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## LEVEL 2C

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## Catullus in love

### LXXXV.

Odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.  
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

### LXXXVII. ad Lesbiam

Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam  
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.  
nulla fides ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,  
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

### V. ad Lesbiam

Vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
rumoresque senum severiorum  
omnes unius aestimemus assis!  
soles occidere et redire possunt:  
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux, 5  
nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,  
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.  
dein, cum milia multa fecerimus, 10  
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

### VII. ad Lesbiam

Quaeris, quot mihi basiationes  
tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.  
quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae  
lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis  
oraclum lovis inter aestuosi 5  
et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum;  
aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,  
furtivos hominum vident amores:  
tam te basia multa basiare  
vesano satis et super Catullo est, 10  
quae nec pernumerare curiosi  
possint nec mala fascinare lingua

## VIII. ad se ipsum

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,  
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.  
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,  
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat  
amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla. 5  
ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,  
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat,  
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.  
nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque impotens noli,  
nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive, 10  
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.  
vale puella, iam Catullus obdurat,  
nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam.  
at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.  
scelestas, vae te, quae tibi manet vita? 15  
quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?  
quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?  
quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?  
at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

## Cicero *Pro Caelio*

### Chapter 31

Horum duorum criminum video auctorem, video fontem, video certum nomen et caput. Auro opus fuit; sumpsit a Clodia, sumpsit sine teste, habuit quamdiu voluit. Maximum video signum cuiusdam egregiae familiaritatis. Necare eandem voluit; quaesivit venenum, sollicitavit servos, potionem paravit, locum constituit, clam attulit. Magnum rursus odium video cum crudelissimo discidio extitisse. Res est omnis in hac causa nobis, iudices, cum Clodia, muliere non solum nobili verum etiam nota; de qua ego nihil dicam nisi depellendi criminis causa. 5

### Chapter 32

Sed intellegis pro tua praestanti prudentia, Cn. Domiti, cum hac sola rem esse nobis. Quae si se aurum Caelio commodasse non dicit, si venenum ab hoc sibi paratum esse non arguit, so petulanter facimus, si matrem familias secus quam matronarum sanctitas postulat nominamus. Sin ista muliere remota nec crimen ullum nec opes ad oppugnandum M. Caelium illis relinquuntur, quid est aliud quod nos patroni facere debeamus, nisi ut eos qui insectantur repellamus? Quod quidem facerem vehementius, nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viroófratrem volui dicere; semper hic erro. Nunc agam modice nec longius progrediar quam me mea fides et causa ipsa coget: nec enim muliebris umquam inimicitias mihi gerendas putavi, praesertim cum ea quam omnes semper amicam omnium potius quam cuiusquam inimicam putaverunt. 5 10

### Chapter 33

Sed tamen ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse et leniter et urbane. Si illo austero more ac modo, aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula qua ista delectatur sed illa horrida quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et qui pro me loquatur ne mihi ista forte suscenseat. Exsistat igitur ex hac ipsa familia aliquis ac potissimum Caecus ille; minimum enim dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit. Qui profecto, si exstiterit, sic aget ac sic loquetur: 'Mulier, quid tibi cum Caelio, quid cum homine adulescentulo, quid cum alieno ? Cur aut tam familiaris fuisti ut aurum commodares, aut tam inimica ut venenum timeres ? Non patrem tuum videras, non patruum, non avum, non proavum, non abavum, non atavum audieras consules fuisse;

### Chapter 34

non denique modo te Q. Metelli matrimonium tenuisse sciebas, clarissimi ac fortissimi viri patriaeque amantissimi, qui simul ac pedem limine extulerat, omnis prope civis virtute, gloria, dignitate superabat ? Cum ex amplissimo genere in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, cur tibi Caelius tam coniunctus fuit ? cognatus, adfinis, viri tui familiaris? Nihil eorum. Quid igitur fuit nisi quaedam temeritas ac libido ? Nonne te, si nostrae imagines viriles non commovebant, ne progenies quidem mea, Q. illa Claudia, aemulam domesticae laudis in gloria muliebri esse admonebat, non virgo illa Vestalis Claudia quae patrem complexa triumphantem ab inimico tribuno plebei de curru detrahi passa non est? Cur te fraterna vitia potius quam bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis cum in viris tum etiam in feminis repetita moverunt ? Ideone ego pacem Pyrrhi diremi ut tu amorum turpissimorum cotidie foedera ferires, ideo aquam adduxi ut ea tu incestu uterere, ideo viam munivi ut eam tu alienis viris comitata celebrares ? '

## Cicero *In Catilinam* 1.1-6

1. quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam diu etiam furo r iste tuus nos<sup>1</sup> eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihiln e te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora voltusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis, co nstrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam<sup>2</sup> non vides ? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, q uid consili ceperis quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

2. O tempora, o mores! senatus haec intellegit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit. vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consili particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum. nos autem fortes viri sat is facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitamus<sup>3</sup>. ad mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat, in te conferri peste m<sup>4</sup> quam tu in nos<sup>5</sup> omnis iam diu<sup>6</sup> machinaris.

3. an vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocr iter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam<sup>7</sup> orbem t errae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus<sup>8</sup>? nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod<sup>9</sup> C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium nov is rebus studentem manu sua occidit. fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re p ublica virtus ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam ace rbissimum hostem coercerent. habemus<sup>10</sup> senatus consultum in te, Catilina , vehemens et grave<sup>11</sup>, non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas hui us ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

4. decrevit quondam senatus uti<sup>1</sup> L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res public a detrimenti caperet: nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quasdam

seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo<sup>2</sup>, maioribus<sup>3</sup>, occisu s est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica: num unum diem postea L. Saturn inum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac rei publicae po ena remorata est? at vero<sup>4</sup> nos vicesimum iam diem patimur hebescere acie m horum auctoritatis. habemus enim eius<sup>5</sup> modi senatus consultum, verum<sup>6</sup> inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfectum esse<sup>7</sup>, Catilina, convenit. vivis, et vivis n on ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam. cupio, patres conscript i, me esse clementem, cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis non<sup>8</sup> dissolutum v ideri, sed iam<sup>9</sup> me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno.

5. castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus conloca ta, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum impera

torem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videtis<sup>10</sup> intesti-  
nam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. si te iam<sup>11</sup>, Catili-  
na, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non  
hoc potius omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse  
dicat. verum ego hoc quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit certa de causa  
nondum adducor ut faciam. tum denique interficere<sup>12</sup>, cum iam nemo tam  
improbis, tam perditus<sup>13</sup>, tam tui similis inveniri poterit qui id non iure factum  
esse fateatur.

6. quam diu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives, et vives<sup>14</sup> ita ut nunc<sup>15</sup>  
vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis obsessus<sup>16</sup> ne commovere<sup>17</sup> te contra  
rem publicam possis. multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut  
adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

### **Cicero In Verrem 1: 1-5**

1] quod erat optandum maxime, iudices, et quod unum ad invidiam vestri  
ordinis infamiamque iudiciorum sedandam maxime pertinebat, id non  
humano consilio sed prope divinitus datum atque oblatum vobis<sup>1</sup>  
summo rei publicae tempore videtur. inveteravit enim iam opinio pernicio-  
sa rei publicae vobisque periculosa, quae non modo apud nos sed  
apud exteris nationes<sup>2</sup> omnium sermone percrebruit, his iudiciis quae  
nunc sunt pecuniosum hominem, quamvis sit nocens, neminem  
posse damnari.

2] nunc in ipso discrimine ordinis iudiciorumque vestrorum, cum sint  
parati qui contionibus et legibus hanc invidiam senatus inflammare  
conentur, reus in iudicium adductus est C. Verres, homo vita atque factis  
omnium iam opinione damnatus, pecuniae magnitudine sua spe et  
praedicatione absolutus. huic ego causae, iudices, cum summa voluntate  
et exspectatione populi Romani actor accessi, non ut augerem invidiam  
ordinis, sed ut infamiae communi succurrerem. adduxi enim hominem  
in quo reconciliare existimationem iudiciorum amissam, redire  
in gratiam cum populo Romano, satis facere exteris nationibus posses-  
tis, depeculatorem aerari, vexatorem Asiae atque Pamphyli-  
ae, praedonem iuris urbani<sup>1</sup>, labem atque perniciem provinciae Siciliae.

3] de quo si vos severe ac religiose iudicaveritis, auctoritas ea quae<sup>1</sup> in  
vobis remanere debet haerebit; sin istius ingentes divitiae iudiciorum  
religionem veritatemque perfregerint, ego hoc tamen adsequar, ut  
iudicium potius rei publicae quam aut reus iudicibus aut accusator reo  
defuisse videatur.

equidem ut de me confitear, iudices, cum multae mihi a C. Verre insidia e terra marique factae sint, quas partim mea diligentia devitarim, partim amicorum studio officioque reppulerim, numquam tamen neque tantum periculum mihi adire visus sum neque tanto opere pertimui ut nunc in ipso iudicio.

4] neque tantum me exspectatio accusationis meae concursusque tanta e multitudinis, quibus ego rebus vehementissime perturbor, commovet quantum istius insidiae nefariae, quas uno tempore mihi, vobis, M' Glabrioni, populo Romano<sup>1</sup>, sociis, exteris nationibus, ordini, non mini denique senatorio facere conatur; qui ita dicitur, iis esse metuendum qui quod ipsis solis satis esset surripuissent, se tantum eripuisse<sup>2</sup> ut id multis satis esse possit<sup>3</sup>; nihil esse tam sanctum quod non violari, nihil tam munitum quod non expugnari pecunia possit.

5] quodsi quam audax est ad conandum tam esset obscurus in agendo, fortasse aliqua in re nos aliquando fefellisset; verum hoc adhuc percommode cadit, quod cum incredibili eius audacia singularis stultitia coniuncta est; nam ut apertus in corripiendis pecuniis fuit, sic in spe corrumpendi iudici perspicua sua consilia conatusque omnibus fecit. semel ait se in vita pertimuisse,— tum cum primum<sup>1</sup> a me reus factus sit; quod, cum e provincia recens esset, invidiaque et infamia non recenti sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, tum ad iudicium corrumpendum tempus alienum offenderet.

### The Jealousy of a goddess

Arachne arte lanifica aliis omnibus praestabat, quam ob causam magnam ubique famam comparavit et multae undique puellae domum eius veniebant telasque quas texerat spectabant. His rebus animus ad superbiam movebatur: "Telas," clamat, "peritius quam Minerva ipsa texo: deam etiam ad certamen provoco." Haud multo postea anus infirmo corpore ad eam venit. "Multi," inquit, "deos ad certamen provocaverunt: omnes poenas audaciae persolverunt: horum tu exemplo monere." Illa tamen consilium contempsit; iterum provocat. Tum repente res mira oculis ostenditur: non iam anus infirma, sed dea ipsa adest. "Minervam," inquit, "ad certamen provocavisti: venit." Statim ad rem se applicant. Texit Arachne telam pulcherrimam, in qua deorum imagines fingebat. Operis pulchritudine etiam Minervae animus movetur: tum irata propter invidiam manu discidit. Tantam iniuriam Arachne non sustinuit: multis cum lacrimis mortem sibi laqueo parabat: dea autem puellam in araneae formam vertit.

# PUER RŌMĀNUS

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## OXŌNIĪ Ē TYPŌGRAPHEŌ CLARENDŌNIĀNŌ MCMXIII

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*‘est quod māne legās, est et quod vespere; laetīs  
sēria mīscuimus, temperiē ut placeant.’*

### I ego et vīta mea

ego dē mē ipsō, dē parentibus, dē frātre, dē sorōribus, dē amīcīs, dē omnī meā vītā sum tibi nārrātūrus. <sup>2</sup>Rŏmānus sum puer, annōs nātus duodecim. <sup>3</sup>nōmina nostra ignōrās; sciō tē ignōrāre; nēmō enim tibi dīxit. <sup>4</sup>nōmina igitur sine morā dīcam: prīmum dē patre. <sup>5</sup>ille appellātur Sextus Cornēlius Polliō. <sup>6</sup>*Sextus* ipsum dēsignat, *Cornēlius* gentem, *Polliō* familiam. <sup>7</sup>itaque haec habet tria: praenōmen, nōmen, cognōmen. <sup>8</sup>nunc dē mātrem dīcam. <sup>9</sup>illa nōminātur Terentia. <sup>10</sup>frātrī praenōmen est Gāius; sorōrēs appellantur Prīma, Secunda, Tertia. <sup>11</sup>ego autem appello Lūcius.

<sup>12</sup>quās rēs tū cottīdiē facis, eās ego quoque faciō. <sup>13</sup>ē lectulō surgō; patrem, mātrem, frātre, sorōrēs salvēre iubeō; edō; lūdō adsum; lūdō. <sup>14</sup>in lūdō tamen—mīrābile dictū—nōn lūdō sed discō. <sup>15</sup>magister enim, quī maximē est sevērus, neque mē sinit lūdere neque cēterōs puerōs. <sup>16</sup>sī lūdīmus, poenās damus. <sup>17</sup>heu! <sup>18</sup>quantā sevēritāte pūnit magister! <sup>19</sup>ego, ō mē miserum, sciō quantā sevēritāte pūniat! <sup>20</sup>rogāsne quid in lūdō faciāmus? <sup>21</sup>scrībimus, recitāmus, poētās legimus. <sup>22</sup>rogāsne quōs legāmus poētās? <sup>23</sup>ego dīcam dum tū discis. <sup>24</sup>Horātī, Vergilī, Terentī legimus omnia opera. <sup>25</sup>quālēs hī fuerint, et quandō vīxerint, aliquandō fortasse discēs. <sup>26</sup>post lūdum domum redeō. <sup>27</sup>ut gaudeō, ut gaudēmus omnēs, quotiēns ē lūdō alterō exīmus et alterum lūdum petīmus! <sup>28</sup>alterō enim in lūdō, ut iam dīxī, discimus; alter lūdus etiam lūsus nōminātur.

<sup>29</sup>quī sīmus, mī amīce, iam nōvistī; quālēs sīmus partim scīs, partim nescīs; ubi habitēmus omnīnō ignōrās. <sup>30</sup>heu! <sup>31</sup>multa, immō vērō plūrima vel omnia ignōrās. <sup>32</sup>opus longum mihi est



prōpositum, immō vērō longissimum. <sup>33</sup>dīcam enim dē Ītaliā, dē Brundisiō, dē Rōmā, dē aliīs 20  
terrīs urbibusque, dē mīlitibus nostrīs, dē magistrātibus, dē p̄ncipe, dē cibō, dē vestīmentīs,  
dē aedificiīs, dē omnibus rēbus hominibusque.

<sup>34</sup>pater meus est Brundisīnus; nam Brundisīi habitat. <sup>35</sup>magistrātum tenet ille, nam Brundisium  
est mūnicipium in quō duo sunt magistrātūs, quī duumvirī nōminantur. <sup>36</sup>pater igitur meus  
summō est honōre apud cīvēs Brundisīnōs. 25

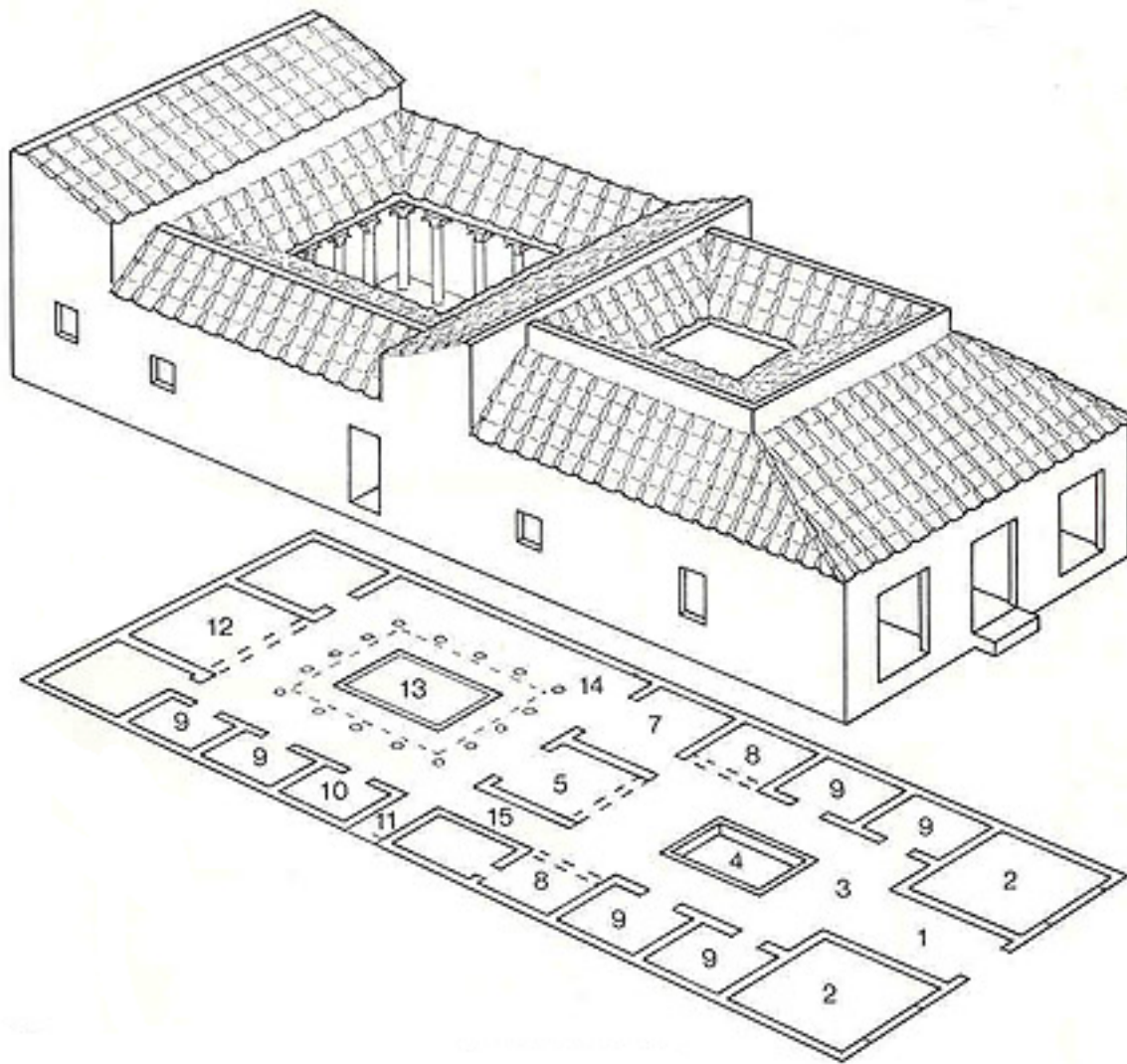
<sup>37</sup>sed fortasse negās tē scīre ubi sit mūnicipium Brundisium. <sup>38</sup>itaque iubeō tē spectāre tabulam;  
sī spectābis, vidēbis ubi stet mūnicipium. <sup>39</sup>nōnne vidēs? <sup>40</sup>ecce in ultimō stat angulō Ītaliae,  
ad orientem versum. <sup>41</sup>oriēns ea est regiō ubi oritur sōl; occidēns ea est regiō ubi sōl occidit  
in ōceanum; merīdiēs ea ad quam sōl mediā hōrā diēi vertitur; septentriō vel septentriōnēs ita  
nōminātur, quod in eā parte caelī septem sīdera cōspiciuntur, quae septem triōnēs vocantur, 30  
hoc est, septem bovēs. <sup>42</sup>nōnnullī autem ursam appellant hoc signum.

<sup>43</sup>sed regiōnibus caelī relictūs ad oppidum revertimus in quō habitāmus ego et pater et māter  
et ceterī. <sup>44</sup>domus nostra in viā maximā est sita, in quā viā habitant cīvēs nōbiliōrēs. <sup>45</sup>domum  
intrās per iānuam, quae semper stat clausa nisi quis intrat. <sup>46</sup>sī vīs intrāre, iānuam pultās.  
<sup>47</sup>quō factō ecce venit iānitor (is iānuam intus cūstōdit) et iānuam reserat. <sup>48</sup>iānuā reserātā 35  
in vēstibulum īmus, deinde in ātrium; sīc enim nōminātur aula. <sup>49</sup>mediō in ātriō est stagnum,  
impluvium nōminātum, in quod pluviae cadunt et stagnum faciunt. <sup>50</sup>super impluvium nūllum  
tēctum est, sed spatium apertum quod compluvium vocant. <sup>51</sup>prope stagnum est āra; prope  
āram stant Larēs.

<sup>52</sup>in ātriō nōs omnēs diem agimus. <sup>53</sup>at dormīmus in cellīs, quae multae sunt circum ātrium 40  
aedificātae. <sup>54</sup>servī tamen ante portās cellārum dormiunt.

<sup>55</sup>post ātrium est tablīnum, quod est p̄rivātum patris conclāve. <sup>56</sup>sunt autem bīnae faucēs,  
alterae ex dextrā, alterae ex sinistrā, per quās in apertum aliquod spatium ītur quod peristyl-  
lium nōminātur. <sup>57</sup>circum hoc peristylīum alterae sunt cellae. <sup>58</sup>postrēmō est aliud conclāve  
adiūnctum, triclīnium quod vocant; hīc cēnāmus. 45

<sup>59</sup>nunc respondē mihi dē domō interrogantī: dīc mihi per quid domum intrēs. <sup>60</sup>cūr sedet  
iānitor in cellā? cūr iānuam pultās? num ignōrās? <sup>61</sup>ō puerum immemorem! <sup>62</sup>sī ignōrās, ego  
prō tē respondēbō. <sup>63</sup>sed iubeō tē attentō esse animō, ut discās omnia. <sup>64</sup>per iānuam intrās  
domum; in cellā sedet iānitor ut iānuam cūstōdiat; pultās iānuam ut iānitor iānuam reseret.  
<sup>65</sup>tū iam respondē, sī poteris. <sup>66</sup>cūr est impluvium in ātriō? <sup>67</sup>ubi dormiunt servī? <sup>68</sup>potesne 50  
mihi dīcere cūr istīc dormiant?



- |   |                                     |    |                            |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1 | <i>ōstium (vel iānuā) et faucēs</i> | 11 | <i>posticum</i>            |
| 2 | <i>taberna</i>                      | 7  | <i>triclinium</i>          |
| 3 | <i>ātrium</i>                       | 8  | <i>āla</i>                 |
| 4 | <i>impluvium</i>                    | 9  | <i>cubiculum vel cella</i> |
| 5 | <i>tablinum</i>                     | 10 | <i>culīna</i>              |
|   |                                     | 11 | <i>posticum</i>            |
|   |                                     | 12 | <i>triclinium aestivum</i> |
|   |                                     | 13 | <i>piscīna in hortō</i>    |
|   |                                     | 14 | <i>peristylum</i>          |
|   |                                     | 15 | <i>andrōn</i>              |

## II lūdus

scīsne quid sit lūdus? <sup>2</sup>nōnne tū quoque lūdum frequentās?

<sup>3</sup>locus est, in quō litterās discimus. <sup>4</sup>propriē nōminātur lūdus litterārius. <sup>5</sup>aliī enim sunt lūdī; saltātōrius, ubi discunt saltāre, gladiātōrius, ubi gladiātōrēs pugnāre discunt. <sup>6</sup>nōs tamen, ego et amīcī meī, lūdum frequentāmus ut discāmus litterās. <sup>7</sup>ante lūcem lūdum petimus, oculīs lacertō sinistrō suspēnsīs et servō vel paedagōgō comitante. 55

<sup>8</sup>olim puer quīdam ad portam lūdī hōs cecinit versiculōs:

<sup>9</sup>quid tibi nōbīscum est, lūdī scelerāte magister,  
invīsum puerīs virginibusque caput?

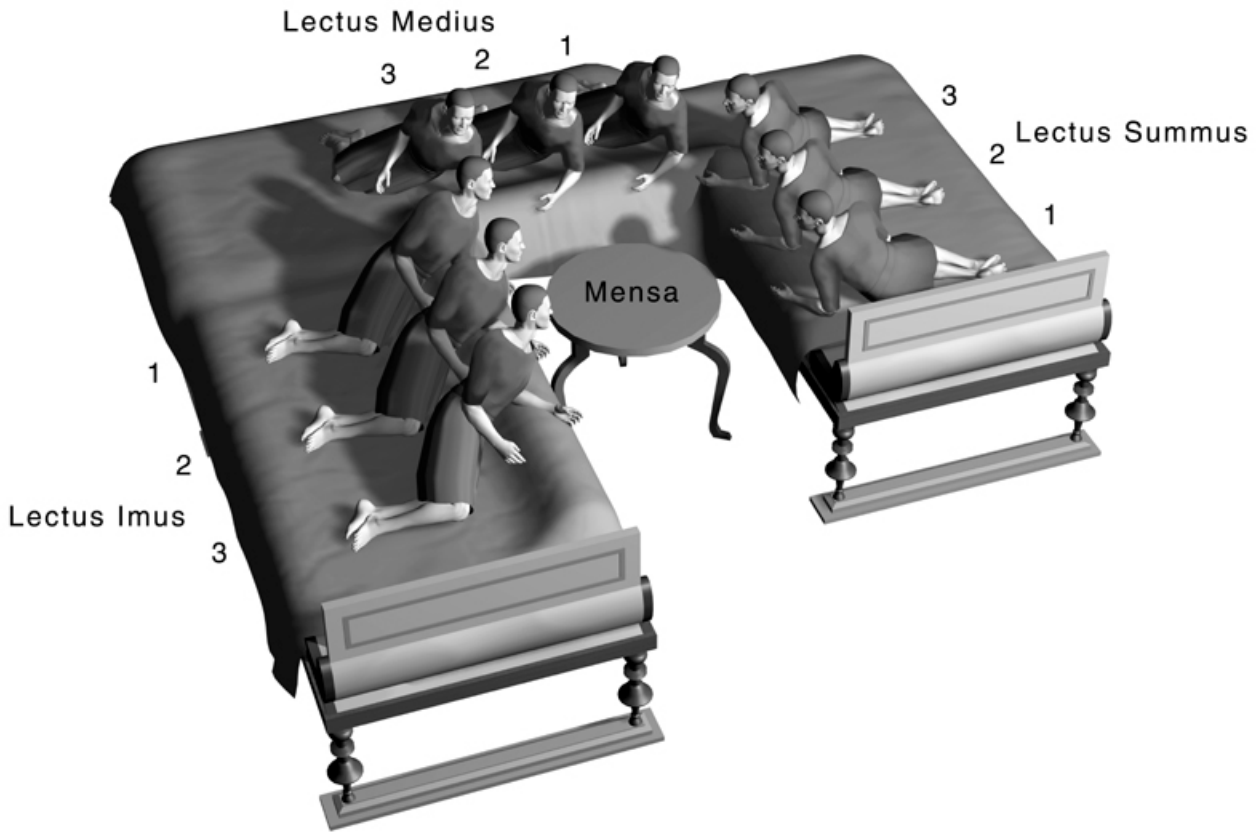
<sup>10</sup>heu! <sup>11</sup>audit magister ipse. <sup>12</sup>statim alterum iubet in umerōs eum sublevāre, alterum pedēs retinēre, dum ipse virgīs caedit. <sup>13</sup>ego taceō, nē in mē quoque saeviat. <sup>14</sup>ō crūdēlem magistrum! <sup>15</sup>nōn male Horātius magistrum suum dīxit esse ‘plāgōsum’. <sup>16</sup>quot plāgās, quot verbera patī cōgimur! 60

<sup>17</sup>magister in cathedrā solet sedēre, nōs circum eum sedēmus. <sup>18</sup>ē parietibus dēpendent tabulae; nōn procul in angulō stant capsae, in quibus librī poētārum servantur. <sup>19</sup>nōs discipulī dextrā tenēmus calamum, sinistrā aut papīrum aut tabulam cērātā, quam in genū dēpōnimus ut scribāmus. <sup>20</sup>discimus scribere, recitāre, ratiōnēs dūcere. <sup>21</sup>iam litterās Graecās et Latīnās ā grammaticō didicimus; mox ā rhētore discam artem rhētoricā. 65

<sup>22</sup>plērumque poētās recitāmus, praesertim Horātium et Vergilium. <sup>23</sup>at scrīptōrēs rērum nōn omittimus. <sup>24</sup>olim magister praeclearā nōbīs recitāvit historiam, quam ego iterum recitābō. 70

## III dē mīlite fortissimō sed ignōtō

imperātor Poenus in terrā Siciliā bellō Carthāginiēnsī prīmō contrā Rōmānōs pugnāns locōs idōneōs prior occupat. <sup>2</sup>mīlitēs Rōmānī summā cum difficultāte ad locum pergunt periculōsum et īnsidiīs obnoxium. <sup>3</sup>tribūnus quīdam ad cōsulem venit ostenditque cito omnēs esse peritūrōs. <sup>4</sup>‘imperā,’ inquit, ‘sī rem servāre vīs, ut quadringentī aliquī mīlitēs ad montem illum eant atque occupent. <sup>5</sup>hostēs ubi viderint, fortissimus quisque in illōs praevērtētur, atque illī sine dubiō quadringentī occīdentur. <sup>6</sup>sed occupātīs hostibus in eā caede, exercitum ex hōc locō ēdūcere poteris. <sup>7</sup>alia via salūtis nūlla est.’ <sup>8</sup>‘sed istōs,’ inquit, ‘quadringentōs ad eum locum quisnam erit quī dūcat?’ <sup>9</sup>‘sī alium,’ inquit tribūnus, ‘nēminem habēs, ego dūcam. <sup>10</sup>hanc meam tibi et reīpūblicae animam dō.’ <sup>11</sup>cōsul tribūnō grātiās agit; tribūnus et quadringentī proficīscuntur. <sup>12</sup>locō occupātō Rōmānī mīlitēs circumveniuntur, circumventī repugnant. 80



*dispositiō cēnātōrum in tricliniō*

<sup>13</sup>intereā cōsul Rōmānum exercitum in locōs tūtōs subdūcit. <sup>14</sup>dī immortalēs tribūnō mīlitum dignam dedērunt fortūnam. <sup>15</sup>nam multīs vulneribus saucius inter mortuōs cognitus est. <sup>16</sup>convaleuit, et saepe postea reipublicae serviit. <sup>17</sup>multū aliī bene dē rēpublicā meritū signīs, statuīs, monumentīs ob virtūtem decorantur; illiūs tribūnī haud minor est laus; nē nōmen quidem ūsque ad nōs permānsit.

