

Itaque, quae tum fēcit, rīdícula fuērunt.

Interim Prisci stultitia ēloquentiam poētae minuit.

Oportet igitur recitatūros prōvidere nōn solum
90 ut sint ipsi sāni, vērū etiam ut sānos auditōres
adhibeant.

VII

The story of the haunted house which was bought by a philosopher: the ghost appears and bids him follow it without delay.

Erat Athēnis magna domus, sed infāmis.

Per silentium noctis audiēbātur sonus ferri, strepitus vinculōrum.

95 Mox appārebat effigies, senex longā barbā, horrenti capillo.

Crūribus et manibus vincula gerēbat quatiēbatque.

Inde dēserta est domus, quam possessōres parvi vendere volēbant.

100 Vēnit Athēnas philosophus: certior factus de domo emere constituit.

Nox appropinquat, iubet lectum pōni, poscit tabulas, stilum, lūmen; suos dīmittit. Dēinde scribere coepit.

Mox ferrum et vincula audita sunt : ille nōn tollit 105
oculos.

Sonus crescit, appropinquat : iam in limine, iam
intrā limen www.libtool.com.cn audiebatur. Respicit, videt effigiem.
Stābat innuēbatque digito similis vocanti.

Philosophus eam iubet paulum exspectāre, et 110
tabulis stiloque incumbit. Iterum vincula sonant.
Respicit rursus, videt rursus innuentem : nōn morā-
tus tollit lūmen et sequitur.

VIII

*The ghost leads him into the garden and vanishes. The
spot is examined and bones and chains are found : the
bones are buried and the ghost ceases to haunt the
house. Pliny adds that a ghost once predicted danger
to him.*

Ībat effigies lento pede, vincula enim impediēbant.
Ībat in hortum, subito dēseruit philosophum. 115

Ille herbas et folia signum loco pōnit.

Postero diē venit ad magistrātūs, monet ut iu-
beant locum effodi.

Quo facto inveniuntur ossa et vincula : haec
collecta publicē sepeliuntur. Postea domus mānibus 120
caruit.

An apparition foretells the death of a Roman.

Rōmānus quīdam constituerat in Āfricam ire :
nox appropinquāvit : dum in horto ambulat, effigies

appāruit, mulieris figurā hūmānā grandior pul-
125 chriorque.

Haec dixit se esse Āfricam : eum itūrum Rōmam
esse, honōres acēptūrum, in eandem prōvinciam
reditūrum, ibique moritūrum.

Facta sunt omnia.

130 Praetereā huic appropinquanti Carthāginem,
ēgredientique nāve eadem effigies in litore appā-
ruisse dicitur.

Rōmānus certē implicitus morbo, spem salutis,
nullo suōrum dēspērante, prōiēcit : mox mortuus est.

135 Illud nonne mīrificum est et terribile ?

Mihī accidit res mīrifica : est mihī libertus qui
noctu sibī vidēbātur in toro effigiem cernere.

Haec liberti capillos cultro secuit : diē redeunte
reperiuntur capilli.

140 Posteā libertus dormiēbat in cubiculo : vērunt
per fenestras (ita narrat) in tunicis albīs duo, et
capillos liberti secuērunt et abiērunt.

Sed nihil est secūtum : quod si Domitiānus diūtius
vixisset, quo imperātōre haec res accidit, accūsātus
145 essem.

Nam in scrinio inventus est libellus, in quo Cārus
me accūsāvit.

Itaque puto hanc effigiem velle dēmonstrāre perī-
culum capiti meo imminere.

IX

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*Pliny at the request of a friend writes an account of his
 uncle visiting Vesuvius at the time of the great eruption,*
 A. D. 79.

Me rogas ut tibi de avunculi mei morte scribam, 150
 quo verius posteris possis tradere.

Gratias ago : intellego enim te morti eius immor-
 talem gloriam daturum esse.

Erat Misēni classique praeerat. Hōrā septimā
 nūbem videt magnam et mīrificam. Poscit soleas, 155
 ascendit locum quo facilius eam vidēre possit.

Nūbes ex monte oriēbātur, cui nōmen est Vesūvius,
 simillima pīnui : habēbat enim longum truncum,
 et in summo trunco rāmos lātos.

Iam candida, iam sordida, cineribus vel terrā 160
 plēna est.

Avunculus meus liburnicam parāri iubet : ēgredi-
 tur domo : nāvem ascendit : mox nāvi cinis incidēbat,
 etiam pūmices nīgri et lapides igne ambusti.

Cunctātus paulum an se reciperet, mox gubernā- 165
 tōri imperat ut prōgrediātur : ‘ Fortes enim fortūna
 iuvat.’

Dēinde avunculus meus ex nāve descendit, in
 balneum it : lōtus accubat, cēnat aut hilaris aut
 similis hilari.

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In the background is the volcano, Vesuvius, which destroyed Pompeii in the great eruption in the year A.D. 79. Notice the long, straight street with the ruins of the old Roman houses. On the right-hand side of the picture can be seen the broken pillars of an **atrium**.

X

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The curiosity of Pliny's uncle to have a closer view of the eruption resulted in his death. Pliny bids his friend omit from this letter all that he does not require for his history.

Interim e Vesavio monte undique flammæ lucēbant.

Tum se quieti dedit et fruēbatur verissimo somno. Nam anima, quæ propter amplitudinem corporis gravior erat, ab its qui limini aderant audiēbatur. 175

Iam aditu cinere pūmicibusque opplēto surrexerat; non enim exire potuisset, si diūtius in cubiculo esset morātus.

Excitātus mirātur ūtrum domi manēre se oporteat an in āgros vagāri: nam multīs magnisque tremōri- 180 bus domus quatiēbātur et nunc hūc nunc illūc movēri vidēbātur.

In āgris tamen pūmicum cāsus metuebatur: tandem cervicālia capitibus impōnunt: id subsidio adversus lapides incidentes eis fuit. 185

Placuit in litus ēgredi: ibī frigidam poposcit et hausit.

Deinde flammæ odorque sulfuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum.

Innitens servīs duōbus surrexit et statim concidit, 190 anima obstructā cālīgine crassā. . Diē redeunte, cor-

pus inventum est intēgrum atque illaesum. Similior erat quiescenti quam mortuo.

Finem faciam : tu excerpe. Aliud est enim epistulam, aliud historiam, aliud amico, aliud omnibus scribere.

Valē.

XI

Pliny describes how pleased he is to find that men recognize and honour his literary qualities, and what a pleasure it is to him to hear his own name coupled with that of the great historian Tacitus.

Saepe mihi iudicium ineunti accidit ut centumviri quasi coacti surgerent laudarentque.

200 Saepe in senatu famam, quam maxime optavimus adeptus : numquam tamen plus laetitiae accēpi quam nuper ex sermone Taciti.

Narrabat enim equitem Rōmānum in ludis secum sēdisse : hunc post eruditos sermōnes se rogāvisse :
205 'Italicus es an provinciālis ?'

Cui Tacitus respondit : 'Nōvisti me, mea opera lēgisti.' Quo audito eques sic dixit : 'Tacitus es an Plinius ?'

Dicere nōn possum quantam laetitiam ex his
210 verbis accēperim. Nōvit nōmina nostra, opera nostra, cui nostrum uterque aliter ignōtus est.

Nuper mihi hōc accidit. Cēnābat apud me eques egregius : iuxtā eum erat amicus, qui illo diē vēnerat in urbem. Amico eques me dēmonstrans : 'Vidēs

hunc?' Deinde multa dixit de nostris studiis. Et 215
ille: 'Plinius est.' inquit.

Verum fatebor, accipio magnam laetitiam ex la-
boribus meis. www.libtool.com.cn

Si Demosthenes iure laetatus est, quod illum
anus Attica noverat et dixit: 'Hic est Demosthenes,' 220
ego fama nominis mei gaudere non debeo? Ego et
gaudeo et gaudere me dico.

Valē.

XII

*Pliny admires the outspoken boldness of Mauricius in trying
(1) to abolish the games at Vienna (2) to restrain the
emperor's habit of choosing his friends indiscriminately
and sometimes unwisely.*

Interfui principis optimi consilio. Traiani impera-
toris nostri. 225

Ludi apud Viennenses ex cuiusdam testamento
celebrabantur: quos nonnulli abolere cupiebant, et
causam agebant non minus feliciter quam eloquenter.

Cum sententiae rogarentur, dixit Mauricius, quo
viro nihil est firmitus, nihil verius, esse abolendos 230
ludos apud Viennenses: se velle ut etiam Romae
aboleri possent.

Constantem et fortem se praebuit: sed semper
Mauricius huiusmodi est.

Eandem constantiam apud imperatorem, Nervam, 235
praebuit. Cenabat Nerva cum paucis. Venio
iuxta principem sedebat.

Incidit sermo de Catullo, qui caecus ingenium saevum habuit: nōn verēbātur, nōn ērubescēbat, 240 nōn miserēbātur. De hūius sceleribus et saevīs sententiīs omnes inter se loquēbantur, cum ipso imperātor rogāret :

‘Quid putāmus hunc passūrum fuisse, si vīveret?’ Statim Mauricus ‘Si vīveret,’ inquit, ‘nōbiscum 245 cēnāret.’

Haec ioca relinquo. Placuit lūdos abolēri, qui mōres Viennensium corrūpērunt, ut nostri Rōmae omnium mōres.

XIII

Pliny deplors the death of an old friend, who though an invalid had by a careful diet prolonged his life to outlive the tyrant-emperor Domitian, and so to die a free Roman.

Mortuus est ūnus ex amīcīs meīs.

250 Quamquam plūrimas causas vīvendi habuit, optimam conscientiam, optimam fāmam, filiam, uxōrem, sorōres, vēros amīcos: tamen longa valētūdo adeo eum vexābat ut mors has tantas causas vīvendi vinceret.

Diu morbo pedum vexātus erat: hunc abstinentiā 255 vīcit: nūper ingravescēbat, et morbus nōn pedes solum vexābat sed etiam omnia membra.

Vēni ad eum, Domitiāno imperātōre, domi iacentem. Servi e cubiculo se recēpērunt: etiam uxor. Is circumtulit oculos ad me et ‘Cūr,’ inquit, ‘me 260 putas hos tantos dolōres tam diu sustinēre? ut isti lātrōni, vel ūno diē, supersim.’

Audivit deus vōtum, liber enim et sēcūrus mortuus est. Iam ingravuerat: abstinēbat cibo.

Misit ad me uxor nuntium qui me certiōrem faceret amicum meum mori constituisse, nec aut suis 265 aut filiae precibus flecti. Cucurri, eum flectere nōn potui: dixerat medico praebenti cibum: 'Constitui.'

Meditor quo amico, quo viro caream: doleo mortem tamquam iuvenis: āmisi enim vītāe meae re-ctōrem, magistrum. Vereor ne negligentius vivam. 270

XIV

Pliny at the request of a friend sends a list of his uncle's works: he shows how by a careful use of his time the elder Pliny was able to write so much. Other students are idle compared with him.

Gaudeo quod tam diligenter libros avunculi mei legis, ut habēre omnes velis quaerasque qui sint omnes. Te certiōrem faciam quo sint ordine scripti.

Ūnum librum de iaculātiōne equestri composuit cum esset praefectus ālae. 275

De bellis Germāniae vīginti libros, quibus omnia bella collēgit quae cum Germānis gessimus. Hos composuit somnio monitus.

Vidēbātur enim dormienti Drūsi Nerōnis effigies, qui victor Germāniae ibi periit, ōrābatque ut memo- 280 riam suam posteris trāderet.

Dubii sermōnis octo sunt libri, quos scripsit Nerōne imperātōre.

Sunt multi alii libri, sed ante omnes miror

285 nātūrae historias, trīgintā septem lībros, opus ma-
gnum nec minus varium quam ipsam nātūram.

Mirāris quōmodo tot lībros de tot rēbus scribere
potuerit: sed illi erat ingenium ācre, mirificum
studium; aestāte lūcubrābat ante lūcem: hieme
290 studēbat ab hōrā septimā.

Sic diem agere solēbat: ante lūcem ad imperā-
tōrem ibat, nam ille quoque noctibus ūtēbātur;
cum domum rediisset reliquum tempus studiis
reddēbat. Post levem cibum, aestāte iacēbat in
295 sōle, lībrum legēbat excerpēbatque: quae enim
lēgit, semper excerpēbat: dicere solēbat omnis lībri
partem quidem prōdesse.

Post sōlem lavābātur: dēinde gustābat et dormiē-
bat: mox, quasi alio diē, studēbat in cēnae tempus.
300 Cum lector quaedam male prōnuntiāvisset, quidam
ex amicis eum repetere coēgit: sed avunculus meus
dixit: 'Nonne intellexisti?' 'Intellexi.' 'Cūr tandem
repetere coēgisti? Decem versūs perdidimus.' Tam
diligenter tempore ūtēbātur.

305 Nonnumquam dum in sellā vehitur legēbat.

Surgēbat aestāte a cēnā lūce, hieme intrā primam
noctis. Studēre potuit inter medios labōres urbis-
que sonos.

Etiam, dum lavātur in balneo, legēbat, audiēbat,
310 dictābat. In itinere studiis se reddēbat: servus
enim ad latus ibat cum tabulis et stilo, cūius manūs
hieme manicis tegēbantur, ne frīgus studiis tempus
ēriperet.

Quamobrem Rōmae sellā vehēbātur : me rogāvit cūr ambulārem, sic enim me multas hōras perdere. 315
Ita mihi reliquit commentārios excerptōrum centum sexāgintā, quae utrinque erant scripta.

Itaque soleo rīdēre : cūr me quidem studiōsum vocant, qui sum dēsidiōsissimus, si illi comparer ? Me officia et publica et privāta vexant : quis avunculo meo collātus nōn erubescat ? 320

XV

The danger of wasting time and not completing work before death comes, perhaps unexpectedly. Fannius is warned of his approaching end by the ghost of Nero.

Nuntiātum mihi est Fannium esse mortuum, quem amāvi, cūius iūdicio ūti solēbam. Etiam haec res me vexat : testāmentum nōn mūtāverat ; iis, quos maximē amāvit, nihil reliquit, inimicis autem 325
lēgāvit.

Ēheu ! pulcherrimum opus imperfectum reliquit : scribēbat enim de occisis a Nerōne : iam tres libros composuerat, disertos et ēlegantes. Tanto magis reliquos perficere cupiēbat, quanto saepius hi 330
legēbantur.

Mihi vidētur hūius mors acerba et immātūra.

Fannius quidem antea de morte erat monitus. Visus est sibi per nocturnam quietem iacere in lecto suo, studere, habere ante se scriñium ; ita solēbat. 335

Mox putāvit vēnisse Nerōnis effigiem, in lecto sēdisse, primum lībrum, quem de sceleribus eius

composuerat, lēgisse, postea secundum et tertium, tunc abiisse.

340 Fannius maximē perturbātus crēdēbat, nōn solum Nerōni fuisse finem legendi, sed etiam sibī futurum esse finem scribendi. Post breve tempus fuit finis scribendi, mors enim eum eripuit.

Quantum labōris, quantum temporis frustrā
345 exhaust! In meam mentem vēnit mea mortalitas, mea scripta.

Tu quoque de imperfectis tuis perturbāberis.

Itaque, dum vita manet, labōremus ut mors quam paucissima abolere possit.

XVI

Pliny describes with complacent gusto how he spends the day in the country, and even there follows the life of a student.

350 Quaeris quōmodo rūri diem aestate agam. Surgo cum cupio, saepe circā hōram prīmam, saepe ante, tardius rāro: clausae fenestrae manent.

Silentio enim et tenēbris, et liber et mihi relictus nōn oculos animo sequor, sed animum oculis.
355 Cōgito de scriptis meis, similis scribenti, nunc pauciora nunc plūra, ut postea possim facile com-
pōnere.

Ubi lux rediit servum voco et quae composui dicto.

360 Tum hōrā quartā vel quintā, ut diēs monuit, in

xystum vel in cryptoporticum eo; ibi reliqua meditor et dicto. Vehiculum ascendo: ut ambulans et iacens studeo, sic in vehiculo.

Paulum ~~in vobis libris. com. de~~ ambulo, mox orationem Graecam vel Latinam clare lego, non tam vocis ³⁶⁵ causam quam stomachi. Iterum ambulo, ungor, exerceor, labor.

Cenanti mihi, si cum uxore vel paucis, liber legitur: post cenam comoedus: mox cum meis ambulo, quorum in numero sunt eruditi. Ita variis ³⁷⁰ sermonibus vesper agitur et dies, quamquam longissimus, celeriter labitur.

Veniunt amici ex proximis oppidis et sermonibus variis utimur: nonnumquam lasso mihi gratam ³⁷⁵ interpellationem subveniunt.

Venor aliquando, sed non sine tabulis, ut, quamvis nihil ceperim, non nihil referam. Datur et colonis non satis temporis, ut putant, qui de agrestibus querelis me consulunt.

XVII

Pliny describes his own experiences during the great eruption of Vesuvius after his uncle had left them to see the volcano more closely. He lays great stress on his own coolness and courage.

Dicis te propter litteras, quas tibi quaerenti de ³⁸⁰ morte avunculi mei scripsi, cupere cognoscere, quos metus, quas res ego pertulerim.

'Quamquam animus meminisse horret, incipiam.'

Profecto avunculo ego reliquum tempus studiis,
385 ibi enim manseram, dedi: mox balneum, cēna,
somnia brevis.

Per multos dies fuerant tremōres terrae magni:
illā nocte terra adeo tremuit, ut omnia nōn movēri
sed verti vidērentur. Maximē perturbāta māter
390 cubiculum meum init.

Nescio ūtrum constantiam vocāre an imprūden-
tiam dēbeam, agēbam enim duodēvicēsimum
annum: posco librum Titi Livī, et lego et excerpo.

Hōrā primā, iam quassātis tectis, magnus et
395 certus ruinae metus fuit: tum exire oppido
vidēbātur. Egressi vidimus nūbem ātram et ignes.

Tum amicus quīdam 'Si frāter tuus,' inquit,
'tuus avunculus vivit, vult esse vos salvos: si periit,
superstites vos esse voluit. Statim fugite.' Re-
400 spondimus nostram salūtem nōn cūrae esse nōbis
de salute illius incertis. Statim ille fūgit.

Mox illa nūbes descendere coepit in terras: tum
māter orāre, hortāri ut fugerem: mē enim iuvenem
esse; se, annis gravem, bene moritūram esse, si ego
405 fūgissem. Ego contrā, 'Sōlus,' inquam, 'nōn
fugiam.' Deīnde illam fugere cōgo.

Aegrē pāret: iam cinis multus erat, densa nūbes.
'Fugiāmus,' inquam, 'dum vidēmus, ne turba
hominum in viā nos opprimat.' Nam via iam
410 hominibus, uxōribus, liberis erat plēna.

Multi ad deos manūs tollere. multi gemere: nōn

gemitum in tantis periculis edidi. Regressi Misenum, horrendam noctem domi egimus, nam multi tremores terrae erant.

Valē. www.libtool.com.cn

415

XVIII

Pliny, as proconsul of Bithynia, asks the emperor how foundlings are to be treated, as previous edicts of other emperors do not deal with Bithynia.

Consulo te, domine, de re magnā, quae tōti prōvinciae cūrae est, de condiōne et alimentis eōrum, quos vocant *θρεπτοίς*.

