



27th Latin Summer School
January 18 to January 22 2021

Class a

Tutors:

John Coombs

and

Michael Salter

EPIGRAMMATA MARTIALIS II

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

Translate in this order.

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

ducentis: ablative of cost *for two hundred*

abstulit: from *aufero* 'take away'

casus: accident

conlatum: from *confero* 'gathered'

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

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

Translate in this order.

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

Quo poterat: in what way he had been able

modo: just now

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

Translate in this order.

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

Imposuit ... mihi: cheated me

Ravennae: locative *at Ravenna*

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

Translate in this order:

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

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

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

Translate in this order

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

immemores: *forgetful of* takes the genitive case *Tarquini of Tarquin*

magno cum clamore: =cum magno clamore

petierunt: alternative to **petiverunt**, from **peto** *make for*

Quo: here is dative case and means *where to?*

Reliquistis: perfect tense of **relinquo** *leave*

positus forte: *happened to be stationed*

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

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

deserto presidio: ablative absolute *having deserted their post*

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

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

hostium: genitive plural after **plus**

nomine: *by name*

summā vi: *with all their power*

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

unam horam: accusative case expressing duration of time

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

modo: *only*

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

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

Nunc tempus: understand **est**

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

Tiberine pater... sancte: all in vocative case

propitio flumine: *with favouring stream*

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

Tarquini: here vocative case

Factum: a deed

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

Grata: grateful

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

agri quantum: *as much arable land*

datum: understand **est**

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

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

SAINT COLUMBA AND THE LOCH NESS MONSTER

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

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

beato viro. Sed et gentiles barbari, qui **ad praesens inerant**, ejusdem miraculi magnitudine, quod et ipsi viderant, **compulsi**, Deum magnificaverunt Christianorum.

Alio...tempore: ablative case showing time when

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

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

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

ferebant: *said*

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

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

sero licet: *although too late*

quidam... subvenientes: *certain ones...coming to help*

porrectis...uncinis: ablative absolute *hooks having been held out*

econtra: *on the other hand, however*

aliquis...enatans: *someone...swimming out*

caupallum...stantem: *a small boat...standing* **caupallus** is not a classical word

navigando: a gerund *by swimming*

Quo...audito...praecepto: ablative absolute *which command having been heard*

Mocu Min: Mocu looks like it ought to be Gaelic **mac** but indicates his tribal group, not his patronym.

depositis...vestimentis, exceptā...tunicā: two ablative absolutes *(his) clothes having been put down, (his) tunic excepted*

bellua: more correctly **belua**

non tam...quam: *not so much...as*

eo nante: *by this man swimming* referring to Lugneus

natatalis: *swimming*

in medio...alveo: *alveus* here means *stream*

omnibus...barbaris...fratribus...percussis: ablative absolute, *with everyone struck by fear, the brothers as well as the barbarians* **percussis** is from **percello** *upset, strike with consternation*

salutare: here an adjective agreeing with **signum**

invocato...deo: ablative absolute, *the name of God having been invoked*

nec...tangas: *and do not touch*

citius: comparative of **cito** *quickly* translate *very quickly*

revertere: looks like an infinitive but is a passive imperative from **revertor** *turn back*

hac...auditā voce: ablative absolute *this voice of the saint having been heard*

velociori recursu: *with too quick a running back*

quae: refers to **bestia**

Lugneo nanti: dative case after **appropinquavit**

eo usque: *right up to*

inter: goes before **hominem**

contuli: *pole* not a classical word

rececisse...bestiam: accusative+infinitive after **videntes** *seeing that the beast had gone*.

Lugneumque...commilitionem...intactum...incolumen...reversum: also acc+inf after **videntes** *and that Lugneus their fellow soldier had been brought back to them untouched and safe in the little boat*

ammiratione: understand **admiratione**

et: *even* also in last line

ad praesens inerant: *were present at the time*

compulsi: from **compello** agrees with **gentiles barbari**

CARMEN 'GOLIAE' DE MATRIMONIO SACERDOTUM

non est **Innocentius**, **immo** nocens vere,
qui, quod Deus docuit, studet abolere;
jussit enim Dominus feminas habere,
sed hoc noster pontifex jussit prohibere.

Gignere nos præcipit Vetus Testamentum,
ubi **Novum** prohibet, nusquam est inventum;
a modernis latum est istud documentum,
ad quod nullum ratio præbet argumentum.

Dedit enim Dominus maledictionem
viro, qui non fecerat generationem:
ergo tibi consulo per hanc rationem
gignere, **ut habeas** benedictionem.

Nonne de militibus milites procedunt?
et reges a regibus qui sibi succedunt?
per **locum a simili** omnes jura lædunt,
clericos qui gignere crimen esse credunt.