85

#### IV cēna

herī pater meus amīcōs suōs ad cēnam vocāvit. <sup>2</sup>nōnā hōrā adveniunt convīvae, in quibus erant senātōrēs duo Rōmānī, et ipse cōsul, vir summae dignitātis. <sup>3</sup>omnēs ā servīs dēdūcuntur in ātrium; illinc in triclinium, ubi cēnātur. <sup>4</sup>ego tamen nōn comitor convīvās; quam vellem cēnae adfuissem! <sup>5</sup>sed puerīs in tricliniō nullus est locus; virīs solum cēnae illae splendidae parārī solent. <sup>6</sup>prōmīsīt tamen mihi pater mē mēnsīs secundīs adfore ut aliquid ex poētīs declāmārem. <sup>7</sup>multa enim et pulchra didici carmina.

90

<sup>8</sup>prīmum mēnsīs impositus est gustus, quō magis edere cuperent convīvae. <sup>9</sup>deinde (rēcta

enim erat cēna) multa alia īferuntur fercula, ut piscēs, capōnēs, aper; neque aberant lactūca, brassica, pānis. <sup>10</sup>quibus omnibus cōsūptīs, continuō secundae mēnsae appōnuntur.

<sup>11</sup>nunc tandem mē petit servus et ut carmen dēclāmēm intrōdūcit. <sup>12</sup>statim sequor nōn sine spē 95  
praemīi; carmine enim recitātō quis praemium mihi neget? <sup>13</sup>ingressus triclinium vīdī convī-  
vās ōrdine positōs. <sup>14</sup>trēs erant lectī, quōs ita dispositōs vīdī: medium, summum ad dextram,  
īmum ad sinistram. <sup>15</sup>in ūnō quōque lectō trēs convīvae accumbēbant, quōs ita ā dextrā nu-  
merō: summī lectī summum medium īmum; mediū lectī summum medium īmum; īmī lectī  
summum medium īmum. <sup>16</sup>hīs vīsīs convīvās salūtō, salūtātisque prope iānuam stō et patris 100  
iussa exspectō. <sup>17</sup>ille cum rīsū exclāmat, ‘ēn dēclāmātor noster! <sup>18</sup>recitā nōbīs aliquid, mī Lūcī;  
nam magister tuus dicit tē optimē dēclāmāre posse.’ <sup>19</sup>hōc dictō omnēs in mē oculos conver-  
tunt, et ego carmen Catullī haud ignōtum recitō. <sup>20</sup>scīs dē quō Catullus loquātur; dē Lesbiae  
passere.

<sup>21</sup>lūgēte, ō Venerēs Cupīdinēsque; 105  
passer mortuus est meae puellae,  
passer, dēliciae meae puellae,  
quem plūs illa oculīs suīs amābat:  
nam mellītus erat suamque nōrat  
ipsam tam bene quam puella mātrem. 110  
<sup>22</sup>nec sēsē ā gremiō illūs movēbat,  
sed circumsiliēns modo hūc, modo illūc,  
ad sōlam dominam ūsque pīpilābat.  
<sup>23</sup>quī nunc it per iter tenebricōsum  
illūc, unde negant redīre quemquam. 115  
<sup>24</sup>at vōbīs male sit, malae tenebrae  
Orcī, quae omnia bella dēvorātis:  
tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.  
<sup>25</sup>vae factum male! vae miselle passer,  
tuā nunc operā meae puellae 120  
flendō turgidulī rubent ocellī.

<sup>26</sup>ad haec omnēs, ‘optimē,’ clāmant, ‘dēclāmās.’ <sup>27</sup>et convīva quīdam ‘putō,’ inquit, ‘istum  
puerum, Cornēlī, poētam ipsum futūrum esse. <sup>28</sup>at aliud dēclāmet, precor: dulcī enim vōce  
est praeditus.’ <sup>29</sup>hīs laudibus arrēctus, illud quoque carmen dēclāmō.

<sup>30</sup>Issa est passere nēquior Catullī, 125  
 Issa est pūrior ōsculō columbae,  
 Issa est blandior omnibus puellīs,  
 Issa est cārrior Indicīs lapillīs,  
 Issa est dēliciae catella Pūblī.  
<sup>31</sup>hanc tū, sī queritur, loquī putābis: 130  
 sentit trīstitiamque gaudiumque.  
<sup>32</sup>collō nīxa cubat capitque somnōs,  
 ut suspīria nūlla sentiantur.  
<sup>33</sup>hanc nē lūx rapiat suprēma tōtam, 135  
 pictā Pūblius exprimit tabellā,  
 in quā tam similem vidēbis Issam,  
 ut sit tam similis sibī nec ipsa.  
<sup>34</sup>Issam dēnique pōne cum tabellā:  
 aut ūtramque putābis esse vēram,  
 aut ūtramque putābis esse pictam. 140

<sup>35</sup>iterum plaudunt omnēs, negant tamen sē scīre ā quō carmen scrīptum sit. <sup>36</sup>rogant num  
 Mārtiālis sit carmen. <sup>37</sup>ego āiō; tum crūstulīs aliisque dēlectāmentīs onerātus exeō.

## V iter

Brundisium reliquimus; nunc Rōmae habitāmus. <sup>2</sup>quantulā sententiā quantam rērum mūtā-  
 tiōnem comprehendī! <sup>3</sup>sed īdem ego sum quī anteā; īdem Rōmae sum quī Brundisiū eram.  
<sup>4</sup>quid enim dīcit Horātius? 145

caelum nōn animum mūtant quī trāns mare currunt.

<sup>5</sup>scīlicet pater meus Rōmam ā Caesare arcessītus est; intrā trīduum imperātum est ut profici-  
 scerētur. <sup>6</sup>relinquendum erat Brundisium, domus relinquenda dē quā dīcēbam, iter longum  
 faciendum.

<sup>7</sup>summā celeritāte impedīmenta collēgimus, collēctisque discessimus, aliī rēdis vectī, aliī equīs;  
 impedīmenta autem servī mūlis imposuērunt. <sup>8</sup>mūlī enim clītellās portant, in quibus repōni- 150  
 mus impedīmenta.

<sup>9</sup>longum est iter Brundisiō Rōmam; distant enim inter sē mīlia passuum trecenta quīnquā-  
 gintā septem. <sup>10</sup>hoc est iter diērum quīndecim sēdecimve. <sup>11</sup>cottīdiē autem sub noctem ad  
 dēversōrium aliquod dēvertimus ut pernoctēmus.

<sup>12</sup>quot loca nova adiī, quot dēversōria! <sup>13</sup>et in ūnō quōque dēversōriō est caupō, alius beni- 155  
gnus, alius malignus. <sup>14</sup>advenientēs excipiunt, abeuntēs dīmittunt, nōn sine rīxā aliquandō.  
<sup>15</sup>prīmum iter est imbribus corruptum; unde factum est ut lutō morātī fessīque Rubōs post  
quadrīduum dēmum pervēnerimus. <sup>16</sup>postrīdiē Canusium vectī sumus, ubi pānis quam maxi-  
mē est lapidōsus. <sup>17</sup>inter pānem illum et lapidem vix quicquam interest. <sup>18</sup>aliter autem rēs sē  
habet in eō oppidulō, ad quod sextō diē pervēnimus, cūius nōmen memoriā excidit; hīc enim 160  
pānis est pulcherrimus, sed aqua, rērum vīlissima, pretiō vēnit. <sup>19</sup>hīc quoque mūlī clītellis libe-  
rantur, et ad dēversōrium dēvertimus, ut aliquantulum requiēscerēmus. <sup>20</sup>ego et frāter lūsum  
īmus, pater et māter dormītum. <sup>21</sup>semper equidem mīror, quam ob rem hominēs adultū tantō  
opere ament somnōs. <sup>22</sup>quantō enim melior est lūsus!

<sup>23</sup>posterō diē Trivīcum advēnimus, ubi nūllum erat dēversōrium, sed vīlla cūiusdam amīcī nōs 165  
excēpit. <sup>24</sup>deinde per montēs rēctā viā Beneventum vēnimus. <sup>25</sup>hic locus dignum sē nōmine  
suō propriō dēmōnstrāvit. <sup>26</sup>est enim nōmen ēius rē vērā fātāle et inauspicātum Maleventum,  
et nōs rē vērā male sumus ventō oppositī. <sup>27</sup>nempe hospēs noster in dēversōriō cēnam nōbīs  
sēdulō in culinā parābat; turdōs pinguissimōs in ignī versābat; subitō malus ille ventus corripuit  
flammam, flamma per veterem culinā delāpsa summum tēctum lambere properābat, et ipse 170  
hospēs paene arsit. <sup>28</sup>turbātur per domum, clāmātur, ululātur. <sup>29</sup>convīvae avidī rapere cēnam  
ex periculō, servī aquam afferre ad flammās exstinguendās, nōs rīdēre omnia. <sup>30</sup>cēnam ēdimus  
sēmiūstam.

<sup>31</sup>post haec Capuam pervēnimus, ubi lūsum iimus ego et frāter; pilā lūsimus tōtā hōrā. <sup>32</sup>pilā  
lūdīmus hōc modō. <sup>33</sup>stant in tribus angulis trēs lūsōrēs, quōrum ūnus quisque pilam tenet; 175  
pilāsque quō quisque vult mittunt. <sup>34</sup>ubi lāpsa ex manibus cadit pila, vitium est. <sup>35</sup>peritiorēs  
lūdendī et dextrā et laevā excipere possunt, sed quis potest ūnā trēs excipere? <sup>36</sup>id quod et  
mihi accidit. <sup>37</sup>ūnam enim dextrā excēpī, alteram laevā, tertia medium nāsum contigit; unde  
factum est ut et sanguis effluerit, et finis lūdī sit factus.

<sup>38</sup>ubi postrīdiē iter iterum coepimus, pater meus, homō doctissimus, multa dē Hannibale nō- 180  
bīs disseruit; id quod et mihi et frātrī valdē displicuit; num enim rēda lūdus litterārius? <sup>39</sup>num  
pater Orbilius ille, cūius ferulae manum subdūxit Horātius? <sup>40</sup>quippe nōs digitīs micāre cu-  
piēbāmus, ille autem semper dē Hannibale. <sup>41</sup>quid ad nōs Hannibal? <sup>42</sup>quid sī ūnam hiemem  
Capuae trīvīt, quid sī militēs ēius mollēs factī sunt luxūriā? <sup>43</sup>quid sī vīcit eum Q. Fabius Maxi-  
mus cunctātor? <sup>44</sup>in discendō nōs quoque cunctātōrēs sumus. <sup>45</sup>sī ille cunctandō restituit rem 185  
pūblicam, nōs cunctandō vincimus ipsum cunctātōrem.

<sup>46</sup>ubi finis docendī est factus, iam licuit digitīs micāre. <sup>47</sup>lūdīmus hōc modō. <sup>48</sup>alter subitō

manum ērigit, ērēctāque manū digitōs aliquot modo extendit modo comprimit; alterius est dīcere quot digitōs extenderit. <sup>49</sup>hōc diē nōs itineris pertaesum est propter Hannibalem.

<sup>50</sup>deinde viā Appiā per Sinuessam, ubi primum vīdimus mare Tyrrhēnum, tendimus Formiās, 190  
mox per ōram maritimam, dēnique tendimus Fundōs, ubi noctem perēgimus. <sup>51</sup>Fundīs ā prae-  
fectō salūtātī sumus, homine (ut vidēbātur) īnsānō; nam ita glōriōsus erat ut speciem praetōris  
prae sē ferret. <sup>52</sup>Fundī enim praefectūra est, nōn mūnicipium; ille autem nōmen praetōris sibi  
arrogāvit. <sup>53</sup>aderat igitur togā praetextā et lātō clāvō indūtus. <sup>54</sup>rem rīdiculam! <sup>55</sup>hominem  
vānum! 195

<sup>56</sup>ubi Fundīs discessimus, rīdēbāmusque hominis glōriam ac vānitātem, māter nostra, ‘heus  
vōs,’ inquit, ‘vultisne fābulam vōbīs dē grāculō dīcam?’ <sup>57</sup>cui ego, ‘dīc, precor,’ inquam, ‘dīc,  
dummodō nōn sit cognātus Hannibalis.’ <sup>58</sup>at māter, ‘favēte,’ inquit, ‘linguīs, et audiētis. <sup>59</sup>Iuppiter  
rēgem avium creāre cum vellet, certō diē conventum avium indīxit, quō omnēs adessent, is-  
que avem omnium fōrmōsissimam praeficeret rēgem. <sup>60</sup>tum grāculus, dēfōrmitātī suae dif- 200  
fusus, nemora atque arva peragrāvit, plūmāsque quās pulcherrimās ubīque vidēbat collēctās  
sibi circumposuit. <sup>61</sup>ita pāvōnis aliārūque avium plūmīs fōrmōsissimus omnium est factus.  
<sup>62</sup>diēs indictus advēnit, avēsque omnēs ad Iovem advolant. <sup>63</sup>neque aberat ipse grāculus, va-  
riō plūmārū colōre splendidissimus. <sup>64</sup>iam Iuppiter hunc rēgem erat factūrus, ut omnium  
dignissimum, sed cēterae irātae propriam singulae plūmam eī abstulērunt; isque ita nūdātus 205  
iterum grāculus, ut ante, factus est.’

<sup>65</sup>quā dictā fābulā, ‘cūr,’ inquit frāter, ‘fōrmōsissimum Iuppiter factūrus erat rēgem?’ <sup>66</sup>nōnne  
dignior rēgnō erat fortissimus atque prūdentissimus?’ <sup>67</sup>tum ego, ‘sed quis,’ inquam, ‘creātus  
est rēx?’ <sup>68</sup>sed illa, ‘nōlīte,’ inquit, ‘nimis multa rogāre. <sup>69</sup>fābula dēmōnstrat quam ineptum sit  
aliōrum virtūtēs sibi arrogāre, ut facit ille praefectus. <sup>70</sup>sed satis collocūtī sumus; ecce, Ānxur!’ 210  
<sup>71</sup>tum vidēmus oppidum saxīs lātē candentibus impositum, unde per canālem lintre iter erat  
faciendum.

<sup>72</sup>oppidum erat nautīs et caupōnibus differtum. <sup>73</sup>quanta convīcia inter puerōs nautāsque! <sup>74</sup>aes  
exigitur, mūla adligātur: ‘hūc appelle lintrem!’ <sup>75</sup>propius, propius, nē in aquam dēcidāmus!  
<sup>76</sup>quid? <sup>77</sup>trecentōs īseris? <sup>78</sup>lintrem dēmergēs, improbe! <sup>79</sup>ohē, iam satis est!’ <sup>80</sup>sīc tōta hōra 215  
abit. <sup>81</sup>ubi tandem cōnscendimus, rēpitque mūla per rīpam, malī culicēs palustrēsque rānae  
sommōs adimunt, dum nauta, quī lintrem gubernat, et viātor, quī mūlam dūcit, cantant mūtua.  
<sup>82</sup>tandem mūliō, fessus ac vīnō madidus, dormīre vult; mūlam pastum ēmittit, retinācula saxō  
reliqat, supīnusque stertit.

<sup>83</sup>iam diēs aderat; expergīscimur, et sentūmus lintrem nōn prōcēdere. <sup>84</sup>statim pater meus, homō 220





- |   |                   |   |                   |    |                    |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | <i>Brundisium</i> | 5 | <i>Beneventum</i> | 9  | <i>Fundī</i>       |
| 2 | <i>Rubī</i>       | 6 | <i>Capua</i>      | 10 | <i>Ānxur</i>       |
| 3 | <i>Canūsium</i>   | 7 | <i>Sinuessa</i>   | 11 | <i>Forum Appiū</i> |
| 4 | <i>Trivīcum</i>   | 8 | <i>Formiae</i>    | 12 | <i>Rōma</i>        |

cerebrōsus, prōsilit, ac nautae caput lumbōsque fuste dolat; et vix dēmum quartā hōrā ad Forum Appiī expōnimur.

<sup>85</sup>hinc profectū Rōmam pervēnimus, diē sextō decimō postquam Brundisiō exiimus.

<sup>86</sup>diē igitur sextō decimō iter dēmum cōnfēcimus, namque, ut dīxī anteā, per trīduum primum imbribus erāmus oppressī. <sup>87</sup>sed Rōmam tandem laetī pervēnimus. <sup>88</sup>per portam Capēnam urbem intrāmus. <sup>89</sup>quantam multitudinem hominum! <sup>90</sup>quot mīlitēs! <sup>91</sup>quantum clāmōrem! <sup>92</sup>crēdideram equidem similem fore Rōmam nostrō Brundisiō. <sup>93</sup>sed inter aliās urbēs tantum effert caput quantum quercus inter dūmēta. 225

<sup>94</sup>ad portam Capēnam omnibus est dēscendendum ab equīs carrisque; per viās enim urbis equīs rēdisque vehī noctū quidem licet, diē nōn licet. <sup>95</sup>nōbīs tamen licuit, quia pater meus magistrātus est summae dignitātis. <sup>96</sup>vehimur igitur praeter Circum Maximum ad pontem Tiberinum, deinde relictō ponte per arborēs Iāniculum ascendimus, ubi amīcus patris meī domum magnificam habet. <sup>97</sup>intrāmus, salūtāmus et salūtāmur, ad cēnam vocāmur; cēnātī in hortōs exīmus ut ā summō monte urbem spectēmus. <sup>98</sup>admīrantibus nōbīs hospēs noster versūs declāmat, quōs poēta clārissimus dē villā suā composuit. <sup>99</sup>audīte. 230 235

<sup>100</sup>Iūli iūgera pauca Mārtiālis,  
hortīs Hesperidum beātiōra,  
longō Iāniculī iugō recumbunt.

<sup>101</sup>hinc septem dominōs vidēre montēs  
et tōtam licet aestimāre Rōmam,  
Albānōs quoque Tūsculōsque collēs,  
Fidēnās veterēs brevēsque Rubrās. 240

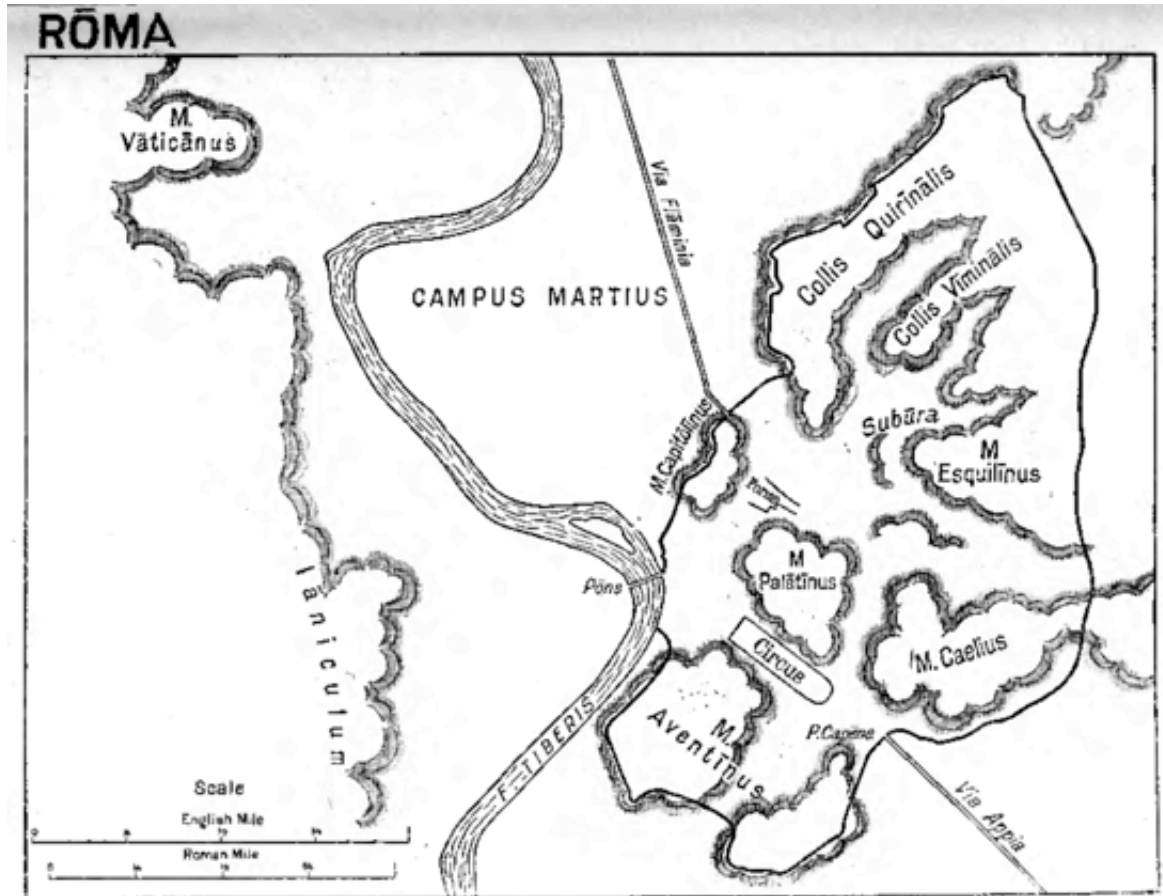
<sup>102</sup>illinc Flāminiae Salāriaeque  
gestātor patet essedō tacente,  
nē blandō rota sit molesta somnō,  
quem nec rumpere nauticus tumultus,  
nec clāmor valet helciāriōrum,  
cum sit tam prope Mulvius, sacrumque  
lāpsae per Tiberim volent carīnae. 245

<sup>103</sup>hoc rūs, seu potius domus vocanda est,  
commendat dominus; tuam putābis,  
tam nōn invida tamque liberālis  
tam cōmī patet hospitālitate. 250

<sup>104</sup>nōnne sunt summā arte composītī, summō ingeniō? <sup>105</sup>postquam hospēs dēclāmāvit, omnēs plausimus; deinde redīmus dormītum, quia tam longō itinere fatīgātī cupimus ōtiō nostrō fruī, 255  
ut crās urbem propius spectēmus.

## VI Rōma

longum est omnia, quae Rōmae sunt, dēscribere. <sup>2</sup>in septem montibus aedificāta est urbs Rōma; monte Palātīnō, monte Aventīnō, monte Capitōlīnō, colle Quirīnālī, colle Viminālī, monte Esquilīnō, monte Caeliō. <sup>3</sup>quōrum cūr duo sint collēs nōminātī, quīnque montēs, nesciō equidem. <sup>4</sup>trāns Tiberim sunt etiam Iāniculum et mōns Vāticānus. <sup>5</sup>inter Palātīnum, Capitōlīnum, 260  
Esquilīnum, situm est forum. <sup>6</sup>in monte Palātīnō erat prīma urbs, quam nōniant Rōmam quadrātam, cūius mūrus adhūc manet.



<sup>7</sup>herī in forum dēscendimus. <sup>8</sup>hīc ad īmum Palātīnum vīdimus Ātrium Vestae. <sup>9</sup>in forō sunt ā sinistrā tabernae veterēs, ā dextrā tabernae novae; in mediō lacus Curtius, in quem iuvenis ille nōbilis dēsiluit, ut patriam moriendō servāret. <sup>10</sup>adversa autem cōnspicimus rostra, quae pul- 265  
pita sunt ex quibus ōrātōrēs ōrātiōnēs habent ad populum. <sup>11</sup>circum forum alia sunt aedificia:



*Forum Rōmānum*

cūria, in quā dēliberat senātus; rēgia, in quā habitat pontifex maximus; trēs basilicae, Porcia, Aemilia, Iūlia. <sup>12</sup>in basilicis iūdicia conveniunt, negōtiātōrēs rem agunt.

<sup>13</sup>hinc per Viam Sacram ascenditur in Capitōlium. <sup>14</sup>hāc viā triumphantēs vehuntur ducēs, ut grātiās agant Iovī Capitōlinō. <sup>15</sup>habet Capitōlium duo capita; in alterō templum est Iovis, in alterō arx. 270

<sup>16</sup>inter Viminālem et Esquilinum est Subūra. <sup>17</sup>hīc habitant plēbēiī; virī autem lautissimī in Palātīnō. <sup>18</sup>sunt alia quoque fora; forum Iūli, quod fēcit C. Iūlius Caesar, et forum Augustī, quae duo cum forō Rōmānō tria sunt fora maxima; sed est et forum holitōrium, ubi holera vēndunt, et forum boārium, in quō bovis est statua magna. 275

<sup>19</sup>ut tria sunt fora, sic tria theātra in quibus lūdōs scaenicōs spectāmus. <sup>20</sup>in Circō Maximō cursūs sunt equōrum, in amphitheātrō gladiātōrēs inter sē pugnant. <sup>21</sup>in thermīs balneisque lavāmur.