Auditis principum edictis nihil invēni de Bithynis: itaque te consulendum esse putāvī, quid me 420
facere velles: nōlo enim de tantā re tui meā auctōritate: res tanta tuum consilium poscit.

Lēgi edicta principum: haec ad te nōn misi, quia mihi incerta vidēbantur, et quia vērā et certa in tuis seriniis esse crēdo.

425

Trajan's reply shows his inherent justice and kindness.

Consulis me de liberis nātis expositis, qui sublāti ā quibusdam et in servitūte educāti sunt. Nihil certum invenio in commentariis eōrum principum qui ante me fuērunt.

His miseris libertātem nōn dēnegandam esse puto, 430
qui antea liberi erant, neque ipsam libertātem redimendam pretio alimentōrum.

XIX

Pliny, as præconsul of Bithynia, asks the emperor what treatment is to be given to Christians: he explains his own method, so far; but he wishes to have definite instructions to follow. He intimates that except for obstinacy their conduct is praiseworthy.

Soleo, domine, ad te referre omnia de quibus
dubito. Quis enim potest melius consilium mihi
435 eunctanti dare?

Cognitiōnibus de Christianīs interfui numquam:
itaque nescio ūtrum pūniri aut quaeri oporteat
necne: nescio sitne discrimen actātum: dētur
paenitentiae venia: nōmen ipsum, si sceleribus
440 careat, pūniatur.

Interim eos, qui ad me tamquam Christiāni
dēferēbantur, interrogāvi an essent Christiani:
confitentes iterum et tertio interrogāvi, supplicium
minātus: perseverantes dūci iussi. Nōn enim
445 dubitābam quā pertinācia dēberet pūniri.

Nonnullos eōrum, qui cives Rōmāni erant, in
urbem mitti iussi. Iam multi accūsāti sunt.

Lēgi libellum sine auctōre in quo sunt multōrum
Christiānōrum nōmina.

450 Alii negābant esse se Christiānos; alii deos
appellāverunt et imāgini tuae, quam iusseram cum
simulacrīs deōrum adferri, tūre ac vīno supplicāve-
runt: alii male dixerunt Christo, id quod nulli
eōrum, qui sunt re verā Christiāni, dicere cōgi
455 possunt. Hos omnes dimittendos esse putāvi.

Alii accusāti esse se Christiānos confessi sunt, et mox negāvērunt. Hi et imaginī tuae deōrumque simulācris supplicāvērunt. Dixērunt se certo diē ante lucem convenire solere carmenque Christo, quasi deo, dicere: se iūrare se scelera vitāturos 460 esse, neque fore ut furārentur neque fidem fallerent. Quibus factis se solere discēdere, sed rursus convenire ad capiendum cibum. Sed negāvērunt se id fecisse post meum ēdictum, iussus enim a te veteram Christiānos convenire. 465

Putāvi me oportere quaerere etiam per tormenta ex duābus ancillis, quae ministrae dicebantur, quid esset veri. Inveni solum superstitiōnem prāvam. Itaque dilātā cognitiōne te consulere constitui. Visa est enim mihi res digna, maximē tot accusātis. 470 Multi enim omnis aetātis, omnis ordinis, omnis sexūs in periculo sunt, et erunt. Nōn solum urbes sed etiam vici atque āgri sunt plēni superstitiōne istā. Ex quo facile est intellegere quae turba hominum emendāri possit, si sit paenitentiae locus. 475

Trajan replies that Pliny has acted correctly and says that Christians are to be punished if convicted, but they are not to be sought for: if they repent they are to be pardoned. Anonymous charges are to be dismissed.

Fecisti id quod debuisti in excutiendis causis eōrum qui Christiāni ad te delāti fuerant: nam causae variae inter se sunt. Conquīrendi nōn sunt: si dēferantur et arguantur, pūniendi sunt: sed iis, qui negābunt se Christiānos esse et dis nostris 480

supplicabunt, venia est danda. Sine auctōre libelli in nullo crimine locum habere debent. Nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est.

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XX

Pliny wishes to establish a school at Como for the children of the place who now have to go to Milan and elsewhere. He offers to pay one-third of the cost and urges the parents to do their share. He asks his friend to be on the look out for good schoolmasters.

Gaudeo quod in urbem salvus vēnisti. Aliquid
485 te cupio rogāre. Accipe causas rogandi. Nūper in
pātriā meā fui: vēnit ad me salūtandum mūnicipis
mei filius. Huic ego 'Studes?' inquam. Respon-
dit. 'Studeo.' 'Ubī?' 'Mediolāni.' 'Cūr nōn
hic?' Tum pater eius. 'Quia nullos.' inquit, 'hic
490 praeceptōres habēmus.'

Tum ego 'Quārē nullos.' inquam, 'habētis? hic
enim pueri discere facillimē possunt. Etiam melius
est eos hic morāri, in pātriā ante oculos patrū
educāri.

495 'Egō, qui nondum liberos habeo, parātus sum
pro re publicā nostrā tertiam partem dare eius, quod
vōbīs placēbit dare (nonnulli pātres aderant et
audiēbant). Tōtum etiam darem nisi mihi melius
vidērētur suam quemque partem dare.

500 'Itaque facite quod facio, eandem sententiam
habēte quam habeo: nihil melius libris vestris
dare potestis, nihil grātius pātriae potestis.

‘Educentur hic qui hic nascuntur, liberi vestri discant hoc solum amare. Spero nos tam claros praeceptores adepturos esse, ut vicinis oppidis studia hic www.libtool.com.cn referantur, et ut quamquam nunc liberi vestri in aliena loca eunt, mox alieni liberi in hunc locum conveniant.’

Itaque te, amice, rogo ut praeceptores quam optimos quaeras: omnes tamen res liberas parentibus servare cupio: illi iudicent, illi eligant: ego mihi curam pecuniae servo.

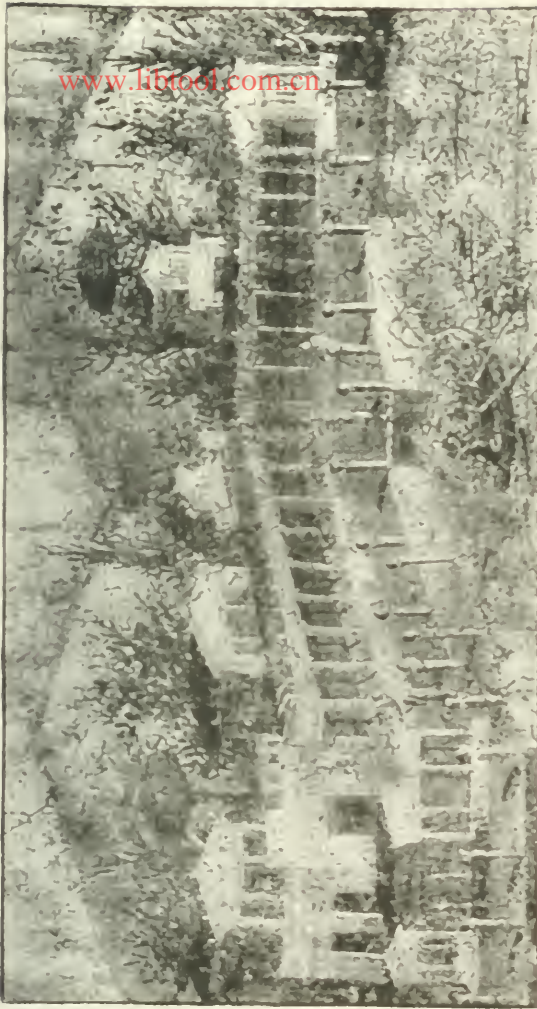
Valē.

XXI

Pliny relates how Spurrinna even in his old age by exercise, study, and recreation preserves his former activity and his old interests. Pliny says that he will follow Spurrinna's example of moderation.

Tibi dicam quomodo diē Spurrinna, iam senex, utatur: me enim ut certus siderum cursus delectat, ita certa vita senum: nam senum vitam placidam esse oportet: quam regulam Spurrinna servat.

Hora secundā calceos poscit, ambulat milia passuum tria, nec minus animum quam corpus exercet: si adsunt amici, sermonibus variis fruuntur; si non, liber legitur: nonnumquam etiam praesentibus amicis, si illis placeat. Deinde consistit, et liber rursus aut sermo. Mox vehiculum ascendit cum uxore vel cum amico, nonnumquam mecum. Post septem milia passuum iterum ambulat mille



passus, iterum constidit vel se cubiculo et stilo reddit. Scribit enim etiam utrâque linguâ.

Hôrâ balnei nuntiâtâ (est hieme nôna, aestâte octava) in solē, si caret vento, ambulat nûdus. Deinde pilam movet vehementer et diu: sic enim 530 pugnat cum senectûte. Lôtus accubat: nondum cœnat sed vel audit vel legit. Cœna parâtur nō minus nitida quam frûgi in argento pâro et antiquo. Saepe cœnae comoedi adsunt.

Inde illi, iam seni, aurium et oculorum est vigor, 535 inde vita integra. Hanc vitam ipse sequi cupio. Ille magistratûs gessit, prôvincias rexit multôque labore hœc ôtium meruit: eundem cursum mihi opto, eundem finem labôrum statuo.

XXII

Pliny describes with real appreciation the charms of his country-house and the great beauties of the spot. His love for it is obviously sincere and the letter rings true.

Mirâris cûr villa mea me dêlectet: nō iam 540 mirâberis, cum cognôveris grâtiâ villae. Abest ab urbe decem et septem milia passuum. Villa est magna, nō sumptuôsa. Cûius in primâ parte est âtrium frûgi: dêinde porticûs in D litterae similitûdinem sunt ductae, quae specularia et tecta habent. 545 Mox venis ad triclinium pulchrum, quod in litus excurrit ut nonnumquam aestu maris lavetur: undique fenestrâs habet. Deinde vides porticûs, mox âtrium, dênique silvas et longinquos

550 montes. A laevā est cubiculum magnum, quo maximē sōlis radii veniunt : ibī omnes venti silent ; hōc est hibernāculum : hīc est bibliothēca plena libris, plēna www.libtool.com.cn scriptis. Reliquā parte lateris hūius servi fituntur.

555 A dextrā cubiculum est pulcherrimum, qua nonnumquam cēno, quo sol maximē lūcet. Dēinde balnei cella magna : hīc calida piscina mtrifica, ex qua natantes mare vident : nec procul est locus ubī pilās movēre solēmus. Hīc est turris ex qua
560 lātissimum mare, longissimum litus, villas amoenissimas cernere licet. Dēinde est apothēca et horreum. Habeo hortum et gestationem : in horto vinea et aliae arbores, terra enim est fertilis. In villā est cryptoporticus quae auget radios sōlis, et
565 xystus qui violis est odorātus.

In extrēmo xysto diaeta est, amōres mei, re vērā amōres : ipse posui. Ibī nōn vōces servōrum, nōn maris murmur et ne diem quidem sentio, nisi fenestrīs apertīs. In hanc ego diaetam cum me
570 recēpi, abesse mihi videor etiam ā villā meā.

Salienti aquā villa caret, sed fontes habet. Ligna viciniae silvae dant : frūgi quidem homini sufficit vicus. Mare nonnullos pisces dat nōbīs : villa nostra cibōs omnes, maximē lāe : multa enim
575 pecora adsunt.

Nonne iūre tibi videor hanc villam amāre ?

Valē.

NOTES

[L. G. refers to the Clarendon Press *Elementary Latin Grammar*.
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I

1. *mari*: dat. after the adj. *proximo*.
2. *quo*: adv. of motion towards. *infertur*: the passive of a transitive verb is often used where in English we use an intransitive verb, 'is swept in' = 'sweeps in'.
3. These verbs are historic present, i.e. the present is used for the past for the sake of vividness, L. G. § 208.
6. The dolphin took the boy on its back and swam off with him.
7. *dextra laevaquo*: sc. *manu*: cf. l. 550, abl. of place where. L. G. § 120 (*b*).
9. *suam*: *s* and *suam* refer to the subject of the principal sentences. L. G. § 291.

II

11. *Apud*: used as in French *chez*.
12. *Hic*: here a pronoun, not as in l. 3, where it is an adv. *lautus, sordidus*: with copulative verbs the same case is used after as before: therefore these adj. are nominat. agreeing with *hic*: if the construction had been acc. and infin. we should have had *dicunt hunc sibi lautum videri*. L. G. §§ 96-7, 230-4.
13. *sumptuosa*: n. pl. so too *vilia*: do not translate 'luxurious things', but turn as 'luxuries' or 'dainty food'. *sibi, &c.*, dat. of advantage. L. G. § 117.
14. *alia*: sc. *genera vini*, different sorts of wine.
15. *minoribus*: 'less important' or 'less intimate.' As Roman society and morals deteriorated men gradually grew to measure friendship by the material advantages to be gained from friends who were wealthy or highly placed.
17. *Probasne*: *ne* asks a question that is neutral, *num* expects the answer 'no', *nonne* expects the answer 'yes'. L. G. § 60 (*b*), (*c*), (*d*).
18. *omnibus*: as *sibi*, l. 13.
20. *Magno tibi constat*: 'it stands to you at a great price' = 'it costs you a great deal'. *magno*: abl. of price, after *constat*. L. G. §§ 121 (*d*), 370. *tibi*: dat. of person concerned.

21. *idem*: n. sing. sc. *vinum*. Pliny means that it is his custom to drink the cheap wine which he sets before freedmen rather than to set before freedmen the costly wine which men in his position would be expected naturally to drink.

23-4. This is the moral tag which Pliny was rather fond of adding to the end of a letter: there will be one or two instances later in this selection from his letters.

III

25. *Assem para et accipe auream*: an instance of chiasmus, so called from the Greek letter X because the words are

placed in strict antithesis: $\begin{matrix} \text{assem para} \\ \times \\ \text{accipe auream} \end{matrix}$. *assem*: opposed to

auream, because the Roman *as* was of copper. *auream*: means here a 'splendid story', compare the present day expression 'priceless story', and perhaps there is an allusion to the gold of the fortune which Regulus wished to inherit. The *captator* or legacy-hunter was a prominent figure in Roman society of the Empire: they were ready to go almost to any length in order to ingratiate themselves with wealthy men and women who had no heirs. Even in the earlier days of the Republic it was almost a point of honour for leading men to be mentioned in the wills of friends: in fact they often received bequests from men of whose existence they had never even heard. See II, 324-5.

26. *iacebat*: often used of 'lying ill' or of 'lying dead', cf. *hic iacet*.

27. *Impudentissimi*: genit. of definition, *sapientis est*, it is the mark (or characteristic) of a wise man: here 'he acted most impudently'. *aegrae*: genit. depending on *mariti*.

29. *ipsi*: dat. of person concerned, with *aegrae* in agreement.

30. *in lecto*: abl. of place where is used when there is an idea of rest or stationary condition. *L. G.* § 104.

31. *Quo die*: abl. of time when. *L. G.* § 101. *quo . . . qua*: interrogative (not relative) adj.

32. *movet . . .*: historic present: cf. I, 3. He moves his lips as if counting to himself, he counts off on his fingers and adds up the total. The Romans counted units on the right hand and tens on the left: they also had reckoning-boards (*abacus*) something like those used nowadays in children's schools.

33. *inquit*: usually comes after the first or the second word in a sentence, and is always used in *Oratio Recta* or with the speaker's actual words.

haruspicum: a soothsayer who foretold the future from examining the entrails of birds and animals. Other soothsayers predicted from the flight of birds or from meeting animals, &c., from thunder, dreams, &c. They were consulted by the ancients before any important work was undertaken. Notice *omnis* with the acc. = 'I consult you' or 'take your advice': *omnis* with the dat. = 'I consult your interests'. *L. G.* § 286.

35. *codicillos*: the tablets of wood covered with wax on which the writing of the will was scratched with a metal pen (*calamus*): they were then secured with strings and sealed.

36. *Regulo*: dat. of advantage. *L. G.* § 117.

37. *clamat hominem esse nequam*: acc. and infin. construction after *dicitur*, a verb of saying; cf. *L. G.* § 112. *nequam*: an indeclinable adj.

IV

39. *cupit heros esse*: cf. note on l. 12. After *cupit* the complementary infin., *L. G.* § 273, may be used, or *ut* with the subj. Verbs of beginning, resolving, wishing, being able, take the complementary infin.

40. *consularis*: an ex-consul, or man of consular rank.

43. *captare*: complementary infin. as in l. 39, for the meaning cf. note on l. 25, 'hunt for legacies'. *cooperat*: this verb *cooper* is a perfect with a present meaning. *sperabat* so . . . : after verbs of hoping, promising, &c., the acc. and fut. infin. must be used: 'I hope to come' must be translated *spero me venturum esse* (*spero venire* is impossible).

45. *hortabatur ut . . .*: after verbs of asking, urging, &c., *ut* with the subj. is used, *L. G.* § 301, and observe the sequence of tenses, primary after primary and historic after historic. *L. G.* § 148.

Blaeso: dat. of advantage. *L. G.* § 117.

48. *idem*: lit. 'the same man', should often be translated 'and yet he', 'but he'. *medicos haec*: after verbs of asking a double acc. is used. *L. G.* § 114.

49. *miserum*, not 'wretched', but 'unlucky'.

51. *Moritur*: historic present, cf. l. 3.

53. *Nonne . . . dabis*: see l. 17.

V

55. *Quaeris*, 'you say you are looking for'. *liberis*: dat. of persons www.libtool.com.cn

56. *rogas ut . . .*: as in l. 45. *tibi*: note that verbs compounded with certain prep. take the dat. *L. G.* § 118 (b) gives the list of prepositions.

57. *scholam*: this comes from the Greek word *σχολή* which originally meant 'leisure', then 'leisure devoted to learning', then 'learning' and 'school'. *astate*: abl. after *fruor*, one of the verbs mentioned. *L. G.* § 124, as taking the abl.

59. *solebam*: *soleo* can be used absolutely as here, that is with no verb depending on it, or with a complementary infin.

60. i.e. the boys practise recitation and rhetorical exercises or declamation.

61. *Cum audiero* (for *quocumque*): when *cum* is purely temporal and refers to primary time, the indic. is used. *L. G.* § 144.

scribam quid sentiam: *quid sentiam* is an indirect question in primary time after the primary indic. *scribam*: all indirect questions are put in the subj. Many sentences in Latin are indirect questions though they do not appear to be so in English. 'I wonder when you will come' is clearly a question: 'I will tell you my views' (= 'what I think') is not so obvious. For other instances see *L. G.* §§ 200 (b), 202.

63. *efficiet ut*: final subj. follows *efficit*.

65. *hoc studium*: direct object of *libet*.

67. *Oportet*: one of the impersonal verbs. *L. G.* § 78, that take the acc. and infin. construction. § 132. *Illo patre, te patruo*: a double case of apposition, *illic* with *patre*, *te* with *patruo*; the ablatives are governed by the adj. *dignus*. *L. G.* § 125.

69. *me suscepturum*: acc. and fut. infin. after *scio*, a verb of knowing. *L. G.* § 112.

in *eligendo praeceptore*: an instance of the gerundival construction, *L. G.* §§ 138-9, 278-9, where the substantive is put into the case of the gerundive, while the gerundive agrees with the substantive in gender and number.