<sup>22</sup>sed dē hīs longum est nārrāre; haec hāctenus. <sup>23</sup>vereor enim nē tē tantum Rōmae taedeat

quantum mē Hannibalis.

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<sup>24</sup>dum per urbem ambulō, vīdī in vīcō Tūscō domum spatiōsam atque magnificam, cūius ad frontem erat titulus hūiusmodī:

<sup>25</sup>DOMVS HAEC  
LOCĀTVR  
EX KALENDĪS IŪLIĪS  
CONDVCTOR CONVENĪTŌ BALBVM  
M. FRONTŌNIS SERVVM.

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<sup>26</sup>dum haec perlegō rīsīt aliquis ex comitibus. <sup>27</sup>cui ego, ‘quid rīdēs?’ inquam. <sup>28</sup>at ille, ‘num ignōrās,’ inquit, ‘īnfāmēm esse hanc domum?’ <sup>29</sup>mānēs enim hīc habitant. <sup>30</sup>per silentium noctis sonus ferrī audītūr et strepitus vinculōrum. <sup>31</sup>mox appāret simulācrum, senex prōmissā barbā et horrentī capillō et crūribus et manibus catēnās ferreās gerit quatitque. <sup>32</sup>īncolae ter-rōre perculsī tōtā nocte vigilant; unde morbus īnsequitur, crēscente autem timōre, mors etiam. <sup>33</sup>īnde dēserta stat domus, ut vidēs, tōtaque illī mōnstrō relicta. <sup>34</sup>prōscrīpsit tamen M. Frontō, vir callidissimus, sī quis tantī malī ignārus condūcere velit.’

<sup>35</sup>post aliquot diēs dum per vīcum eundem ambulāmus, titulum dēreptum vīdimus, iānuam apertam; audīvimus philosophum aliquem condūxisse. <sup>36</sup>‘ō stultum!’ inquam, <sup>37</sup>‘mox eum temeritātis paenitēbit.’ <sup>38</sup>‘immō vērō!’ inquit comes, ‘dē omnibus certior est factus. <sup>39</sup>nam cum audīvisset quantula esset pēnsiō, vīlitātem suspicātus, tantō acūmine singula quaerit ut dēcīpī nōn possit; sed nihilōminus, immō tantō magis condūcit.’ <sup>40</sup>at ego, ‘vereor tamen nē hominem paeniteat aliquandō.’ <sup>41</sup>abīmus, et quid ēventūrum sit exspectāmus.

<sup>42</sup>postrīdiē nōn cessāmus adīre domum; turba adest maxima, fūnus dūcitur, nēniās canunt, exsequiās eunt omnēs. <sup>43</sup>‘nōnne dīxī,’ inquam, ‘fore ut paenitēret philosophum illum temeritātis?’ <sup>44</sup>herī domum condūxit, hodiē sepelītūr.’ <sup>45</sup>statim ex turbā, ‘favē linguā!’ exclāmat aliquis, ‘vīvit enim adhūc philosophus, et ipse hominem sepelit.’ <sup>46</sup>tunc ego admirātus, ‘quid ergō,’ inquam, ‘factum est, bone vir?’ <sup>47</sup>ille in hunc modum respondet: ‘ubi advesperāscere coepit, iubet sternī sibi in prīmā domūs parte, poscit cērās, stīlum, lūmen; suōs omnēs in interiōra dīmittit: ipse ad scrībendum oculōs, manum, animum intendit, nē vacua mēns simulācra et inānēs metūs fingeret. <sup>48</sup>īnitīō nihil nisi silentium noctis; dein concutī ferrum, vincula movērī. <sup>49</sup>ille nōn tollere oculōs, nōn remittere stīlum, sed firmāre animum. <sup>50</sup>tum crēbrēscere fragor, adventāre, ac iam est in līmine, iam ut intrā līmen audīrī. <sup>51</sup>respicit; videt agnōscitque nārrātam sibi effigiem. <sup>52</sup>illa stābat innuēbatque digitō, similis vocantī; hic rūsus cērīs et stīlō

incumbit. <sup>53</sup>illa scribentis capitū catenās īnsonābat; hic rūrsus respicit, videt idem quod antea innuentem, nec morātus tollit lūmen et sequitur. <sup>54</sup>ibat illa lentō gradū, quasi gravis vinculis; postquam dēflexit in āream domūs, repente dilāpsa est in aurās. <sup>55</sup>hic autem locum effodit; inveniuntur ossa catēnīs īnsera atque implicita, quae collēcta iam sepeliuntur.’ <sup>56</sup>quibus audītīs, 315  
exclāmō, ‘et sunt tamen quī negent esse mānēs. <sup>57</sup>adeant igitur, et discant ab expertīs.’

## VII Nocturna Lemūria

domum reversus patrem rogāvī num et apud nōs essent mānēs. <sup>2</sup>‘nōn putō esse,’ respondit, ‘namque domō nostrā quotannīs omnēs ēiciō.’ <sup>3</sup>‘mānēs ēicis, ō pater!’ exclāmāvī. <sup>4</sup>‘immō hodiē,’ inquit, ‘ēiciam; ēiciendī enim sunt a. d. VII Īdūs Māiās—Māius scīlicet mēnsis ā nōmine māiōrum dūcitur—et dum tū in lectulō dormīs ego mediā nocte sacra quaedam, quae 320  
Nocturna Lemūria appellantur, celebrābō, nē ūllae larvae apud nōs habitent.’ <sup>5</sup>quae cum audīvissem mātrem ōrāvī ut ad mediam noctem mihi pervigilāre licēret, ut patrem vidērem haec sacra agentem; mātēque benigna veniam mihi dedit. <sup>6</sup>nunc igitur quod vīdī vōbīs nārrābō. <sup>7</sup>nam pater, veteris memor rītūs, mediā nocte surgit, nūdīsque pedibus per domum ambulat. <sup>8</sup>extentā dextrā signum sacrum dedit, nē larvae occurreret; signum fēcit hōc modō salūtārī di- 325  
gitō minimōque extentīs, medium et minimō proximum pollice iūctōs in palmam dēpressit. <sup>9</sup>deinde manūs lāvit pūrās atque septem fabās nigrās ōrī imposuit, aliāsque fabās, vultū āversō, suprā umerum iēcit; sed dum iacit

<sup>10</sup>‘hīs,’ inquit, ‘redimō mēque meōsque fabīs.’

<sup>11</sup>noviēns hunc dīxit versum, neque respexit; fabās umbra putātur colligere, et, nūllō vidente, 330  
hominem ā tergō sequī. <sup>12</sup>ubi rūrsus aquā pater sē lūstrāvit et aere tinnitum fēcit, ōrāvīt ut umbrae ē tēctīs suīs exīrent. <sup>13</sup>noviēns clāmāvit, ‘mānēs exīte paternī,’ tum dēmum respexit et sacra rīte sunt perācta.

## VIII dē mānibus

etenim poētae docent esse mānēs, nam meminī mē hoc carmen apud Propertium lēgisse:

<sup>2</sup>sunt aliquid mānēs, lētum nōn omnia finit, 335

lūridaque ēvictōs effugit umbra rogōs.

<sup>3</sup>Cynthia namque meō vīsa est incumbere fulcrō,

murmur ad extrēmae nūper humāta viae:

cum mihi somnus ab exsequiīs pendēret amōris,

et quererer lectī frīgida rēgna meī. 340

<sup>4</sup>eōsdem habuit sēcum, quibus est ēlāta capillīs,

eōsdem oculōs, laterī vestis adūsta fuit.  
<sup>5</sup>et solitum digitō beryllon adēderat ignis,  
summaque Lēthaeus trīverat ōra liquor:  
spīrantisque animōs, et vōcem mīsīt, at illī  
pollicibus fragilēs increpuēre manūs.

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<sup>6</sup>condiscipulī tamen meī nōnnumquam mē irrīdent quod cōnfitear mē crēdere esse mānēs; eīs  
autem versūs Horātī commemorō.

<sup>7</sup>somnia, terrōrēs magicōs, mīrācula, sāgās,  
nocturnōs lemurēs portentaque Thessala rīdēs?

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<sup>8</sup>immō vērō patrem iterum rogāvī quid ipse dē mānibus rē vērā cēnsēret. <sup>9</sup>‘haud sciō,’ respon-  
dit, ‘an mānēs rē vērā sint. <sup>10</sup>erat enim mihi quondam amīcus pauper, ē puerō claudus, quī  
rūrī habitābat. <sup>11</sup>ōlim advena quīdam forēs vesperī pulsāvit; pauper ille iussit alterum intrāre,  
quī intrāvit vīnumque poposcit; ille ōrāvit hunc ut ipse cyathum quaereret, sē enim quippe  
quī claudus esset cyathum quaerere nōn posse. <sup>12</sup>advena igitur rogāvit quamdiū claudus esset, <sup>355</sup>  
pauperque respondit sē ē puerō fuisse. <sup>13</sup>cui advena ‘possum,’ inquit, ‘tē sanāre. <sup>14</sup>sī laurī  
frondēs vīnō hōc tuō imbūtās per complūrēs diēs ēderis in prīstinam corporis valētūdinem re-  
digēris; sed deōs praecipuē cūrā rīte colās.’ <sup>15</sup>quae praecepta amīcus meus religiōsē secūtus  
mentem sānam, ut dīcitur, in corpore sānō adeptus est. <sup>16</sup>hic advena palliō erat amictus pur-  
pureō, quāle nēmō anteā illā in regiōne umquam vīderat; neque quisquam ē praetereuntibus <sup>360</sup>  
virum tālī habitū amictum ūsquam post merīdiem vīdit. <sup>17</sup>mihi saltem nōn dubium est quān-  
imāgō fuerit.’

## IX dē somniīs

cum pater mihi hanc fābulam dīxisset valdē gaudēbam quod ille quoque putābat esse mānēs.  
<sup>2</sup>sed quia cognōscere volēbam quid dē somniīs cēnsēret, rogāvī eum num somnia quoque es-  
sent vēra; quī mihi respondit vēra alia, alia falsa esse: ‘nōnne meministī, mī fili,’ inquit, ‘quid <sup>365</sup>  
Vergilius scripserit?’

<sup>3</sup>sunt geminae somnī portae, quārum altera fertur  
cornea, quā vērīs facilis datur exitus umbrīs,  
altera candentī perfecta nitēns elephantō,  
sed falsa ad caelum mittunt īnsomnia mānēs.’

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<sup>4</sup>cēterum ut bene intellegās nōnnūlla somnia vērūm praedicere fābulam tibi nārrābō, sī modo attentō eris animō.

## **X somnium vērūm**

cum duo quīdam Arcades familiārēs iter ūnā facerent, et Megaram vēnissent, alter ad caupōnem, ad hospitem alter dēvertit. <sup>2</sup>ūterque cēnātus cubitum iit; deinde eī quī erat in hospitio alter vīsus est in somnīs ōrāre ut subvenīret, quod sibi ā caupōne nex intenderētur. 375

<sup>3</sup>is prīmō perterritus somniō surrēxit; deinde cum sē collēgisset, idque vīsum prō nihilō habendum esse dūxisset, recubuit; tum dormientī idem ille vīsus est ōrāre nē, cum sibi vīvō nōn subvēnisset, mortem suam inultam esse paterētur; sē interfectum in plastrum ā caupōne esse coniectum, et suprā iniectum stercus. <sup>4</sup>petiit ut māne ad portam adesset, priusquam plastrum ex oppidō exīret. <sup>5</sup>hōc iam somniō commōtus māne bubulcō obvius fit ad portam; quaerit ex eō quid in plastrō esset. <sup>6</sup>ille perterritus fūgit; mortuus ērutus est; caupō rē patefactā poenās dedit. 380

<sup>7</sup>quā audītā fābulā frāter meus dīxit sē prōverbium ‘nōn omnēs stertentēs dormiunt’ audiisse, nescīre tamen quid significāret; cui pater, ‘hoc quoque,’ inquit, ‘alterum nārrandō somnium expōnere tibi possum,’ statimque hoc nārrat somnium. 385

## **XI trium somniantium fābula facēta**

‘ōlim trēs comitēs, quōrum duo mercātōrēs urbānī, tertius rūsticus quīdam erat, ad templum quoddam nūminis colendī causā profectī sunt; quibus prōgredientibus viātica dēficere incipiēbant. <sup>2</sup>mox ad tantam inopiam redactī sunt ut vix quicquam farris manēret. <sup>3</sup>quae cum urbānī illī callidī intellegerent hōc modō inter sē colloquēbantur. <sup>4</sup>“parum pānis iam nōbīs restat; comes tamen noster edendō nimis indulget, quāpropter necesse est cōnsilium inīre quō sī quid habēmus eō īnsciō edāmus.” <sup>5</sup>cum igitur pānem aquā sparsum manibusque tractātum, prope ignem, ut coquerētur, posuissent, rūsticum illum dēcipere cōstituērunt atque hōc modō eum allocūtī sunt: “omnēs statim dormiāmus, sitque pānis eī praemium quī ex nōbīs somnium vīderit mīrābilissimum.” <sup>6</sup>quō pactō omnēs cubitum eunt. <sup>7</sup>rūsticus autem, fraudis aliquid suspicātus, pānem sēmicoctum ex ignī extractum sōlus tōtum dēvorāvit, iterumque sē somnō dedit. <sup>8</sup>nōn ita multō post alter negōtiātor, tamquam mīrābilī quōdam somniō perterritus, surgere coepit, alterīque negōtiātōrī quam ob rem ita timēret rogantī, respondit: “magnō terrōre maximāque ob somnium admīrātiōne affectus sum. <sup>9</sup>duo enim geniī mihi vidēbantur appropinquāre, summāque cum laetitiā mē ad Ēlysium comportāre.” <sup>10</sup>cui comes, “mīrābile nīmīrum,” inquit, “ somnium nārrās; mīrābilius tamen audī; namque ego duōs percipiēbam geniōs quī mē ad Tartarum portābant.” 400



<sup>11</sup>quae cum rŭsticus ille audĭret etiam tum dormĭre simulābat; urbānĭ tamen ut dolus sibi bene prŏcēderet eum excitāvērunt, quĭ, admĭrantĭ similis, callidē rogāvit, “quis mē vocat?” <sup>12</sup>cui respondērunt urbānĭ, “comitēs sumus tuĭ.” <sup>13</sup>quae cum audĭvisset ille, “quō modō,” rogāvit, “iam redĭvistis?” <sup>14</sup>“numquam,” respondērunt, “hinc abĭvĭmus; cŭr reducēs vocās quĭ numquam abĭvĭmus?” <sup>15</sup>quibus rŭsticus ille, “genĭ duo,” respondit, “mihi vidēbantur alterum vestrum ad Ēlysium, ad Tartarum alterum auferre, et mēcum reputābam neutrum hŭc reditŭrum esse unde, ut poēta dĭcit, negant redĭre quemquam; itaque ego experrēctus pānem tōtum sŏlus dēvorāvĭ.”

<sup>16</sup>quae cum audĭvisset, frāter meus dĭxit sē iam intellegere quid significāret prŏverbiŭm: ‘nŏn omnēs stertentēs dormiunt.’

## XII causae somniŏrum

posterŏ diē, ut accidit, hanc sententiam apud Tullium in lŭdŏ recitābāmus. <sup>2</sup>quae in vĭtā ūsŭrpant hominēs, cŏgitant, cŭrant, vident, quaeque agunt vigilantēs agitantque, ea cuique in somnŏ accidunt.’ <sup>3</sup>quae cum audĭrem nŏn poteram mē retinēre quĭn puerum recitantem interpellārem magistrumque rogārem num rē vērā putāret hās esse somniŏrum causās. <sup>4</sup>iste autem magister, interrogātiŏne meā neglĕctā, dĭxit oportēre omnēs, dum alius recitat, tacēre, iussitque mē hoc carmen ēdiscere memoriter:

<sup>5</sup>omnia quae sēnsŭvolvuntur vŏta diurnŏ,  
pectore sŏpĭtŏ reddit amĭca quiēs.

<sup>6</sup>vĕnātor dĕfessa torŏ cum membra repŏnit,  
mĕns tamen ad silvās et sua lustra redit.

<sup>7</sup>iŭdicibus litēs, aurĭgae somnia currŭs,  
vānaque nocturnīs mĕta cavĕtur equīs.

<sup>8</sup>mē quoque Mŭsārum studium sub nocte silentĭ  
artibus assuētīs sollicitāre solet.

<sup>9</sup>carmen nunc memoriā teneŏ. <sup>10</sup>sed ūtrum magister poētae cŏsentiat necne nŭllŏ modŏ invenĭre possum. <sup>11</sup>semper enĭm rogātus verba poētārum aliŏrumve scrĭptŏrum commemorat.

<sup>12</sup>equidem vērŏ putābam eum nescĭre. <sup>13</sup>posterŏ igitur diē, hŏc carmine recitātŏ, iterum eum rogāvĭ quid rē vērā ipse dē somniīs cĕnsĕret. <sup>14</sup>sed utinam nŏn rogāvissem! <sup>15</sup>mē miserum!

<sup>16</sup>iterum nihil respondit sed hoc alterum carmen mihi ēdiscendum dedit.

<sup>17</sup>et quō quisque ferē studiŏ dĕvĭnctus adhaeret

aut quibus in rēbus multum sumus ante morātī  
atque in eā ratiōne fuit contenta magis mēns,  
in somnīs eadem plērumque vidēmur obīre;  
causidicī causās agere et compōnere lēgēs,  
induperātōrēs pugnāre ac proelia obīre,  
nautae contractum cum ventīs dēgere bellum.

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<sup>18</sup>ō! crūdēlem magistrum! <sup>19</sup>quam nimia est tibi poētārum admirātiō!

### **XIII magister laqueō suō captus**

interdum tamen et discipulis nōbīs magistrī haec tanta poētārum admirātiō prodest. <sup>2</sup>quid enim vōbīs accidat nesciō, sed nōs saltem Rōmānōs puerōs saepenumērō discere taedet priusquam finis sessiōnī adsit. <sup>3</sup>ō quotiēns lūdum frequentāmus! <sup>4</sup>prīmā lūce ē lectulis est surgendum et quasi mediā nocte ad lūdum eundum. <sup>5</sup>ut lucernae, quās nōbīscum portāmus, olent! <sup>6</sup>quam dēcolōrēs fiunt librī fūmō tot lucernārum! <sup>7</sup>nigra fūligō adhūc Marōnī meō haeret! <sup>8</sup>ōlim plūs solitō discendī mē taedēbat—media erat aestās et Sīrius ignibus torrentibus in caelō ardēbat—hoc igitur cōnsilium iniī ut postrēmam sessiōnis partem omitterēmus. <sup>9</sup>magistrum māne lūdum intrantem rogāvī num semper oportēret nōs praeceptīs pārere poētārum. <sup>10</sup>ille ait; itaque ego hoc Mārtiālis carmen statim dēclāmāre coepī:

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<sup>11</sup>lūdī magister, parce simplicī turbae;  
sīc tē frequentēs audiant capillātī,  
et dēlicātae dīligat chorus mēnsae,  
nec calculātor, nec notārius vēlox  
māiōre quisquam circulō corōnētur;  
albae leōne flammeō calent lūcēs,  
tostamque fervēns Iūlius coquit messem:  
cirrāta lōrīs horridīs Scythae pellis,  
quā vāpulāvit Marsyās Celaenaesus,  
ferulaeque trīstēs, scēptra paedagōgōrum,  
cessent, et Īdūs dormiant in Octōbrēs:  
aestāte puerī sī valent, satis discunt.

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<sup>12</sup>quibus scīlicet, dēclāmātūs versibus, ‘quam cito,’ inquit magister, ‘tempus fugit! <sup>13</sup>rēctē scrīpsit Ovidius Nāsō:

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<sup>14</sup>ipsa quoque assiduō labuntur tempora mōtū,  
nōn secus ac flūmen; neque enim cōsistere flūmen  
nec levis hōra potest; sed ut unda impellitur undā,  
urgēturque eadem veniēns urgetque priōrem,  
tempora sīc fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur,  
et nova sunt semper, nam quod fuit ante relictum est,  
fitque quod haud fuerat, mōmentaue cūncta novantur.’

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<sup>15</sup>hōs versūs recitāvit magister quia ōtium nōbīs dare nōlēbat, sed nōn facere potuit (nē ā  
Mārtiāle praeclārissimō poētā abhorreret) quān lūsum nōs omnēs dīmitteret. <sup>16</sup>condiscipulī  
meī grātiās mihi ēgērunt quam maximās et valdē mihi grātulātī sunt quod tam callidum mē  
praestitissim. <sup>17</sup>immō vērō dīxērunt mē cornīcum oculōs cōnfixisse.

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#### **XIV colloquium cum patre**

eōdem diē, quoniam magister nīl mihi dē somniīs exposuerat, patrem vesperī iterum quae-  
sivī, quem in tablinō invēnī. <sup>2</sup>rēbus nesciōquibus occupātum esse vīdī, rogāvī tamen num  
mihi vacāret, et pater quamquam negōtiōsus erat, benignē mihi respondit, ‘quid vīs, mī fi-  
lī?’ <sup>3</sup>quantō benignior pater est magistrō! <sup>4</sup>cui ego, ‘velim,’ respondi, ‘iterum tē audire dē  
somnia loquentem.’ <sup>5</sup>‘nunc autem nōn possum,’ inquit pater, ‘namque epistolam ad amīcum  
quendam scrībō; sed, ut accidit, dē somniīs est epistula mea; tacē igitur et, cum scrīpserō, tibi  
recitābō.’ <sup>6</sup>conticuī igitur, et librum quendam ē forulīs acceptum, dum pater scrībit, legēbam.  
<sup>7</sup>paulō posteā hanc epistolam mihi recitāvit:

475

480

<sup>8</sup>‘Sex. Cornēlius Polliō Suētōniō Tranquillō suō s.

scrībīs tē perterritum somniō verērī nē quid in āctiōne patiāris, rogās ut dīlātiōnem petam et  
pauculōs diēs, certē proximum, excūsem. <sup>9</sup>difficile est, sed experiar. <sup>10</sup>rēfert tamen, ēventūra  
soleās an contrāria somniāre. <sup>11</sup>mihi reputantī somnium meum istud, quod timēs tū, ēgregiam  
āctiōnem portendere vidētur. <sup>12</sup>suscēperam causam Iūnī Pastōris, cum mihi quiēscētī vīsa est  
socrus mea advolūta genibus nē agerem obsecrāre. <sup>13</sup>et eram āctūrus adulēscētulus adhūc,  
eram in quadruplicī iūdiciō, eram contrā potentissimōs cīvītātis atque etiam Caesaris amīcōs,  
quae singula excutere mentem mihi post tam trīste somnium poterant. <sup>14</sup>prosperē tamen cessit,  
atque ideō illa āctiō mihi aurēs hominum, illa iānuam fāmae patefecit. <sup>15</sup>proinde dispice, an tū  
quoque sub hōc exemplō somnium istud in bonum vertās, aut, sī tūtius putās illud cautissimī  
cūiusque praeceptum: “quod dubitēs, nē fēceris,” id ipsum rescrībe. <sup>16</sup>ego aliquam stropham  
inveniam agamque causam tuam, ut istam agere tū, cum volēs, possīs. <sup>17</sup>est enim sānē alia

485

490

ratiō tua, alia mea fuit. <sup>18</sup>nam iūdicium centumvirāle differri nūllō modō, istud aegrē quidem, sed tamen potest. <sup>19</sup>valē.’

<sup>20</sup>recitātā hāc epistulā, ‘perquam, pater,’ inquam, ‘velim scīre, esse phantasmata et habēre propriam figūrā nūmenque aliquod putēs an inānia et vāna ex metū nostrō imāginem accipere.’ <sup>21</sup>‘ego ut esse crēdam,’ respondit, ‘in primīs eō addūcor, quod audiō accidisse Curtiō Rūfō. <sup>22</sup>tenuis adhūc et obscurus obtinentī Āfricam comes haeserat. <sup>23</sup>inclinātō diē spatiātur in porticū; offertur eī mulieris figūra grandior hūmānā pulchriorque; perterritō Āfricam sē futūrōrum praenūntiam dīxit; itūrū enim eum Rōmam honōrēsque gestūrū atque etiam cum summō imperiō in eandem prōvinciam reversūrū et moritūrū. <sup>24</sup>quae facta sunt omnia. <sup>25</sup>praetereā accēdentī Carthāginem ēgredientīque nāve eadem figūra in lītore occurrisse nārrātur. <sup>26</sup>ipse certē implicitus morbō futūra praeteritīs, adversa secundīs augurātus, spem salutīs, nūllō suōrum dēspērante, prōiēcit.’

## **XV māter mente turbāta irruit**

patrem haec mihi nārrantem māter, quae magnō cum impetū in tablīnum irruit, interpellāvit, atque, ‘Cornēli,’ inquit, ‘audīvistīne quid Dāvō frātrīque eius acciderit?’ <sup>2</sup>(Dāvus est ūnus ē servīs nostrīs quī eōdem in lectō cum frātre suō dormire solet). <sup>3</sup>‘mīrābilem nārrat rem, neque facere possum quīn eī crēdam. <sup>4</sup>sed omnia ab initiō tibi nārrābō. <sup>5</sup>hāc nocte cum frātre minōre, ut solet, eōdem in lectō quiēscēbat. <sup>6</sup>is vīsus est sibi cernere quendam in tōrō residentem admōtīsque capitī suō cultris ex ipsō vertice capillōs amputantem. <sup>7</sup>somnium modo sē vidēre ratus iterum dormit. <sup>8</sup>sed brevī rūsus simile alterum somnium priōrī fidem fēcit. <sup>9</sup>nam vēnerunt per fenestrās (ut nārrat) in tunicīs albīs duo, cubantemque frātre dētōndērunt et, quā vēnerant, recessērunt. <sup>10</sup>ubi inlūxit, ipse Dāvus circā verticem tōnsus, capillī iacentēs sunt repertī. <sup>11</sup>frātre quoque tōnsum sparsōsque circā capillōs diēs ostendit.’ <sup>12</sup>haec cum audīvissem vix facere potuī quīn rīdērem, sed nē poenās darem simulāvī mē summō terrōre afficī propter tam mīrābile somnium, māterque mē cubitum mīsīt. <sup>13</sup>nēminī dīxī mē frātreque meum servōrum cubiculum per fenestrās intrāvisse atque iocī causā capillōs dētōndisse.