VI

74. *rei*: dat. after the compound verb *interfusa*. *L. G.* § 118 (b). These recitations by poets and literary men of their newly composed works were the chief means by which they were introduced to their circle of friends and acquaintances. They were often a great trial to the endurance of the hearers but had to be borne out of compliment to the author.

75. *certior factus*: lit. 'I was made more certain' = 'was informed'. This phrase can also be used actively, *illū me certiorum fecit*, 'he informed me'.

76. *eques*: a man of knightly rank with a fortune of 400,000 *aestercas* (= £3200): they had the privilege of wearing a gold ring, a narrow purple stripe, and of a front seat in the theatre.

77. *elegos*: generally on love-topics.

78. *maiores*, 'ancestors': cf. the comp. and superl. of *maior*, *maior maior*, *maior maximus*. *quoque*: follows the word it qualifies.

81. *cum recitaret*: *cum* temporal in past time is used with the subj. *L. G.* § 144. *coepit dicere*: prolativè or complementary infin. as in l. 43. *Prisco, iubeo*: these were the opening lines of the poem.

82. *Quo audito*: ablat. absolute. *L. G.* § 123. Do not translate 'which having been heard', but 'when he heard this'.

This construction is closely connected with the ablat. of attendant circumstances. It is called absolute, because it is independent in construction of the rest of the sentence. The phrase consists of a subst. or pronoun in the ablat. joined to a participle or another subst. in agreement with it: *porta rupta*, 'the gate having been broken'. *Caesare duce*, 'Caesar being general', *his dictis*, 'these things having been said'. These phrases should be translated into better and freer English: 'when the gate had been broken in', 'under the command of Caesar', 'after saying this'. The ablat. absolute is often temporal, *regnante Augusto*, 'during the reign of Augustus'.

83. *Ego*: inserted for emphasis.

84. *quantus fuerit*: indirect question in primary time: cf. note on l. 62. *ioci*: there is also the neuter form *ioca*, l. 246.

85. *dubiae sanitatis*: genit. of quality with epithet. *L. G.* § 129 (d).

86. Explain the case of *rotas*: cf. l. 74.
 89. *recitaturos*: this fut. partic. is simply equivalent to a subst. and is the subject to *proferre*.
 90. *ut sint*: final subjunctive after *procedere*.

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VII

92. *Athenis*: locative. *L. G.* § 105. With names of towns prepositions are omitted in motion towards or from, and rest at, *Corinthum*, to Corinth, *Corintho*, from Corinth, *Corintho*, at Corinth: so *Athenas*, to Athens, *Athenis*, from or at Athens.

95. *longa barba*: abl. of quality with epithet. *L. G.* § 121 (j).

97. *Cruribus* . . .: abl. of place where.

98. *quam*: it is often best to split up *quam* into *et cum*, and to translate 'and it'. *parvi*: genit., or better, locative of price. *L. G.* § 120, note 2. Usually if the price is stated the ablat. is used, if the price is vague then the locative is the ordinary use, *parvi*, *magni*, *quanti*, and on false analogy, *minori*, *plurima*.

100. *Athenas*: see note on l. 92. *certior factus*: perf. pass. part. lit. 'having been informed'. 'when he was informed'.

101. *emere*: complementary infin., see l. 33.

102. Notice the number of historic presents for the sake of making the description more vivid.

103. *suos*: i. e. slaves and family.

105. *ferrum et vincula audita*: the two neuter subst. are followed by the neut. plur. verb.

109. *vocanti*: dat. after *audis*. *L. G.* § 248.

110. *eam iubet expectare*: *iubet* takes the acc. and infin., *imperat* takes the dat. and *est* with the subj. *L. G.* § 301.

111. *tabulis stiloque*: dat. after the compound verb.

112. *non moratus tollit*: 'he did not tarry but raised'.

VIII

114. *lento pede*: translate 'slowly': abl. of manner. *L. G.* § 121 (k).

116. *Ille*: i. e. the philosopher. *signum*: in apposition to *herbas et fida*.

117. *Postero die*: abl. of time when. *L. G.* § 101. *monet ut*: *monet* with *ut*, 'I advise you to do something', with acc. and infin., 'I warn you that danger is near'.

119. Quo facto: do not translate 'which having been done', but 'after doing this', as in l. 82.

haec collecta sepeliuntur: translate 'these were collected and buried'.

120. www.libtool.com.cn manibus: abl. after *crull*, a verb of wanting. *L. G.* § 124.

122. in Africam: the preposition is required with the names of countries. *ire*; complementary infin.

123. dum: meaning 'while' takes the pres. indic. even when referring to past time.

124. figura: abl. of comparison after the comparatives *grandior pulchriorque*. *L. G.* § 121 (c). 257. and note. With any other case than the nomin. or accus. *quam* with the same case after it as before it is used. *magis bello fruuntur quam pace*, 'they enjoy war more than peace'.

126. se . . . eum: the former refers to the subject of the main sentence, i. e. the apparition: the latter refers to the Roman. Romam: accus. of motion towards, cf. *Carthaginon* below.

131. nave: abl. after *egredienti*.

133. morbo: abl. of cause.

134. nullo desperante: ablat. absol. nullo: is the regular ablat. of *nemo*.

136. est mihi: dat. of possessor. *L. G.* § 117 (c).

137. noctu: an old ablat. form used as an adverb.

138. cultro: abl. of instrument. *L. G.* § 120 (c). As the forelock of a victim was cut off before it was sacrificed, the fact that the apparition cut off the lock of the freedman seemed to foretell death.

141. duo: se. *effigies*.

143. For the reason of Domitian's anger with Pliny see the Historical Introduction, p. 6. quod si, 'but if': the plqpf. subj. is used with an unfulfilled and therefore impossible condition in past time. *L. G.* § 394 (c) 2.

144. quo imperatore: abl. abs. 'during whose reign': see note on l. 82 at end.

146. These informers, who sprang into notoriety under the emperors, were a great danger in Rome, for they were ready to use spies and to bring any false information against any person, especially if wealthy or of high position.

148. demonstrare: complementary infin. with the acc. and infin. *periculum . . . imminere* depending on it. capiti: dat. after the compound verb. *L. G.* § 118 (b).

IX

150. ut . . . scribam: as in l. 56. tibi: an alternative construction with *ad te*.

151. quo: with comparatives *quo* is used in final sentences with the subj. in place of *ut*. *L. G.* §§ 199 (a), 365. Cf. l. 156.

152. Gratias ago: the indirect object which is not expressed would be *tibi*.

153. gloriam: i. e. by your writings.

154. Miseni: locative. classi: dat. after the compound *praerant*. *L. G.* § 118 (b). hora septima: abl. of time when.

156. For the construction cf. l. 151.

157. cui: dat. of possessor, as in l. 136.

158. pinui: dat. after *milliana*: cf. ll. 109, 170.

159. in summo trunco: not 'on the highest' but 'at the top of'; cf. *imas montis*, 'the foot of the mountain'. *L. G.* § 299. Cf. l. 566, *in extremo cysto*.

160. candida: in agreement with *autas*, l. 157. The cloud looked white when the volcano poured out ashes, and black when earth and rocks were hurled out.

162. liburnicam: sc. *naoon*, a light, fast-sailing vessel used by the Liburni of Illyria and Dalmatia. Notice the asyndeton, or lack of conjunctions, to emphasize the rapid succession of actions. *L. G.* § 183.

163. navi: dat. after the compound *incerebat*.

164. igne: abl. of instrument. *L. G.* § 120 (c).

165. an se reciperet: the subj. of the indirect question: cf. l. 62. lit. 'whether he should withdraw himself', i. e. retire: cf. French *se retirer*. Another phrase with the same meaning is *polem referre*.

166. imperat ut: after *impero, ut* with the subj. is used. *L. G.* § 301. Fortes fortuna iuvat: notice the alliteration in the proverb: the Romans had this proverb in different forms: *fortes fortuna; fortuna fovet*.

169. lotus: also *lautus*, refers to the bathe in which the Romans indulged before dinner. accubat: especially of reclining at dinner.

X

173. somno: abl. after *fruebatur*. *L. G.* § 124.

175. gravior: translate 'rather slow', or 'short': the comparative is frequently used in Latin in this sense: cf. l. 270.

ab: is used with living agents. *L. G.* § 121 (m). Distinguish from the abl. of instrument when no preposition is used.

176. aditu oppleto: abl. absol., *ob* in compounds often has an adversative or bad sense, *oblen*, I sit, *obides*, I besiege. cinere punicibusque: abl. of instrument as in l. 164.

177. potuisset: for this conditional sentence cf. note on l. 143.

179. utrum . . . oporteat: subj. of indirect question. domi: locative, cf. *L. G.* § 106, *humi*, *ruri*, *balli*, *militiae*.

182. moveri: this passive should be compared with and translated like *inferitur*, l. 2.

184. capitibus: dat. after the compound *impunitis*.

subsidio: predicative dative: it here implies a purpose, i. e. to protect them: cf. *hanc rem mihi curare erit*, 'this shall be for a care to me', i. e. I will undertake to manage this. *L. G.* §§ 117 (f), 252. Cf. l. 400.

186. placuit: impersonal: the indirect object would be in the dat. if expressed, *ei*; = he determined. *frigidam*: sc. *aquam*.

189. excitant, 'stimulate'.

190. sorvis: dat. after the compound *omnibus*. Explain the ablatives *anima*, *caligine*: cf. l. 176.

191. *Dio redeunte*: temporal abl. abs.

193. Explain the dat. *quiescenti*: cf. l. 109.

194. *aliud . . . aliud . . .*: it is one thing to . . . it is quite a different thing to . . . *amico*, *omnibus*: dat. of recipient.

XI

198. *iudicium*: law-courts. Notice Pliny's vanity and how he implies that men were impelled, almost in spite of themselves, to honour him.

centumviri: a college or bench of about 100 men chosen from the Roman tribes to act as judges in civil cases.

200. *famam*: as an eloquent speaker.

201. *laetitiae*: partitive genit. depending on *pius*. *L. G.* §§ 129 (b), 366.

202. *quam*: the conjunction, not the relative.

203. *in ludis*: either the gladiatorial combats or the wild beast shows in the Circus Maximus at Rome.

205. *Italicus es an . . .*: the full question would be *utrum Italicus es an . . .*

206. Tacitus' works comprised histories of Rome, monographs on other nations, and works on rhetoric.

207. Tacitus es an: as on l. 205.
209. *quantam . . . acceperim*: an indirect question in primary sequence: cf. l. 62.
210. *novit*: perf. form with present meaning: cf. *edī, cepi, memini*.
211. *nostrum*: genit. plur. of *nos*. This form is used only after partitives. *L. G.* § 264. Cf. *nostrī*, l. 247. *aliter*: i. e. by acquaintance or by sight.
214. *in urbem*: as we say 'to town', meaning 'to London', so the Romans used *in urbem = Romam*, and the Constantinopolitan Greeks *eis τὴν πόλιν = to Constantinople*, which was finally crystallized to Stamboul, and was then used as if it were a proper name. Cf. l. 447.
217. *Verum*, 'the truth'.
219. *iure*: abl. of manner used as an adv. Cf. *et, sponte*. *L. G.* § 121 (*k*).
220. *noverat*: this plqpf. should be translated 'knew', cf. l. 210.
221. *fama*: abl. of cause.

XII

224. *optimi*: Pliny was a great admirer and personal friend of the emperor (*principis*) Trajan. *consilio*: dat. almost like our 'Privy Council'.
226. *ex*, 'in accordance with'.
227. *quos*: split up and translate as *at es*. There is still to be seen the remains of a large amphitheatre at Vienna. *nonnulli*: an instance of litotes, that is where less is said than is meant: e. g. *non culpa laudo*. See l. 374.
228. *causam agebant*, 'pleaded their case'.
229. *Cum . . .* 'when their opinions were asked': *cum* with the subj. as in l. 81. *quo viro*: abl. of comparison.
230. *esse abolendos ludos*: the gerundival construction is here used as an accus. and infin. *erundum est nobis*, 'we must go': *dixit erundum esse sibi*, 'he said that he must go'.
231. *velle ut . . . possent*: after *ut* the infin. or *ut* with the subj. can be used.
233. *se praeibuit*, 'showed himself'.
234. *huiusmodi*, 'a man of this character'.
238. Catullus and Veiento were both notorious informers in the reign of Domitian.
243. *hunc passurum fuisse*, 'that this man would have . . .', an accus. and infin. construction after the interrog. *quid putamus*.

si viveret: a past tense of the subj. implies an impossible condition. *L. G.* § 394 (c) 1.

244. Mauricius' reply was intended to hint that Nerva treated these infamous criminals with too much moderation and that he certainly ought not to countenance them by inviting them to dine with him.

nobiscum: with the personal pronouns *cum* is placed after, not before, *cum hoc*, *cum illo*, but *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*.
cenaret: as in l. 243.

246. *ioca*: in l. 84 we had *ioci*.

247. *ut*, 'as'. *nostri*: genit. plur. in agreement with *omnium*. See note on l. 211. *Romae*: locative.

XIII

250. *Quamquam*: a concessive conjunction followed by the indic., while *quamvis* takes the subj., l. 376. *vivendi*: the gerund construction.

252. *valetudo*: here 'ill health', sometimes 'good health', sometimes neutral, 'a state of health'.

adeo . . . ut, 'to such a degree that', followed by the consecutive subj. Translate *tantas*, 'solid', 'weighty'.

257. *Domitiano imperatore*: abl. absol., l. 82.

258. *se receperunt*: as in l. 165. The invalid apparently was on his guard lest there should be *delatores*, or informers, among his own slaves.

260. *ut*: final. *isti latroni*: dat. after *supersim*. Notice that the force of *iste* is often contemptuous (*ille*, which is complimentary).

261. *vel uno die*, 'even by a single day'.

264. *qui . . . faceret*: the relative may be used either as subject (as here) or as object in a final sentence in place of *ut*: he sends me a book to read, *ad me librum mittit quem legam*. *L. G.* § 300.

265. *mori*: complementary infin. *suis*: refers to *uxor*.

266. *precibus*: abl. of instrument.

268. *quo amico . . .*: for the abl. cf. l. 120. *caream*: subj. of the indirect question.

270. *Vereor ne*: for the use of *ne* and *ut* after *vereor* see *L. G.* § 387. *vereor ne veniat*, 'I fear lest (= that) he may come': *vereor ne non (or ut) veniat*, 'I fear lest (or that) he may not come'.

neglegentius: as in l. 175, 'rather (or too) carelessly'.

XIV

271. *Gaudeo*: may be constructed with the accus. and infin. or with *quod* and the indic. *L. G.* § 275.

272. *ut*: consecutive. *qui sint*: indirect question, so too *sint scripti*, next line.

274. *de . . .*, 'dealing with hurling javelins on horseback'.

275. *praefectus alae*, 'commander of a cavalry squadron': the *ala* was so called from being placed on the wing of the army: it was composed usually of cavalry drawn from the allies.

280. *orabat ut*: *L. G.* § 301.

282. *Dubii sermonis*, 'on bad grammar'.

283. *Nerone imperatore*: the construction is the same as in l. 257.

286. *naturam*: accus. because the same case follows *quam* as precedes it, and *opus* is the accus. in apposition to *libros*.

287. *quomodo . . . potuerit*: explain this subj., cf. l. 62.

289. *aestate . . . hieme*: abl. of time when.

291-2. The early hours of the day were used more by the Romans than among us: clients went to pay their complimentary visits to patrons about daybreak, and much business was transacted early in the day.

292. *noctibus*: abl. after *utebatur*: *L. G.* § 124.

297. *quidem*, 'at any rate', emphasizes *partem*.

298. *lavabatur*, 'he bathed'. *gustabat*, 'took a light meal'.

299. *in cenae tempus*, 'until time for dinner'.

300. The *lector* was usually an educated slave who read aloud while his master reclined, or during a drive or meal.

306. *hieme . . .*: the Romans reckoned their days from sunrise to sunset, the hours therefore were longer in summer than winter, as their number, twelve, remained constant. See l. 528.

309. *dum lavatur*: *dum* with the pres. indic. as in l. 123.

311. *ad latus ibat*, 'walked by his side'.

312. *manicis*, 'mittens'. *ne . . . eriperet*: final subj.

314. *sella*: in the *sella* one sat upright, whereas one reclined in the *lectica*.

315. Explain the subj. *ambularem*.

317. *utrimque*: the ancients usually wrote only on one side of the parchment or papyrus.

319. *si illi comparer*, 'if I am to be compared with him'.

320. *quis . . . erubescat*: the subj. of the deliberative

question, which does not expect an answer: *quid faciam?* 'what in the world am I to do?' What case is *avunculo*? Cf. l. 319.

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322. *Nuntiatum est*: the impersonal passive: cf. *ventum est* = I came: *pugnatum est* = a battle was fought. *L. G.* § 39.

324-5. Pliny regrets that he has not been mentioned in Fannius' will, more from a sense of wounded dignity than from regret at not receiving a legacy: see l. 25.

328. *de occisis a Nerone*, 'about Nero's victims'.

329. *Tanto . . . quanto*: abl. of measure. *L. G.* § 121 (g).

333. Distinguish between *antea* and *ante*, l. 351, adverbs, and *ante*, a preposition, l. 335.

335. *scrinium*: either a box for holding letters and rolls, or a desk.

344. *Quantum laboris . . .*: partitive genit., cf. l. 201.

frustra: because he had prepared materials for another volume which he was doomed never to write.

345. Pliny had probably no misgivings as to the immortality or polish of his own writings.

347. *quoque*: always follows the word which it qualifies; contrast *etiam* which precedes.

348. *laboremus*: hortative or jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (e).

ut . . . possit: explain which use of *ut* this is.

quam paucissima: lit. 'how fewest', i.e. 'as few as possible'. *quam plurimi*, 'as many as possible': so with superl. adv. *quam celerrime*, 'as quickly as possible', = Greek ὄρι τάχιστα. It is really a condensed expression for *tam celeriter quam celerrime*. *L. G.* § 313. See l. 509.

XVI

350. *quomodo . . . agam*: as in l. 62. *ruri*: locative. *L. G.* § 106. *aestate*: abl. of time when.

351. *horam primam*, 'about daybreak': remember that this would vary in summer and winter, ll. 291-2.

ante: adv. as mentioned in l. 333.

352. The windows were kept shut so that his mind should not be distracted by the sight and noise of anything that was going on outside: cf. ll. 567-9.

353. *silentio . . .*: abl. of attendant circumstances.

et . . . et, 'both . . . and': 'free from business and distractions'.

354. He means that his mind is not distracted by unimportant objects, but that he concentrates his mind on his studies.

356. *pauciora . . . plura*: accus. after *cogito*.

ut possim: explain this subj.

358. The Romans invented a type of shorthand for the slaves who acted as their amanuenses and secretaries: they were called *notarii*.

361. *xystum*: as in l. 565, a terrace in the garden, *hortus*, with flower beds, also sometimes an open portico. *cryptoporticum*: as in l. 564, a portico walled in on both sides and covered in, with windows for light and air, l. 545.

reliqua: i. e. the rest of his compositions.

362. *ut . . . sic*, 'as . . . so', 'not only . . . but also'.

366. *stomachi*: translate 'digestion'. *ungor . . .*: practically middle in sense, 'I oil my limbs, take some exercise (probably with a ball, or running) and have a bathe': this was the usual procedure before dinner: see ll. 529-30.

368. *mihi*: dat. of advantage. *comoedus*: a comic actor: clowns, buffoons, ballet-dancers, and musicians were introduced between the courses of a Roman dinner which seldom lasted less than three hours and often for twice as many: cf. l. 534.

374. *nonnumquam*, 'not never' = 'often', litotes as in l. 227.

mihi: dat. after the compound *subveniunt*.

376. *aliquando*, 'frequently'. Notice the complacency with which Pliny describes his anxiety to lose no time.

ut: final. *quamvis*: with subj., see l. 250. *nonnihil*: as *nonnumquam*, l. 374.

378. *non satis temporis*: partitive genit. *L. G.* § 366. The country-folk think I ought to give them a little more of my time, so highly do they value intercourse with me.

379. *me consulunt*: as in l. 34.

XVII

381. *quos . . . pertulerim*: subj. of indirect question.

383. *Quamquam . . .*: a quotation from Verg. *Aen.* ii. 12, where Aeneas is telling Dido about the Trojan horse.

384. *Profecto avunculo*: abl. abs.

387. *tremores terrae*: earthquakes.

388. *adeo . . . ut* : for the construction see l. 252.
moveri . . . verti : for the translation see l. 2.
391. Double indirect question.
392. *probabitur* : 'was impending', or, 'was in'.
394. At the first hour of nightfall.
396. *videbatur* : impersonal.
397. *Si frater* : i.e. of Pliny's mother.
398. *avunculus vivit* : see *si*.
400. *curae esse* : predicative dat., cf. l. 184. *nobis* : dat. of person concerned.
403. *orare, hortari* : historic infinitives. *me . . . esse* : acc. and infin. dependent on *dicere* understood from *hortari*.
404. *si ego fugissem* : all subordinate sentences (including therefore conditional) in *Oratio Obliqua* are put in the subj. *L. G.* § 395 (c). It is equivalent to *fugeris*, fut. perf. indie. in *Oratio Recta*.
408. *fugiamus* : jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (e).
410. *hominibus . . .* : abl. after adj. of fullness.
411. *tollere, gemere* : historic infin., here used for vividness in place of the indie. *L. G.* § 276. The asyndeton is for the same reason. *L. G.* § 183, cf. note on l. 162.
412. *Misenum* : acc. of motion towards. *domi* : locative.

XVIII

416. *toti* : dat. sing.
417. *curae* : for the construction see note on l. 400.
418. *θρεπτός* : a Greek word meaning children exposed by their own parents and taken up and reared (*τρέφω*) by others. The Greeks not infrequently exposed infant daughters or sickly children.
419. Pliny had the imperial decrees dealing with foundlings read to him (*auditis*).
420. *quid . . . velles* : indirect question.
422. *tanta* : not to be translated 'so great', turn 'a matter of such importance'.
426. *expositis* : the correct Latin word, for which Pliny uses *θρεπτός*, which, however, is not quite an equivalent.
427. *sublati* : *tollere* means to lift up a new-born child from the ground : if the father did this, it was a sign that he meant to rear it up.
430. *His* : dat. of disadvantages.
432. *redimendam . . .* 'ought to be bought back at the cost of the expenses of their rearing'.

XIX

433. *ad te referre*, 'to refer to your judgement'.
436. *Cognitionibus*: 'legal inquiry', 'trial'.
437. *utrum . . . oporteat necne*: double indirect question. Notice that *annon* is used in double direct questions, 'will you come or not (*annon*)?' *necne*, in double indirect, 'I ask whether you will come or not (*necne*)'. *L. G.* § 293.
- 438-9. With the sentences beginning *detur*, *nomen*, *utrum . . . necne* are omitted for the sake of avoiding repetition. Pliny asks whether the profession of Christianity is to be punished.
442. *deferebantur*, 'were accused as Christians'.
443. Pliny was naturally humane and wished to give them an opportunity to deny their Christian faith. It must be remembered that Christianity was looked on as a political offence because the Christians refused to sacrifice to the genius of the emperor, whereas other pagan religions were more complaisant and tolerant of each other.
- supplicium minatus*: in English we say 'I threaten you with death', in Latin we have, *tibi mortem minor*.
444. *duci*: sc. *ad supplicium*, 'to punishment'.
445. *dubitabam quin*, 'I felt no doubt (but) that . . . After verbs of doubting *quin* with the subj. is used (*quin* is for *qui*, *ne*, 'by which not'). *L. G.* §§ 284-5.
446. Roman citizens could only be tried on capital charges by their peers at Rome; they could not be scourged or put to death as a provincial might be: so Pliny sent them to Rome. *in urbem*, as in l. 214. Cf. St. Paul, who on appealing to the emperor, was sent by Festus to Rome.
448. *libellum sine auctore*, 'an anonymous accusation'.
451. *appellaverunt*, 'called on' in act of worship.
- imagini*: dat. governed by *supplicaverunt*. The *genius* of the emperor was worshipped by the Romans, and the *imago* is the material representation of the *genius*.
452. *ture ac vino*: abl. of material.
453. *Christo*: dat. of disadvantage after *male dixerunt*.
id quod, 'a thing which'. Pliny bears good testimony to the steadfastness of real Christians.
458. *simulacris*: dat., as *imagini* after *supplicaverunt*.
certo: the first day of the week.
459. *ante lucem*: so that slaves and others engaged on household duties could come before their work began.
- Christo*, 'in honour of': dat. of advantage.

460. iurare . . . : after verbs of swearing, as after verbs of hoping and promising, the accus. and fut. infin. is used.

461. fore (= *futurum esse*) ut : this construction is a periphrasis for the fut. infin. and occurs especially where the verb to be used is *esse*. *L. G.* §§ 295-6.

463. ad capiendum cibum : the gerundival construction is used here in place of *ut* final. *L. G.* § 300. †

negaverunt : *reto* like *iubeo* takes the acc. and infin. *L. G.* § 301.

466. me oportere : remember that *oportere* is impersonal.

467. dicebantur : sc. *esse*. quid . . . veri : partitive genit. Why is *esse* in the subj. ? Cf. l. 62.

470. tot : is indeclinable, but is here equivalent to an abl.

471. omnis aetatis . . . : genit. of quality, always with an adj. *L. G.* § 129 (*d*).

473. superstitione : for the construction cf. l. 410.

475. Explain the subj. *possit* : cf. l. 62. *paenitentiae* : genit. depending on *locus*.

480. dis : contracted dative plur. from *deus*.

482. in nullo crimine, 'in no accusation', not 'crime'.

483. pessimi exempli . . . : genit. of quality. *L. G.* § 129 (*d*). Trajan means that anonymous accusations are unworthy of a civilized age.

XX

484. gaudeo quod : see l. 271.

aliquid te : double accus. after verbs of asking.

486. ad me salutandum : as in l. 463. *municipis* : an inhabitant of a *municipium*, or town in Italy, subject to Rome but governed by its own laws.

496. quod vobis placebit, 'of what you shall decide to'.

498. darem nisi . . . videretur : *L. G.* § 394 (*c*) 1.

503. Educentur : jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (*e*).

504. solum : notice that it is *solum*, not *solum*.

505. Explain what sort of *ut* this is. *L. G.* § 145. *oppidis* : abl. of place where.

506. quamquam : remember the difference in construction after *quamquam* and *quamvis* : see l. 250.

509. quam optimos : translate on the analogy of *quam paucissima*, l. 348.

510. parentibus : dat. of advantage.

511. iudicent, eligant : explain these subj. *L. G.* § 198. (*e*).

512. pecuniae : genit. depending on *curam*.

XXI

518. *milia*: *mille* in the sing. is an indecl. adj.; *milia* in the plur. is a declinable subst. (he came with one thousand soldiers, with three thousand soldiers', *venit cum mille militibus, cum tribus milibus militum*. Cf. l. 525.

521. *si non*: sc. *adsint*.

522. *si placeat*, 'if it should happen to please'.

527. i. e. in Latin and Greek.

528. *hieme nona, aestate octava*: i. e. about the same time of day, roughly two p. m. See l. 306.

529. *nudus*: does not mean naked, but without the upper garments.

530. *pilam*: old men usually played with the large *follis*, which was rather like a football.

531. *accubat*: of reclining at a meal.

533. *frugi*: probably an old dat. form, used as an indecl. adj. *L. G.* §§ 162 (a), 163 (d).

puro, 'unchased', 'plain'.

534. *comoedi*: cf. note on l. 368.

535. *illi*: dat. of possessor.

537. *multo labore*: abl. of means.

XXII

540. *delectet*: the subj. of the indirect question.

541. *cognoveris*: fut. perf.

542. *milia passuum*: as in l. 518.

545. *specularia*, 'windows', made of mica split into thin flakes, as in the *cryptoparticus*, l. 361.

546. *triclinium*: so called from the dining couches round three sides of the room.

547. *ut*: consecutive.

550. *A laeva*: sc. *manu*, as in l. 7.

555. *a dextra*: as *a laeva* above, l. 550.

Distinguish *qua*, 'where' and *quo*, 'whither'.

557. *balnei cella*, 'bathing-room', *piscina*: properly 'a fish-pond', here 'pool' or 'large tank' for swimming.

562. *gestationem*: a promenade or drive running through the grounds for walking or riding in the litter.

564. *cryptoporticus*: as in l. 361. It concentrated and retained the heat of the sun's rays.

565. *xystus*: as in l. 361.

566. *diaeta*, 'a summer-house'. For in *extremo xysto* see l. 159.

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amores mei, 'my real joy'.

567-9. Cf. l. 352.

571. *Salienti aqua*, 'a waterfall'.

572. *frugi*: cf. l. 533.

573. *nonnullos pisces*, 'plenty of fish'.

574. *lac*, 'milk and cheese': the milk of cattle, goats, and sheep.

VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

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Āfric-a, -ae, Africa.

Athēn-ae, -ārum, Athens, the leading city of culture in Greece.

Atti-cus, -a, -um, adj., of Attica, the district of which Athens was the chief city.

Bīthŷn-i, -ōrum, the people of Bithynia, a Roman province in Asia Minor, on the Euxine.

Blaes-us, -i, a Roman of wealth.

Carthāg-o, -inis, Carthage, once the great rival of Rome at sea and in commerce, but now of minor importance.

Cār-us, -i, an informer under Domitian.

Catull-us, -i, a powerful informer and favourite of Domitian.

Christiān-i, -ōrum, the Christians.

Christ-us, -i, Christ.

Dēmosten-es, -is, an Athenian, the greatest of all Greek speakers and a fervent patriot.

Domitiān-us, -i, a son, like the preceding emperor, of Vespasian: a man of naturally suspicious tempera-

ment, in the latter years of his reign he became a tyrant.

Drūs-us, -i, Ner-o, -ōnis, a stepson of the emperor Augustus. He won a series of victories over the Germans.

Fanni-us, -i, the author of three books about the emperor Nero's crimes.

Germān-i, -ōrum, the people of Germany.

Germāni-a, -ae, Germany.

Graec-us, -a, -um, adj., Greek.

Ītalic-us, -a, -um, adj., Italian.

Latin-us, -a, -um, adj., Latin.

Līvi-us, -i, Titus Livius, one of the great Roman historians, but famous for his vivid and picturesque writing rather than for his accuracy.

Mauric-us, -i, a Roman mentioned for his bold candour towards the emperor.

Mediolān-um, -i, Milan, a Roman colony in North Italy.

Mīsēn-um, -i, the cape Mi-

- seno, a few miles from Vesuvius.
- Nero, ~~see~~ Drusus.
- Ner-o, -ônis, the infamous Roman emperor who was so notorious for his excesses and cruelty.
- Plini-us, for the elder and younger Pliny ~~see~~ the Historical Introduction.
- Prisc-us, -i, a Roman, stupid and slow-witted.
- Régul-us, -i, an informer under Domitian and also a notorious legacy-hunter (*captator*).
- Rôm-a, -ae, the capital of Italy.
- Rômân-us, -a, -um, adj., Roman.
- Spürinn-a, -ao, a Roman mentioned for his peaceful old age.
- Tacit-us, -i, the great Roman historian famous for his indictment of the tyrannical Roman emperors and for the vigour and brevity of his style.
- Titus, ~~see~~ Livius.
- Tráiân-us, -i, a Spaniard, the first Roman emperor of foreign birth, a good administrator and a capable general.
- Vèient-o, -ônis, a creature of Domitian.
- Vērâni-a, -ae, a Roman lady, a victim of the legacy-hunter, Regulus.
- Vesuvi-us, -i, the famous volcano near Naples which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum A. D. 79.
- Viennens-es, -ium, the inhabitants of Vienne, an important town on the Rhone, near Lyons.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

ablat. = ablative
absol. = absolute
accusat. = accusative
adj. = adjective
adv. = adverb
cf. = compare
comp. = comparative
conj. = conjunction
dat. = dative
dep. = deponent
dim. = diminutive
fut. = future
genit. = genitive
ger. = gerund
indecl. = indeclinable
indicat. = indicative
infin. = infinitive
interj. = interjection
lit. = literally

n. or *neut.* = neuter
num. = numeral
p. = page
part. = participle
pass. = passive
perf. = perfect
perh. = perhaps
pers. = personal
plupf. = pluperfect
plur. = plural
posses. = possessive
prep. = preposition
pron. = pronoun
sc. = scilicet = understand
subj. = subjunctive
superl. = superlative
u. = with
v. = as opposed to

ã or *ab*, prep., *by, from.*
ab-éo, -ívi or *-ii, -ítum, -íre,*
go away, depart.
abol-éo, -évi, -ítum, 2, abo-
lish, destroy.
abstinenti-a, -ac, f., justny,
abstinence.
ac-cido, -cidi, 3, happen.
ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,
take, receive.
accubo, 1, recline.
accūso, 1, accuse.

ãc-er, -ris, -re, sharp.
acerbus, adj., untimely.
ad, prep., to, towards: near, in
the house of.
adeo, adv., to, to such a de-
gree.
ad-éo, -ívi or *-ii, -ítum, ire,*
go to, approach.
adfero, attuli, allátum,
bring.
adhibeo, 2, invite
adiaceo, 2, lie.

ad-ipiscor, -eptus, 3 dep.,
gain, obtain.
 adit-us, -ūs, m., *entrance.*
 ad-sum, -fui, -esse, *be present;*
help, favour.
 adversus, *adj., against, op-*
posed to.
 adversus, *prep., against.*
 aeg-er, -ra, -rum, *ill.*
 aegrē, *adv., scarcely, reluc-*
tantly.
 aest-ās, -ātis, f., *summer.*
 aest-us, -ūs, m., *tide.*
 aet-ās, -ātis, f., *age.*
 ag-er, -ri, m., *field.*
 agito, 1, *move rapidly.*
 ago, ēgi, actum, 3, with
 causam, *plead a cause; with*
 gratias, *thank.*
 ago, ēgi, actum, 3, *do, lead,*
spend, drive.
 āgrest-is, -e, *adj., rustic, peas-*
ant.
 āl-a, -ae, f., *cavalry squadron.*
 albus, *adj., white.*
 aliēnus, *adj., strange, foreign.*
 aliquando, *adv., sometimes.*
 ali-quis, -quid, *adj., some*
one.
 aliter, *adv., otherwise.*
 alius, *adj., other, another;*
 aliud . . . aliud, *one thing*
 . . . *another thing.*
 ambulo, 1, *walk.*
 amb-ūro, -ussi, -ustum, 3,
burn, glow.
 amic-us, -i, m., *friend.*
 ā-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3,
lose.
 amo, 1, *love.*
 amoenus, *adj., pleasant.*
 am-or, -ōris, m., *love; amōres,*
favourite.
 amphor-a, -ae, f., *jar.*

amplitūd-o, -inis, f., *bulk.*
 an, *conj., or, whether.*
 ancill-a, -ae, f., *female slave.*
 anim-a, -ae, f., *breathing.*
 anim-us, -i, m., *mind, spirit,*
courage.
 ann-us, -i, m., *year.*
 ante, *adv. and prep., before.*
 antea, *adv., before.*
 antiquus, *adj., old, ancient.*
 an-us, -ūs, f., *old woman.*
 appello, 1, *name, call on.*
 aper-io, -ui, -tum, 4, *open.*
 apothēc-a, -ae, f., *wine-room,*
store-room.
 appāreo, 2, *appear.*
 appropinquo, 1, *approach.*
 apud, *prep., with, at the house*
of, among.
 aqu-a, -ae, f., *water.*
 arb-or, -oris, f., *tree.*
 argent-um, -i, n., *silver.*
 argu-o, -i, -ūtum, 3, *convict.*
 as, assis, m., *Roman copper*
coin originally 1 lb, later 1 oz.
 ascen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *mount;*
up, embark.
 āt-er, -ra, -rum, *black.*
 ātri-um, -i, n., *hall.*
 auct-or, -ōris, m. and f.,
author.
 auctōrit-ās, -ātis, f., *author-*
ity, influence.
 audio, 4, *hear, obey.*
 audīt-or, -ōris, m., *hearer.*
 augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, *in-*
crease, magnify.
 aureus, *adj., golden, 'price-*
less'.
 aur-is, -is, f., *ear.*
 aut, *adv., either, or.*
 autem, *conj., moreover, now,*
but.
 avuncul-us, -i, m., *uncle.*

balne-um, -i, n., *bath*.
 barb-a, -ae, f., *beard*.
 bellum, -i, n., *war*.
 bene, adv., *well*.
 bibliothēc-a, -ae, f., *library*.
 bibo, bibi, 3, *drink*.
 brev-is, -e, adj., *short*.

caecus, adj., *blind*.
 calidus, adj., *warm*.
 cālig-o, -inis, f., *mist, vapour*.
 calce-us, -i, m., *boot*.
 candidus, adj., *white*.
 capill-us, -i, m., *hair*.
 capio, cēpi, captum, 3, *take, catch; contain; win*.
 capto, 1, *angle for a legacy*.
 cap-ut, -itis, n., *head, life*.
 car-co, -ui, 2, *be without*.
 carm-en, -inis, n., *hymn*.
 cās-us, -ūs, m., *fall*.
 caus-a, -ae, f., *reason, cause*.
 causā, as prep. foll. by the genit., *for the sake of*.
 celeb-ro, 1, *publish abroad, celebrate*.
 celeriter, adv., *quickly*.
 cell-a, -ae, f., *room*.
 cēn-a, -ae, f., *dinner*.
 cēno, 1, perf. part. dep. cēnātus, *dine*.
 cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, *see*.
 certus, adj., *sure, fixed, certain, definite; certiōrem facio, inform, lit. make more certain*.
 cervic-al, -ālis, n., *bolster, pillow*.
 cēter, -a, -um, adj., *more common in the plur., the rest*.
 cib-us, -i, m., *food*.
 cin-is, -eris, m., *ash*.
 circā or circum, prep., *round, about*.

circum-fero, -tuli, lātum, 3, *carry round, turn round*.
 civ-is, -is, m. and f., *citizen*.
 clāmo, 1, call. cry.
 clārē, adv., *aloud*.
 clārus, adj., *clear, renowned*.
 class-is, -is, f., *fleet*.
 clau-do, -si, -sum, 3, *shut*.
 cōdicill-i, -ōrum, m. pl., *will*.
 coep-i, -tus, defective, *begin*.
 cōgitāti-o, -ōnis, f., *thought, consideration*.
 cōgito, 1, *think*.
 cognitio, -ōnis, f., *trial*.
 co-gnosco, -gnōvi, -gnitum, 3, *find out, know*.
 cō-go, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *compel, force*.
 col-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3, *gather*.
 colōni-a, -ae, f., *settlement, colony*.
 colōn-us, -i, m., *farmer*.
 commentāri-us, -i, m., *note-book, memoranda*.
 cōmoed-us, -i, m., *comic actor, buffoon*.
 comparo, 1, *compare*.
 com-pōno, -posui, -positum, 3, *compose*.
 computo, 1, *count*.
 con-cido, -cidi, 3, *fall, collapse*.
 concur-ro, -ri, -sum, 3, *run*.
 condici-o, -ōnis, f., *status, condition*.
 confero, contuli, collātum, 3, *compare*.
 con-fiteor, -fessus, 2 dep., 3, *confess*.
 confu-o, -xi, 3, *crowd together*.
 con-iungo, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3, *unite*.
 cōnor, 1 dep., *try*.