## **XVI laqueō meō captus**

sed dum in lectulō iaceō hunc in modum mēcum reputābam: ‘quicquid nocte accidit, omnēs putant aut somnium fuisse aut mānēs fēcisse,’ dolumque hunc excogitābam. <sup>2</sup>cōstituī persuādēre Mārcō, condiscipulō et aequālī meō, quī negat esse mānēs, ut in sepulcrō quōdam ūnam noctem dormīret. <sup>3</sup>posterō diē cōsiliū meum cum frātre commūnicāvī, et Mārcus prōmīsīt sē in sepulcrō dormītūrū esse ut nōbīs dēmōstrāret mānēs nōn esse. <sup>4</sup>nocte igitur ad sepulcrum Mārcus sē recēpit, ego et frāter haec parāvīmus; nigrīs amictī vestibibus personās

īnstar calvāriārum fictās capitū imposuimus; quō habitū statim ad sepulcrum contendimus, circum quod saltāre coepimus. <sup>3</sup>sed tantum aberat ut Mārcus timēret ut, capite modo ē sepulcrō ēlātō, imperāret nōbīs ut abirēmus, neu ineptiās agerēmus. <sup>6</sup>spē dēiectū domum abivimus, laqueō, ut prōverbium, nostrō captī. 525

<sup>7</sup>posterō diē nōnnūllī convīvae apud nōs cēnābant atque inter cēnam pater nārrābat quid Dāvō, servō nostrō, accidisset. <sup>8</sup>deinde omnēs mīrabilia commemorāre incipiunt. <sup>9</sup>ūnus ē convīvīs mortuōs futūra portendere posse dīxit. <sup>10</sup>‘nōnnumquam tamen,’ inquit, ‘falsa portendunt, ut fābula dē Gabiēnō mōnstrat.’ <sup>11</sup>flāgitantibus omnibus ut fābulam dīceret, haec nārrāvit. 530

## **XVII fābula dē Gabiēnō**

‘bellō Siculō Gabiēnus, Caesaris classiārius fortissimus, captus ā Sex. Pompēiō, iūssū eius incīsā cervīce et vix cohaerente, iacuit in lītore tōtum diem. <sup>2</sup>deinde cum advesperāvisset, cum gemitū precibusque ē congregātā multitudīne petiit ut Pompēius ad sē venīret, aut aliquem ex amīcīs mitteret; sē enim ab īferīs remissum, habēre quae nūntiāret. <sup>3</sup>mīsīt plūrēs Pompēius ex amīcīs, quibus Gabiēnus dīxit: īferīs deīs placēre Pompēi causās et partēs piās. <sup>4</sup>proinde ēventum futūrum quem optāret, hoc sē nūntiāre iussum. <sup>5</sup>argūmentum fore vēritātis quod, perāctīs mandātīs, prōtinus expirātūrus esset. <sup>6</sup>idque ita ēvenit.’ 535

## **XVIII alia fābula inter cēnam nārrāta**

‘sunt quī dīcant,’ inquit alius, ‘animam relictō corpore errāre solitam, multaue nūntiāre, quae nisi ā praesentī nōscī nōn possint. <sup>2</sup>ē duōbus enim frātribus, equestris ōrdinis, Corfidiō māiōrī accidit ut vidērētur expirāsse; apertōque testāmentō minor hērēs ex asse creatus fūnerī īnstītit; interim is, quī vidēbātur exstīctus, plangentium sonitū concitus, dīxit ā frātre sē vēnisse. <sup>3</sup>dēmōnstrāvit praetereā quō in locō aurum, nūllō cōnsciō, dēfōdisset et ōrāvit ut eis fūnebribus quae comparāta essent efferrētur. <sup>4</sup>quae cum dīxisset, frātris domesticī nūntiāvērunt exanimātum illum, et aurum ubi dīxerat repertum est.’ 540

<sup>5</sup>convīvā hanc fābulam nārrante, pater cum omnēs animadvertisset finem fēcisse edendī; servōs iussit tālōs et corōnās afferre. <sup>6</sup>quibus allātīs, omnēs convīvae rosārum corōnās, quisque suam, capitibus impōnēbant; deinde tālōs ē fritillō iaciendō rēgnum vīnī, ut dīcitur, sortīrī incipiēbant. <sup>7</sup>pater prīmus, quassātō fritillō, ‘Venus,’ inquit, ‘exsiliat,’ sed iacientī eī ‘canis’ modo contigit; at ille ‘quam rēctē,’ exclāmat, ‘Propertius scripsit: 545

<sup>8</sup>mē quoque per tālōs Venerem quaerente secundōs  
semper damnōsī subsiluēre canēs!’ 550

<sup>9</sup>tālosque cum fritillō avō meō, quī proximus accumbēbat, dedit, cui Venus statim exsiluit. <sup>10</sup>hic

igitur, arbiter bibendī creātus, servīs imperāvit ut diōtam Massicī dēprōmerent. <sup>11</sup>itaque servī amphoram adportāverunt tantā fūlīgine tēctam ut titulus nōn agnōscī posset; corticem amphorae pice adstrictum dīmōverunt, quadrimumque merum in crātēram effūdērunt, avumque meum, ut bibendī arbitrum, rogāverunt quantum aquae adhibendum esset. <sup>12</sup>iussū eius merum cum aquā hāc ratiōne mīscuerunt: novem merī cyathōs (cyathus mēnsūra, duodecima sextariī pars) cum tribus aquae mīscēbant—interdum inversā ratiōne trēs merī cyathōs cum novem aquae mīscēmus—deinde vīnum ē crātērā in cūiusque convīvae pōculum cyathīs infundunt.

## **XIX patruus meus aliquid nārrat**

quibus parātīs, Sīlius, patruus meus, ‘nōn Lupercī rītū, ut vidētur,’ inquit, ‘nōbīs est bibendum. <sup>2</sup>namque accidit ut homō minimē familiāris cēnārem apud istum, ut sibi vidēbātur, lautum et dīligentem, ut mihi, sordidum simul et sūmptuosum. <sup>3</sup>nam sibi et paucīs opīma quaedam, cēterīs vīlia et minūta pōnēbat. <sup>4</sup>vīnum etiam parvulis lagunculīs in tria genera dīscrīperat, nōn ut potestās ēligendī, sed nē iūs esset recusandī; aliud suīs et nōbīs, aliud minōribus amicīs (nam gradātīm amicōs habet), aliud suīs nostrīsque libertīs. <sup>5</sup>animadvertit, quī ā mē proximus recumbēbat, et num probārem interrogāvit. <sup>6</sup>negāvī. <sup>7</sup>“tū ergō,” inquit, “quam cōnsuetūdinem sequeris?” <sup>8</sup>“eadem omnibus pōnō; ad cēnam enim, nōn ad notam invītō, cūctīsque rēbus exaequō quōs mēnsā et tōrō aequāvī.” <sup>9</sup>“etiamne libertōs?” <sup>10</sup>“etiam; convīctōrēs enim tunc, nōn libertōs putō.” <sup>11</sup>et ille: “magnō tibi cōstat.” <sup>12</sup>“minimē.” <sup>13</sup>“quī fierī potest?” <sup>14</sup>“quia scīlicet libertī meī nōn idem quod ego bibunt, sed idem ego quod libertī.””

<sup>15</sup>hōc tam facētē dictō omnēs plaudunt; iamque omnium sermōne laetitiāque convīvium celebrābātur. <sup>16</sup>deinde, alterā dēpromptā amphorā, pater meus nesciō quem ōrāvit ut fābulam dē Thrasyllō nārrāret, quī, pōculō haustō, hunc in modum exorsus est.

## **XX fābula dē Thrasyllō**

‘Thrasyllus valdē amābat Charitēn, eamque in mātirimōnium dūcere cupiēbat. <sup>2</sup>hoc autem nullō modō facere poterat, nam Charitē Tlēpolemō cuidam iam nūpserat, marītumque suum maximē dīligēbat. <sup>3</sup>Thrasyllus igitur Tlēpolemum, nullō cōnsciō, interficere cōstituit. <sup>4</sup>hic quondam, comitante Thrasyllō, capreās vēnātum profectus—neque enim ferōciōrēs ferās, dente vel cornū armātās, Charitē marītum suum quaerere patiēbātur—ad silvam dēnsissimam cum canibus vēnāticīs pervēnit. <sup>5</sup>repente ē mediā silvā immānis exurgit aper, saetīs inhorrentibus squālidus, dentibusque freudentibus spūmeus, et fortiōrēs canum comminus aggressus, dentibus hāc illāc iactātīs lacerāvit interfecitque; deinde calcātīs rētibus, quae prīmum retinuerant impetum, effūgit et sēsē in fugam dedit. <sup>6</sup>quae cum ita gererentur, Thrasyllus fraudis

occāsiōnem nactus, sic Tlēpolemum compellat. <sup>7</sup>“quid hīc dubitāmus pavōre percussī et tam  
 opīmam praedam ē mediīs manibus āmittimus? <sup>8</sup>quīn equōs ascendimus? <sup>9</sup>quīn ōcius instā- 585  
 mus? <sup>10</sup>ēn cape vēnābulum et ego sūmam lanceam.” <sup>11</sup>neque morātī prōtinus īnsiliunt equōs  
 summō studiō aprum īnsequentēs. <sup>12</sup>prior Tlēpolemus iaculum, quod gerēbat, īnsuper dorsum  
 ferae contorsit. <sup>13</sup>at Thrasyllus ferae quidem pepercit, sed equī, quō vehēbātur Tlēpolemus,  
 postrēmōs poplitēs lanceā amputat. <sup>14</sup>quadrupēs dēlāpsus, quā sanguis effluserat, tōtō tergō  
 supīnātus, invītus dominum suum ad terram dēvolvit; nec mora, sed eum ferōcissimus aper 590  
 invādīt iacentem, ac prīmō vestēs eius, mox ipsum resurgentem multō dente laniāvit. <sup>15</sup>nec  
 coeptū nefariū bonum piguit amīcum, sed Tlēpolemō vulnerāta crūra contegētī, auxiliumque  
 miserē rogantī, per femur dexterum dīmīsīt lanceam; ipsam quoque feram facilī manū trāns-  
 fōdit. <sup>16</sup>ad hunc modum interfectō dominō, servī eius, quisque ē suā latebrā, concurrerunt.  
<sup>17</sup>at ille, quamquam, vōtū compos et prōstrātō inimicō, laetus agēbat, vultū tamen gaudium 595  
 tegēbat, dolōremque simulābat, et cadāver, quod ipse strāverat, avidē complexus omnia qui-  
 dem lūgentium officia affīnxit. <sup>18</sup>sic ad nostrī similitūdinem, quī vērē lāmentābāmur, maerōre  
 fictō, manūs suae culpam aprō dabat. <sup>19</sup>Charitē autem simul atque audīvit marītum suum esse  
 mortuum, summā celeritāte ad silvam contendit et tōtam sē super corpus effūdīt; aegrē ma-  
 nibus suōrum ērepta domum rediit; saepenumerō Thrasyllus manūs eius ā pectore pulsandō 600  
 āmovēre, lūctum sedāre, blandīs vōcibus dolōrem mulcēre frūstrā cōnābātur. <sup>20</sup>sed officiīs fū-  
 neris statim exāctīs, id prōtinus puella agēbat ut mortem quam celerrimē obīret ipsa. <sup>21</sup>crēderēs  
 eam inediā velle vītā finīre; nihil enim edēbat, imīs in tenebrīs abscondita lūcem sōlis vītābat.  
<sup>22</sup>sed Thrasyllus tandem, adiuvantibus amīcīs, eī persuāsīt ut aliquantulum cibī ederet, neque  
 corpus suum omnīnō neglegeret. <sup>23</sup>nec sē retinēre potuit quīn flāgitāret eam, adhūc flentem 605  
 marītum, adhūc vestēs lacerantem, capillōs adhūc distrahentem, ut priōris marītī oblīta sibi  
 nūberet. <sup>24</sup>sed Charitē ā nefandō prōpositō abhorruit, cōnābāturque efficere ut flāgitantem dē-  
 ciperet. <sup>25</sup>tālia recordantī somniīs umbra miserē trucidātī Tlēpolemī, saniē cruenta et pallōre  
 dēfōrmis, surgere vidēbātur atque hunc in modum loquī. <sup>26</sup>“mea coniux, vēnī ut necem meam  
 in Thrasyllō vindicēs, nam scelestus ille lanceā suā mē ad Orcum mīsīt.” <sup>27</sup>deinde omnibus 610  
 rēbus patefactīs umbra ēvānuit. <sup>28</sup>Charitē tamen nēquissimum percussōrem pūnīre et miserīis  
 vītāe sēsē subtrahere cōstituit. <sup>29</sup>Thrasyllum igitur prīmā vigiliā tacitum iussit ad forēs suās  
 accēdere nullōque cōsciō domum intrāre. <sup>30</sup>placuit Thrasyllō hoc cōsiliū; nec fraudis ali-  
 quid suspicātus, sed spē sublātus, cubiculum irrēpsit, Charitēque eī vīnum sopōrifērō venēnō  
 immixtum dedit, quō pōtū sōpītum eum aggressa est, acūque ē crīnibus dēpromptā oculōs eius 615  
 vulnerāvit prōrsusque caecum illum reliquit. <sup>31</sup>tunc nūdō gladiō arreptō per mediam urbem  
 sē prōripuit ac prope marītī sepulcrum mortem sibi cōscīvit. <sup>32</sup>Thrasyllus vērō, omnibus rē-  
 bus cognitīs, nullō aliō modō sē tantum scelus expiāre posse ratus, nec tantō facinorī gladium

sufficere, sponte suā ad sepulcrum sē recēpit et, “ēn ultrō vōbīs, īnfestī mānēs, adest victīma,” saepe clāmitāns, valvīs super sēsē dīlīgenter obserātīs, īnediā statuit fīnīre vītā suā sententiā damnātā.’ 620

## XXI Simōnidēs poēta

quibus iam nārrātīs alius quīdam dīxit fābulam dē Gabiēnō sibi in memoriā revocāvisse et aliam dē poētā Simōnide fābulam, omnibusque flāgitantibus ut nārrāret sīc coepit: ‘ōlim Simōnidēs, cum ad lītus nāvem appulisset, inhumātumque corpus ibi inventum sepultūrā affēcisset, admonitus ab umbrā nē proximō diē nāvīgāret, nam sī nāvīgāset naufragiō esse peritūrum, in terrā remānsit. <sup>2</sup>quī inde solverant, flūctibus et procellīs in cōspectū eius obrūtī sunt. <sup>3</sup>ipse gāvīsus est, quod vītā suā somniō quam nāvī crēdere mālūisset. <sup>4</sup>memor autem beneficiī elegantissimō carmine virum celebrāvit, quō melius illī et diūturnius in animīs hominum sepulcrum cōstituit quam quod in dēsertīs arēnīs strūxerat.’ 625

<sup>5</sup>mihī quidem brevior haec fābula multō magis placuit quam illa dē Thrasyllō longior, neque mē retinēre poteram quān ita dīcerem. <sup>6</sup>quibus dictīs, longiōris fābulae auctor dīxit oportēre puerulōs tacēre neque stultōs sē praestāre, cui is quī dē Simōnide nārrāverat, ‘interdum,’ respondit, ‘etiam stultus bene loquitur.’ 630

## XXII comitēs Ulixīs

hī igitur iurgiō alius alium lacessere coepērunt neque multum aberat quān ē iurgiō rīxa orerētur. <sup>2</sup>itaque pater statim, ‘Ulixem’ inquit, ‘trādītum est errantem, ēversō iam Īliō, tempestātibus hūc illūc et ad aliās Ītalīae ac Siciliāe urbēs et Temessam etiam appulsum; ibi dē nāvālibus sociīs eius ūnum, virgine per vīnum violātā, ab oppidānīs contumēliam vindicantibus lapidibus obrutum. <sup>3</sup>Ulixem quidem nullā ratiōne mortem ulciscendī inītā inde profectum; peremptī vērō sociī mānēs nullum saeviendī finem in cūiuslibet aetātis hominēs fēcisse, dōnec patriam relictūrī Temessēnsēs, ut eam pestem effugerent, Pŷthici Apollinis respōnsō hērōem plācāre iussī sunt et cōsecrātō eī solō templum aedificāre; dēvovēre eī praetereā quotannīs virginem illam, quae ipsīs fōrmōsissima vīsa esset. <sup>4</sup>quod cum illī ex ōrāculō facere pergerent, nihil omnīnō gravius dēhinc passī sunt. <sup>5</sup>forte vērō cum vēnisset Euthŷmus Temessam, eō ipsō tempore quō sollemne nūminī sacrum fīēbat, rē tōtā cognitā, āiunt illum postulāsse ut in templum intrōmitterētur; ibi virginem cōspicātum, prīmō misericordiā commōtum, deinde etiam amōre incēsum; ac puellam quidem, sī ab eō servāta esset, sē in eius manū conventūram, fidem dedisse. <sup>6</sup>armīs igitur captīs cum geniō congressum; illum victum moenibus et agrō excessisse, ē cōspectū prōrsus hominum in mare dēmersum ēvānuisse. <sup>7</sup>fuisse memorant, cīvitate ūniversā ē foedissimā calamitate liberātā, maximē illūstrēs Euthŷmī nūptiās.’ <sup>8</sup>quibus nārrātīs, 635 640 645



‘mīrum,’ inquit, ‘quam mīrābilēs apud māiōrēs nostrōs rēs acciderint; nūquam tālia hodiē 650  
audīmus.’ <sup>9</sup>‘sed accidunt,’ respondit alius, ‘et apud nōs.’

### XXIII Caesar Rubicōnem trānsit

‘quid enim Caesarī ōlim accidit dubitantī ūtrum Rubicōnem flūmen trānsīret necne? <sup>2</sup>nam  
post sōlis occāsū, mūlis ē proximō pīstrīnō ad vehiculum iūctīs, occultissimum iter modicō  
comitātū ingressus est; et cum, lūminibus exstīctīs, dēcessisset viā, diū errābundus, tandem  
sub lūcem dūce repertō, per angustissimōs trāmitēs pedibus ēvāsit; cōnsecūtusque cohortēs ad 655  
Rubicōnem flūmen, quod prōvinciae ēius finis erat, paulum cōstitit, ac reputāns quantum  
mōlirētur, conversus ad proximōs, “etiam nunc,” inquit, “regredī possumus; quod sī ponticu-  
lum trānsierimus, omnia armīs agenda erunt.” <sup>3</sup>cunctantī ostentum fit hūiusmodī. <sup>4</sup>quīdam  
eximiā magnitudīne et fōrmā proximē sedēns repente appāruit, harundine canēns; ad quem  
audiendum cum praeter pastōrēs plūrimī etiam ex statiōnibus mīlitēs concurrissent, raptā ab 660  
ūnō tubā, ad flūmen prōsiluit et ingentī spīritū classicum exōrsus ad alteram rīpam pertendit,  
tunc Caesar, “eātur,” inquit, “quō deōrum ostenta vocant; iacta ālea est.”

### XXIV cubitum eō

equidem vērō quamquam vehementer cupiēbam fābulās audīre in summō eram terrōre nē  
quis mē dē Dāvī somniō percontārētur. <sup>2</sup>immō vērō dum pater nārrat mihi cōnsciū eram 665  
animī perturbātiōnis neque procul aberam quīn rubēscendō omnēs certiōrēs facerem mē per-  
turbārī. <sup>3</sup>nam Valerium, avunculum meum, foedā speciē senem et mihi invīsum, cūriōsē mē  
spectāre vidēbam. <sup>4</sup>id igitur ēgī ut quam celerrimē ē cōspectū ēius effugerem, quāre hiāre in-  
cupiēbam et omnibus modīs simulāre mē fessum esse. <sup>5</sup>quibus animadversīs pater, ‘iamdudum,’  
inquit, ‘puerulōs dormīre oportet; age nunc, mī Lūcī, iubē omnēs valēre et ad cubiculum abī.’  
<sup>6</sup>simul atque haec audīvī summō cum gaudiō, salūtātīs convīvīs, discessī, nam, quamquam 670  
plērumque cubitum ire nōlō, sed adultōrum rītū pervigilāre mālō—neque intellegere possum  
quam ob rem parentēs aliūque adultī tam mōrōsōs sē praestent ut iūniōrēs semper cubitum dī-  
mittant priusquam ipsī dormīre velint—tunc autem minimē aegrē ferēbam mē dīmittī. <sup>7</sup>quis  
enim serēnus esse potest cui semper aliquis adsit terror? <sup>8</sup>beātum illum cui mēns rēctī sibi  
cōnscia; sed nēmō, cui animī serēnitās abest, beātus dīcī potest quamvīs sit dīves. <sup>9</sup>ut Horātius 675  
dīcit:

<sup>10</sup>dēstrīctus ēnsis cui super impiā  
cervīce pendet, nōn Siculae dapēs  
dulcem ēlaborābunt sapōrem,  
nōn avium citharaeque cantūs

680

somnum redūcent.

## XXV Dionysius et Dāmoelēs

neque Dionysius, Syracūsārum tyrannus, quī tantās habēbat dīvitiās, tantamque rērum abundantiam, putābat sē esse beātum. <sup>2</sup>nam cum quīdam ex assentātōribus eius, Dāmoelēs, commemorāret in sermōne cōpiās eius, opēs, māiestātem dominātūs, rērum abundantiam, magnificentiam aedium rēgiārum; negāretque umquam beātiōrem quemquam fuisse: ‘vīsne igitur,’ 685  
inquit, ‘Dāmoelē, quoniam haec tē vīta dēlectat, ipse eandem dēgustāre, et fortunam experīrī meam?’ <sup>3</sup>cum sē ille cupere dīxisset, collocārī iussit hominem in aureō lectō, strātō pulcherrimē textilī strāgulō, magnificīsque operibus pictō; abacōsque complūrēs ornāvit argentō aurōque caelātō. <sup>4</sup>tum ad mēnsam eximiā fōrmā puerōs dēlectōs iussit cōsistere, eōsque nūtum eius intuentēs dīligenter ministrāre. <sup>5</sup>aderant unguenta, corōnae; incendēbantur odōrēs; mēnsae 690  
conquīsītissimīs epulis exstruēbantur. <sup>6</sup>fortunātus sibi Dāmoelēs vidēbātur. <sup>7</sup>in hōc mediō apparātū fulgentem gladium, ē lacūnārī saetā equinā aptum, dēmittī iussit, ut impendēret illius beātī cervīcibus. <sup>8</sup>itaque nec pulchrōs illōs ministrātōrēs aspiciēbat, nec plēnum artis argentum; nec manum porrigēbat in mēnsam; iam ipsae dēfluēbant corōnae. <sup>9</sup>dēnique exōrāvī tyrannum ut abire licēret, quod iam beātus nōllet esse. 695

<sup>10</sup>satisne vidētur dēclārāsse Dionysius nihil esse eī beātī, cui semper aliquis terror impendeat?

## XXVI fūnus

hodiē pater nōs omnēs iussit vestēs mūtāre quia avus meus mortuus esset. <sup>2</sup>erat homō prōvectae aetātis, facilis ergā omnēs cōmisque, puerīs praecipuē benignus. <sup>3</sup>michi saltem quotiēns eum vīsēbam, crūstula, vel alia quaedam puerīs grāta, semper dabat. <sup>4</sup>summō igitur dolōre affectus sum cum audīvissem eum esse mortuum. <sup>5</sup>mortem obiit nudius tertius, aviaque mea, 700  
quae aderat, oculōs eius exstantēs rigentēsque clausit; quibus clausīs, cadāver inclāmābat ‘avē’ vel ‘valē’ identidem iterāns. <sup>6</sup>deinde cadāver humī dēpositum pollīnctōrēs (quasi pellis ūnctōrēs) quōs libitīnārī mīserant, aquā calidā lavant unguentīsque variīs unguunt. <sup>7</sup>quae cum gererentur uxor, animī valdē commōta, hūc illūc ambulābat et, ‘utinam,’ clāmāvit, ‘adhūc vīveret; numquam antea percēpī quam cārus mihi esset. <sup>8</sup>ō stultōs mortālēs! <sup>9</sup>quī nisi quod 705  
Libitīna sacrāvī nihil mīrēminī.’ <sup>10</sup>at pollīnctōrēs, cum mūnera sua rīte cūrāvissent, corpus albā vestītum togā in lectō prope vēstibulum pedibus ad forēs versīs tanquam novissimē exitūrum composuērunt; mortuum sic positum necessārī lūgēbant; omnibusque rītū peractīs et trientū ōrī impositō nē ad portitōrem illum sine viāticō abiret, discessērunt omnēs. <sup>11</sup>tum dēmum cupressī rāmus foribus est affīxus. 710

<sup>12</sup>posterō diē exsequiae dūcēbantur, multūque necessariū fūnerī intererant; quattuor vespillōnēs (hōc modō appellantur quia vespertīnō tempore mortuōs efferunt) mortuum feretrō impositum pedibus efferēbant; accēnsīs facibus pompa longa sequēbātur, quam dēsīgnātor, lictōribus adiuvantibus, ordinābat; tībīcinēs prīmī incēdēbant; deinde praeficae quae ut mortuū laudēs, immīxtīs lāmentīs, canerent conductae erant, histriōnēs deinde scurraeque, quī magnō cum cantantium sonō sequēbantur, inter quōs et archimīmus erat, quī persōnam avī meī agēbat atque, ut est mōs, facta ac dicta ēius imitābātur. <sup>13</sup>quod tam bene faciēbat ut frāterculus meus, quippe quī nōn dubitāre posset quīn mortuus iterum vīveret, summō terrōre afficerētur. <sup>14</sup>proximī erant libertīnī pilleātū; ante ipsum cadāver imāginēs māiōrum ferēbantur, deinde necessariū vestibus pullātīs amictū. <sup>15</sup>tandem ad būstum perventum est, ubi rogas arae inīstar exstrūctus iam stābat. cadāvere impositō necessariū ardentī face, vultibus āversīs, pyram incendērunt; odōrēs, unguenta, alia mūnera, in ignem iēcērunt; victimās quoque ut mānēs plācārent apud pyram mactāvērunt; combūstō rogō, exstīnctōque ignī, vīnoque super cinerēs effūsō, ossa collēcta urnae sunt imposita, ipsaque urna sepulcrō. <sup>16</sup>quibus perāctīs vātēs quīdam omnēs, quī aderant, aquā lūstrālī ē laurī rāmō iniectā lūstrāvīt et ‘īlicet,’ clāmāvīt; omnēs deinde priusquam abiērunt novissima verba dīxērunt mortuumque iussērunt valēre. <sup>17</sup>nōn ita multō post hoc ēlogium in sepulcrō est sculptum:

<sup>18</sup>DĪS MĀNIBUS SACRUM

HĪC IACET

M. Cornēlius Polliō

S.T.T.L. [sit tibi terra levis.]

ā sōle exoriente suprā Maeōtis palūdēs  
nēmō est quī factīs aequiperāre queat.

<sup>19</sup>sī fās eundō plagās caelestum ascendere cuiquam est,  
mī sōlī caelī maxima porta patet.

## XXVII testāmentum et līs inde orta

testāmentō apertō atque recitātō haec invēnimus: hērēdēs instituerat prīmōs, Līviam (uxōrem suam) ex parte dīmīdiā, Sīlium (avunculum meum et patre nātū māiōrem) ex parte tertiā; secundum, Sextum Cornēlium (patrem meum) ex sextante. <sup>2</sup>haec patris hērēditās fundus erat Sabīnus, quī maximae molestiae nōbīs erat initium. <sup>3</sup>namque in testāmentō ‘Sextus Cornēlius’ modo erat scrīptum cognōmine omissō; alter tunc Rōmae erat Sextus Cornēlius, quī simul atque dē testāmentō audīvīt fundum nostrum, ut hērēs, sibi vindicāvit. <sup>4</sup>amicōrum operā pater diū cōnābātur litem compōnere; tandem autem nōn facere potuit quīn adversārium suum

(Libanus erat eī cognōmen) in iūs vocāret. <sup>5</sup>domum igitur profectus, ‘in iūs,’ inquit, ‘tē vocō; sequere ad tribūnal.’ <sup>6</sup>cum negāret ille, pater ad praetereuntem quemdam versus, ‘licetne antestārī?’ rogāvit; hīc auriculam oppōnit et Libanus in iūs rapitur. <sup>7</sup>prīmō tamen simulāvīt 745  
sē aegrōtāre nē in iūs īret; negāvit dēnique sē posse ambulāre. <sup>8</sup>sed pater plaustrum mīsīt quō ad praetōrem veherētur. <sup>9</sup>sed etiam tunc Libanus domō suā, tūtissimō refugiō, ēgredī recūsābat. <sup>10</sup>itaque pater, quippe quī scīret eum fraudis modo causā latēre, epistolā missā, iterum eum in iūs ēvocāvit. <sup>11</sup>Libanus igitur quī timēbat nē pater in bona sua mitterētur, sī diūtius latuisset, domō tandem ēgressus est, et pater sine morā eum in iūs rapuit. <sup>12</sup>fāstus, ut 750  
accidit, diēs erat—diēs fāstī ā ‘fandō’ appellantur, quod hīs diēbus praetōrī licet haec tria verba fārī

### DŌ, DĪCŌ, ADDĪCŌ

<sup>13</sup>nam praetor āctiōnem dat, iūs dīcit, bona vel damna alterutrī adversārīōrum addīcit. <sup>14</sup>hoc et Ovidius Nāsō poēta expōnit:

<sup>15</sup>ille nefāstus erit, per quem tria verba silentur: 755

fāstus erit, per quem lēge licēbit agī.