- conquī-ro, -sīvi, -sītum, 3, *search for*.
- conscienti-a, -ae, f., *conscience*.
- con-sido, -sēdi, -sēssum, 3, *sit down*.
- consili-um, -i, n., *advice, plan, plot, counsel, also council*.
- constans, adj., *resolute*.
- constanti-a, -ae, f., *resolution, bravery*.
- constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *determine*.
- con-sto, -stiti, -stātum, 1, *cost* (with abl. of price and dat. of person).
- cons-ul, -ulis, m., *consul*.
- consulār-is, -e, adj., *consular, ex-consul*.
- con-sulo, -sului, -sultum, 3, *consult*, (with dat.) *consult the interests of*.
- contrā, prep. and adv., *against, opposite, otherwise*.
- con-venio, -vēni, -ventum, 1, *meet, come together, agree*.
- conviv-a, -ae, m., *guest, feaster*.
- cōpi-a, -ae, f., *resource, plenty*: plur., *forces, troops*.
- corp-us, -oris, n., *body, person*.
- cor-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3, *corrupt, spoil*.
- crassus, adj., *thick*.
- crē-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *believe, trust* (w. dat.).
- crēdulus, adj., *believing*.
- cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *grow*.
- crīm-en, -inis, n., *accusation, charge*.
- crucio, 1, *torment*.
- crūs, crūris, n., *leg*.
- cryptoportic-us, -ūs, f., *covered colonnade*.
- cubicul-um, -i, n., *bedroom, room*.
- cult-er, -ri, m., *knife*.
- cum, prep., *with*; conj., *when, since*.
- cunctor, 1 dep., *delay, hesitate*.
- cup-io, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3, *desire*.
- cūr, adv., *why?*
- cūr-a, -ae, f., *care, anxiety*.
- curro, cucurri, cursum, 3, *hasten, run*.
- curs-us, -ūs, m., *course, race, journey*.
- dē, prep., *down from, from, out of; about, concerning*.
- dēbeo, 2, *owe, ought*.
- decem, num. adj., *ten*.
- dē-fero, -tuli, -lātum, *inform against, accuse*.
- dēinde, adv., *then, next*.
- dēlecto, 1, *delight*.
- delphīn-us, -i, m., *dolphin*.
- dēmonstro, 1, *show*.
- dēnego, 1, *deny, refuse*.
- dēnique, adv., *then, lastly, or short*.
- densus, adj., *thick*.
- descen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *disembark, descend*.
- dēs-er-o, -ui, -tum, 3, *desert, leave*.
- dēs-ertus, adj., *deserted*.
- dēsidiōsus, adj., *slithful*.
- despēro, 1, *have no hope of, be hopeless*.
- de-us, -i, m., *god, deity*.
- dext-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *right*.
- diaet-a, -ae, f., *summer-house*.
- dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, *say, speak, name*.
- dicto, 1, *dictate*.
- di-ēs, -ēi, m. and f., *day, time*.

differo, distuli, dilātum, put
off.
digit-us, -i, m., *finger*.
dignus, adj., *deserving, worthy*
of (w. abl.)
diligen-s, -tis, adj., *careful*.
dī-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3,
send away.
dis-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3,
depart from, quit, go away.
disco, didici, 3, *learn by*
study.
discrim-en, -inis, n., *distinc-*
tion.
diū, adv., *for a long time* ;
comp. diūtius.
do, dedi, datum, 1, *give, offer*.
doleo, 2, *grieve*.
dol-or, -ōris, m., *pain, grief*.
domin-us, -i, m., *lord*.
dom-us, -ūs, f., *house, home*.
dorm-io, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4,
sleep.
dubito, 1, *doubt*.
dubius, adj., *doubtful* ; dubii
sermōnis, of *bad grammar*.
dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *lead,*
bring, drag, build.
dulc-is, -e, adj., *pleasant*.
dum, conj., *while*.
du-o, -ae, -o, num. adj., *two*.
duodēvicēsimus, adj., *eigh-*
teenth.
ē or ex, prep., *out of, from, in*
accordance with.
ēdict-um, -i, n., *edict*.
ē-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *utter*.
ēduco, 1, *bring up*.
ēdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead*
forth.
ef-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3,
make, bring to pass.

ef-fodio, -fōdi, -fossum, 3,
dig up.
ego, mē, mei, mihi, pers.
pron., *I*.
ē-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep.,
go out, disembark.
ēgregius, adj., *distinguished*.
ēheu, interj., *alas!*
ēlegans, adj., *elegant*.
eleg-i, -ōrum, m. pl., *elegy*.
ē-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3, *choose*.
ēloquenter, adv., *eloquently*.
ēloquenti-a, -ae, f., *eloquence*.
ēmendo, 1, *correct, chastise*.
emo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *buy*.
enim, conj., *for ; indeed*.
eo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, go.
epistul-a, -ae, f., *letter*.
equ-es, -itis, m., *knight*.
equest-er, -ris, -re, adj.,
equestrian.
ē-ripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3,
snatch away, steal away.
ērub-esco, -ui, 3, *blush*.
ēruditus, adj., *learned*.
et, conj., *and, both* ; et . . . et,
both . . . and ; adv., *also,*
even.
etiam, adv., *also, even*.
ēvā-do, -si, -sum, 3, *go out,*
escape.
excer-po, -psi, -ptum, 3, *pick*
out, select.
excito, 1, *arouse, stir up*.
ex-curro, -cucurri, -cursum,
3, *run out, extend*.
ex-cutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3,
investigate, sift out.
exempl-um, -i, n., *example*.
ex-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -ire,
go out.
exerceo, 2, *exercise*.
exhau-rio, -si, -stum, 4, *waste,*
spend.

ex-pono, -posui, -positum,
3, *expose*.

expecto, 1, *look for, await*.

extremus, adj., *extreme, the
end of*.

fabul-a, -ae, f., *fable, story*.

facil-is, -e, adj., *easy*.

facio, feci, factum, 3, *do,
make*.

fact-um, -i, n., *deed, act*.

fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3, *de-
ceive, break (see slides)*.

fam-a, -ae, f., *reputation*.

fateor, fassus, 2 dep., *own,
acknowledge*.

fenestr-a, -ae, f., *window*.

fero, tuli, lātum, ferre, *carry,
bring, bear, offer; endure;
say; pass. feror, rush*.

ferr-um, -i, n., *iron, steel,
sword*.

fertil-is, -e, adj., *fertile*.

fid-ēs, -ēi, f., *trust, belief;
loyalty; fidem fallere, break
one's word*.

fīdus, adj., *faithful*.

figūr-a, -ae, f., *form*.

fili-a, -ae, f., *daughter*.

fili-us, -i, m., *son*.

fin-is, -is, m. and f., *end*.

fīrmus, adj., *firm*.

flamm-a, -ae, f., *flame,
'hunder-bolt'*.

fle-cto, -xi, -ctum, 3, *turn*.

foli-um, -i, n., *leaf*.

fon-s, -tis, m., *spring, fountain*.

forte, adv., *by chance, perhaps*.

fort-is, -e, adj., *brave, valiant*.

fortūn-a, -ae, f., *fortune*.

frāt-er, -ris, m., *brother*.

frigidus, adj., *cold, icy*.

frig-us, -oris, n., *cold*.

frūgi, indecl. adj., *frugal,
moderate; good, honest*.

fruor, fructus or fruitus, 3
dep., *enjoy*.

frustrā, adv., *in vain*.

fug-a, -ae, f., *flight*.

fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3, *flee,
escape*.

fūror, 1 dep., *steal*.

futurus, part., *future, to come*.

gaudeo, gavisus, 2 semi-
dep., *rejoice*.

gem-o, -ui, -itum, 3, *grieve*.

gero, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry,
use, carry on*.

gestāti-o, -ōnis, f., *promen-
ade*.

glōri-a, -ae, f., *glory*.

gradātīm, adv., *of different
grades*.

grand-is, -e, adj., *large*.

grāti-ae, -arum, f. pl., *thanks,
delights; ago grāτίας, thank*.

gratus, adj., *pleasant*.

grav-is, -e, adj., *heavy, severe,
weighed down*.

graviter, adv., *seriously*.

gubernāt-or, -ōris, m., *steer-
man*.

gusto, 1, *taste*.

habeo, 2, *have, hold*.

harusp-ex, -icis, m., *sooth-
sayer*.

haurio, hausi, haustum, 4,
drink.

herb-a, -ae, f., *grass*.

hēr-es, -ēdis, m., *heir*.

hibernācul-um, -i, n., *winter
apartment*.

hic, adv., *here*.

hic, haec, hoc, demonstrat.
pron., *this*.

hiem-s, -is, f., *winter*.
 hilar-is, -e, adj., *cheerful*.
 histori-a, -ae, f., *history*.
 hom-o, -inis, m. and f., *man*.
human being.
 hon-or, -ōris, m., *honour*,
glory.
 hōr-a, -ae, f., *hour*.
 horrendus, adj., *dreadful*.
 horrens, adj., *bristling*.
 horreo, 2, *shrink from*.
 hortor, 1 dep., *urge*.
 hort-us, -i, m., *garden*.
 hūiusmodi, *of this character*.
 hūmānus, adj., *human*; *hu-*
mane.

iaceo, 2, *lie*, *lie late*, *lie ill*.
 iaculāti-o, -ōnis, f., *throwing*.
 iam, adv., *now*, *already*; *non*
iam, *no longer*.
 ibī, adv., *there*.
 idem, eadem, idem, pron.,
'he same.
 igitur, conj., *then*, *therefore*.
 ign-is, -is, m., *fire*, *lightning*.
 ignōtus, adj., *unknown*.
 illaesus, adj., *unhurt*.
 ill-e, -a, -ud, demonstrat.
 pron., *that*, *yonder*.
 imāg-o, -inis, f., *image*.
 immātūrus, adj., *premature*.
 immineo, 2, *threaten*.
 immortal-is, -e, adj., *im-*
mortal.
 imped-io, 4, *hinder*.
 imperāt-or, -ōris, m., *general*,
emperor.
 imperfectus, adj., *unfinished*.
 impero, 1, *order*.
 implicitus, adj., *attacked*.
 im-pōno, -posui, -positum, 3,
place on.

imprudenti-a, -ae, f., *impru-*
dence, *rashness*.
 impudens, adj., *impudent*.
 in, prep. w. acc., *in*, *into*; *in*;
 w. abl., *in*, *upon*, *among*.
 incertus, adj., *uncertain*.
 in-cido, -cidi, 3, *fall*, *occur*.
 in-cido, -cidi, -cisum, 3, *cut*.
 in-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,
begin.
 incol-a, -ae, m. and f., *in-*
habitant.
 in-cumbo, -cubui, -cubitum,
apply one's self.
 inde, adv., *from that place*.
thence; *thence*, *thereupon*, *there-*
fore, and so.
 in-eo, -īvi or -ii, -itum, -ire,
enter.
 infām-is, -e, adj., *notorious*, *of*
bad reputation.
 infero, intuli, illātum, 3,
carry (over) into.
 ingeni-um, -i, n., *character*,
wit.
 ingravesco, -ui, 3, *grow worse*.
 inimic-us, -i, m., *foe*, *enemy*.
 in-nitor, -nixus or -nisus, 3
 dep., *lean on*.
 innuo, 3, *nod*.
 inquam, inquit, defective, I
say.
 integ-er, -ra, -rum, adj.,
unharmful, *whole*, *irreprehens-*
ible.
 intell-ego, -exi, -ectum, 3,
understand.
 inter, prep., *between*, *among*.
 inter-ficio, -feci, -fectum, 3,
slay.
 interim, adv., *meanwhile*.
 interpellāti-o, -ōnis, f., *in-*
terruption.
 interrogo, 1, *ask*.

- inter-sum, -fui, -esse, *be between, be present at, take part in.*
- intrā, prep., *within.*
- in-venio, *find.*
- invisus, adj., *hateful.*
- ioc-us, -i, m. pl. ioci or n. pl. ioca, *joke.*
- ips-e, -a, -um, pron., *self.*
- is, ea, id, pron., *that.*
- iste, ista, istud, adj., *that, such.*
- ita, adv., *so, thus, in this way.*
- itaque, adv., *therefore.*
- it-er, -ineris, n., *way, road, journey.*
- iterum, adv., *again.*
- iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2, *bid, command, order.*
- iūdicium, -i, n., *judgement, decision; trial, law-court.*
- iūro, 1, *swear, with perf. part. iūrātus, having sworn.*
- iūs, iūris, n., *right, law; iūre, rightly.*
- iuven-is, -e, adj., *young; also subs., young man or woman; warrior (between the age of twenty and forty years).*
- iuvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1, *help, please; impers., avail.*
- iuxtā, prep., *by the side of, close to.*
- lab-or, -ōris, m., *toil, conflict, work.*
- lābor, lapsus, 3 dep., *slip by, pass.*
- labōro, 1, *work, be in distress.*
- lābr-um, -i, n., *lip.*
- la-c, -ctis, n., *milk.*
- laetiti-a, -ae, f., *joy.*
- laetor, 1 dep., *rejoice.*
- laetus, adj., *glad.*
- lap-is, -idis, m., *stone.*
- lassus, adj., *tired.*
- lātr-o, -ōnis, m., *brigand, blackguard.*
- lātrōcini-um, -i, n., *robbery.*
- lātus, adj., *broad.*
- lat-us, -eris, n., *side.*
- laudo, 1, *praise, extol.*
- lautus, adj., *sumptuous.*
- lavo, lāvi, lōtum, 1 and 3, *bathe.*
- lect-or, -ōris, m., *reader.*
- lect-us, -i, m., *couch, bed.*
- légāt-um, -i, n., *legacy.*
- lēgo, 1, *have (by will).*
- lego, lēgi, lectum, 3, *pick, gather; pick out, choose; read.*
- lentus, adj., *slow.*
- lev-is, -e, adj., *light.*
- libell-us, -i, m., *pamphlet of accusation.*
- libenter, adv., *with pleasure, willingly.*
- liber, -a, -um, adj., *free, at large, open.*
- lib-er, -ri, m., *book.*
- liber-i, -ōrum, m. plur., *children.*
- libert-ās, -ātis, f., *freedom.*
- libert-us, -i, m., *freedman.*
- liburnic-a, -ae, f., *swift galley (see Notes).*
- lic-et, -uit, 2 impersonal. *it is allowed.*
- līm-en, -inis, n., *threshold.*
- lingu-a, -ae, f., *tongue, language.*
- litter-ae, -ārum, f. plur., *a letter.*
- lit-us, -oris, n., *sea-shore.*
- locūpl-es, -ētis, adj., *wealthy.*
- loc-us, -i, m., *place, spot, room; plur., loc-a, -ōrum, n.*

longinquus, adj., *distant*.
 longus, adj., *long*.
 lo-*quor*, -cūtus, 3 dep., *speak*.
 lōtus, *see lavo*.
 lū-*ceo*, -xi, 2, *shine*.
 lūcubro, 1, *work by lamplight*.
 lūd-us, -i, m., *game*.
 lūm-en, -inis, n., *light, lamp*.
 lux, lūcis, f., *light, daylight*;
day.

magis, comp. adv., *more*.
 magist-er, -ri, m., *master*.
 magistrāt-us, -ūs, m., *magis-*
trate, office as magistrate.
 magnus, adj., *great*.
 māi-or, -us, comp. adj.,
greater, too great.
 māiōr-es, -um, m. plur.,
ancestors.
 malus, adj., *wicked, bad*.
 man-*eo*, -si, -sum, 2, *remain*.
 manic-a, -ae, f., *mitten*.
 man-us, -ūs, f., *hand; band*.
 mar-e, -is, n., *sea*.
 marīt-us, -i, m., *husband*.
 māt-er, -ris, f., *mother*.
 maximē, adv., *especially*.
 medic-us, -i, *physician*.
 meditor, 1 dep., *think*.
 medius, adj., *mid, middle*.
 membr-um, -i, n., *limb*.
 meminī, perf. def., *remember*.
 memori-a, -ae, f., *memory*.
 men-s, -tis, f., *mind*.
 mer-*eo*, -ui, -itum, 2, *deserve*.
 met-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *fear*,
be afraid of.
 met-us, -ūs, m., *fear, panic*.
 meus, possess. pron., *my*,
mine.
 mille, indecl. adj., *thousand*;

milia, plur. subst., *thou-*
sands.
 minimē, superl. adv., *not at all*.
 ministr-a, -ae, f., *minister*,
deaconess.
 minor, 1 dep., *threaten*.
 min-or, -us, comp. adj.,
smaller, less.
 minuo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *di-*
minish.
 minus, adv., *less*.
 mirificus, adj., *wonderful*,
strange.
 mīror, 1 dep., *wonder, marvel*
at, admire.
 miser, -a, -um, adj., *sad*,
wretched, unhappy, unlucky.
 miser-*eor*, -itus, 2 dep., *pity*.
 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *send*.
 moneo, 2, *advise, warn*.
 mon-s, -tis, m., *mountain*.
 morb-us, -i, m., *disease, illness*.
 morior, mortuus, 3 dep., *die*.
 moror, 1 dep., *delay, remain*.
 mor-s, -tis, f., *death*.
 mortālīt-ās, -ātis, f., *mor-*
tality.
 mōs, mōris, m., *custom*.
 moveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2,
move; with pilam, *play at*
ball.
 mox, adv., *soon, presently*.
 muli-er, -eris, f., *woman*.
 multus, adj., *much, many*.
 mūni-*ceps*, -cipis, m., *burgher*,
citizen.
 murm-ur, -uris, n., *sound*.
 mūto, 1, *change*.

nam, conj., *for, because*.
 narro, 1, *tell, relate*.
 nascor, nātus, 3 dep., *be born*.
 nato, 1, *swim*.
 nātūr-a, -ae, f., *nature*.

nāvigo, 1, *sail*.
 nāv-is, -is, f., *ship*.
 nē, conj., *lest, that . . . not, not to . . .*
 -ne, interrog. particle.
 nē . . . quidem, adv., *not even*.
 nec, neque, conj., *and not, nor*; nec . . . nec, neque . . . neque, *neither . . . nor*.
 neglegens, adj., *careless*.
 nego, 1, *say no, deny*.
 nescio, 4, *not know, be ignorant*.
 nēquam, indecl. adj., *wicked, vile, worthless*.
 neque, *see nec*.
 nig-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *black*.
 nihil, n. indecl., *nothing*.
 nisi, conj., *except*.
 nitidus, adj., *elegant, refined*.
 nocturnus, adj., *of the night*.
 nōlo, nōlui, nolle, *be unwilling*.
 nōm-en, -inis, n., *name*.
 nōn, adv., *not*.
 nondum, adv., *not yet*.
 nonne, interrog. particle.
 nonnullus, adj., *some, several*; usually in plur.
 nonnumquam, adv., *sometimes*.
 nōnus, adj., *ninth*.
 nōs, nostri and nostrum, nōbis, pers. pron., *we*.
 nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, *know*.
 nost-er, -ra, -rum, possess. pron., *our*.
 novus, adj., *new*.
 nox, noctis, f., *night*.
 nūb-es, -is, f., *cloud*.
 nūdus, adj., *bare, naked*.
 nullus, adj., *none, no one*.
 num, interrog. particle (*expecting answer 'no'*).
 numer-us, -i, m., *num^{er}, r.*

numquam, adv., *never, at no time*.

nunc, adv., *now*.

nuntio, 1, *announce*.

nunti-us, -i, m., *messenger*.

nūper, adv., *lately*.

ō, interj., *oh!*

obstru-o, -xi, -ctum, 3, *obstruct, choke*.

oc-cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3, *kill*.

octāvus, adj., *eighth*.

ocul-us, -i, m., *eye*.

od-or, -ōris, m., *smell, perfume*.

odōrātus, adj., *scented*.

offens-a, -ae, f., *offence, displeasure*.

offici-um, -i, n., *duty*.

omn-is, -e, adj., *all, every*.

oport-et, -uit, 2 impers., *it is necessary, behoves*.

oppid-um, -i, n., *town*.

oppl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2, *fill up, choke*.

op-primo, -pressi, -pressum, 3, *subdue, crush, overwhelm*.

optimus, superl. adj., *best, most excellent*.

opto, 1, *wish for, desire*.

op-us, -eris, n., *work*.

ōrāti-o, -ōnis, f., *speech*.

ord-o, -inis, m., *series, order, rank*.

orior, ortus, 4 dep., *rise, be born*.

ōro, 1, *pray, beseech*.

ōti-um, -i, n., *leisure, repose*

paenitenti-a, -ae, f., *repentance*.

pār-eo, -ui, 2, *obey (w. dat.)*.

paro, 1. *get ready, be ready.*
 par-s, -tis, f., *part, share.*
 parvus, adj., *small, little.*
 pass-us, -ūs, m., *pace, step.*
 pat-er, -ris, m., *father.*
 patior, passus, 3 dep., *suffer, endure.*
 pātri-a, -ae, f., *native land.*
 patru-us, -i, m., *paternal uncle.*
 paucus, adj., *few, a few; generally plur.*
 paulum, adv., *a little while.*
 pax, pācis, f., *peace.*
 pec-us, -oris, n., *herd.*
 per, prep., *by, through, along.*
 per-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *to lose.*
 per-eo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *perish.*
 per-fero, -tuli, -lātum, *convey, endure.*
 per-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *finish.*
 perfidus, adj., *false, treacherous.*
 pericul-um, -i, n., *danger, peril.*
 periūrus, adj., *forsook.*
 persevēro, 1, *persist.*
 persōn-a, -ae, f., *mask, character.*
 pertināci-a, -ae, f., *obstinacy.*
 perturbo, 1, *alarm.*
 pēs, pedis, m., *foot.*
 pessimus, superl. adj., *worst.*
 pet-o, -īvi or -ii, -itum, 3, *seek, demand.*
 philosoph-us, -i, m., *philosopher.*
 pil-a, -ae, f., *ball.*
 pīn-us, -ūs, f., *pine-tree.*
 piscīn-a, -ae, f., *pond or fish-pond.*

piscor, 1 dep., *fish.*
 placet, 2 impers., *it please. I determine.*
 placidus, adj., *peaceful.*
 plēnus, adj., *full, full of.*
 plurimus, super. adj., *very much, very many, most.*
 plū-s, -ris, comp. adj., *more.*
 poēt-a, -ae, m., *poet.*
 pōno, posui, positum, 3, *place, lay down, lay aside; build.*
 popul-us, -i, m., *people, nation.*
 portic-us, -ūs, f., *colonnade.*
 posco, poposci, 3, *ask for.*
 possess-or, -ōris, m., *owner.*
 possum, potui, posse, am. *be able.*
 post, adv., *afterwards; prep., after.*
 postea, adv., *afterwards.*
 posterus, adj., *next; posteri, posterity.*
 postrēmo, adv., *finally, at last.*
 postulo, 1, *ask, demand.*
 praebeo, 2, *give, afford, show.*
 praecept-or, -ōris, m., *teacher.*
 praefect-us, -i, m., *commander.*
 praes-ens, -entis, part., *present.*
 prae-sum, -fui, *be over, command.*
 praeter, prep., *except.*
 praeterea, adv., *besides.*
 prāvus, adj., *wrong, false.*
 prec-es, -um, f. pl., *prayers.*
 preti-um, -i, n., *price, reward, value.*
 primum, adv., *first; quam primum, as soon as possible.*
 prīmus, superl. adj., *first; chief.*
 prin-ceps, -cipis, m., *emperor.*

privātus, adj., *private, unofficial*; subs., *civilian, private citizen*.
 prō, prep., *on behalf of, in return for*.
 probo, 1, *approve*.
 procul, adv., *far off*.
 pro-fleiscor, -fectus, 3 dep., *set out*.
 prō-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep., *advance*.
 prō-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *give up*.
 prō-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *promise*.
 prō-nuntio, 1, *pronounce*.
 prope, adv. and prep., *near, hard by*.
 propter, prep., *on account of*.
 prōrogo, 1, *prolong*.
 prōsum, prōfui, prōdesse, *profit*.
 prō-video, -vīdi, -vīsum, 2, *take care*.
 prōvinci-a, -ae, f., *province*.
 prōvinciāl-is, -e, adj., *provincial, used a subst.*
 proximus, superl. adj., *nearest, next*.
 publicē, adv., *publicly*.
 publicus, adj., *public*.
 puer, -i, m., *boy, youth*.
 pulch-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *lovely, beautiful*.
 pūm-ex, -icis, m., *pumice-stone*.
 pūnio, 4, *punish*.
 pūrus, adj., *unchased (of silver)*.
 puto, 1, *think, believe*.
 quā, adv., *where*.
 quae-ro, -sīvi or -sīi, -situm, 3, *look for, ask, hunt out*.

quam, conj., *than, as, how*.
 quamōbrem, conj., *wherefore*.
 quamquam, conj., *although*.
 quamvis, conj., *although*.
 quantus, adj., *how much, how great*.
 quārē, conj., *wherefore*.
 quartus, adj., *fourth*.
 quasi, conj., *as it were, as if*.
 quasso, 1, *shake*.
 quatio, quassum, 3, *shake*.
 -que, conj., *and*; -que . . . -que, *both . . . and*.
 querēl-a, -ae, f., *complaint*.
 quī, quae, quod, rel. pron., *who, which*.
 quī, quae, quod, interrog. adj., *which? what?*
 quia, conj., *because*.
 quīdam, indef. pron., *certain*.
 quidem, adv., *certainly, see nē . . . quidem*.
 qui-ēs, -ētis, f., *quiet, repose*.
 qui-esco, -ēvi, -ētum, 3, *rest*.
 quā, conj., *that, that . . . not*.
 quintus, adj., *fifth*.
 quis, quid, interrog. pron., *who? what?*
 quisquam, pron., *any one*.
 quisque, quaeque, quod- and quīque, pron., *each*.
 quō, adv., *whither*.
 quod, conj., *because*.
 quodsi, conj., *but if*.
 quōmodo, conj., *how*.
 quoniam, conj., *since*.
 quoque, conj., *also, too*.
 quot, adj., indecl., *as many as*.
 radius, -i, m., *ray*.
 rām-us, -i, m., *branch*.
 rāro, adv., *seldom*.

- re-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *take, receive; with se, betake oneself.*
- recito, 1, *recite.*
- rect-or, -ōris, *director.*
- red-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *give back, restore, deliver.*
- red-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -īre, *go back, come back, return.*
- red-imo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3, *bring back.*
- refero, rettuli, relātum, *bring back, refer.*
- rego, rexi, rectum, 3, *direct.*
- rē-gredior, -gressus, 3, *return.*
- rēgul-a, -ae, f., *rule.*
- re-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3, *leave.*
- reliquus, adj., *remaining; plur., the rest.*
- reperio, repperi, repertum, 4, *find, discover.*
- repet-o, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3, *repeat.*
- reporto, 1, *carry back, win.*
- rēs, rei, f., *thing, business.*
- re-spicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *look back, look behind.*
- re-spondeo, -spondi, -spon-sum, 2, *reply, answer.*
- rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, 2, *laugh.*
- ridiculus, adj., *laughable.*
- rīsus, -ūs, m., *laugher.*
- rogo, 1, *ask.*
- ruīn-a, -ae, f., *destruction.*
- rursus, adv., *again.*
- rūs, rūris, n., *country; rūri, locative.*
- saecul-um, -i, n., *generation, age.*
- saepe, adv., *often.*
- saevus, adj., *violent, rough.*
- sagitt-a, -ae, f., *arrow.*
- saliens, pres. part. as adj., *gushing, springing.*
- sal-ūs, -ūtis, f., *safety, health, greeting.*
- salūto, 1, *greet, pay one's respects.*
- salvus, adj., *whole, sound, safe.*
- sānē, adv., *certainly, assuredly.*
- sānit-ās, -ātis, f., *sanity.*
- sānus, adj., *sane, rational.*
- satis, adv., *enough.*
- scel-us, -eris, n., *crime, guilt.*
- schol-a, -ae, f., *school.*
- scio, 4, *know.*
- scri-bo, -psi, -ptum, 3, *write.*
- scrini-um, -i, n., *dispatch-box, desk.*
- script-um, -i, n., *writing.*
- sē or sēsē, sui, sibi, reflex. pron., *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
- sec-o, -ui, -tum, 1, *cut.*
- secundus, adj., *second, favourable.*
- sēcūrus, adj., *free from care.*
- sed, conj., *but.*
- sedeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *sit.*
- sell-a, -ae, f., *chair.*
- semper, adv., *always, ever.*
- senāt-us, -ūs, m., *senate.*
- senect-ūs, -ūtis, f., *old age.*
- sen-ex, -is, m., *old man.*
- sententi-a, -ae, f., *opinion.*
- sen-tio, -si, -sum, 4, *perceive, feel, notice.*
- sep-elio, -elivi, -ultum, 4, *bury.*
- septem, num. adj., *seven.*
- septimus, num. adj., *seventh.*
- sequor, secūtus, 3 dep., *follow.*
- serm-o, -ōnis, m., *speech, discourse.*
- servit-ūs, -ūtis, f., *slavery.*

- servo, 1, *protect, keep*.
 sexaginta, num. adj., *sixty*.
 sex-us, -us, m., *sex*.
 et, conj., *and*.
 sic, adv., *so*.
 sid-us, -eris, n., *star*.
 signo, 1, *sign*.
 sign-um, -i, n., *sign, station*.
 silenti-um, -i, n., *silence*.
 sileo, 2, *be silent*.
 silv-a, -ae, f., *wood*.
 simil-is, -e, adj., *like*.
 similitud-o, -inis, f., *likeness*.
 simulacr-um, -i, n., *likeness*.
 -[*simul*].
 simult-as, -atis, f., *quarrel*.
 sine, prep., *without*.
 söl, sölis, m., *sun*.
 sol-e-a, -ae, f., *slipper*.
 soleo, -itus sum, 2 semi-dep.,
am accustomed.
 solum, adv., *only*.
 sol-um, -i, n., *sol, country*.
 sölus, adj., *only, alone*.
 somni-um, -i, n., *dream*.
 sonn-us, -i, m., *sleep*.
 son-o, -ui, -itum, 1, *wound*.
 son-us, -i, m., *noise, sound*.
 sordidus, adj., *mean, dark*,
black.
 sor-or, -öris, f., *sister*.
 spectäcul-um, -i, n., *spectacle*,
sight.
 speculär-ia, -örum, n. pl.,
incense.
 spēro, 1, *hope*.
 spēs, spei, f., *hope*.
 splendidus, adj., *magnificent*.
 stagn-um, -i, n., *pond*.
 statim, adv., *immediately*.
 statu-a, -ae, f., *statue*.
 stil-us, -i, m., *pen*.
 sto, steti, statum, 1, *stand*,
stand firm, be set.
 stomach-us, -i, m., *stomach*.
 strepit-us, -us, m., *clanking*.
 studeo, 2, *study*.
 studiösus, adj., *studious*.
 studi-um, -i, n., *goal, desire*,
eagerness, study.
 stultiti-a, -ae, f., *foolishness*.
 sub-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum,
-ire, endure.
 subito, adv., *suddenly*.
 subsidi-um, -i, n., *protection*.
 sub-venio, -veni, -ventum,
 4, *help, come up*.
 suf-fleio, -feci, -fectum, 3,
suffice, be sufficient.
 sulf-ur, -uris, n., *sulphur*.
 sum, fui, esse, fore or futu-
 rum esse, be, exist.
 summus, superl. adj., *top*,
highest, last.
 sumptuösus, adj., *costly, lux-
 urious*.
 superstes, adj., *surviving*.
 superstiti-o, -önis, f., *super-
 stition, belief*.
 super-sum, -fui, -esse, *surpass*.
 supplici-um, -i, n., *punish-
 ment*.
 supplico, 1, *beseech, pray*.
 surgo, surrexi, surrectum,
 3, *rise up, stand up*.
 sus-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,
undertake, incur.
 sus-tineo, -tinui, -tentum,
 2, *bear*.
 suus, possess. pron., *his, her*,
its, their own.
 tabul-a, -ae, f., *tablet, panel*,
picture.
 täl-is, -e, adj., *such, of such a*
kind.
 tam, adv., *so*.
 tamen, adv., *yet, nevertheless*.

tamquam, conj., *as, as if.*
 tandem, adv., *at length, at last.*
 tantus, adj., *so great, much.*
 tardus, adj., *late.*
 tect-um, -i, www.libtool.com.cn
 tego, tecti, tectum, 3, *cover.*
pretect.
 templ-um, -i, n., *temple.*
 temp-us, -oris, n., *time.*
 tenēbr-ae, -ārum, f. pl., *dark-*
ness.
 ten-ec, -ui, -tum, 2, *hold.*
 terr-a, -ae, f., *earth.*
 terribil-is, -e, adj., *dreadful.*
 tertius, adj., *third.*
 testāment-um, -i, n., *will.*
 tollo, sustuli, sublātum, 3,
to raise, take up.
 torment-um, -i, n., *torture.*
 tor-us, -i, m., *bad.*
 tot, adj., indecl., *so many, so*
many.
 tot . . . quot, *as many . . . as*
 tōtus, adj., *whole, all.*
 trā-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *hand*
over, give; relate, say.
 trem-o, -ui, 3, *tremble.*
 trem-or, -ōris, m., *earthquake.*
 trēs, tria, num. adj., *three.*
 triclini-um, -i, n., *dining-room.*
 trun-cus, -i, m., *trunk (of a tree).*
 tū, tē, tui, tibi, pers. pron.,
thou.
 tum, adv., *then.*
 tunic-a, -ae, f., *tunic.*
 turb-a, -ae, f., *crowd.*
 turp-is, -e, adj., *disgraceful.*
abominable.
 turr-is, -is, f., *tower.*
 tūs, tūris, n., *incense.*
 tuus, possess. pron., *thy, thine.*
 ubī, adv., *when, where.*
 undique, adv., *on all sides.*

un-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *answer.*
 unus, num. adj., *one.*
 ūrb-s, -is, f., *city.*
 ut, adv. and conj., *how, in what*
way; so that; in order that.
 uterque, ūtraque, ūtrumque,
both.
 ūtor, ūsus, 3 dep., *use, em-*
ploy (w. abl.).
 ūtrīnque, adv., *on both sides.*
 ūtrum, conj., *whether.*
 ux-or, -ōris, f., *wife, spouse.*
 vagor, 1, dep., *wander.*
 valē, *farewell.*
 valētud-o, -inis, f., *health, ill-*
health.
 varius, adj., *varied.*
 vehementer, adv., *vehemently,*
powerfully.
 vehicul-um, -i, n., *carriage.*
 veho, vexi, vectum, 3, *carry;*
passive, drive.
 vel, adv., *or, even.*
 veni-a, -ae, f., *paradise.*
 ven-io, vēni, ventum, 4, *come.*
 vēnor, 1 dep., *hunt.*
 vent-us, -i, m., *wind.*
 verb-um, -i, n., *word.*
 ver-eor, -itus, 2 dep., *fear.*
 vers-us, -us, m., *line.*
 ver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, *turn.*
 vērum, conj., *but.*
 vērus, adj., *true, real.*
 vesp-er, -eris, m., *evening.*
 vest-er, -ra, -rum, *year.*
 vet-o, -ui, -itum, 1, *forbid.*
 vexo, 1, *trouble.*
 vi-a, -ae, f., *road.*
 vicīnus, adj., *neighbouring.*
 vict-or, -ōris, m., *conqueror;*
adj., victorious, triumphant.
 vic-us, -i, m., *street, village.*

video, vidi, visum, 2, *see* ;
 pass., videor, *seem, appear*.
 vig-or, -ōris, m., *activity*.
 vil-is, -e, adj., *cheap*.
 vill-a, -ae, f., *villa, country house*.
 vinco, vici, victum, 3, *con-*
quer.
 vincul-um, -i, n., *chain*.
 vine-a, -ae, f., *vineyard*.
 vin-um, -i, n., *wine*.
 viol-a, -ae, f., *violet*.

vit-a, -ae, f., *life*.
 vito, 1, *avoid*.
 vivo, vixi, victum, 3, *live*.
 voco, 1, *call, beckon*.
 volo, volui, velle, 3, *wish*.
 vōs, *see tu*.
 vōt-um, -i, n., *prayer, vow*.
 vox, vōcis, f., *voice*.
 xyst-us, -i, m., *terrace (in a gar-*
den).

ENGLISH EXERCISES

As these exercises are closely connected with the divisions of the Latin text of the same number, continual reference should be made to the corresponding piece of Latin, as similar constructions will be frequently found in both, and some assistance may be gained by comparing the two. The sections in the rules at the head of the exercises refer to Allen's *Latin Grammar*. The rules must in all cases be learnt thoroughly preparatory to attempting the exercises. Words linked by hyphens are to be translated by a single Latin word. (The exercises are divided into classes *A. B*; *A* being easier, *B* slightly harder.)

I

RULES. The Three Concords, § 95. (1) The finite verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. (2) The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. (3) The relative *qui, quae, quod* agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause, §§ 222-229. §§ 96, 97. The copulative verbs take the same case after them as before them. § 98. Nouns in apposition must be in the same case. § 99. Transitive verbs usually govern an object in the accusative.

- A. 1. The sea is great and the pool is small.
2. Men came to the sea.
3. The men who came have-gone-away.
4. The boys whom you-saw are-swimming now.
5. The pool in which they-swam is small.