<sup>16</sup>pater igitur, cum ad forum perventum est, cōram praetōre litem quam in reum intendēbat, exposuit, āctiōnemque postulāvīt. <sup>17</sup>Libanus simul ōrāvīt ut advocātus sibi darētur quī causam suam ageret. <sup>18</sup>āctiōne datā, pater lēgulēium arcessīvit quī fōrmulam scrīberet; timēbat enim nē, sī quid in fōrmulā concipiendā errāvisset, causa caderet; deinde fōrmulam hōc modō rēctē 760  
scrīptam Libanō recitāvīt; vadēs quoque poposcit quī spondērent eum perendiē adfutūrum, cui Libanus, nē in vincula iacerētur, vadimōnium dedit. <sup>19</sup>quibus factīs domum est discessum. <sup>20</sup>apud nōs tōtus diēs summō cum silentiō agēbātur; immō vērō pater ita animī commōtus est ut nīl cēnae edere posset. <sup>21</sup>omnēs igitur rem compōnere cōnābāmur; pater prōmīsīt fore ut reum iūdicīō absolveret sī modo fundum sibi reddidisset. <sup>22</sup>sed nullō modō efficere potuimus, 765  
ut hoc faceret.

<sup>23</sup>diē cōstitutō pater sē ad tribūnal praetōris māne contulit; nōndum aderat Libanus; paululum vidēbātur vadimōnium dēsertūrus esse; tandem autem vēnit obiitque vadimōnium. <sup>24</sup>īngressus forum, ‘ubi tū es,’ inquit, ‘quī mē vadātus es?’ <sup>25</sup>ecce mē tibi sistō, tū contrā et tē mihi siste.’ <sup>26</sup>‘adsum,’ respondit pater; deinde ille, ‘quid āis?’ rogāvit, cui pater, ‘āiō fundum, 770  
quem possidēs, meum esse; inde ego tē ex iūre manum cōnsertum vocō;’ et Libanus respondit, ‘unde tū mē ex iūre manum cōnsertum vocāstī, inde ibi ego tē revocō.’ <sup>27</sup>quibus dictīs praetor, ‘utrīsqe,’ inquit, ‘superstitibus praesentibus, istam viam dīcō.’ <sup>28</sup>statim ambo proficīscēbantur

tamquam glaebam allātūrī; ubi autem praetor sine morā, ‘redīte viam,’ inquit, ambo rediērunt, et praetor, ‘utī nunc possidētis, ita possideātis; vim fierī vetō,’ dīxit. <sup>29</sup>deinde hunc in modum agēbātur āctiō. 775

<sup>30</sup>pater meus, quippe quī possessiōne dēiectus esset, ad Libanum versus, ‘quandō,’ inquit, ‘ego tē in iūre cōspiciō, postulō an siēs auctor (id est possessor) unde iūs meum repetere possim;’ deinde postulāvit ut satsdaret sē nihil dēterius in possessiōne factūrum vel abscedendō arborēs vel aedificia dēlendō. <sup>31</sup>tunc praetor ūtrīque imperāvit ut sacrāmentum solveret. <sup>32</sup>quā pecūniā solūtā, pater rūsus, ‘quandō negās,’ inquit, ‘hunc fundum esse meum, sacrāmentō tē quīngēnāriō prōvocō; spondēsne quīngentōs, sī meus est?’ <sup>33</sup>‘quīngentōs,’ respondit Libanus, ‘spondeō, sī tuus sit. <sup>34</sup>et tū spondēsne quīngentōs, nī tuus sit?’ <sup>35</sup>et, ‘spondeō’ respondit pater, ‘nī meus sit;’ deinde ad praetōrem versus hōc modō pergīt, ‘praetor, recuperātōrēs postulō ut dēs in diem perendinum,’ et praetor recuperātōrēs sīc dedit: ‘C. Aquillī, iūdex estō. <sup>36</sup>sī pāret fundum Sabīnum, dē quō Cornēlius Polliō cum Libanō agit, Cornēlī esse ex iūre Quirītium, neque is Cornēliō ā Libanō restituātur, tum Libanum condemnā.’ <sup>37</sup>omnibus recuperātōribus hunc in modum addictīs, pater et Libanus inter sē in perendinum diem, ut ad iūdicium venīrent, dēnūntiāvērunt. <sup>38</sup>quibus factīs iterum domum est discessum. 780

<sup>39</sup>domī inter cēnandum māter cum animadverteret patrem tantā taciturnitāte oppressum, ‘utinam,’ inquit, ‘pater tuus numquam esset mortuus, neque fundum istum tibi reliquisset; nam nīl nisi molestiam cūramque nōbīs praebet. <sup>40</sup>Horātius scīlicet scrīpsit, 790

<sup>41</sup>cūr valle permūtem Sabīnā  
dīvitiās operōsiōrēs?

<sup>42</sup>sed nesciō quid nōbīs saltem molestius fierī possit quam fundus ille Sabīnus.’ at pater, ‘nī muliere loquācius est,’ respondit, et omnēs cubitum abiimus. 795

<sup>43</sup>tertiō diē iterum ad tribūnal rediimus. <sup>44</sup>quisque iūdex sē ex animī sententiā iūdicātūrum esse hōc modō iūrāvit: lapidem dextrā tenēns, ‘sī sciēns fallō,’ dīxit, ‘tum mē Diēspiter, urbe salvā et arce, ē bonīs ēiciat, ut ego hunc lapidem.’ <sup>45</sup>quibus dictīs in subselliīs sedēbat, quasi ad pedēs praetōris. <sup>46</sup>ipse praetor, togā praetextā amictus, in sellā curūlī sedēbat. <sup>47</sup>ut sūdābat! <sup>48</sup>ō miserum hominem aestivō tempore tot vestibus vestītum! <sup>49</sup>equidem vērō mihi grātulābar quod nōn eram praetor nec togā praetextā, sed tunicā modo, amictus. <sup>50</sup>advocātī ūtrīusque partis causās agunt, sed ōrātiōnēs ōmittam, nē taedium vōbīs moveam. <sup>51</sup>causā ūtrīusque perōrātā, iūdicēs paulisper dēliberant, deinde sententiīs lātīs, praetor assurrēxit et clāmāvit, ‘secundum Sextum Cornēlium Polliōnem litem dō.’ <sup>52</sup>quibus audītīs nōs omnēs summō gaudiō affectī sumus et, lite tam bene iūdicātā, domum redīvimus. 800

## XXVIII rūs itur

posterō diē pater sē ad hunc Sabīnum fundum abitūrum esse dīxit; et mē sēcum dūxit. <sup>2</sup>ō quam grātum mihi erat rūs post tot urbis strepitūs forīque negōtia! <sup>3</sup>mihī quidem rūs semper vidētur urbe multō melius esse. <sup>4</sup>ut dīcit Iuvenālis:

<sup>5</sup>nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vīdimus ut nōn  
dēterius crēdās horrēre incendia, lāpsūs  
tēctōrum assiduōs ac mille perīcula saevae  
urbis, et Augustō recitantēs mēse poētās?

810

<sup>6</sup>diū per vicōs artissimōs, raedīs, armentīs cōnfertōs, vehimur et,

‘nōbīs properantibus opstat  
turba prior, magnō populus premit agmine lumbōs  
quī sequitur; ferit hic cubitō, ferit assere dūrō  
alter, at hic tignum capitū incutit, ille metrētam.  
<sup>7</sup>pinguia crūra lutō, plantā mox undique magnā  
calcor et in digitō clāvus mihi mīlitis haeret;  
scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat  
serracō veniente abiēs, atque altera pīnum  
plaustra vehunt, nūtant altē populōque minantur;  
nam sī prōcubuit quī saxa Ligustica portat  
axis et ēversum fūdīt super agmina montem,  
quid superest ē corporibus? <sup>8</sup>quis membra, quis ossa  
invenit? <sup>9</sup>obtrītum vulgī perit omne cadāver  
mōre animae. <sup>10</sup>domus intereā sēcūra patellās  
iam lavat et buccā foculum excitat et sonat ūnctīs  
striglibus et plēnō compōnit lintea gūtō.  
<sup>11</sup>haec inter puerōs variē properantur, at ille  
iam sedet in rīpā taetrumque novīcius horret  
porthmea nec spērat caenōsī gurgitis alnum,  
īnfēlix nec habet quem porrigat ōre trientem.’

815

820

825

830

<sup>12</sup>tandem ad pōmērium tūtī pervenīmus, et, urbe relictā, agrōs apertōs vidēmus. <sup>13</sup>quam fēlicēs  
omnēs videntur esse rūsticī!



*strigilēs et gūtus*

<sup>14</sup>ego vērō nōn facere poteram quīn Horātī versūs in memoriā revocārem:

<sup>15</sup>beātus ille, quī procul negōtiīs,  
ut prīscā gēns mortālium,  
paterna rūra bōbus exercet suīs,  
solūtus omnī faenore,  
neque excitātur classicō mīles trucī,  
neque horret irātum mare,  
forumque vītāt et superba cīvium  
potentiōrum līmina.

840

845

<sup>16</sup>circā merīdiem, itinere perfectō, ad fundum nostrum pervēnimus. <sup>17</sup>longē ab aliīs remōtus sōlus in valle reconditā iacēbat; vīlicus nōs excēpit, et ubi vīllam intrāvimus prandium parātum nōbīs apposuit.

<sup>18</sup>prānsus per tōtum fundum vagābar, summā admirātiōne affectus. <sup>19</sup>vīlicus mihi omnia dē variīs aedificiīs, dē animālibus expōnēbat. <sup>20</sup>tōta locī amoenitās maximē mihi cordī erat; quam bene nōs monet Iuvenālis:

850

<sup>21</sup>hortulus hīc puteusque brevis nec reste movendus  
in tenuēs plantās facilī diffunditur haustū.  
<sup>22</sup>vīve bidentis amāns et cultū vīlicus hortī;  
unde epulum possīs centum dare Pŷthagorēis.  
<sup>23</sup>est aliquid, quōcumque locō, quōcumque recessū  
ūnīus sēsē dominum fēcisse lacertae.

855

<sup>24</sup>equidem certe nīl magis cupiēbam quam tōtam nostrō in fundō vītā dēgere. <sup>25</sup>quam beātus mihi vidēbātur noster ‘cultū vīlicus hortī’ quī numquam ā fundō, nisi ad mortem, discessūrus esset. <sup>26</sup>sed in vītā perāctā multum errāverat, multāsque vīserat cīvītātēs. <sup>27</sup>multa enim mihi dē 860 aliīs terrīs nārrāvit, id tamen quod praecipuē mihi placuit erat fābula dē gruibus quam hunc in modum mihi exposuit.

## **XXIX dē gruibus**

‘gruēs aestivō tempore cum calōrem Aegyptī nōn amplius ferre possint abeunt; passīsque vēlōrum in modum ālis, rēctā viā Scythiam versus per āera feruntur. <sup>2</sup>cum vērō parum concinna corpora vix possint librāre (in mediō enim graviōra, suprā sunt nimis porrēcta, et quae cauda pars tangit, levior est) necesse est (nōn secus quam nāvis quae ventīs iactātur) in āere flūctuent. <sup>3</sup>quod cum vel sēnsū vel ipsā compertum habeat experiētiā, nōn prius in altum sē tollit grūs, quam lapidem ōre sūmat, quī illī et saburrae īnstar est, commodē ut volet, et salūtī nē pereat.’ 865

## **XXX dē cervīs**

haec mihi mīrantī vīlicus ille dē cervīs pergit. <sup>2</sup>cervae quoque, aestivō tempore, pascendī causā, ex Sicilia Rhēgium trāsmittunt; quī cum nōn exiguus sit trāiectus, fit tandem ut dēficiant, aegrēque suprā aquam capita tollant. <sup>3</sup>ergō hoc excogitāverunt remedium. <sup>4</sup>singillātīm omnēs natant ōrdine, ut alteram sequātur altera, nōn aliter quam bene īnstructus prōcēdit exercitus. <sup>5</sup>sequentis enim caput priōris incumbit laterī, atque ita natant donec dēfatīgētur prīma quae agmen dūcit. <sup>6</sup>quod cum fit, illa in tergō locātur, et alia prīmum tenet locum.’ 875

<sup>7</sup>ūtrum haec fābula vēra sit necne, nesciō, sed cum vīlicum offendere nōllem, mē crēdere simulāvī. <sup>8</sup>deinde tot rēbus spectātīs dēfessus ad novum meum cubiculum abīvī.

<sup>9</sup>posterō diē, māne experrēctus, ad flūmen, quod fundum nostrum praeterit, vīlicō comitante, piscandī causā ambulāvī. <sup>10</sup>neque piscium cōpia dēerat, et dum apud rīpam sedēmus, ‘nōn eādē, quā Canius,’ inquit vīlicus, ‘fortūnā ūtimur.’ <sup>11</sup>deinde mihi rogantī quid eī accidisset hanc nārrāvit fābulam. 880

## **XXXI dolus piscātōrum**

‘C. Canius eques Rōmānus, cum sē Syrācūsās ōtiandī (ut ipse dīcere solēbat) nōn negōtiantī causā, contulisset, dīctitābat sē hortulōs aliquōs velle emere, quō invītāre amīcōs, et ubi sē oblectāre sine interpellātiōnibus posset. <sup>2</sup>quod cum percrēbuisset, Pŷthius eī quīdam, quī argentāriam faceret Syrācūsīs, dīxit vēnālēs quidem sē hortōs nōn habēre, sed licēre ūtī Caniō, 885 sī vellet, ut suīs; et simul ad cēnam hominem in hortōs invītāvit in posterum diem. <sup>3</sup>cum ille



prōmīssisset, tum Pŷthius, quī esset, ut argentārius, apud omnēs ōrdinēs grātiōsus, piscātōrēs ad sē convocāvit, et ab hīs petīvit ut ante suōs hortulōs postrīdiē piscārentur; dīxitque quid eōs facere vellet. <sup>4</sup>ad cēnam tempore vēnit Canius; opiparē ā Pŷthiō apparātum convīvium; cymbārum ante oculōs multitudō; prō sē quisque quod cēperat, afferēbat; ante pedēs Pŷthiī <sup>890</sup> piscēs abiciēbantur. <sup>5</sup>tum Canius “quaesō” inquit, “quid est hoc, Pŷthī, tantumne piscium, tantumne cymbārum?” <sup>6</sup>et ille “quid mīrum?” inquit “hōc locō est, Syrācūsīs quidquid est piscium; haec aquātiō; hāc villā istī carere nōn possunt.” <sup>7</sup>incēsus Canius cupiditāte, contendit ā Pŷthiō ut vēnderet. <sup>8</sup>quid multa? <sup>9</sup>impetrat; emit tantī, quantī Pŷthius voluit, et emit īnstructōs; nōmina facit, negōtium cōnficit. <sup>10</sup>invitat Canius postrīdiē familiārēs suōs; venit ipse <sup>895</sup> mātūrē. <sup>11</sup>scalmum nūllum videt; quaerit ex proximō vīcīnō num fēriae quaedam piscātōrum essent, quod eōs nūllōs vidēret. <sup>12</sup>“nūllae, quod sciam,” inquit ille, “sed hīc piscārī nūllī solent; itaque herī mīrābar quid accidisset.”

<sup>13</sup>stomachābātur Canius; sed quid faceret?’

### **XXXII lūdī magister scelerātissimus**

quae cum vīlicus ille mihi nārrāvisset ego aliquid in memoriam revocāre cōnābar quod eī <sup>900</sup> nārrārem. <sup>2</sup>in mentem vēnit fābula quam apud Līvium ōlim in lūdō recitāvimus. <sup>3</sup>hunc igitur in modum coepī. <sup>4</sup>ut tū multa scīs dē piscibus, cervīs, gruibus, cēterīsque animālibus, ita ego multa dē lūdōrum magistrīs, quōrum dē scelerātissimō nunc audī fābulam:

<sup>5</sup>mōs erat Faliscīs eōdem magistrō liberōrum et comite ūtī, simulque plūrēs puerī ūnīus cūrae dēmandābantur. <sup>6</sup>prīncipum liberōs, sicut ferē fit, quī scientiā vidēbātur praecellere, ērudiebāt. <sup>7</sup>is cum in pāce īstituisset puerōs ante urbem lūsūs exercendīque causā prōdūcere, nihil eō mōre per bellī tempus intermissō, modo brevīōribus, modo longiōribus spatiīs trahendō eōs ā portā lūsū sermōnibusque variātīs, longius solitō, ubi rēs dedit, prōgressus inter statiōnēs hostium, castraque inde Rōmāna (Rōmānī tunc oppidum obsidēbant) in praetōrium ad Camillum eōs perdūxit. <sup>8</sup>ibi scelestō facinorī scelestiōrem sermōnem addit; Faleriōs sē in manūs Rōmānīs dedisse, quandō eōs puerōs quōrum parentēs capita ibi rērum sint, in potestātem dēdiderit. <sup>9</sup>quae ubi Camillus audīvit, “nōn ad similem,” inquit, “tuī nec populum nec imperātōrem scelestus ipse cum scelestō mūnere vēnistī. <sup>10</sup>nōbīs cum Faliscīs, quae pactō fit hūmānō, societās nōn est; quam ingenerāvit nātūra ūtrīsque, est eritque. <sup>11</sup>sunt et bellī sicut pācis iūra, iustēque ea nōn minus quam fortiter didicimus gerere. <sup>12</sup>arma habēmus nōn adversus eam <sup>915</sup> aetātem, cui etiam captīs urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armātōs et ipsōs, quī, nec laesi nec lacessitī ā nōbīs, castra Rōmāna ad Vēiōs oppugnārun. <sup>13</sup>eōs tū, quantum in tē fuit, novō scelere vīcistī; ego Rōmānīs artibus, virtūte opere armīs, sicut Vēiōs, vincam.” <sup>14</sup>dēnūdātum

deinde eum, manibus post tergum illigātis, redūcendum Falēriōs pueris trādīdit, virgāsque eīs, quibus prōditōrem agerent in urbem verberantēs, dedit.’

920

<sup>15</sup>quā recitātā fābulā, ‘tālia quidem,’ inquam, ‘hodiē numquam accidunt. <sup>16</sup>sed et apud nōs, nostrō in lūdō, mīra quaedam nōnnumquam accidunt.’

### XXXIII physiōgnōmōn

‘nam postrēmō annō physiōgnōmōn quīdam, Zōpyrus nōmine, Rōmam vēnit, quī sē nātūram cūiusque ex fōrmā perspicere profitēbātur. <sup>2</sup>hic quondam ad lūdum nostrum vēnit, ōrāvītque magistrum ut sibi liceret puerōrum mōrēs nātūrāsque ex corpore vultū oculis expōnere.

925

<sup>3</sup>magister igitur nōbīs imperāvīt ut ōrdine stārēmus et capita advenae pertractanda adhibērēmus. <sup>4</sup>at ille, mīrābile dictū, capite cūiusque manibus pertractātō, omnium nātūrās rēctē exposuit, et nōs omnēs, “macte!” exclāmāvimus; etiam magister, quī plērumque sē trīstissimum praestat, nōn facere potuit quīn hominī grātulārētur. <sup>5</sup>quibus laudibus ērēctus physiōgnōmōn magistrō quoque persuāsīt ut sibi liceret et ipsiūs pertractāre caput; et dum pertractat, pariter ac nōbīscum antea fēcīt, mōrēs expōnēbat; tam submissā vōce tamen loquēbātur ut nōs reliquī vix audīre possēmus; ego autem vīdī magistrum rubēre animōque plānē perturbārī. <sup>6</sup>itaque ā tergō clam apropinquāvī ut quid dīceret Zōpyrus audīrem; quid vērō dīxisset nōn invenīre poteram; nam simul atque ego tacitō gradū ad eōs pervēnī, magister summā irā commōtus, correptā ferulā, caput Zōpyrī ingentī ictū pulsāvīt et, “accipe,” inquit, “tū quoque tumōrem capitis ut omnēs sciant tē stultissimum esse.” <sup>7</sup>quō dictō hominem tot verberibus onustum ē lūdō expulit. <sup>8</sup>nōs discipulī irae eīus nōn oblītī, sī quandō molestiam eī posteā volēbāmus afferre, semper rogābāmus num rē vērā animī nātūra ē corporis fōrmā posset cognōscī.’

930

935

<sup>9</sup>quibus nārrātīs iam tempus erat ad vīllam redīre.

### XXXIV advena

quō cum rediissem invēnī amīcum patris meī ad vīllam pervēnisse ut apud nōs aliquot diēs dēgeret. <sup>2</sup>centuriō est quī bellīs multīs interfuit. <sup>3</sup>contrā Germanōs, Britannōs, multās aliās nātiōnēs pugnāvīt. <sup>4</sup>nōn semel bisve sed saepe in proeliō est vulnerātus. <sup>5</sup>ōlim cum commilitō quīdam ab hostibus oppressus in eō erat ut interficeretur, centuriō illī summā virtūte succurrit, et vītā amīcī cōservātā ipse graviter factus est saucius. <sup>6</sup>ō centuriōnem fortissimum! quam vellem et ipse miles essem, ut contrā hostēs patriae meae strēnuē pugnārem! <sup>7</sup>nōmen centuriōnī est Sulpiciō, Gādibus in Hispāniā nātō annīs abhinc quīnquāgintā. <sup>8</sup>quam dīves hominum nōn modo fortium sed etiam ingeniōsōrum est et fuit terra illa Hispānia! <sup>9</sup>Lūcānus poēta, Seneca philosophus, Quīntiliānus rhētor, Mārtiālis poēta, hī inter aliōs in Hispāniā nātī posteā Rōmam vēnērunt.

940

945

<sup>10</sup>multa pater meus et centuriō post cēnam inter sē collocūtī sunt, quibus sermōnibus ego quo- 950  
 que interfui. <sup>11</sup>cum satis diū dē bellō Brīttannicō nārrāvissent, ‘ō pater,’ inquam, ‘cūr necesse est  
 bella tam longinqua gerant Rōmānī? <sup>12</sup>nōnne satis magnum est imperium nostrum?’ <sup>13</sup>‘satis  
 sānē,’ inquit pater, ‘plūs quidem quam satis, ut arbitrantur nōnnullī. <sup>14</sup>sed Sulpicius noster  
 melius quam ego hīs dē rēbus tibi potest dīcere.’ <sup>15</sup>cui Sulpicius subrīdēs, ‘libēs faciam,’  
 inquit, ‘quod rogās; negōtīs enim aliīs vacō, et filius tuus scientiae cupidus vidētur. <sup>16</sup>multīs in 955  
 regiōnibus nostrī bella gerere cōguntur, nōn ut imperium augeant sed ut finēs imperiī firmātī  
 sint atque dēfēnsī. <sup>17</sup>quōmodo enim incolae longinquārum prōvinciārum sēcūrī possunt vī-  
 vere, sī semper eīs timendum est nē irrumpant barbarī, omnia rapiant, hominēs interficiant?  
<sup>18</sup>nōn aliēna cupimus, sed nostra nostrōsque dēfendere. <sup>19</sup>nōnnumquam tamen fit ut nostra  
 dēfendere nōn possīmus nisi contrā aliōs populōs bellum ultrō gerāmus. <sup>20</sup>itaque et Britannōs 960  
 oppugnāvit Gāius Iūlius Caesar, quia Gallīs auxilium praebēbant. <sup>21</sup>mihi quidem vidētur nihil  
 magis rei pūblīcae prodesse quam ut prōvinciae dēfendantur, etiam sī bella longinqua gerere  
 cōgimur.’ <sup>22</sup>cui ego, ‘grātiās agō,’ inquam, ‘quod haec omnia tam clārē exposuistī. <sup>23</sup>quam  
 velim dē prīscīs Rōmānōrum factīs mihi aliquid nārrēs.’ <sup>24</sup>‘crās fortasse,’ respondit, ‘nārrābō.’  
<sup>25</sup>‘pergrātum,’ inquam, ‘faciēs.’ 965

<sup>26</sup>postrīdiē igitur ego, frāter, sorōrēs (omnēs enim Sulpiciū audīre cupiēbāmus) vesperī ad  
 eum convēnimus. <sup>27</sup>quibus vīsīs subrīdēs, ‘nōn modo discipulōs,’ inquit, ‘sed etiam discipulās,  
 ut vidētur, doctūrus sum. <sup>28</sup>strēnuē mihi rēs est agenda, ut omnibus placeam.’ <sup>29</sup>tum frāter, ‘nōlī  
 timēre,’ inquit, ‘nē nōbīs displiceās; nam et historiās amāmus et tē ipsum, quī fortissimum in  
 proeliandō tē praestiteris. <sup>30</sup>scrīptōrēs rērum plērīque multa quidem scrībunt, ipsī agunt nihil. 970  
<sup>31</sup>audītōrēs habēbis nōn incūriōsōs.’ <sup>32</sup>‘quod poterō,’ respondet, ‘faciam.’

### XXXV Pyrrhī medicus

ōlim, ut scītis omnēs, populō Rōmānō Pyrrhus, rēx Ēpīrōtārum, bellum ultrō intulit. <sup>2</sup>nam  
 cum Rōmānōs potentēs vidēret, Apollinem dē bellō cōnsuluit. <sup>3</sup>ille ambiguē respondit, ‘āiō tē  
 Rōmānōs vincere posse.’ <sup>4</sup>hoc ad sē dictum ratus contrā Rōmānōs vēnit, adversus quōs variō  
 ēventū pugnābat. <sup>5</sup>diū dē summō imperiō inter eum et Fābriciū, imperātōrem Rōmānum, 975  
 erat certāmen. <sup>6</sup>perfuga quondam ab eō in castra Fābricī vēnit, eīque est pollicitus, sī prae-  
 mium sibi posuisset, sē, ut clam vēnisset, sic clam in Pyrrhī castra reditūrum, et eum venēnō  
 necātūrum. <sup>7</sup>hunc Fābricius redūcendum cūrāvit ad Pyrrhum; idque ēius factum laudātum  
 ā senātū est. <sup>8</sup>nam sī glōriae causā imperium expetendum est, scelus absit, in quō nōn potest  
 esse glōria; sī ipsae opēs expetuntur quōquō modō, nōn poterunt ūtilēs esse cum infāmiā. 980  
<sup>9</sup>quod postea Rēgulus quoque iterum arguit.

## XXXVI Mārcus Atilius Rēgulus

hic erat vir ēgregiā virtūte quī prīmō Carthāginiēnsēs plūribus proeliīs vīcit, tandem tamen ab iīs duce Xanthippō Lacedaemoniō victus captusque, Rōmam missus est, dē captīvīs commūtandīs āctūrus, fidē datā, sē, sī nihil perfēcisset, reditūrum. <sup>2</sup>ille Rōmam cum vēnisset, in senātum inductus, Rōmānīs persuāsit nē pāx cum Poenīs fieret; illōs enim frāctōs tot cāsibus spem nūllam habēre; sē tantī nōn esse, ut tot mīlia captīvōrum propter ūnum sē et senem, et paucōs, quī ex Rōmānīs captī essent, redderentur. <sup>3</sup>senātūs cōsultō hanc in sententiam factō, ipse Carthāginem rediit; suādētibusque Rōmānīs ut Rōmae manēret, negāvit sē in eā urbe mānsūrum, in quā postquam Āfrīs servisset, dignitātem honestī cīvis habēre nōn posset. <sup>4</sup>regressus igitur ad Āfricam exquisītissimīs suppliciīs interfectus est. <sup>5</sup>sed quam praeclāram fāmam sibi parābat! <sup>6</sup>audīte enim id quod dīcit Horātius.

<sup>7</sup>hoc cāverat mēns prōvida Rēgulī  
dissentientis condiciōnibus  
foedīs, et exemplō trahentis  
perniciem veniēns in aevum,

sī nōn perīret immiserābilis  
captīva pūbēs. <sup>8</sup>‘signa ego Pūnicīs  
adfixa dēlūbrīs et arma  
mīlitibus sine caede,’ dīxit,

‘dērepta vīdī; vīdī ego cīvium  
retorta tergō bracchia liberō  
portāsque nōn clausās, et arva  
Mārte colī populāta nostrō.

<sup>9</sup>aurō repēnsus scīlicet ācrior  
mīles redībit. <sup>10</sup>flāgitiō additis  
damnum; neque āmissōs colōrēs  
lāna refert medicāta fūcō,

nec vēra virtūs, cum semel excidit,  
cūrat repōnī dēteriōribus.

<sup>11</sup>sī pugnat extrīcāta dēnsīs  
cerva plagīs, erit ille fortis  
quī perfidīs sē crēdidit hostibus,

et Mārte Poenōs prōteret alterō,  
quī lōra restrīctīs lacertīs  
sēnsit iners tūmuitque mortem. 1015

<sup>12</sup>hic, unde vītā sūmeret īnscius,  
pācem duellō mīscuit. <sup>13</sup>ō pudor!  
<sup>14</sup>ō magna Carthāgō, probrōsīs  
altior Ītaliae ruīnīs!

<sup>15</sup>fertur pudīcae cōniugis ōsculum 1020  
parvōsque nātōs ut capitis minor  
ab sē remōvisse et virīlem  
torvus humī posuisse vultum,  
dōnec labantēs cōnsiliō patrēs  
firmāret auctor numquam aliās datō, 1025  
interque maerentēs amīcōs  
ēgregius properāret exsul.

<sup>16</sup>atquī sciēbat quae sibi barbarus  
tortor parāret; nōn aliter tamen  
dīmōvit obstantēs propinquōs 1030  
et populum reditūs morantem,  
quam sī clientum longa negōtia,  
dīiūdicātā līte, relinqueret,  
tendēs Venāfrānōs in agrōs  
aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum. 1035

### XXXVII theātrum

nudius tertius Rōmam rediimus et pater mē sinit sēcum ad theātrum īre. <sup>2</sup>in quattuordecim  
ōrdinibus, quippe quī equestrī nātus sit locō, sedēbat; namque post senātōrēs ex vetere īnsti-  
tūtō quattuordecim graduum ōrdinēs equestrī ōrdinī assignātī sunt. <sup>3</sup>postquam cōnsēdimus,  
pater aurī meae ōre suō admōtō susurrāns, ‘vidēsne,’ inquit, ‘senem istum prōmissā barbā,  
quī, dēsīgnātōre appropinquante, ē locō suō semper cēdit et quasi currit per ōrdinēs eque- 1040  
strēs?’ <sup>4</sup>‘cūr, pater,’ rogāvī, ‘ita agit?’ <sup>5</sup>dēsīgnātōrem vidētur timēre.’ <sup>6</sup>‘et iūre timet,’ respondit  
pater, ‘nam cēnsū equestrī caret; itaque nōn licet eī inter hōs ōrdinēs sedēre. <sup>7</sup>nēmō enim inter  
equestrēs adscrībī potest cui nōn sint quadringenta sēstertia.’ <sup>8</sup>adhūc loquente patre, dēsīgnā-  
tōrem iterum hominī appropinquantem vīdī et quid esset ēventūrum mirābar, cum, ‘spectā,’

inquit pater, ‘quid sit factūrus; rīdiculam enim agit rem, et omnibus lūdibriō est; immō vērō 1045  
Mārtiālis poēta carmen scrīpsit ut eum irrīdeat.’<sup>9</sup> tum vērō Nannēium vīdī (ita enim mihi  
pater dīxit hominem appellārī) dēsīgnātōrī cēdere dōnec ad ultimam sēdem quartīdecimī ōr-  
dinis perventum est. <sup>10</sup>sed nē hanc quidem sēdem retinēre potuit et ā dēsīgnātōre dīmōtus est.  
<sup>11</sup>genū igitur flexō apud hanc sedem manēbat, ut vidērētur inter equitēs sedēre, quamquam rē  
vērā nūllam obtinēbat sēdem, sed extrā ōrdinēs in foribus erat. <sup>12</sup>mihi certē ita rīsum mōvit ut 1050  
posterō diē carmen sine morā legere cuperem quod pater mihi dīxit Mārtiālem scrīpsisse; eō  
magis legere cupiēbam quod virum ipsum vīderam. <sup>13</sup>et putō vōs quoque quī dē homine iam  
nunc audīveritis omnēs velle audīre. <sup>14</sup>audīte igitur:

<sup>15</sup>sedēre prīmō solitus in gradū semper  
tunc, cum licēret occupāre, Nannēius 1055  
bis excitātus terque trānstulit castra,  
et inter ipsās paene tertius sellās  
post Gāiumque Lūciumque cōnsēdit;  
illinc cucullō prōspicit caput tēctus  
oculōque lūdōs spectat indecēns ūnō, 1060  
et hinc miser dēiectus in viam trānsit,  
subsellīōque sēmifultus extrēmō  
et male receptus alterō genū iactat  
equitū sedēre Lēitōque sē stāre.

<sup>16</sup>nunc autem ad theātrum redeāmus, nam carmen posterō modo diē lēgī. <sup>17</sup>simul atque au- 1065  
laeum mittitur histriōnemque vidēmus in scaenā stantem, quantum audiō strepitum! <sup>18</sup>immō  
vērō vōx histriōnis plaudentium sonum nōn ēvaluit pervincere. <sup>19</sup>tragoedia quaedam agēbā-  
tur, sed inter tot plaudentium strepitum nīl audīre poteram. <sup>20</sup>neque rē vērā spectātōribus  
placuit, nam mediam inter tragoediam clāmāre coepērunt et poscere ut ursī vel pugilēs adhi-  
berentur. <sup>21</sup>deinde turmae equitum peditumque catervae trāns scaenam currunt; sequuntur 1070  
rēgēs manibus retōrtīs, esseda, pīlenta, nāvēs, panthērae, camēlī, elephantī, tantaque omnium  
rērū animāliumque multītūdō ut mē quidem tam longae pompae mox taedēret. <sup>22</sup>nec nōn  
spectātōrū clāmōrēs molestiam mihi afferunt, namque ut Horātius dīcit:

<sup>23</sup>Gargānum mūgīre putēs nemus aut mare Tūscum,  
tantō cum strepitū lūdī spectantur et artēs. 1075

<sup>24</sup>tandem autem finis aderat et dum aulaeum tollitur rem mirabilem vidi, nam Britannorum figurae in ipsō aulaeō erant intextae; cum igitur aulaeum tolleretur ipsi Britannī manibus suis id tollere videbantur. <sup>25</sup>equidem verō putavi vivos eos esse gigantās, sed postquam ē theātrō discessum est pater mihi tōtam rem exposuit.

### **XXXVIII dē alcibus**

dum domum redimus dē tantā animālium varietāte in scaenā visā disserēbāmus, paterque dixit 1080  
absurdum esse hās omnēs ferās, ē regiōne quamque sibi idōneā, Rōmam comportāre. <sup>26</sup>mox et alcem, inquit, ‘arcessent,’ et mihi negantī mē scire quāle animal esset alcēs, ‘hārum est cōn-similis capris figurā,’ dixit, ‘et varietās pellium, sed magnitūdine paulō antecēdunt mutilaeque sunt cornibus, et crūra sine nōdis articulisque habent, neque quiētis causā prōcumbunt, neque, sī quō afflictāe cāsū conciderunt, erigere sēsē aut sublevāre possunt. <sup>3</sup>hīs sunt arborēs prō 1085  
cubilibus; ad eās sē applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinātae quiētem capiunt. <sup>4</sup>quārum ex vestigiis cum est animadversum ā vēnātōribus, quō sē recipere cōnsuerint, omnēs eō locō aut rādīcibus subruunt, aut accidunt arborēs, tantum ut summa speciēs eārum stantium relinquātur.

<sup>5</sup>hūc cum sē cōnsuetūdine suā reclinaverunt infirmās arborēs pondere affligunt atque unā ipsae 1090  
concidunt. <sup>6</sup>quō modō quippe quae surgere nōn possint facile ā vēnātōribus capiuntur.’ <sup>7</sup>haec dum fābula nārratur celeriter domum pervenimus, ubi ego quidem tot rēbus visis defatigātus cubitum sine morā abiī, et dum in lectō crūra quasi in circulum, fēlis instar, colligō, dīs grātiās ēgī quod nōn nātus eram alcēs.

### **XXXIX Circus Maximus**

posterō diē ut ludōrum spectācula vidērem ad Circum Maximum mē contulī. <sup>2</sup>per tōtum hunc 1095  
circum longa spīna, ut mūrus, quattuor pedēs alta, medium dīvidit spatium; apud ūtrumque finem stat mēta prope quam aurīgae currūs vertere solent. <sup>3</sup>immō verō optimus quisque aurīga semper cōnātur currum quam proximē regere et mētam modo nōn rotīs suis rādere, namque ut Horātius dicit:

<sup>4</sup>sunt quōs curriculō pulverem Olympicum 1100  
collēgisse iuvat, mētaque fervidīs  
ēvītata rotīs palmaque nōbilis  
terrārum dominōs ēvehit ad deōs.

<sup>5</sup>prīmum certāmen erat quadrīgārum. <sup>6</sup>simul atque cōsul, mappā ad terram iactā, signum dedit ē carceribus erūperunt quadrīgae et sēsē in stadium effuderunt; tōtum stadium stre- 1105



pitū curruum crepitantium complēbātur; pulvis in altum glomerābātur; ūnā omnēs inter sē  
 commīxtī stimulis nōn parcēbant, ut alter alterius rotās frementēsque equōs superāret. <sup>7</sup>nam  
 cōnfertī equī aliī aliōrum aurīgārum in terga rotāsque curruum spūmam fervidōsque fundunt  
 flātūs. <sup>8</sup>spectātōrēs aliī aliās factiōnēs strepitū clāmōribusque faventium incitant; nunc prasina,  
 nunc russāta priōrem occupat locum; sed cēdit albātae et haec venetae. <sup>9</sup>ego quidem albātae 1110  
 favēbam factiōnī, diūque prīmus currēbat aurīga meus. <sup>10</sup>sub ultimam mētā iam currum  
 agēns (septiēns enim tōtum ēmētiuntur stadium) propius propiusque admovēbat rotam fūnālī-  
 que ad dextram equō habēnās laxābat, sinistrum cohibēbat. <sup>11</sup>et hāc quidem tenus rēctī omnēs  
 stetērunt currūs; deinde vērō prasinae factiōnis contumācēs equī currum vī auferunt, et ex ad-  
 versō, cum sextus iam septimusque cōnficerētur cursus, frontēs caeruleīs impingunt quadrīgīs; 1115  
 unde ūnō ex malō alius alium cōnfringit et incidit. <sup>12</sup>tōtus iam cursus curruum naufragiīs re-  
 plētus est. <sup>13</sup>quod ubi cōspexit russātus aurīga, extrā orbitam dēflectit, et frēna inhibet, dum  
 praetervehātur aliōs. <sup>14</sup>intereā albātus ille, cui ego favēbam, postrēmus omnium ultimō locō  
 equōs agēbat, namque in fine certam spem victōriae pōnēbat; quī simul ac vīdit russātum il-  
 lum solum relictum, vēlōcium equōrum auribus acūtum flagellī sonum incutiēns, īnsequitur; 1120  
 et aequātīs iugīs ambo ferēbantur; modo hic, modo ille equōrum capitibus alterius quadrīgā  
 superābat. <sup>15</sup>et reliquōs quidem omnēs cursūs infēlix ille albātus rēctō currū exēgerat; deinde  
 dum habēnās flectentī sinistrōrsum equō remittit, imprūdēns in mētā impingit, frāctisque  
 rotīs ē currū volvitur implicāturque lōrīs; illō autem in terram prōlāpsō, dissipātī sunt equī  
 medium per stadium, russātusque ille palmam tulit. <sup>16</sup>fautōrēs tamen albātae factiōnis ut vī- 1125  
 dērunt illum currū excussum modo rapī per terram, modo caelum versus crūra prōtendere,



clārīs lāmentīs adolēscētis vicem dēplōrāvērunt, dōnec cēterī aurīgae, vix tandem equōrum cursū cohibitō, solvērunt eum cruōre adeō foedātum ut amīcōrum nēmō corpus agnōsceret.

## **XL leō in arēnā**

post hoc quadrīgārum certāmen vēnātiōnem, ut appellātur, vīdī. <sup>2</sup>quō in certāmine hominēs, nōmine bēstiārīi, contrā ferās cūiusvīs generis pugnant. <sup>3</sup>magna multitudō, varietāsque mīrā- 1130  
bilis omnium ferārum undique collēcta in arēnam immittitur. <sup>4</sup>sed praeter alia omnia leōnum immānitās mihi admīrātiōnī fuit, ūnīus praesertim. <sup>5</sup>is ūnus leō corporis impetū et rōbore, terrificōque fremitū et sonōrō, torīs comīsque cervīcum flūctuantibus animōs oculōsque om-  
nium in sē convertit. <sup>6</sup>intrōductus erat inter complūrēs cēterōs, ad pugnam bēstiārum datus, servus virī cōnsulārīs. <sup>7</sup>eī servō Androclus nōmen fuit. <sup>8</sup>hunc ille leō, ubi vīdit procul, repente, 1135  
quasi admīrāns, stetit; ac deinde sēnsim atque placidē ad hominem accēdit; tum caudam mōre atque rītū adulantium canum clēmēter et blandē movet, hominisque sēsē corporī adiungit, crūraque ēius et manūs metū iam paene exanimātī, linguā lēniter dēmulcet. <sup>9</sup>homō Androclus inter illa tam atrōcis ferae blandīmenta āmissum animum recēperat; paulātīm oculōs ad con-  
tuendum leōnem refert; tum, quasi mūtūā recognitiōne factā, laetōs et grātulābundōs vidērēs 1140  
hominem et leōnem. <sup>10</sup>haec tam mīra rēs maximōs populī clāmōrēs excitāvit; nec nōn Caesar Androclum arcessītum rogāvit quam ob rem ille atrōcissimus leōnum ūnī pepercisset. <sup>11</sup>deinde Androclus rem mīrificam nārrāvit atque admīrandam. <sup>12</sup>‘cum prōvinciam,’ inquit, ‘Āfricam prōcōsulārī imperiō dominus meus obtinēret, ego ibi inīquīs ēius et cottīdiānīs verberibus  
ad fugam sum coāctus; et, ut mihi ā dominō, terrae illīus praeside, tūtiorēs latebrae forent, 1145  
in campōrum et arēnārum sōlitūdīnēs concessī; ac, sī dēfuisset cibus, cōnsilium fuit mortem aliquō pactō quaerere.

<sup>13</sup>tum sōle mediō rapidō et flagrante spēluncam quandam nactus remōtam latebrōsamque, in eam penetrō et mē recondō, neque multō post ad eandem spēluncam vēnit hic leō, dēbilī ūnō et cruentō pede, gemitūs ēdēns et murmura dolōrem cruciātumque vulneris commiseran- 1150  
tia; et prīmō quidem cōspectū advenientis leōnis, summō terrōre affectus sum; sed postquam leō spēluncam intrōgressus vīdit mē procul latentem, mītis et mānsuētus accessit; sublātum pe-  
dem ostendit ac porrēxit, quasi opis petendae grātiā; ibi stirpem ingentem pedī ēius haerentem revellī, conceptamque saniem vulnere intīmō expressī, accūrātiusque, sine magnā iam formī-  
dine, siccāvī penitus atque dētersī cruōrem. <sup>14</sup>ille tunc meā operā levātus, pede manibus meīs 1155  
impositō, recubuit et quiēvit; atque, ex eō diē, triennium tōtum ego et leō in eādem spēluncā eōdemque vīctū vīximus. <sup>15</sup>nam, quās vēnābātur ferās, membra opīmiōra ad spēluncam mihi suggerēbat; quae ego quippe quī ignis cōpiam nōn habērem, sōle merīdiānō tosta edēbam. <sup>16</sup>sed ubi mē vītae illīus ferīnae iam pertaesum est, leōne vēnātum profectō, spēluncam reli-



*pugil caestūs gerēns*

quī. <sup>17</sup>nōn ita multō post ā mīlitibus vīsus apprehēnsus sum et ad dominum ex Āfricā Rōmam <sup>1160</sup>  
dēductus. <sup>18</sup>is mē statim reī capitālis damnandum ad bēstiāsque dandum cūrāvit. <sup>19</sup>intelligō  
autem hunc quoque leōnem captum grātiās mihi nunc etiam beneficiū referre.’ <sup>20</sup>quae cum  
ita nārrāvisset Androclus, cūctīs petentibus, dīmissus est et poenā solūtus, leōque eī suffrāgiīs  
populī dōnātus. <sup>21</sup>equidem vērō postēā vidēbam Androclum et leōnem lōrō tenuī revīnctum  
urbe tōtā circum tabernās ire; dōnārī aere Androclum, flōribus spargī leōnem; omnēs ferē <sup>1165</sup>  
ubīque obviōs dīcere, ‘hic est leō hospes hominis; hic est homō medicus leōnis.’

## **XLI pugilēs**

deinde currentium, saltantium, luctātiōnis, pugilum, discōs iaciendī certāmina erant. <sup>2</sup>pugilēs  
modo, dentifrangibulōs hominēs, dēscribam. <sup>3</sup>quam lātōs umerōs, quantōs habēbant lacertōs!  
<sup>4</sup>prīmus in arēnam Entellus prōcessit atque in medium duōs caestūs magnī ponderis prōiēcit;

obstupuerunt spectatōrēs, tantō rigēscēbant plumbō et ferrō īnsutō. <sup>5</sup>alter tamen pugil, nōmi- 1170  
 ne Darēs, haudquāquam vidēbātur timēre. <sup>6</sup>ambo statim magnōs artūs, magna ossa, lacertōs-  
 que nūdābant; īngentēs mediā in arēnā cōsistēbant. <sup>7</sup>ut nōlim tālibus obviam īre noctū, vel  
 in vīcō tenebricōsō et dēsertō! <sup>8</sup>servī paribus caestibus ūtriusque manūs alligāvērunt; statim  
 ūterque in articulōs pedum stetit ērēctus, et intrepidus ērēxit brachia in altum; iamque ab ic- 1175  
 tibus alta capita retrō āvertunt; crēberrima īter sē verbera dant, Darēs fortior agilitāte pedum  
 et iuventūte dēfēnsus, Entellus magnitūdine membrōrum rōbustus, sed genua pigra vacillant  
 tremētī, et difficilis anhelitus vasta membra agitāt; cavīs lateribus multōs ingerunt ictūs; ē  
 pectore magnōs ēdunt sonitūs; nec nōn mālae sub gravibus ictibus crepitant. <sup>9</sup>Entellus cōnsi-  
 stit gravis et immōtus eōdem in statū, tantummodō ēlūdit ictūs corpore et oculīs vigilantibus.  
<sup>10</sup>alter dolōsē nunc hōs, nunc illōs tentat aditūs, frūstrāque variō impetū premit. <sup>11</sup>Entellus 1180  
 īnsurgēns ostendit dextram et altē tollit, alter celer praevidet ictum, et levī corpore ēlāpsus  
 effugit. <sup>12</sup>Entellus in aurās effundit impetum et ipse gravis et graviter magnō pondere in ter-  
 ram prōcumbit. <sup>13</sup>dīversīs studiīs spectatōrēs omnēs surgunt, aliī cachinnōs, aliī misericordiae  
 clāmōrēs tollunt; strepitus ad caelum mittitur.

<sup>14</sup>sed Entellus, tantō cāsū neque tardātus neque territus surgit ardentiorque ad pugnam redit; 1185  
 īra vim addit et fortitūdō sibi cōnsicia vīrēs īnflamat; tōtō campō currentem Darēta urget,  
 nunc dextrā, nunc sinistrā ictūs dat. <sup>15</sup>neque mora, neque requiēs erat; sed quam dēnsā gran-  
 dine nimbī super tēcta crepitant, tam dēnsīs ictibus Entellus ūtrāque manū frequēns verbe-  
 rat Darēta agitātque. <sup>16</sup>tum dēmum, fine certāminis indictō, servī quīdam Darēta subduxē-  
 runt dēfatīgātum, genua īnfirma trahentem, ūtrimque moventem caput, sanguinem spissum 1190  
 ac dentēs cum sanguine mīxtōs ex ōre expuentem dentilegum scīlicet eum fēcerat Entellus.  
<sup>17</sup>caput etiam tumōre magnō tumēbat, quem sī Zōpyrus ille physiōgnōmōn vīdisset omnium  
 sapientissimum hominum esse dīxisset.

## XLII gladiātōrēs

‘at tuba terribilī sonitū taratantara dīxit’ et gladiātōrēs intrāvērunt. <sup>2</sup>ad imperātōrem versī,  
 ‘moritūrī tē salūtant,’ clāmāvērunt et statim ācritēr pugnātur. <sup>3</sup>aliī rētiārīi, mirmillōnēs aliī 1195  
 vocantur; hī enim in galeīs piscis effigiem gerunt, illī rēte et fuscīnam (vel tridentem) habent.  
<sup>4</sup>rētiārīus quīdam rētū suō mirmillōnem implicāre cōnābātur et fugientī illī, ‘nōn tē,’ clāmāvit,  
 ‘petō, piscem petō; quid mē fugis, Galle?’ <sup>5</sup>piscārī volō. <sup>6</sup>quō auditō omnēs facētīās hominis  
 laudāvēre; at ille rētū iactō mirmillōnem implicāvit—‘habet, habet,’ clāmāvērunt omnēs, et ille  
 victor ad imperātōrem versus signum exspectābat. <sup>7</sup>imperātōr quippe quī intellegeret spectā- 1200  
 tōrēs rētiārīō favēre, pollicem vertit et signum mortis dedit (signum parcendī pollice pressō  
 datur). <sup>8</sup>īnterfectum mirmillōnem servī ex arēnā uncō traxērunt. <sup>9</sup>neque plūs vidēre poteram



*retiarius*



*mirmillo*

sed patrem statim orāvī ut mē ā tam saevō spectāculō abdūceret. <sup>10</sup>domum igitur rediimus.

### **XLIII dē puerīs in senātū**

saepenumērō cum patre volēbam ad senātum ire, sed mihi olim plūs solitō flāgitantū ut mē sē- cum dūceret, pater, ‘nōn iam,’ respondit, ‘licet puerīs senātum intrāre.’ <sup>2</sup>deinde mihi causam <sup>1205</sup> roganī haec exposuit: ‘anteā,’ inquit, ‘mōs senātōribus Rōmae fuit in cūriam cum praetextātīs filiīs introīre. <sup>3</sup>cum in senātū rēs māior quaequam cōsultāta atque in diem posterum prōlāta est, placuitque nē quis hanc rem enūntiāret, super quā tractāvissent, priusquam dēcreta esset, māter Papīri puerī, quī cum parente suō in cūriā fuerat, filium percunctāta est quidnam in senātū patrēs egissent. <sup>4</sup>puer respondit tacendum esse, neque id dīcī licēre; mulier fit audiendī <sup>1210</sup> cupidior; sēcrētum reī et silentium dēbērī puer affirmāns animum eius ad inquīrendum excitat; quaerit igitur magis violentiusque. <sup>5</sup>tum puer, mātrem urgente, lepidī atque festīvī mendaciī cōnsilium init. <sup>6</sup>actum in senātū dīxit, ūtrum hōrum viderētur ūtilius magisque ē rēpūblicā

esse, ūnusne ut duās uxōrēs habēret, an ut ūna apud duōs nupta esset. <sup>7</sup>hoc illa ut audīvit, animō compavēscit; domō trepidāns ēgreditur; ad cēterās mātrōnās dēfert quod audierat; posterō diē perveniunt ad senātum; lacrimantēs atque obsecrantēs incipiunt orāre ūna potius ut duōbus nupta fieret, quam ut ūnī duae. <sup>8</sup>senātōrēs ingredientēs in cūriam quae illa mulierum intemperies et quid sibi postulātiō ista vellet, mīrābantur. <sup>9</sup>puer Papīrius in medium cūriae prōgressus, quid māter rogāvisset, quid ipse matrī dīxisset et tōtam rem nārrāvit. <sup>10</sup>senātus fidem atque ingenium puerī laudat, cōsultum facit posthāc puerī cum patribus in cūriam nē introēant, nisi ille ūnus Papīrius; eīque puerō posteā cognōmen honōris causā inditum est “praetextātus” ob loquendī tacendīque in aetate praetextātā prūdentiam.’

#### **XLIV Lūcius patrī suō salūtem dat**

septem abhinc diēbus, pater cārissime, Athēnās pervēnī, mare Brundisiō trānsvectus cursū quam celerrimō; ventī enim semper erant secundī. <sup>2</sup>quibus cognitīs sciō et tē et mātrem vehementer esse gāvīsūrōs. <sup>3</sup>mare enim periculīs plēnum. <sup>4</sup>in cursū voluptate maximā affectus sum, dum sōlem spectō clārissimum, undās caeruleās, urbēs interdum Graecās in orā maritimā sitās. <sup>5</sup>nāvigāvī igitur sine timōre nauseāve. <sup>6</sup>apud Pīraeum expositus Athēnās pedibus iter fēcī, quod cum facerem obvius fuī patruō meō, quī domum suam mē dēduxit. <sup>7</sup>amita mea valet, valent et cōsobrīnī. <sup>8</sup>quī omnēs mihi placent, et studiīs perfectīs cum eīs cottidiē lūdō. <sup>9</sup>urbs ipsa, mī pater, quam pulchra est! <sup>10</sup>quālēs erant Graecī illī, quī tot templa, tot statuās tantā arte fēcērunt! <sup>11</sup>Rōmae Graecōs oderam; nunc Athēnīs admīror, et ingenia illa magna, Homērum, Aeschylum, Sophoclem, Thūcūdidem, melius intellegō. <sup>12</sup>Rōmae enim dēteriōrēs videntur Graecī, ideō, ut opīnor, quod plērīque sunt servī, mercēnārīi omnēs. <sup>13</sup>grātiās tibi, pater, agō quam maximās, quod mihi permīsistī ut Athēnīs artem orātōriam discerem. <sup>14</sup>studiīs mē penitus dēdam, ut linguam Graecam quam celerrimē ēdoctus sim.