B. 1. Many dolphins are-swimming with (*cum*) the boys.

2. A dolphin followed the boy whom you-see in the pool. www.libtool.com.cn

3. All men who saw it (*id*) wondered greatly.

4. The inhabitants were-angry and killed the dolphin.

5. The dolphin was dear to-the-boys with whom (*quibus-cum*) it played : and-so they-were sad.

II

RULES. § 120. Place where is put in the abl. without a preposition, sometimes in is used. If the place is a town or small island the locative case is used, § 104. § 103. Place whence is expressed by *ab* or *ex*, except in the case of the names of towns or small islands, when the preposition is omitted. § 102. Place whither is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accus., unless the place is a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted. § 60. In questions *-ne* (attached to the first word) asks a question. *num* expects the answer 'no', *nonne*, the answer 'yes'.

A. 1. He-has many friends in Africa.

2. He-went from Africa into Italy.

3. We-saw many-men at-Rome.

4. Will-you not come to-Rome with us (*nobiscum*)?

5. They-set-out from the city to-day.

B. 1. Do not all men wish to go to-Athens?

2. Did-you-stay at-Athens long?

3. Was the dolphin, which you-saw in the sea, large?

4. They-sent many jars of-wine from-Athens to-Rome.

5. The same-men will-send also food from Greece to Italy.

III

RULES. *L. G.* § 273. After verbs *to wish, begin, be able, resolve, &c.*, the infin. is added to complete the sense: this is the complementary or prolative infin. § 101. Duration of time (time how long) is put in the accus. Point of time (time when) is put in the ablative.

- A. 1. A Roman lady was-ill for-many days.
2. Regulus wished to receive a legacy.
3. Next day he-resolved to go to her.
4. He-had-been an-enemy to-the-husband of-the-lady for many years.
5. But the husband was dead, and-so Regulus dared to come.

B. 1. Soon he-began to ask-questions of-the-lady (accus.).

2. 'In-what year were-you born? How-many years have-you-lived?'

3. At-first she-refused to reply, but at-last she-decided to speak.

4. 'I-have-lived-for forty-two years: I-was born in-the-fourth hour of-the-day.'

5. Then Regulus said: 'You-will-escape death.' But she-lived only for-a-few months.

IV

RULES. § 190. The instrument with which a thing is done is put in the ablat. § 121 (*m*). The agent by whom a thing is done is expressed by *a, ab* with ablat. The manner in which a thing is done is put in the ablat. The cause of a thing being done is put in the ablat. § 16 (*n*). *With* is translated by *cum* with the abl. if the noun denotes a living thing, otherwise the abl. alone is used.

- A. 1. Regulus wished to-obtain a legacy from a-certain Roman.

2. And-so he-began to court-the-favour-of the-Roman (accus.):

3. And he-said to-the-doctors: 'Prolong the life of-Blaesus.'
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4. Blaesus' life was prolonged by-medicines, and the will was sealed by Blaesus.

5. Regulus rejoiced greatly because-of-the-new will.

B. 1. Then he-said to-the-doctors: 'Blaesus is-tortured by-disease.'

2. 'Can mortals give life to mortals? Life cannot be prolonged by doctors for-many years'.

3. But nothing was bequeathed by Blaesus to-Regulus: does he not seem to have known Regulus' plan?

4. Regulus, an avaricious man, was terrified by-this news (*res*).

5. He-killed himself (*se*) with-a-sword and was buried by his (*suus*) friends.

V

RULES. § 291. When *him, her, it, them*; *his, hers, its, theirs* refer to the subject of the sentence, *se, suus* must be used. When *him, her, it, them* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *is, ille*. When *his, hers, its, theirs* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *eius, illius, eorum, illorum*. *Ipse* meaning 'self' is a demonstrative adj. and agrees with the noun. *Se* meaning 'self' is a reflexive pronoun.

A. 1. My brother loves his children.

2. He-wishes to send them to a school.

3. He-is-searching for-a-school for-them.

4. I-have-read his letter about (*de*) his children.

5. The children themselves are worthy of-their father.

B. 1. Our-men killed their enemies with-swords and spears.

2. Our general won the victory by-his-own prudence and by-the-valour of his men.

3. He-defended himself and defeated their forces.

4. He-sent their children to-Athens to school.

5. His slaves remained at-Rome for-two years: then they-left Italy.

VI

RULES. *L. G.* § 116. The dative is used to translate 'to' (except when it means motion), § 117, and 'for' (except when it stands for phrases such as 'on account of', 'on behalf of'). § 198 (4). Use the subjunctive to express negative commands or requests in the first and third persons. With second person use *noli*, *nolite* with infinitive.

A. 1. He-read his verses to-me.

2. It-is disgraceful for-soldiers to-flee.

3. Let-them-fight for their country with great valour.

4. Do not let them desert their post at-a-dangerous hour.

5. Do not go home: stay and fight for your friends.

B. 1. For many years he-lived at-Athens with his parents.

2. At-last he-resolved to-set-out from Greece and to build a house in-Rome.

3. His parents said: 'Do not abandon us, for we-are now old.'

4. But at-night he-embarked-on a ship and sailed from-Athens to Italy.

5. Let no one (*quis*) follow his example and desert aged parents.

VII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 113, 199 (a). When 'that', 'to' means 'in order that', 'in order to', translate by *ut* with the (§ 146) subjunctive. *Ne* is used to translate 'not to', 'lest', 'in order that . . . not'. This signifies a purpose. § 199 (b). When 'that' means 'so that', translate by *ut* with the subjunctive, but use (§ 146) *ut . . . non* to render 'so that . . . not'. This signifies a result or consequence. Learn very carefully § 148, the sequence of tenses : primary tenses must follow primary and historic must follow historic.

A. 1. The house was so notorious that no-one lived there.

2. There were so-many ghosts that all men were alarmed.

3. The owners sent a priest to purify the house.

4. The priests exhorted the ghosts to depart.

5. The ghosts terrified every-one (all men) so-much that no-one dared to remain in-the-house.

B. 1. A certain Roman came to buy the house.

2. He-was a-man-of-so-great (*tanta*, abl.) boldness that he feared nothing.

3. He-resolved to stay in-the-house alone during-the-night.

4. At-first he-heard nothing : but at last at-midnight the ghost appeared.

5. It approached the Roman and ordered (*impero*) him to go out-of-the-house with it (*secum*) at once.

VIII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 112, 211. The acc. and infin. is used after verbs of *saying, perceiving, knowing, thinking*, and similar verbs. The subject of the dependent clause is put in the accus., and the verb of the dependent clause is put in the infin., the verb of the main clause remains the same. 'He says that

the army has come.'—*Dicit* ('he says', main verb) *exercitum* ('that the army', subject of dependent clause in accus.) *venisse* ('has come', the verb of the dependent clause in infin.). The verbs retain the same tense in the infin. The word 'that' is often omitted in English.

A. 1. At-another-time (*alias* (adv.)) a ghost appeared to-a-Roman.

2. The ghost said to-him that it knew the-future (*res futurae*).

3. It-told him that he would obtain great power:

4. And that afterwards he would return to-Rome and would die.

5. Then the Roman believed that the ghost had fore-told the truth (true things).

B. 1. I-think that you will wonder-at that which I-shall now tell you.

2. One of (*ex*) my freedmen thought that a ghost appeared to-him (*sibi*) at-night:

3. And that it cut-off his hair with a knife.

4. He-believed that this event (*res*) foretold death; but he did not die.

5. And-so it-is-clear that ghosts do not foretell the truth. I do not believe that ghosts exist (*sum*).

IX

RULES. *L. G.* § 331. After verbs of *hoping, promising, threatening*, the future infin. is always used, and the subject of the dependent clause must be expressed. 'He hopes to come', i. e. 'he hopes that he will come', *sperat se venturum esse*. § 211. 'I deny' and 'I say that . . . not' are both translated by *nego*. Never use *dico . . . non*.

A. 1. I-hope to write a long letter to-you.

2. You-promised to write about the death of my uncle.

3. You-said that you did not know all-the-facts (*omnia*) about his death:

4. And-so-you-asked me to inform you about all-the-facts.

5. I-said at-once that I could not refuse.

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B. 1. There-was an earthquake at-Misenum. Vesuvius threatened danger for-many hours.

2. My uncle said that he could not be absent-from this sight.

3. He-promised not to approach Vesuvius but to watch from-a-distance (*procul*).

4. He-ordered (*impero*) his slaves to prepare a ship: he-embarked at-midnight.

5. He-hoped to return soon, but said that he would not promise this.

X

RULES. *L. G.* § 291. In simple sentences *se* refers to the subject of its own clause. In indirect statement (or accus. and infin.) if the subject of the dependent is the same as that of the main clause, *se* must be used (the same rule applies to *suus*) otherwise *eum*, *eos* (for the possessive *eius*, *eorum*) must be used to translate *him*, *them*, &c. 'He replied that he had not given the book to them, but they to him.' *Ille respondit non se iis sed eos sibi librum dedisse.*

A. 1. My uncle said that he was not afraid.

2. He-told me that his slaves could help him.

3. He-said that he could no longer remain at-home.

4. His slaves helped him to go out of-the-house.

5. Many earthquakes had already shaken his house.

B. 1. He-knew that his house would soon fall:

2. And-so he-determined to go into the fields and to approach Vesuvius.

3. He went with his slaves and leaned on their shoulders.

4. It is clear that he was not able to walk further,

5. And that death overwhelmed my uncle and his slaves in the fields.

XI

RULES. *L. G.* § 302 and § 317. Deponent and semi-deponent verbs have perfect participles with an active meaning, *locutus*, 'having spoken' = 'when he had spoken'. These agree as adj. with their subst. Transitive verbs have perfect participles with a passive meaning, *amatus*, 'having been loved', agreeing with their subst. as an adj., see especially § 317. Wherever it is possible in sentences in which a Latin participle is to be used make the participle agree with the subject or object as required. (1) 'The Romans having defeated the Gauls killed them', i. e. 'the Romans killed the (having been) defeated Gauls', *Romani victos Gallos occiderunt*. (2) 'The Gauls were defeated and killed', i. e. 'the (having been) defeated Gauls were killed'. *Galli victi occidebantur*.

A. 1. Having said this they rose up.

2. They praised me when I (=having) entered the house.

3. I rejoiced greatly having won much distinction in the state.

4. (Having been) asked by his friends he replied as follows (these things) :

5. That he rejoiced greatly (having been) praised by both his friends and his enemies.

B. 1. Having returned to the city Pliny dined with his friends.

2. One of (*ex*) these friends said: 'Have you heard this story (these things) about Demosthenes?'

3. Questioned thus Pliny said that he had not heard this-story.

4. The Roman replied that a certain Attic woman (having-been-)informed about the eloquence of Demosthenes always said: 'Here is Demosthenes':

5. And that Demosthenes thus praised by this woman rejoiced greatly.

XII

RULES. *L. G.* § 302. When there is no deponent verb and an active verb is used, *cum* with the subjunctive (pluperf. if the principal verb is in an historic tense, perf. if the principal verb is in a primary tense) is used to express a perf. part. 'Having done this he went away', *cum hæc fecisset abiit*. *cum* = since, and has a causal force. § 144.

A. 1. When Trajan was emperor, Rome was happy.

2. When this emperor died, all Rome was sad.

3. When he-asked them their opinions they-replied at-once.

4. Having heard their opinions, Trajan dismissed the council.

5. When they were (having been) dismissed they-returned to their homes.

B. 1. The emperor having dined with his friends was talking with them.

2. Having talked about many things they-began to speak about an informer.

3. One of them said that all men, even informers, were accustomed to dine with the emperor.

4. When he-said this, all who were present laughed:

5. For (*enim*, second word) they-knew that Nerva did not refuse to entertain even informers.

XIII

RULES. *L. G.* § 123. When the participle cannot be brought into agreement with either subject or object to the verb, use the ablativ absolute construction, which is formed by a noun in the ablative with the participle in agreement. 'The horse being killed, I will go away', *equo occiso, abibo*: again, if there is no deponent perf. part. this construction should be used, 'having heard this news, he went away', *his rebus auditis abiit*. For different phrases in English which should be translated into abl. abs. in Latin read carefully § 262, and compare § 302.

No more hyphens will be employed unless in exceptional cases.

1. The friends having died he went away from Rome.
2. Troops having been collected he marched to Athens.
3. The town having been besieged many citizens died of hunger.

4. When this was heard the general attacked the fortifications.

5. When the army was routed the citizens dared not remain at Athens.

B. 1. When Domitian was emperor my friend was already lying ill.

2. He said that he did not wish to live any-longer.

3. Being informed of this by his wife I went to my friend.

4. When I approached his bed he refused to use my advice.

5. When food was brought he said that he would not take it.

XIV

RULES. *L. G.* § 317. In this exercise which refers to Exercises XI, XII, XIII (the rules for these should be re-read), the partic. pass., the perf. partic. deponent, the abl.

abs., and cum with the subj. must be used at discretion. First see whether there is a deponent partic. which may be used, or try the participial construction; if neither is possible use the abl. abs., and lastly, but only if necessary, use cum. www.libtool.com.cn

A. 1. Being informed that you wish to read the books of my uncle I rejoice.

2. When I heard this I resolved to write a letter to you.

3. When you have received this letter you will be able to read his works.

4. When he was a young man he resolved to devote himself to studies.

5. He said that he did not waste time willingly.

B. 1. Having written about weapons he began to write about German wars.

2. For warned by a dream my uncle devoted himself to this study.

3. Many men read the books written by my uncle.

4. Educated by Pliny I wish to imitate him as he is (=having been) praised by all men.

5. And so when I had studied at Rome I resolved to go (having gone) to Athens to study there for two years.

XV

RULES. *L. G.* § 301. Verbs of *commanding* (except *iubeo*, which takes infin.), *advising*, *persuading*, *begging*, *allowing* (except *sino*, which takes infin.) take the subjunctive with ut in affirmative, ne in negative sentence. 'I advise you to do this', *te moneo ut hoc facias*; 'I ordered you not to do this', *tibi imperavi ne hoc faceres*. Read up § 148 and observe the sequence of tenses as in Ex. VII. For the cases after these verbs see § 118.

A. 1. I am informed that my friend, Fannius, is dead.

2. Formerly you urged me to use his advice.

3. You persuaded me not to neglect his words.
4. I advised him to finish his books quickly.
5. After writing three books he died suddenly.

B. 1. Warned by a dream Fannius believed that death was approaching.

2. A ghost appeared to him at midnight and seemed to read (having read) three books and to go away.

3. He ordered his slaves to prepare everything before his death.

4. He begged his friends not to be sad when they heard of his death.

5. They allowed his slaves to go away when Fannius died.

XVI

RULES. *L. G.* § 60. Again read rules for interrogatives, § 292 for double interrogatives. § 387. After verbs of *fearing*, use *ut* or *ne non* with subj. in negative sentences, *ne* in affirmative sentences. 'I fear that he will not come', *timeo ut veniat*, *timeo ne non veniat*. 'I feared that he would come', *timebam ne veniret*. Remember the sequence of tenses. § 148.

A. 1. Will you stay here with me or go away with them?

2. Do you think that I spend the time wisely or not?

3. I fear that you do not wish to imitate my example.

4. Will you come to Rome with me next year or not?

5. He feared that you would refuse to go with him.

B. 1. Are you willing to walk for two hours with me in the garden;

2. Or do you prefer to stay at home to-day?

3. The Romans feared that the enemy would attack the city the next year.

4. The senate feared that they would not be able to repulse the enemy.

5. And so collecting troops and provisions they resolved to defend www.libtoll.com.cn

XVII

RULES. *L. G.* § 283. Instead of *ut*, the relative *qui* may be used to express a purpose (*quo* being used in place of *ut* if the subordinate clause contains a comparative, § 365). The relative may be subject or object to its verb. See Ex. I. 'He sends ambassadors to (=who may) ask for peace', *mittit legatos qui (=ut) pacem petant*. 'He has few men to send', *paucos habet quos mittat*. § 257. After comparatives 'than' is translated by *quam*, in which case the moods and cases that follow must be the same as in the sentence that precedes, or the abl. of comparison, § 121 (c), may be used, but only when the things compared are in the nomin. or accus. *Caesar maior Pompeio, Caesar maior quam Pompeius, ferunt eum esse maiorem Pompeio, ferunt eum esse maiorem quam Pompeium*. With other cases *quam* must be used. *Facilius est mihi quam tibi* (not *te* without *quam*). *Pompei exercitus maior erat quam Caesaris* (not *Caesare* without *quam*).

A. 1. I sent you a letter about my uncle's death to read:
2. For you sent a messenger to me to inform me that you did not know about his death.

3. Pliny was wiser than many Romans.

4. It was easier for him than for others to study.

5. His books are more numerous (*plures*) than other writers'.

B. 1. Pliny determined to go to Vesuvius in the evening.

2. He had slaves with him to help him.

3. It was more difficult for him than for his slaves to escape.

4. They feared that the ashes would overwhelm both him and the www.libtool.com.cn

5. They say that Pliny had no chariot on which he could be carried from Vesuvius.

XVIII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 140-2. The word 'must' is translated in the passive voice by the gerundive, and may be followed by the agent in the dative (if the verb is one that governs the dat. ab is used with the abl.), 'we must go', nobis eundum est, i. e. 'it must be gone by us'. If in English there is an object to the verb, 'we must defeat the enemy', the sentence is turned, hostes nobis vincendi sunt; but after verbs that take the dat., 'we must spare the enemy', hostibus a nobis parcendum est.

A. 1. I must write to you:

2. For I must consult you about the children.

3. I think we ought to spare them.

4. When I have received your letter I will speak with the Bithynians,

5. And I will tell them that your decrees must be obeyed.

B. 1. Trajan informed of these matters wrote this letter to Pliny.

2. 'I understand that I must reply to you at once.

3. 'I think that these children ought to be helped readily:

4. 'And so I say that their liberty ought not to be taken away.

5. 'I beg you to devote yourself to the interests of these unfortunates' (*miseri*).

XIX

RULES. *L. G.* § 135. The gerunds are the cases of the infin. *www.libetext.com.cn* used after prep. 'born to rule', *natus ad regendum*: the genit. 'desirous of ruling', *cupidus regendi*: dat. 'devoted to ruling', *deditus regendo*: abl. used as abl. of manner or with a prep. 'he was worn out by ruling', *fessus erat regendo*. When the gerund is in the genit. or abl. it may govern a case, *hostem vincendi causa*, 'for the sake of . . .'; *hostem fugando vicit*, 'he won by routing the foe'. § 279. But when the gerund governs an object, it is more usual to put the noun into the case of the gerund, and to use the gerundive agreeing in gender, number, and case with the noun: *natus ad regendos populos*: *cupidus regendi populi*: *deditus regendis populis*, §§ 138, 139, and 279.