<sup>15</sup>nunc sentiō eadem quae sēnsit Propertius:

<sup>16</sup>illīc vel studiīs animum ēmendāre Platōnis  
incipiam aut hortīs, docte Epicūre, tuīs;  
persequar aut studium linguae, Dēmosthenis arma,  
librōrumque tuōs, docte Menandre, salēs;  
aut certē tabulae capient mea lūmina pictae,  
sīve ebore exāctae, seu magis aere, manūs.

<sup>17</sup>cūrā, pater cārissime, ut valeās. <sup>18</sup>valē.

## **XLV finis**

finis adest nārrātiōnis hūius, adest quoque finis pueritiae. <sup>2</sup>nunc autem vōs omnēs, quī hunc librum recitātis, iubeō valēre. <sup>3</sup>ut enim vōbīs discenda est lingua Latīna, ita mihi, quī iam sum <sup>1245</sup> adulēscēns, nōn puer, Athenīs est discenda ars ōrātōria. <sup>4</sup>valēte omnēs, et bonī este discipulī.

omnēs finitiōnēs nōminum ordināriōrum

All the regular noun endings

dēclīnātiō	1	2	3				4		5	
thēma	-a	-o	<i>cōnsonāns</i>		-ī		-u		-e	
numerus	<b>singulāris</b>									
genus	♀ (♂)	♂ (♀)	∅	♂♀	∅	♂♀	∅	♂ (♀)	∅	♀ (♂)
<b>nōminātīvus</b>	-a	-us -er	-um	=	=	=	=	-us	-ū	-ēs
<b>accūsātīvus</b>	-am	-um	-um	-em	=	-em	=	-um	-ū	-em
<b>genitīvus</b>	-ae	-ī	-ī	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ūs	-ūs	-eī -ēī
<b>datīvus</b>	-ae	-ō	-ō	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-uī (-ū)	-ū	-eī -ēī
<b>ablātīvus</b>	-ā	-ō	-ō	-e	-e	-e (-ī)	-ī (-e)	-ū	-ū	-ē
vocātīvus	-a	-e -ī -er	-um	=	=	=	=	-us	-ū	-ēs
locātīvus	-ae	-ī	-ī	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	(-ī)	×	(-ē)
numerus	<b>plūrālis</b>									
<b>nōminātīvus</b>	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
<b>accūsātīvus</b>	-ās	-ōs	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs (-īs)	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
<b>genitīvus</b>	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-ērum
<b>datīvus</b>	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus (-ubus)	-ibus (-ubus)	-ēbus
<b>ablātīvus</b>	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus (-ubus)	-ibus (-ubus)	-ēbus
vocātīvus	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
locātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus (-ubus)	-ibus (-ubus)	-ēbus

N.B. Where two or more forms occupy one box, they are in frequency order. If parentheses surround a form, it is sometimes used as an **alternative** to the preceding form. Without parentheses, most words will use the first ending but there are some (even many) words that **always** use the later ending(s).

omnēs finitiōnēs adiectivōrum ordināriōrum

All the regular adjective endings

dēclīnātiō	½			3					
thēma	-o	-a	-o	-i			<i>cōnsonāns</i>		
numerus	<b>singulāris</b>								
genus	♂	♀	∅	♂	♀	∅	♂	♀	∅
nōminātīvus	-us -er	-a	-um	= -is -er	= -is	= -e	=	=	=
accūsātīvus	-um	-am	-um	-em	-em	= -e	-em	-em	=
genitīvus	-ī	-ae	-ī	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is
datīvus	-ō	-ae	-ō	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
ablātīvus	-ō	-ā	-ō	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-e	-e	-e
vocātīvus	-e -ie -er	-a	-um	=	=	= -e	=	=	=
locātīvus	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-e	-e	-e
numerus	<b>plūrālis</b>								
nōminātīvus	-ī	-ae	-a	-ēs	-ēs	-ia	-ēs	-ēs	-a
accūsātīvus	-ōs	-ās	-a	-ēs (-īs)	-ēs (-īs)	-ia	-ēs	-ēs	-a
genitīvus	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum	-ium	-ium	-ium	-um	-um	-um
datīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
ablātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
vocātīvus	-ī	-ae	-a	-ēs	-ēs	-ia	-ēs	-ēs	-a
locātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

N.B. Where two or more forms occupy one box, they are in frequency order. If parentheses surround a form, it is sometimes used as an **alternative** to the preceding form. Without parentheses, most words will use the first ending but there are some (even many) words that **always** use the later ending(s).

3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives come in 3 types which only affect the nominative/vocative singular: 3-termination (where each gender has its own separate form: e.g. āc·er -ris -re), 2-termination (where ♂ and ♀ are identical but neuter has a distinct form: e.g. trīst·is -e) and 1-termination where all genders have the same form (e.g. fēlīx -īcis). 1-termination adjectives can be mistaken for 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation nouns, but note the absence of any gender in the principal parts.



prōnōmen	persōnālia reflexīvaque			nūmerī dēclīnābilēs					
numerus	singulāris						duālis		
persōna	1	2	3						
<b>nōminātīvus</b>	<b>ego</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>tū</b> <sup>1</sup>	×	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	duo	duae	duo
<b>accūsātīvus</b>	mē	tē	sē (sēsē)	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	duōs (duo)	duās	duo
<b>genītīvus</b>	meī	tuī	suī	ūnīus (ūnius <sup>2</sup> )	ūnīus (ūnius <sup>2</sup> )	ūnīus (ūnius <sup>2</sup> )	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
<b>datīvus</b>	mihi (mī) (mihī <sup>2</sup> )	tibi (tibī <sup>2</sup> )	sibi (sibī <sup>2</sup> )	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
<b>ablātīvus</b>	mē	tē	sē (sēsē)	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
vocātīvus		<b>tū</b> <sup>1</sup>							
numerus	plūrālis								
<b>nōminātīvus</b>	<b>nōs</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>vōs</b> <sup>1</sup>	×	ūnī	ūnae	ūna	trēs	trēs	tria
<b>accūsātīvus</b>	nōs	vōs	sē (sēsē)	ūnōs	ūnās	ūna	trēs trīs	trēs trīs	tria
<b>genītīvus</b>	nostrī nostrum	vestrī vestrum	suī	ūnōrum	ūnārum	ūnōrum	trium	trium	trium
<b>datīvus</b>	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi (sibī <sup>2</sup> )	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs	tribus	tribus	tribus
<b>ablātīvus</b>	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē (sēsē)	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs	tribus	tribus	tribus
vocātīvus		<b>vōs</b> <sup>1</sup>							

<sup>1</sup> The nominative (and vocative) is used for emphasis and can never be reflexive.

<sup>2</sup> This is really just a poetical alternative for metrical reasons.

dēmōnstrātīva, dēfīnītīva, intēnsīva, relātīva, interrogātīva

Demonstrative and other pronouns

prōnōmen	dēmōnstrātīva								
numerus	singulāris								
nōminātīvus	is	ea	id	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
accūsātīvus	eum	eam	id	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
genītīvus	eius			hūius			illīus (illius)		
datīvus	eī			huic			illī		
ablātīvus	eō	eā	eō	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō
numerus	plūrālis								
nōminātīvus	īī (eī ī)	eae	ea	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
accūsātīvus	eōs	eās	ea	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
genītīvus	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
datīvus	eīs (īīs)			hīs			illīs		
ablātīvus	eīs (īīs)			hīs			illīs		
prōnōmen	dēfīnītīvum			intēnsīvum			relātīvum <i>interrogātīvum</i>		
numerus	singulāris								
nōminātīvus	īdem	eadem	idem	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	quī <i>quis</i>	quae <i>quis</i>	quod <i>quid</i>
accūsātīvus	eundem	eandem	idem	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	quem	quam	quod <i>quid</i>
genītīvus	ēiusdem			ipsīus (ipsius)			cūius		
datīvus	eīdem			ipsī			cui		
ablātīvus	eōdem	eādem	eōdem	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	quō	quā	quō
numerus	plūrālis								
nōminātīvus	īdem (eīdem)	eaedem	eadem	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa	quī	quae	quae
accūsātīvus	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa	quōs	quās	quae
genītīvus	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
datīvus	īsdem (eīsdem)			ipsīs			quibus (quīs)		
ablātīvus	īsdem (eīsdem)			ipsīs			quibus (quīs)		

coniugātiō ‘sum’

sum esse fu·ī futūr·us

vōx āctīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	sum es est sumus estis sunt  <i>I am thou art s/he/it is we are you are they are</i>	sim sis sit sīmus sītis sint	es, estō estō  este, estōte suntō	<i>be! (s) let him/her be!  be! (pl) let them be!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	erō eris erit erimus eritis erunt  <i>I shall be thou wilt be s/he/it will be we will be you will be they will be</i>	(futūr·us–a–um sim) (futūr·us–a–um sis) (futūr·us–a–um sit) (futūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (futūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (futūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	eram erās erat erāmus erātis erant  <i>I was thou wast s/he/it was we were you were they were</i>	essem/forem essēs/forēs esset/foret essēmus/forēmus essētis/forētis essent/forent	<b>praesēns</b> <b>perfectus</b>  <b>futūrus</b>	esse fuisse futūr·us–a–um esse, fore  <i>to be to have been to be about/going to be</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	fūī fūistī fūit fūimus fūistis fūērunt (–ēre)  <i>I was/have been thou wast/hast been s/he/it was/has been we were/have been you were/have been they were/have been</i>	fuerim fuerīs fuerit fuerīmus fuerītis fuerint	×	<b>gerundium</b>  ×
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	fuerō fueris fuerit fuerimus fueritis fuerint  <i>I shall have been thou wilt have been s/he/it will have been we shall have been you will have been they will have been</i>	(futūr·us–a–um essem) (futūr·us–a–um essēs) (futūr·us–a–um esset) (futūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (futūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (futūr·ī–ae–a essent)	× ×	<b>supīna</b>  ×
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	fueram fuerās fuerat fuerāmus fuerātis fuerant  <i>I had been thou hadst been s/he/it had been we had been you had been they had been</i>	fuissem fuisēs fuisset fuissemus fuissetis fuisissent	<b>praesēns</b>  <b>futūrum</b>	×  futūr·us–a–um  <i>about/going to be</i>

coniugātiō ‘possum’

possum posse potu·ī × ‘be able’

vōx āctīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	possum potes potest possumus potestis possunt <i>I am able/can thou art able/canst s/he/it is able/can we are able/can you are able/can they are able/can</i>	possim possīs possit possīmus possītis possint	×	×
<b>futūrum</b>	poterō poteris poterit poterimus poteritis poterunt <i>I shall be able thou wilt be able s/he/it will be able we will be able you will be able they will be able</i>		<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	poteram poterās poterat poterāmus poterātis poterant <i>I was able/could thou wast able/couldst s/he/it was able/could we were able/could you were able/could they were able/could</i>	possem possēs posset possēmus possētis possent	<b>praesēns</b> <b>perfectus</b> <b>futūrus</b>	posse potuisse ×
<b>perfectum</b>	potuī potuistī potuit potuimus potuistis potuērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been able thou wast/hast been able s/he/it was/has been able we were/have been able you were/have been able they were/have been able</i>	potuerim potuerīs potuerit potuerīmus potuerītis potuerint	×	×
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	potuerō potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint <i>I shall have been able thou wilt have been able s/he/it will have been able we shall have been able you will have been able they will have been able</i>		×	×
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	potueram potuerās potuerat potuerāmus potuerātis potuerant <i>I had been able thou hadst been able s/he/it had been able we had been able you had been able they had been able</i>	potuissem potuissēs potuisset potuissēmus potuissētis potuissent	<b>praesēns</b> <b>futūrum</b>	pot·ēns –entis ×

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	portō portās portat portāmus portātis portant <i>I carry/am carrying thou carriest/art carrying s/he/it carries/is carrying we carry/are carrying you carry/are carrying they carry/are carrying</i>	portem portēs portet portēmus portētis portent	portā, portātō portātō  portāte, portātōte portantō	<i>carry! (s) let him/her carry!  carry! (pl) let them carry!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	portābō portābis portābit portābimus portābitis portābunt <i>I shall carry thou wilt carry s/he/it will carry we shall carry you will carry they will carry</i>	(portātūr·us–a–um sim) (portātūr·us–a–um sīs) (portātūr·us–a–um sit) (portātūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (portātūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (portātūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	portābam portābās portābat portābāmus portābātis portābant <i>I was carrying/used to carry thou wast carrying/usedst to carry s/he/it was carrying/used to carry we were carrying/used to carry you were carrying/used to carry they were carrying/used to carry</i>	portārem portārēs portāret portārēmus portārētis portārent	<b>praesēns</b>	portāre <i>to carry</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	portāvī portāvistī portāvit portāvimus portāvistis portāvērunt (–ēre) <i>I carried/have carried thou carriedst/hast carried s/he/it carried/has carried we carried/have carried you carried/have carried they carried/have carried</i>	portāverim portāverīs portāverit portāverīmus portāverītis portāverint	<b>perfectus</b>	portāvisse <i>to have carried</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	portāverō portāveris portāverit portāverimus portāveritis portāverint <i>I shall have carried thou wilt have carried s/he/it will have carried we shall have carried you will have carried they will have carried</i>	(portātūr·us–a–um essem) (portātūr·us–a–um essēs) (portātūr·us–a–um esset) (portātūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (portātūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (portātūr·ī–ae–a essent)	<b>futūrus</b>	portātūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to carry</i>
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	portāveram portāverās portāverat portāverāmus portāverātis portāverant <i>I had carried thou hadst carried s/he/it had carried we had carried you had carried they had carried</i>	portāvissem portāvisssēs portāvisset portāvissemus portāvissetis portāvissent	portand·um –ī Ø	<b>gerundium</b> <i>(the) carrying</i>
			portātum portātū	<b>supīna</b> <i>in order to carry in/for carrying</i>
			<b>praesēns</b>	port·āns –antis <i>carrying</i>
			<b>futūrum</b>	portātūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to carry</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	portor portāris portātur portāmur portāminī portantur <i>I am (being) carried thou art (being) carried s/he/it is (being) carried we are (being) carried you are (being) carried they are (being) carried</i>	porter portēris (–re) portētur portēmur portēminī portentur	portāre, portātor portātor  portāminī portantor  <i>be/get carried! (s) let him/her be carried!  be carried! (pl) let them be carried!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	portābor portāberis (–re) portābitur portābimur portābiminī portābuntur <i>I shall be carried thou wilt be carried s/he/it will be carried we shall be carried you will be carried they will be carried</i>		<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>  <b>īnfīnītīvī</b>  <b>praesēns</b> portārī <i>to be carried</i>  <b>perfectus</b> portāt·us–a–um esse <i>to have been carried</i>  <b>futūrus</b> portātum īrī <i>to be about/going to be carried</i>   <b>gerundīvus</b> portand·us–a–um <i>fit to be carried, deserving/worthy/needful of carrying</i>  <b>participium</b>  <b>perfectum</b> portāt·us –a –um <i>(having been) carried</i>
<b>imperfectum</b>	portābar portābāris (–re) portābātur portābāmur portābāminī portābantur <i>I was (being)/used to be carried thou wast (being)/usedst to be carried s/he/it was (being)/used to be carried we were (being)/used to be carried you were (being)/used to be carried they were (being)/used to be carried</i>	portārer portārēris (–re) portārētur portārēmur portārēminī portārentur	
<b>perfectum</b>	portāt·us–a–um sum portāt·us–a–um es portāt·us–a–um est portāt·ī–ac–a sumus portāt·ī–ac–a estis portāt·ī–ac–a sunt <i>I was/have been carried thou wast/hast been carried s/he/it was/has been carried we were/have been carried you were/have been carried they were/have been carried</i>	portāt·us–a–um sim portāt·us–a–um sis portāt·us–a–um sit portāt·ī–ac–a sīmus portāt·ī–ac–a sītis portāt·ī–ac–a sint	
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	portāt·us–a–um erō portāt·us–a–um eris portāt·us–a–um erit portāt·ī–ac–a erimus portāt·ī–ac–a eritis portāt·ī–ac–a erunt <i>I shall have been carried thou wilt have been carried s/he/it will have been carried we shall have been carried you will have been carried they will have been carried</i>		
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	portāt·us–a–um eram portāt·us–a–um erās portāt·us–a–um erat portāt·ī–ac–a erāmus portāt·ī–ac–a erātis portāt·ī–ac–a erant <i>I had been carried thou hadst been carried s/he/it had been carried we had been carried you had been carried they had been carried</i>	portāt·us–a–um essem portāt·us–a–um essēs portāt·us–a–um esset portāt·ī–ac–a essēmus portāt·ī–ac–a essētis portāt·ī–ac–a essent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	doceō docēs docet docēmus docētis docent <i>I teach/am teaching thou teachest/art teaching s/he/it teaches/is teaching we teach/are teaching you teach/are teaching they teach/are teaching</i>	doceam doceās doceat doceāmus doceātis doceant	docē, docētō docētō  docēte, docētōte docentō	<i>teach! (s) let him/her teach!  teach! (pl) let them teach!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	docēbō docēbis docēbit docēbimus docēbitis docēbunt <i>I shall teach thou wilt teach s/he/it will teach we shall teach you will teach they will teach</i>	(doctūr·us–a–um sim) (doctūr·us–a–um sis) (doctūr·us–a–um sit) (doctūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (doctūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (doctūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	docēbam docēbās docēbat docēbāmus docēbātis docēbant <i>I was teaching/used to teach thou wast teaching/usedst to teach s/he/it was teaching/used to teach we were teaching/used to teach you were teaching/used to teach they were teaching/used to teach</i>	docērem docērēs docēret docērēmus docērētis docērent	<b>praesēns</b>	docēre <i>to teach</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	docuī docuistī docuit docuimus docuistis docuērunt (–ēre) <i>I taught/have taught thou taughtest/hast taught s/he/it taught/has taught we taught/have taught you taught/have taught they taught/have taught</i>	docuerim docuerīs docuerit docuerīmus docuerītis docuerint	<b>perfectus</b>	docuisse <i>to have taught</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	docuerō docuerīs docuerit docuerimus docueritis docuerint <i>I shall have taught thou wilt have taught s/he/it will have taught we shall have taught you will have taught they will have taught</i>	(doctūr·us–a–um essem) (doctūr·us–a–um essēs) (doctūr·us–a–um esset) (doctūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (doctūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (doctūr·ī–ae–a essent)	<b>futūrus</b>	doctūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to teach</i>
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	docueram docuerās docuerat docuerāmus docuerātis docuerant <i>I had taught thou hadst taught s/he/it had taught we had taught you had taught they had taught</i>	docuissem docuissēs docuisset docuissēmus docuissētis docuissent	<b>docend·um –ī Ø</b>	<b>gerundium</b> <i>(the) teaching</i>
			doctum doctū	<b>supīna</b> <i>in order to teach in/for teaching</i>
			<b>praesēns</b>	doc·ēns –entis <i>teaching</i>
			<b>futūrum</b>	doctūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to teach</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	doceor docēris docētur docēmur docēminī docentur  <i>I am (being) taught thou art (being) taught s/he/it is (being) taught we are (being) taught you are (being) taught they are (being) taught</i>	docear doceāris (–re) doceātur doceāmur doceāminī doceantur	docēre, docētor docētor  docēminī docentor  <i>be/get taught! (s) let him/her be taught!</i>  <i>be taught! (pl) let them be taught!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	docēbor docēberis (–re) docēbitur docēbimur docēbiminī docēbuntur  <i>I shall be taught thou wilt be taught s/he/it will be taught we shall be taught you will be taught they will be taught</i>		<b>verbum īfinītum</b>  <b>īfinītīvī</b>  <b>praesēns</b> docēī <i>to be taught</i>  <b>perfectus</b> doct·us–a–um esse <i>to have been taught</i>  <b>futūrus</b> doctum īī <i>to be about/going to be taught</i>   <b>gerundīvus</b> docend·us–a–um <i>fit to be taught, deserving/worthy/needful of teaching</i>  <b>participium</b>  <b>perfectum</b> doct·us –a –um <i>(having been) taught</i>
<b>imperfectum</b>	docēbar docēbāris (–re) docēbātur docēbāmur docēbāminī docēbantur  <i>I was (being)/used to be taught thou wast (being)/usedst to be taught s/he/it was (being)/used to be taught we were (being)/used to be taught you were (being)/used to be taught they were (being)/used to be taught</i>	docērer docērēris (–re) docērētur docērēmur docērēminī docērentur	
<b>perfectum</b>	doct·us–a–um sum doct·us–a–um es doct·us–a–um est doct·ī–ae–a sumus doct·ī–ae–a estis doct·ī–ae–a sunt  <i>I was/have been taught thou wast/hast been taught s/he/it was/has been taught we were/have been taught you were/have been taught they were/have been taught</i>	doct·us–a–um sim doct·us–a–um sīs doct·us–a–um sit doct·ī–ae–a sīmus doct·ī–ae–a sītis doct·ī–ae–a sint	
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	doct·us–a–um erō doct·us–a–um eris doct·us–a–um erit doct·ī–ae–a erimus doct·ī–ae–a eritis doct·ī–ae–a erunt  <i>I shall have been taught thou wilt have been taught s/he/it will have been taught we shall have been taught you will have been taught they will have been taught</i>		
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	doct·us–a–um eram doct·us–a–um erās doct·us–a–um erat doct·ī–ae–a erāmus doct·ī–ae–a erātis doct·ī–ae–a erant  <i>I had been taught thou hadst been taught s/he/it had been taught we had been taught you had been taught they had been taught</i>	doct·us–a–um essem doct·us–a–um essēs doct·us–a–um esset doct·ī–ae–a essēmus doct·ī–ae–a essētis doct·ī–ae–a essent	



tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	trahō trahis trahit trahimus trahitis trahunt	<i>I pull/am pulling</i> <i>thou pullest/art pulling</i> <i>s/he/it pulls/is pulling</i> <i>we pull/are pulling</i> <i>you pull/are pulling</i> <i>they pull/are pulling</i>	traham trahās trahat trahāmus trahātis trahant
<b>futūrum</b>	traham trahēs trahet trahēmus trahētis trahent	<i>I shall pull</i> <i>thou wilt pull</i> <i>s/he/it will pull</i> <i>we shall pull</i> <i>you will pull</i> <i>they will pull</i>	(tractūr·us–a–um sim) (tractūr·us–a–um sīs) (tractūr·us–a–um sit) (tractūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (tractūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (tractūr·ī–ae–a sint)
<b>imperfectum</b>	trahēbam trahēbās trahēbat trahēbāmus trahēbātis trahēbant	<i>I was pulling/used to pull</i> <i>thou wast pulling/usedst to pull</i> <i>s/he/it was pulling/used to pull</i> <i>we were pulling/used to pull</i> <i>you were pulling/used to pull</i> <i>they were pulling/used to pull</i>	traherem traherēs traheret traherēmus traherētis traherent
<b>perfectum</b>	traxī traxistī traxit traximus traxistis traxērunt (–ēre)	<i>I pulled/have pulled</i> <i>thou pulledst/hast pulled</i> <i>s/he/it pulled/has pulled</i> <i>we pulled/have pulled</i> <i>you pulled/have pulled</i> <i>they pulled/have pulled</i>	traxerim traxerīs traxerit traxerīmus traxerītis traxerint
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	traxerō traxeris traxerit traxerimus traxeritis traxerint	<i>I shall have pulled</i> <i>thou wilt have pulled</i> <i>s/he/it will have pulled</i> <i>we shall have pulled</i> <i>you will have pulled</i> <i>they will have pulled</i>	(tractūr·us–a–um essem) (tractūr·us–a–um essēs) (tractūr·us–a–um esset) (tractūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (tractūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (tractūr·ī–ae–a essent)
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	traxeram traxerās traxerat traxerāmus traxerātis traxerant	<i>I had pulled</i> <i>thou hadst pulled</i> <i>s/he/it had pulled</i> <i>we had pulled</i> <i>you had pulled</i> <i>they had pulled</i>	traxissem traxissēs traxisset traxissēmus traxissētis traxissent
			<b>imperātīvus</b>
			trahe, trahitō trahitō  trahite, trahitōte trahuntō
			<i>pull! (s)</i> <i>let him/her pull!</i>  <i>pull! (pl)</i> <i>let them pull!</i>
			<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>
			<b>īnfinītīvī</b>
<b>praesēns</b>	trahere	<i>to pull</i>	
<b>perfectus</b>	traxisse	<i>to have pulled</i>	
<b>futūrus</b>	tractūr·us–a–um esse	<i>to be about/going to pull</i>	
			<b>gerundium</b>
			trahend·um –ī Ø <i>(the) pulling</i>
			<b>supīna</b>
			tractum <i>in order to pull</i>
			tractū <i>in/for pulling</i>
			<b>participia</b>
<b>praesēns</b>	trah·ēns –entis	<i>pulling</i>	
<b>futūrum</b>	tractūr·us–a–um	<i>about/going to pull</i>	



tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	capiō capis capit capimus capitis capiunt  <i>I take/am taking thou takest/art taking s/he/it takes/is taking we take/are taking you take/are taking they take/are taking</i>	capiam capiās capiat capiāmus capiātis capiant	cape, capitō capitō  capite, capitōte capiuntō	<i>take! (s) let him/her take!</i>  <i>take! (pl) let them take</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	capiam capiēs capiet capiēmus capiētis capiant  <i>I shall take thou wilt take s/he/it will take we shall take you will take they will take</i>	(captūr·us–a–um sim) (captūr·us–a–um sīs) (captūr·us–a–um sit) (captūr·ī–ac–a sīmus) (captūr·ī–ac–a sītis) (captūr·ī–ac–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	capiēbam capiēbās capiēbat capiēbāmus capiēbātis capiēbant  <i>I was taking/used to take thou wast taking/usedst to take s/he/it was taking/used to take we were taking/used to take you were taking/used to take they were taking/used to take</i>	caperem caperēs caperet caperēmus caperētis caperent	<b>praesēns</b>	capere <i>to take</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	cēpī cēpistī cēpit cēpimus cēpistis cēpērunt (–ēre)  <i>I took/have taken thou tookest/hast taken s/he/it took/has taken we took/have taken you took/have taken they took/have taken</i>	cēperim cēperīs cēperit cēperīmus cēperītis cēperint	<b>perfectus</b>	cēpisse <i>to have taken</i>
			<b>futūrus</b>	captūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to take</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	cēperō cēperis cēperit cēperimus cēperitis cēperint  <i>I shall have taken thou wilt have taken s/he/it will have taken we shall have taken you will have taken they will have taken</i>	(captūr·us–a–um essem) (captūr·us–a–um essēs) (captūr·us–a–um esset) (captūr·ī–ac–a essēmus) (captūr·ī–ac–a essētis) (captūr·ī–ac–a essent)	<b>gerundium</b>	
			capiend·um –ī Ø <i>(the) taking</i>	
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	cēperam cēperās cēperat cēperāmus cēperātis cēperant  <i>I had taken thou hadst taken s/he/it had taken we had taken you had taken they had taken</i>	cēpissē cēpissēs cēpisset cēpissēmus cēpissētis cēpissent	<b>supīna</b>	
			captum <i>in order to take</i>  captū <i>in/for taking</i>	
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	cēperam cēperās cēperat cēperāmus cēperātis cēperant  <i>I had taken thou hadst taken s/he/it had taken we had taken you had taken they had taken</i>	cēpissē cēpissēs cēpisset cēpissēmus cēpissētis cēpissent	<b>participia</b>	
			<b>praesēns</b>	capi·ēns –entis <i>taking</i>
			<b>futūrum</b>	captūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to take</i>



tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	audiō audīs audit audīmus audītis audiunt <i>I hear/am hearing thou hearest/art hearing s/he/it hears/is hearing we hear/are hearing you hear/are hearing they hear/are hearing</i>	audiam audiās audiat audiāmus audiātis audiant	audī, audītō audītō  audīte, audītōte audiuntō  <i>hear! (s) let him/her hear!  hear! (pl) let them hear!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	audiam audiēs audiet audiēmus audiētis audient <i>I shall hear thou wilt hear s/he/it will hear we shall hear you will hear they will hear</i>	(audītūr·us–a–um sim) (audītūr·us–a–um sīs) (audītūr·us–a–um sit) (audītūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (audītūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (audītūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>  <b>īnfīnītīvī</b> <b>praesēns</b> audīre <i>to hear</i> <b>perfectus</b> audīvisse <i>to have heard</i>  <b>futūrus</b> audītūr·us–a –um esse <i>to be about/going to hear</i>  <b>gerundium</b> audiend·um –ī ∅ <i>(the) hearing</i>  <b>supīna</b> audītum <i>in order to hear</i> audītū <i>in/for hearing</i>  <b>participia</b> <b>praesēns</b> audi·ēns –entis <i>hearing</i> <b>futūrum</b> audītūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to hear</i>
<b>imperfectum</b>	audiēbam audiēbās audiēbat audiēbāmus audiēbātis audiēbant <i>I was hearing/used to hear thou wast hearing/usedst to hear s/he/it was hearing/used to hear we were hearing/used to hear you were hearing/used to hear they were hearing/used to hear</i>	audīrem audīrēs audīret audīrēmus audīrētis audīrent	
<b>perfectum</b>	audīvī audīvistī audīvit audīvimus audīvistis audīvērunt (–ēre) <i>I heard/have heard thou heardst/hast heard s/he/it heard/has heard we heard/have heard you heard/have heard they heard/have heard</i>	audīverim audīverīs audīverit audīverīmus audīverītis audīverint	
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	audīverō audīverīs audīverit audīverimus audīveritis audīverint <i>I shall have heard thou wilt have heard s/he/it will have heard we shall have heard you will have heard they will have heard</i>	(audītūr·us–a–um essem) (audītūr·us–a–um essēs) (audītūr·us–a–um esset) (audītūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (audītūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (audītūr·ī–ae–a essent)	
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	audīveram audīverās audīverat audīverāmus audīverātis audīverant <i>I had heard thou hadst heard s/he/it had heard we had heard you had heard they had heard</i>	audīvissem audīvisēs audīvisset audīvissemus audīvissetis audīvissent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	audior <i>I am (being) heard</i> audīris <i>thou art (being) heard</i> audītur <i>s/he/it is (being) heard</i> audīmur <i>we are (being) heard</i> audīminī <i>you are (being) heard</i> audiuntur <i>they are (being) heard</i>	audiar audiāris (-re) audiātur audiāmur audiāminī audiantur	audīre, audītor audītor  audīminī audiuntor  <i>be/get heard! (s)</i> <i>let him/her be heard!</i>  <i>be heard! (pl)</i> <i>let them be heard!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	audiar <i>I shall be heard</i> audiēris (-re) <i>thou wilt be heard</i> audiētur <i>s/he/it will be heard</i> audiēmur <i>we shall be heard</i> audiēminī <i>you will be heard</i> audientur <i>they will be heard</i>		<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>  <b>īnfīnītīvī</b> <b>praesēns</b> audīrī <i>to be heard</i> <b>perfectus</b> audīt·us-a-um esse <i>to have been heard</i>  <b>futūrus</b> audītum īrī <i>to be about/going to be heard</i>  audiend·us-a-um <b>gerundīvus</b> <i>fit to be heard,</i> <i>deserving/worthy/needful of hearing</i>  <b>participium</b> <b>perfectum</b> audīt·us -a -um <i>(having been) heard</i>
<b>imperfectum</b>	audiēbar <i>I was (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbāris (-re) <i>thou wast (being)/usedst to be heard</i> audiēbātur <i>s/he/it was (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbāmur <i>we were (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbāminī <i>you were (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbantur <i>they were (being)/used to be heard</i>	audīrer audīrēris (-re) audīrētur audīrēmur audīrēminī audīrentur	
<b>perfectum</b>	audīt·us-a-um sum <i>I was/have been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um es <i>thou wast/hast been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um est <i>s/he/it was/has been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a sumus <i>we were/have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a estis <i>you were/have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a sunt <i>they were/have been heard</i>	audīt·us-a-um sim audīt·us-a-um sīs audīt·us-a-um sit audīt·ī-ae-a sīmus audīt·ī-ae-a sītis audīt·ī-ae-a sint	
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	audīt·us-a-um erō <i>I shall have been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um eris <i>thou wilt have been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um erit <i>s/he/it will have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erimus <i>we shall have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a eritis <i>you will have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erunt <i>they will have been heard</i>		
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	audīt·us-a-um eram <i>I had been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um erās <i>thou hadst been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um erat <i>s/he/it had been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erāmus <i>we had been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erātis <i>you had been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erant <i>they had been heard</i>	audīt·us-a-um essem audīt·us-a-um essēs audīt·us-a-um esset audīt·ī-ae-a essēmus audīt·ī-ae-a essētis audīt·ī-ae-a essent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus			
<b>praesēns</b>	faciō facis facit facimus facitis faciunt <i>I make/do/am making/doing thou makest/dost/art making/doing s/he/it make/dos/is making/doing we make/do/are making/doing you make/do/are making/doing they make/do/are making/doing</i>	faciam faciās faciat faciāmus faciātis faciant	fac, facitō facitō  facite, facitōte faciuntō	<i>make/do! (s) let him/her make/do!  make/do! (pl) let them make/do!</i>		
<b>futūrum</b>	faciam faciēs faciet faciēmus faciētis facient <i>I shall make/do thou wilt make/do s/he/it will make/do we shall make/do you will make/do they will make/do</i>	(factūr·us–a–um sim) (factūr·us–a–um sīs) (factūr·us–a–um sit) (factūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (factūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (factūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>			
<b>imperfectum</b>	faciēbam faciēbās faciēbat faciēbāmus faciēbātis faciēbant <i>I was making/doing/used to make/do thou wast making/doing/usedst to make/do s/he/it was making/doing/used to make/do we were making/doing/used to make/do you were making/doing/used to make/do they were making/doing/used to make/do</i>	facerem facerēs faceret facerēmus facerētis facerent			<b>praesēns</b> facere <b>perfectus</b> fēcisse  <b>futūrus</b> factūr·us–a–um esse	<b>īnfinītivī</b> <i>to make/do to have made/done  to be about/going to make/do</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	fēcī fēcistī fēcit fēcimus fēcistis fēcērunt (–ēre) <i>I made/did/have made/done thou madest/didst/hast made/done s/he/it made/did/has made/done we made/did/have made/done you made/did/have made/done they made/did/have made/done</i>	fēcirim fēcērīs fēcirit fēcērīmus fēcērītis fēcērīnt			faciend·um –ī Ø	<b>gerundium</b> <i>(the) making/doing</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	fēcero fēcēris fēcērit fēcērimus fēcēritis fēcērint <i>I shall have made/done thou wilt have made/done s/he/it will have made/done we shall have made/done you will have made/done they will have made/done</i>	(factūr·us–a–um essem) (factūr·us–a–um essēs) (factūr·us–a–um esset) (factūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (factūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (factūr·ī–ae–a essent)			factum  factū	<b>supīna</b> <i>in order to make/do in/for making/doing</i>
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	fēcēram fēcērās fēcērat fēcērāmus fēcērātis fēcērant <i>I had made/done thou hadst made/done s/he/it had made/done we had made/done you had made/done they had made/done</i>	fēcīssēm fēcīssēs fēcīssēt fēcīssēmus fēcīssētis fēcīssēt			<b>praesēns</b> faci·ōns –entis <b>futūrum</b> factūr·us–a–um	<b>participia</b> <i>making/doing about/going to make/do</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	fīō fīs fīt fīmus fītīs fīunt <i>I become/am made/done thou becomest/art made/done s/he/it becomes/is made/done we become/are made/done you become/are made/done they become/are made/done</i>	fīam fīās fīat fīāmus fīātīs fīant	fī <i>be/get made/done! (s)</i>  fīte <i>be made/done! (pl)</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	fīam fīēs fīet fīēmus fīētīs fīent <i>I shall become/be made/done thou wilt become/be made/done s/he/it will become/be made/done we shall become/be made/done you will become/be made/done they will become/be made/done</i>		<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>  <b>īnfinītīvī</b>  <b>praesēns</b> fierī <i>to be made/done</i>  <b>perfectus</b> fact·us–a–um esse <i>to have been made/done</i>  <b>futūrus</b> factum īrī <i>to be about/going to be made/done</i>  <b>gerundīvus</b> faciend·us–a–um <i>fit to be made/done, deserving/worthy/needful of making/doing</i>  <b>participium</b>  <b>perfectum</b> fact·us –a –um <i>(having been) made/done</i>
<b>imperfectum</b>	fīēbam fīēbās fīēbat fīēbāmus fīēbātīs fīēbant <i>I was becoming/(being) made/done thou wast becoming/made/done s/he/it was becoming/made/done we were becoming/made/done you were becoming/made/done they were becoming/made/done</i>	fīerem fīerēs fīeret fīerēmus fīerētīs fīerent	
<b>perfectum</b>	fact·us–a–um sum fact·us–a–um es fact·us–a–um est fact·ī–ac–a sumus fact·ī–ac–a estis fact·ī–ac–a sunt <i>I became/was/have been made/done thou becamest/wast/hast been made/done s/he/it became/was/has been made/done we became/were/have been made/done you became/were/have been made/done they became/were/have been made/done</i>	fact·us–a–um sim fact·us–a–um sīs fact·us–a–um sit fact·ī–ac–a sīmus fact·ī–ac–a sītīs fact·ī–ac–a sint	
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	fact·us–a–um erō fact·us–a–um erīs fact·us–a–um erit fact·ī–ac–a erimus fact·ī–ac–a erītīs fact·ī–ac–a erunt <i>I shall have become/been made/done thou wilt have become/been made/done s/he/it will have become/been made/done we shall have become/been made/done you will have become/been made/done they will have been made/done</i>		
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	fact·us–a–um eram fact·us–a–um erās fact·us–a–um erat fact·ī–ac–a erāmus fact·ī–ac–a erātīs fact·ī–ac–a erant <i>I had become/been made/done thou hadst become/been made/done s/he/it had become/been made/done we had become/been made/done you had become/been made/done they had become/been made/done</i>	fact·us–a–um essem fact·us–a–um essēs fact·us–a–um esset fact·ī–ac–a essēmus fact·ī–ac–a essētīs fact·ī–ac–a essent	



tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	ferō fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt <i>I bear/am bearing thou bearest/art bearing s/he/it bears/is bearing we bear/are bearing you bear/are bearing they bear/are bearing</i>	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	fer, fertō fertō  ferte, fertōte feruntō	<i>bear! (s) let him/her bear!  bear! (pl) let them bear!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	feram ferēs feret ferēmus ferētis ferent <i>I shall bear thou wilt bear s/he/it will bear we shall bear you will bear they will bear</i>	(lātūr·us–a–um sim) (lātūr·us–a–um sīs) (lātūr·us–a–um sit) (lātūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (lātūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (lātūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	ferēbam ferēbās ferēbat ferēbāmus ferēbātis ferēbant <i>I was bearing/used to bear thou wast bearing/usedst to bear s/he/it was bearing/used to bear we were bearing/used to bear you were bearing/used to bear they were bearing/used to bear</i>	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	<b>praesēns</b>	ferre to bear
<b>perfectum</b>	tulī tulistī tulit tulimus tulistis tulērunt (–ēre) <i>I bore/have borne thou borest/hast borne s/he/it bore/has borne we bore/have borne you bore/have borne they bore/have borne</i>	tulerim tulerīs tulerit tulerīmus tulerītis tulerint	<b>perfectus</b>	tulisse to have borne
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	tulerō tuleris tulerit tulerimus tulerītis tulerint <i>I shall have borne thou wilt have borne s/he/it will have borne we shall have borne you will have borne they will have borne</i>	(lātūr·us–a–um essem) (lātūr·us–a–um essēs) (lātūr·us–a–um esset) (lātūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (lātūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (lātūr·ī–ae–a essent)	<b>futūrus</b>	lātūr·us–a–um esse to be about/going to bear
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	tuleram tulerās tulerat tulerāmus tulerātis tulerant <i>I had borne thou hadst borne s/he/it had borne we had borne you had borne they had borne</i>	tulissem tulissēs tulisset tulissēmus tulissētis tulissent	<b>gerundium</b>	ferend·um –ī Ø (the) bearing
			<b>supīna</b>	lātum in order to bear  lātū in/for bearing
			<b>participia</b>	<b>praesēns</b> fer·ēns –entis bearing <b>futūrum</b> lātūr·us–a–um about/going to bear

coniugātiō 'ferō'

fer-ō fer-re tul-ī lāt-um 'bear'

vōx passīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	feror fereris fertur ferimur feriminī feruntur <i>I am (being) borne thou art (being) borne s/he/it is (being) borne we are (being) borne you are (being) borne they are (being) borne</i>	ferar ferāris (-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāminī ferantur	ferre, fertor fertor  feriminī feruntor	<i>be/get borne! (s) let him/her be borne!  be borne! (pl) let them be borne!</i>
<b>futūrum</b>	ferar ferēris (-re) ferētur ferēmur ferēminī ferentur <i>I shall be borne thou wilt be borne s/he/it will be borne we shall be borne you will be borne they will be borne</i>		<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>  <b>īnfinītivī</b> <b>praesēns</b> ferrī <i>to be borne</i> <b>perfectus</b> lāt·us-a-um esse <i>to have been borne</i> <b>futūrus</b> lātum īrī <i>to be about/going to be borne</i>  <b>gerundīvus</b> ferend·us-a-um <i>fit to be borne, deserving/worthy/needful of bearing</i>  <b>participium</b> <b>perfectum</b> lāt·us -a -um <i>(having been) borne</i>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	ferēbar ferēbāris (-re) ferēbātur ferēbāmur ferēbāminī ferēbantur <i>I was (being)/used to be borne thou wast (being)/usedst to be borne s/he/it was (being)/used to be borne we were (being)/used to be borne you were (being)/used to be borne they were (being)/used to be borne</i>	ferrer ferrēris (-re) ferrētur ferrēmur ferrēminī ferrentur		
<b>perfectum</b>	lāt·us-a-um sum lāt·us-a-um es lāt·us-a-um est lāt·ī-ae-a sumus lāt·ī-ae-a estis lāt·ī-ae-a sunt <i>I was/have been borne thou wast/hast been borne s/he/it was/has been borne we were/have been borne you were/have been borne they were/have been borne</i>	lāt·us-a-um sim lāt·us-a-um sīs lāt·us-a-um sit lāt·ī-ae-a sīmus lāt·ī-ae-a sītis lāt·ī-ae-a sint		
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	lāt·us-a-um erō lāt·us-a-um eris lāt·us-a-um erit lāt·ī-ae-a erimus lāt·ī-ae-a eritis lāt·ī-ae-a erunt <i>I shall have been borne thou wilt have been borne s/he/it will have been borne we shall have been borne you will have been borne they will have been borne</i>			
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	lāt·us-a-um eram lāt·us-a-um erās lāt·us-a-um erat lāt·ī-ae-a erāmus lāt·ī-ae-a erātis lāt·ī-ae-a erant <i>I had been borne thou hadst been borne s/he/it had been borne we had been borne you had been borne they had been borne</i>	lāt·us-a-um essem lāt·us-a-um essēs lāt·us-a-um esset lāt·ī-ae-a essēmus lāt·ī-ae-a essētis lāt·ī-ae-a essent		

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus			
<b>praesēns</b>	eō īs it īmus ītis eunt <i>I go/am going thou goest/art going s/he/it goes/is going we go/are going you go/are going they go/are going</i>	eam eās eat eāmus eātis eant	ī, ītō ītō  īte, ītōte euntō	<i>go! (s) let him/her go!  go! (pl) let them go!</i>		
<b>futūrum</b>	ībō ībīs ībit ībimus ībītis ībunt <i>I shall go thou wilt go s/he/it will go we shall go you will go they will go</i>	(itūr·us–a–um sim) (itūr·us–a–um sīs) (itūr·us–a–um sit) (itūr·ī–ac–a sīmus) (itūr·ī–ac–a sītis) (itūr·ī–ac–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfinītum</b>			
<b>imperfectum</b>	ībam ībās ībat ībāmus ībātis ībant <i>I was going/used to go thou wast going/usedst to go s/he/it was going/used to go we were going/used to go you were going/used to go they were going/used to go</i>	īrem īrēs īret īrēmus īrētis īrent			<b>praesēns</b> īre <b>perfectus</b> īsse, īvisse  <b>futūrus</b> itūr·us–a –um esse	<b>īnfinītīvī</b> <i>to go to have went to be about/going to go</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	iī, īvī īstī, īvistī iit, īvit iimus, īvimus īstis, īvistis iērunt, īvērunt <i>I went/have gone thou wentest/hast gone s/he/it went/has gone we went/have gone you went/have gone they went/have gone</i>	ierim, īverim ierīs, īverīs ierit, īverit ierīmus, īverīmus ierītis, īverītis ierint, īverint			eund·um –ī Ø	<b>gerundium</b> <i>(the) going</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	ierō, īverō ieris, īveris ierit, īverit ierimus, īverimus ieritis, īveritis ierint, īverint <i>I shall have gone thou wilt have gone s/he/it will have gone we shall have gone you will have gone they will have gone</i>	(itūr·us–a–um essem) (itūr·us–a–um essēs) (itūr·us–a–um esset) (itūr·ī–ac–a essēmus) (itūr·ī–ac–a essētis) (itūr·ī–ac–a essent)			itum  itū	<b>supīna</b> <i>in order to go in/for going</i>
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	ieram, īveram ierās, īverās ierat, īverat ierāmus, īverāmus ierātis, īverātis ierant, īverant <i>I had gone thou hadst gone s/he/it had gone we had gone you had gone they had gone</i>	iissem, īvissem iissēs, īvissēs iisset, īvisset iissēmus, īvissēmus iissētis, īvissētis iissent, īvissent			<b>praesēns</b> iēns euntis  <b>futūrum</b> itūr·us–a–um	<b>participia</b> <i>going about/going to go</i>

coniugātiō 'eō'

eō ire īī/īvī itum 'go'

vōx passīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
<b>praesēns</b>	× × ītur × × ×	× × eātur × × ×	× × × ×
<b>futūrum</b>	× × ībitur × × ×		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>verbum īfīnītum</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>īfīnītīvī</b>                      praesēns    īī    <i>to be a going</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">eundum    <b>gerundīvus</b>  <i>fit to be gone,                      deserving/worthy/needful of going</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>participium</b>                      perfectum    it-us -a -um    <i>(having been) gone</i></p>
<b>imperfectum</b>	× × ībātur × × ×	× × itur × × ×	
<b>perfectum</b>	× × itum est × × ×	× × itum sit × × ×	
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	× × itum erit × × ×		
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	× × itum erat × × ×	× × itum esset × × ×	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	volō vīs vult volumus vultis volunt <i>I am willing/want thou art willing/wantest s/he/it is willing/wants we are willing/want you are willing/want they are willing/want</i>	velim velīs velit velīmus velītis velint	×	×
<b>futūrum</b>	volam volēs volet volēmus volētis volent <i>I shall be willing/want thou wilt be willing/want s/he/it will be willing/want we will be willing/want you will be willing/want they will be willing/want</i>	(volitūr·us–a–um sim) (volitūr·us–a–um sīs) (volitūr·us–a–um sit) (volitūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (volitūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (volitūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum infīnitum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	volēbam volēbās volēbat volēbāmus volēbātis volēbant <i>I was willing/wanted thou wast willing/wantedst s/he/it was willing/wanted we were willing/wanted you were willing/wanted they were willing/wanted</i>	vellem vellēs vellet vellēmus vellētis vellent	<b>praesēns</b>	velle <i>to be willing/want</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	voluī voluistī voluit voluimus voluistis voluērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been willing/wanted thou wast/hast been willing/wantedst s/he/it was/has been willing/wanted we were/have been willing/wanted you were/have been willing/wanted they were/have been willing/wanted</i>	voluerim voluerīs voluerit voluerīmus voluerītis voluerint	<b>perfectus</b>	voluisse <i>to have been willing/wanted</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	voluerō volueris voluerit voluerimus volueritis voluerint <i>I shall have been willing/wanted thou wilt have been willing/wanted s/he/it will have been willing/wanted we shall have been willing/wanted you will have been willing/wanted they will have been willing/wanted</i>	(volitūr·us–a–um essem) (volitūr·us–a–um essēs) (volitūr·us–a–um esset) (volitūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (volitūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (volitūr·ī–ae–a essent)	<b>futūrus</b>	(volitūr·us–a–um esse) <i>to be about/going to be willing/want</i>
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	volueram voluerās voluerat voluerāmus voluerātis voluerant <i>I had been willing/wanted thou hadst been willing/wanted s/he/it had been willing/wanted we had been willing/wanted you had been willing/wanted they had been willing/wanted</i>	voluissem voluissēs voluisset voluissēmus voluissētis voluissent	volend·um –ī Ø	<b>gerundium</b> <i>(the) willing/wanting</i>
			×	<b>supīna</b> ×
			×	×
			<b>praesēns</b>	vol·ēns –entis <i>willing/wanting</i>
			<b>futūrum</b>	(volitūr·us–a–um) <i>about/going to be willing/want</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus			
<b>praesēns</b>	nōlō nōn vīs nōn vult nōlumus nōn vultis nōlunt <i>I am unwilling/don't want thou art unwilling/dost not want s/he/it is unwilling/doesn't want we are unwilling/don't want you are unwilling/don't want they are unwilling/don't want</i>	nōlim nōlis nōlit nōlīmus nōlītis nōlint	nōlī, nōlītō nōlītō  nōlīte, nōlītōte nōluntō	<i>be unwilling! don't want! (s) let him/her be unwilling/not want!  be unwilling! don't want (pl) let them be unwilling/not want!</i>		
<b>futūrum</b>	nōlam nōlēs nōlet nōlēmus nōlētis nōlent <i>I shall be unwilling/won't want thou wilt be unwilling/not want s/he/it will be unwilling/won't want we will be unwilling/won't want you will be unwilling/won't want they will be unwilling/won't want</i>	(nōlitūr·us–a–um sim) (nōlitūr·us–a–um sīs) (nōlitūr·us–a–um sit) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>			
<b>imperfectum</b>	nōlēbam nōlēbās nōlēbat nōlēbāmus nōlēbātis nōlēbant <i>I was unwilling/not wanting thou wast unwilling/not wanting s/he/it was unwilling/not wanting we were unwilling/not wanting you were unwilling/not wanting they were unwilling/not wanting</i>	nōllem nōllēs nōllet nōllēmus nōllētis nōllent			<b>praesēns</b> nōlle <b>perfectus</b> nōluisse  <b>futūrus</b> (nōlitūr·us–a–um esse)	<b>īnfīnītīvī</b> <i>to be unwilling/not to want to have been unwilling/not to have wanted  (to be about/going to be unwilling/not want)</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	nōluī nōluistī nōluit nōluimus nōluistis nōluērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been unwilling/didn't want thou wast/hast been unwilling/didst not want s/he/it was/has been unwilling/didn't want we were/have been unwilling/didn't want you were/have been unwilling/didn't want they were/have been unwilling/didn't want</i>	nōluerim nōluerīs nōluerit nōluerīmus nōluerītis nōluerint			nōlend·um –ī Ø	<b>gerundium</b> <i>(the) unwilling/not wanting</i>
<b>perfectum nōlitūrum</b>	nōluerō nōlueris nōluerit nōluerimus nōlueritis nōluerint <i>I shall have been unwilling/not wanted thou wilt have been unwilling/not wanted s/he/it will have been unwilling/not wanted we shall have been unwilling/not wanted you will have been unwilling/not wanted they will have been unwilling/not wanted</i>	(nōlitūr·us–a–um essem) (nōlitūr·us–a–um essēs) (nōlitūr·us–a–um esset) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a essent)			×  ×	<b>supīna</b>  ×  ×
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	nōlueram nōluerās nōluerat nōluerāmus nōluerātis nōluerant <i>I had been unwilling/not wanted thou hadst been unwilling/not wanted s/he/it had been unwilling/not wanted we had been unwilling/not wanted you had been unwilling/not wanted they had been unwilling/not wanted</i>	nōluissem nōluisēs nōluisset nōluissemus nōluissetis nōluisent			<b>praesēns</b> nōl·ēns –entis  <b>futūrum</b> (nōlitūr·us–a–um)	<b>participial</b> <i>unwilling/not wanting (about/going to be unwilling/not to want)</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
<b>praesēns</b>	mālō māvīs māvult mālumus māvultis mālunt <i>I prefer/am preferring thou preferest/art preferring s/he/it prefers/is preferring we prefer/are preferring you prefer/are preferring they prefer/are preferring</i>	mālim mālīs mālit mālimus mālītis mālint × × × ×	× × × ×	× × × ×
<b>futūrum</b>	mālam mālēs mālet mālēmus mālētis mālent <i>I shall prefer/be preferring thou wilt prefer/be preferring s/he/it will prefer/be preferring we will prefer/be preferring you will prefer/be preferring they will prefer/be preferring</i>	(mālitūr·us–a–um sim) (mālitūr·us–a–um sīs) (mālitūr·us–a–um sit) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<b>verbum īnfīnītum</b>	
<b>imperfectum</b>	mālēbam mālēbās mālēbat mālēbāmus mālēbātis mālēbant <i>I was preferring thou wast preferring s/he/it was preferring we were preferring you were preferring they were preferring</i>	māllem māllē māllet māllēmus māllētis mālilent	<b>praesēns</b>	mälle <i>to be preferring</i>
<b>perfectum</b>	māluī māluistī māluit māluimus māluistis māluērunt (–ēre) <i>I preferred/have preferred thou preferredst/hast preferred s/he/it preferred/has preferred we preferred/have preferred you preferred/have preferred they preferred/have preferred</i>	māluerim māluerīs māluerit māluerīmus māluerītis māluerint	<b>perfectus</b>	māluisse <i>to have been preferring</i>
			<b>futūrus</b>	(mālitūr·us–a–um esse) <i>(to be about/going to be preferring)</i>
<b>perfectum futūrum</b>	māluerō māluerīs māluerit māluerimus māluerītis māluerint <i>I shall have preferred/ been preferring thou wilt have preferred/ been preferring s/he/it will have preferred/ been preferring we shall have preferred/ been preferring you will have been preferring they will have been preferring</i>	(mālitūr·us–a–um essem) (mālitūr·us–a–um essēs) (mālitūr·us–a–um esset) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a essent)	×	<b>gerundium</b>
			×	×
<b>plus quam perfectum</b>	mālueram māluerās māluerat māluerāmus māluerātis māluerant <i>I had preferred/ been preferring thou hadst preferred/ been preferring s/he/it had preferred/ been preferring we had preferred/ been preferring you had preferred/ been preferring they had preferred/ been preferring</i>	māluissem māluissēs māluisset māluissēmus māluissētis māluissent	<b>praesēns</b>	×
			<b>futūrum</b>	(mālitūr·us–a–um) <i>(about/going to be preferring)</i>