A. 1. Pliny was desirous of consulting Trajan:

2. For many Christians had been accused by their enemies:

3. And Pliny himself was not born to rule but rather to study.

4. He therefore wrote to Trajan for the sake of asking for advice.

5. By doing this he hoped to judge justly.

B. 1. The emperor was devoted to ruling his country,

2. And was desirous of helping his people: and so he tried to inform Pliny.

3. He said that the Christians were not to be sought out, but if condemned (=having been condemned) to be punished.

4. By replying thus the emperor hoped to help his people and to preserve peace.

5. When Pliny had learnt this he was desirous of obeying the decree.

XX

RULES. *L. G.* § 200 (*b*). Indirect questions (which include very many that at first sight to be questions at all) may follow verbs of *asking, knowing, ignorance, considering, doubt, telling, &c.*, the verb of the subordinate clause always being in the subjunctive. 'It is uncertain what he is doing', *incertum est quid agat*. 'I did not know when you were coming', *nesciebam quando venires*. 'Tell me whether you will be present or not', *dic mihi utrum adfuturus sis necne*. See list of interrogatives, §§ 60 (*f*), 292-4. For the future subjunctive use the periphrastic conjugation, § 73. 'I do not know whether he will come', *nescio num venturus sit*.

- A.* 1. I will inform you of what I have done lately.
 2. A citizen came with his son to greet me.
 3. I asked the boy whether he studied here or not.
 4. He said that he did not. I asked his father where he studied.

5. He replied that he had to go to Milan.

B. 1. I asked the citizens whether they wished to have a school here.

2. I inquired how much money they would give themselves :

3. And said that I thought I ought to help them by also giving money.

4. They rejoiced greatly and wondered whether they could obtain a good teacher.

5. It is not clear how much money we shall have to pay in order to build a school.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

The grammar must be used in conjunction with the vocabulary for declining nouns and adjectives and for conjugating regular verbs.

Proper names are taken from the text and are to be found in the Proper Name vocabulary.

- abandon, re-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3.
about, *dē*.
absent, to be, ab-sum, -fui, -esse.
accuse, accūso, 1.
accustomed (to be), sol-eo, -itus, 2 semi-dep.
advice, consili-um, -i, n.
advise, moneo, 2.
afraid, to be, timeo, 2; trepido, 1.
after, post, *with acc. and as adv.*
afterwards, postea, adv.
aged, longaevus, adj.
alarm, perturbo, 1.
all, omn-is, -e.
allow, per-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3 (dat.).
alone, solus, adj.
already, iam, adv.
also, etiam.
always, semper.
and, et, -que (suffixed to the word to which it belongs).
and so, itaque, adv.
angry, irāt-us, -a, -um.
angry (to be), ir-ascor, -ātus, 3 dep. (*with dat.*).
answer, respon-deo, -di, -sum, 2.
answer, an, respons-um, -i, n.
appear, appāreo, 2.
approach, to, appropinquo, 1; ag-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep.
army, exercit-us, -ūs, m.
ash, cin-is, -eris, m.
ask, rogo, 1.
at, ad *with acc. (sometimes in)*.
at once, statim.
attack, to, oppugno, 1 (of a place); ag-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep. (in general sense).
avaricious, avārus, adj.
be, sum, fui, esse.
because of, propter (acc.).
bed, lect-us, -i, m.
before, ante, *with acc. and as adv.*
beg, oro, 1.
beg for, pet-o, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, 3.
begin, in-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.

believe, *crēd-o, -didi, -ditum, 3.*
 bequeath, *lēgo, 1.*
 besiege, *ob-sideo, -sēdi, -ses-sum, 2.*
 boldness, *audācia, -ae, f.*
 book, *lib-er, -ri, m.*
 born (to be), *nascor, nātus, 3 dep.*
 both . . . and, *et . . . et.*
 boy, *pu-er, -eri, m.*
 bring, *fero, tuli, lātum*; also of laws, *bring in, introduce.*
 brother, *frāt-er, -ris, m.*
 build, *aedifico, 1.*
 bury, *sep-elio, -elivi, -ultum, 4.*
 but, *sed.*
 buy, *emo, ēmi, emptum, 3.*
 by, *a, ab (with abl.).*
 can, *possum, potui, posse.*
 carry, *veho, vexe, vectum, 3.*
 certain man, *quidam (quaedam, quoddam).*
 chariot, *curr-us, -ūs, m.*
 children, *liber-i, -ōrum, m. pl.*
 citizen, *cīv-is, -is, c.*
 city, *urb-s, -is, f.*
 clear, *it is, liquet, 2 impers.*
 collect, *col-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3; comparo, 1.*
 come, *venio, vēni, ventum, 4.*
 command, *see order.*
 command, *the, imperi-um, -i, n.*
 condemn, *arguo, 3.*
 consult, *consul-o, -ui-, -tum, 3.*
 council, *consili-um, -i, n.*
 country, *pātri-a, -ae, f.; terra, -ae, f.*

court (the favour of), *capto, 1.*
 cut off, *inter-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.*
 danger, *pericul-um, -i, n.*
 dangerous, *periculōs-us, -a, -um.*
 dare, *au-deo, -sus, 2 semi-dep.*
 day, *di-es, -ēi, m. and f.; to-day, hodiē, adv.*
 dear, *cār-us, -a, -um.*
 death, *mor-s, -tis, f.*
 decide, *constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3.*
 decree, *ēdict-um, -i, n.*
 defeat, *vinco, vīci, victum, 3; supero, 1.*
 defend, *dēfen-do, -di, -sum, 3.*
 depart, *ab-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum.*
 desert, *dēser-o, -ui, -tum, 3; re-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3.*
 desirous, *cupid-us, -a, -um (gen.).*
 determine, *constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3.*
 devote, *dē-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, with reflexive.*
 devote myself to, *me dē-do, -didi, -ditum (dat.).*
 die of, *per-eo, -ii, -itum (with abl.); morior, mortuus, 3 dep.*
 difficult, *difficil-is, -e, adj.*
 dine, *cēno, 1.*
 disease, *morb-us, -i, m.*
 disgraceful, *turp-is, -e.*
 dismiss, *dī-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3.*
 distinction, *hon-or, -ōris, m.*
 do, *facio, fēcī, factum, 3.*
 doctor, *medic-us, -i, m.*
 dolphin, *delphīn-us, -i, m.*
 dream, *somni-um, -i, n.*

eager for, cupid-us, -a, -um
(gen.).

earthquake, trem-or, -ōris,
m.

easy, facil-is, -is, adj.
educate, educ-o, 1.

eloquence, eloquenti-a, -ae, f.

embark, ascen-do, -di, -sum,
3.

emperor, imperāt-or, -ōris, m.

enemy, host-is, -is, e., gener-
ally used in plur.; inimī-
c-us, -i, m.

enter, in-ee, -īvi or -ii, -itum.

entertain, ac-cipio, -cōpi, -cep-
tum, 3.

escape, ef-fugio, -fūgi, -fugi-
tum, 3.

even, etiam.

evening, vesp-er, -eris, m.

every, omn-is, -e, adj.

example, exempl-um, -i, n.

exhort, hortor, 1 dep.

fall, oc-cido, -cidi, -cāsum, 3.

father, pat-er, -ris, m.

favour, *see* court.

fear, tim-ee, -uī, 2.

few, pauc-i, -ae, -a, adj.

field, ag-er, -ri, m.

fight, pugno, 1.

finish, finio, 4.

first, at, primo, adv.

flee, fugio, fūgi, fugitum, 3.

follow, se-quer, -cūtus, 3 dep.

food, cib-us, -i, m.

for, enim (second word),
nam, or conj. quod.

for, prep. pro (abl.).

forces, cōpi-ae, -ārum, f. plur.

foretell, praedi-co, -xi, -ctum,
3.

formerly, quondam, adv.

fortification, moeni-a, -um,
n. pl.

forty, quadrāgintā.

fourth, quartus, adj.

freedman, libert-us, -i, m.

friend, amic-us, -i, m.

from, a, ab (abl.); (= out of),
e, ex (abl.).

further, longius, adv.

gain, ad-ipiscor, -eptus, 3 dep.

garden, hort-us, -i, m.

general, dux, ducis, c.

ghost, effigi-es, -ei, f.

give, do, dedi, datum, 1.

go, ee, īvi or ii, itum.

go away, ab-ee, -īvi or -ii,
-itum.

go out, ex-ee, -īvi or -ii, -itum.

good, bonus, adj.

great, magn-us, -a, -um.

greatly, magnopere, adv.

greet, salūto, 1.

hair, capill-us, -i, m.

happy, laet-us, -a, -um.

have, habeo, 2.

he, is, ea, id, pron.

hear of, to, audio, 4 (de,
with abl.).

help, to, sub-venio, -vēni,

-ventum, 4 (dat.); ad-iuvo,

-iūvi, -iūtum, 1 (acc.).

her, *see* his.

here, hīc, adv.

himself, *see* self.

his or her, su-us, -a, -um
(reflexive); or eius.

hold, habeo, 2; tenco, 2.

home, dom-us, -ūs, f.; to
home, domum.

hope, to, spēro, 1.

hour, hōr-a, -ae, f.
 house, dom-us, -ūs, f.
 how much or many, quantus,
 adj.
 hunger, fam-es, -is, f.
 husband, marīt-us, -i, m.

I, ego, me, mei, mihi, me.
 ill, male; lie ill, graviter
 iaceo, 2.
 imitate, imitor, 1 dep.
 in, in, *with* acc. of motion,
with abl. of rest.
 in order to, ut; in order
 not to, nē.
 inform, certiōrem facio.
 inform of, certiōrem facio de
 (*with* abl.).
 informer, dēlāt-or, -ōris, m.
 inhabitant, incol-a, -ae, m.
 and f.
 inquire, rogo, 1.
 interest, cūr-a, -ae, f.
 into, in (*with* acc.).
 its, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive);
 eius.

jar, amphor-a, -ae, f.
 judge, iūdico, 1.
 justly, iustē, adv.

kill, occī-do, -di, -sum, 3.
 knife, cult-er, -ri, m.
 know, scio, 4.
 know, not, nescio, 4.

lady, mātrōn-a, -ae, f.
 large, magnus, adj.
 last, at, tandem.
 lately, nūper, adv.
 laugh, rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, 2.

lead, dū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.
 lean, in-nitor, -nixus, 3 dep.
 learn, co-gnosco, -gnōvi, -gui-
 tum, 3.
 leave, ex-co, -ivi or -ii,
 -itum (*with* abl.).
 leave, re-linguo, -liqui, -li-
 ctum, 3.
 legacy, lēgāt-um, -i, n.
 lest, nē.
 letter, epistul-a, -ae, f.
 liberty, libert-ās, -ātis, f.
 liberty, vit-a, -ae, f.
 little, parvus, adj.
 live, vīvo, vixi, victum, 3.
 long, diū; longer, diūtius.
 long, longus, adj.
 love, amo, 1.

make, facio, fēci, factum, 3;
 creō, 1.
 man, hom-ō, -inis, e.: vir,
 -i, m.; his men, often su-i,
 -ōrum, m. plur.
 many, mult-i, -ae, -a, plur.
 march, to, iter facio, fēci,
 factum; conten-do, -di,
 -tum, 3.
 matter, rēs, rēi, f.
 me, *see* I.
 medicine, medicīn-a, -ae, f.
 messenger, nunti-us, -i, m.
 midnight, media nox, f.
 money, pecūni-a, -ae, f.
 month, mens-is, -is, m.
 more, magis, adv.
 more, plus, plūres.
 mortal, mortāl-is, -e, adj.
 much, mult-us, -a, um.

neglect, negl-ego, -exi, -e-
 ctum, 3.

new, novus, adj.
 news, nunti-us, -i, m.; res, f.
 next, poster-us, -a, -um.
 next day, postridie.
 night, nox, -is, f.; by or
 at night, noctu.
 no longer, non iam.
 no one, nēm-o, nullus (as
 genit. of nēmō).
 not, nōn; in questions, nonne.
 nothing, nihil.
 notorious, infam-is, -e, adj.
 now, nunc.
 obey, pāreo, 2 (dat.).
 obtain, ad-īpiscor, -eptus, 3
 dep.
 old (man), senex, senis; adj.
 vetus.
 on, in (*with* abl. or acc.);
 (= along), practer (*with*
 acc.).
 once, at, statim.
 one, ūnus, adj.
 only, solum, adv.
 opinion, sententi-a, -ae, f.
 or, vel.
 order, iubeo, iussi, iussum,
 2 (acc.); impero, 1 (dat.).
 other, ali-us, -a, -ud.
 ought, dōbeo, 2.
 our, nost-er, -ra, -rum.
 overwhelm, op-primo, -pres-
 si, -pressum, 3.
 own, su-us, -a, -um (re-
 flexive); ipsus, ipsōrum.
 owner, possess-or, -ōris, m.
 pay, sol-vo, -vi, -ūtum, 3.
 parent, paren-s, -tis, m and f.
 peace, pax, pācis, f.
 people, popul-us, -i, m.
 persuade, persuā-deo, -si,
 -sum, 2 (dat.).

plan, consili-um, -i, n.
 play, lū-do, -si, -sum, 3.
 pool, stagn-um, -i, n.
 post, stati-o, -ōnis, f.; loc-us,
 -i, m.
 power, potest-ās, -atis, f.
 praise, laudo, 1.
 prefer, malo, malui, malle.
 prepare, comparo, 1; paro, 1.
 present, to be, ad-sum, -fui,
 -esse.
 preserve, conservo, 1.
 priest, priestess, sacer-dōs,
 -ōtis, c.
 prolong, prorogo, 1.
 promise, to, prō-mitto, -missi,
 -missum, 3.
 provisions, com-meat-ūs,
 -uum, m. plur.
 prudence, prudēti-a, -ae, f.
 punish, pūnio, 4.
 purify, lustrō, 1.

question, interrogo, 1.
 quickly, celeriter, adv.

read, lego, lēgi, lectum, 3.
 readily, libenter, adv.
 receive, ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ce-
 ptum, 3.
 refuse, nō-lo, -lui, nolle.
 rejoice, gaudeo, gāvīus, 2
 semi-dep.
 remain, man-eo, -si, -sum, 2.
 reply, respon-deo, -di, -sum,
 2.
 report, nuntio, 1; refero,
 rettuli, relātum.
 repulse, prōpulso, 1.
 resolve, constit-uo, -ui,
 -ūtum, 3.
 retire, se re-cipio, -cēpi,
 -ceptum, 3.

retreat, red-co, -ivi or -ii, -itum.
 return, red-co, -ivi or -ii, -itum; rē-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep. www.libtool.com.cn
 rise up, sur-go, -rexi, -rectum, 3.
 rout, fugo, 1.
 rule, rego, rexi, rectum, 3.

 sad, trist-is, -e, adj.
 sail, nāvigo, 1.
 sake of, for the, causā (with genit. which it follows).
 same, idem, eadem, idem.
 say, di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.
 school, schol-a, -ae, f.
 sea, mar-e, -is, n.
 seal, signo, 1.
 search, quae-ro, -sivi or -sii, -situm, 3.
 see, video, vidi, visum, 2; seem, videor.
 seek out, conqui-ro, -sivi, -situm, 3.
 self, ips-e, -a, -um.
 senate, senāt-us, -ūs, m.
 send, mitto, misi, missum, 3.
 set out, pro-ficiscor, -fectus, 3 dep.
 shake, quatio, quassum, 3.
 ship, nāv-is, -is, f.
 shoulder, umer-us, -i, m.
 sight, spectācul-um, -i, n.
 slave, serv-us, -i, m.
 small, parv-us, -a, -um; smaller, minor.
 so, tam; but if=therefore, itaque.
 so, and, itaque.
 soldier, mil-es, -itis, m.; often cōpi-ae, -ārum, f. plur.
 so many, tot, adj., indecl.

so much, tantopere.
 son, fili-us, -i, m.
 soon, mox.
 spare, pareo, peperci, parci-tum, 3 (dat.).
 speak, di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3; lo-quer, -eūtus, 3 dep.
 spear, hast-a, -ae, f.
 spend, ago, ēgi, actum, 3.
 state, civit-ās, -ātis, f.
 stay, stay at, maneo, mansi, mansum, 2.
 study, studi-um, -i, n.
 study, studeo, 2.
 suddenly, subitō, adv.
 swim, nato, 1.
 sword, gladi-us, -i, m.; fer-rum, -i, n.

 take, capio, cōpi, captum, 3; (food or drink) sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3.
 take away, aufero, abstuli, ablatum.
 talk, loquer, locūtus, 3 dep.
 teacher, praecept-or, -ōris, m.
 tell, di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.
 terrify, perturbo, 1.
 than, quam.
 that, ut; so that . . . not, ut . . . nōn; in order that . . . not, nē.
 thee, te.
 their, theirs, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive); eōrum.
 themselves, ~~se~~ self.
 then, tum, adv. deīnde.
 there, ibi, adv.
 therefore, itaque.
 thing, rēs, rēi, f.
 think, arbitror, 1 dep.; puto, 1.
 this, hic, haec, hoc.

- threaten, *minor*, 1 dep.
 three, *tres*, *tria*.
 thus, *sic*, *ita*.
 time, *tempus*, -*oris*, n.
 to, *ad*, in, *per*, *sub*, *super*,
 - in order to, which see.
 to-day, *hodie*, adv.
 torture, *crucio*, 1.
 town, *oppidum*, -*i*, n.
 troops, *exercitus*, -*uum*, f.
 plur.
 true, *verus*, adj.
 try, *conor*, 1 dep.
 two, *duo*, num. adj.

 uncle, *avunculus*, -*i*, m.
 understand, *intelligo*, -*ere*,
 -*ctum*, 3.
 urge, *persuādeo*, -*di*, -*sum*, 2
 (*dat.*).
 use, *uter*, *usus*, 3 dep. (*abl.*).

 valour, *virtus*, -*utis*, f.
 verse, *versus*, -*us*, m.
 victory, *victoria*, -*ae*, f.

 walk, *ambulo*, 1.
 war, *bellum*, -*i*, n.
 warn, *admoneo*, 2.
 waste, *terro*, *trivi*, *tritum*, 3.
 watch, *aspicio*, -*spexi*, -*spic-*
 tum, 3.
 weapons, *arma*, -*rum*, n. pl.
 welcome, *accipio*, -*cepi*,
 -*ceptum*, 3.

 what, *quid*, *quae*, *quod*,
 interrog. adj.
 when, *cum*.
 where, *ubi*, *quā*.
 whether, num. *utrum*.
 whether . . . or, *utrum . . . an*.
 which, *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.
 while, *dum*, conj.
 who, interrog. *quis*, *quid*.
 why, *cur*.
 wife, *uxor*, -*oris*, f.
 will, *testamentum*, -*i*, n.
 willing, to be, *volo*, *volui*,
 volo.
 willingly, *libenter*, adv.
 win (a victory), *reporio*, 1.
 wine, *vinum*, -*i*, n.
 wise, *prudens*, -*tia*.
 wisely, *prudenter*, adv.
 wish, *volo*, *volui*, *volo*; *con-*
 pio, 3.
 with, *cum* (*cum* *ad.*).
 without, *sine* (*abl.*).
 wonder, *miror*, 1 dep.
 word, *verbum*, -*i*, n.
 work, *labor*, -*is*, m.
 worthy, *dignus*, adj. (*abl.*).
 write, *scribo*, -*psi*, *ptum*, 3.
 writer, *auctor*, -*oris*, m.

 year, *annus*, -*i*, m.
 you, *tū*, *tē*, *tui*, *tibi*, *tē*.
 young man, *juvenis*, -*is*, m.
 your, *tuus*, -*ae*, -*um*; *vester*,
 -*ra*, -*rum*.

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