Zacharias habuit prolem et uxorem,
nec **prole** quem genuit memini majorem;
baptizavit etenim nostrum Salvatorem;
pereat, qui teneat novum hunc errorem!

Innocentius: Pope Innocent III (1198-1216), who formalised the prohibition on marriage among the clergy. The first line is a joke upon his name (“not-harmful-one”).

immo: “on the contrary”, “quite the opposite”.

Novum: the New Testament, which (according to the author) does not mention the prohibition of marriage.

ut habeas: purpose clause, with the present subjunctive.

per locum a simili: “by argument from analogy/comparison”.

omnes...credunt: translate in the following order: *omnes qui credunt crimen esse* (“that it is a crime/sin”, indirect statement) *clericos gignere* (“for the clergy to have children”, another indirect statement).

Zacharias: Zacharias was the father of John the Baptist, who was supposed to have baptized the infant Jesus.

prole: ablative of comparison with “majorem”.

pereat: a jussive subjunctive;

teneat: could be translated “might hold/cling to”.

E LIBRO IULII CÆSARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

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

divisa: from *divido* ‘I divide’

quarum: feminine genitive plural of *qui*, antecedent is *partes*

Belgæ...Celtæ: These are masculine first declension nouns, so any pronouns and adjectives relating to them will be masculine

unam...aliam...tertiam: understand *partem* with these

nostrā: understand *linguā* ‘language’ with it

institutis: ‘in customs’

inter se: ‘amongst themselves’

differunt: from *differo* (*di+fero*) ‘I am different’

Garumna...Matrona...Sequana: river names, Garonne, Marne and Seine today

Horum omnium: partitive genitive ‘of all these’

cultu: ab. Sing. of *cultus* (4th declension) ‘sophistication, refinement’

humanitate: ab. Sing. of *humanitas* ‘culture, civilisation’

Provinciae: Provence, under Roman control since about 120 BC.

minimeque...saepe: ‘hardly ever’

ea, quae: ‘those things which’

ad effeminandos animos: *effeminandos* is a gerundive with *animos*. Lit. ‘to spirits to be weakened’

important: *in+porto* ‘I bring in’, NOT ‘important’

proximique: superlative of *prope* ‘near’

Rhenum: the Rhine

quibuscum: ‘with whom’ agreeing with *Germanis*

bellum gerunt: ‘they wage war’

Eorum una pars: ‘one part of the (land) of these (peoples)’

quā de causā: ‘by which cause’

Helvetii: a tribe inhabiting what is now Switzerland

virtute: ab. sing of *virtus* ‘excellence’, ‘courage’, ‘manhood’

cotidianis: ‘daily’, ab. plu of *cotidianus*

aut...aut: ‘either...or’

Gallos obtinere: accusative + infinitive after *dictum est*. ‘it is said that the Gauls occupy...’

initium capit: ‘takes its beginning’

vergit ad septentriones: ‘faces north’ *septentriones* is accusative plural

oriuntur: ‘spring from’

pertinent...pertinet: ‘extend to’, ‘reach’

inferiorem: ‘lower’, the comparative of *inferus* ‘below’

spectant: ‘face towards’

orientem solem: ‘towards the rising sun’ i.e. ‘East’

occasum solis: ‘the setting of the sun’ i.e. ‘West’

HENRICI LAURENTII DE ARMENTARII UXORE

Trabibus teretibus, tabulis et **cortice eucalypti cannonii** structa est casula. Duæ cellæ sunt in hāc, tabulis fissis **solo contabulato**. Iuxta eam stat cocina item cortice structa maior quam casula ipsa et porticus.

Loca inculta ubique – loca inculta sine fine, nam plana est regio, sine collibus usquam. Solum **acaciæ curtæ** et putridæ crescunt, sine virgultis. Nihil **ad oculos levandos** præter viriditatem fusciorum rararum casuarinarum quæ supra rivulum angustum pæne sine aquâ stant susurrantes in aurâ. Nihil humanitatis propius quam taberna pæne ruata quæ abest undeviginti milia passuum apud viam primam.

Armentarius, quondam colonus, cum ovibus abest. Uxor eius et liberi soli hîc relictî sunt.

Quattuor liberi siccati in specie qui pannos gerebant circum casulam ludunt. Subito clamat quidam ex eis. ‘Anguis, Matercula, ecce anguis!’

Provolat rustica macera et adusta e culinâ, infantem ab humo ereptum in coxendice tenens sinistrâ fustem tollit.

‘Ubi est?’ vociferatur.

‘Ecce! Hic! in ligna ingressus,’ clamat puer maximus natu, acerbus vultu qui **duodecimum annum agit**. ‘Ibi mane, mater! Recede. Eum habeo. Ego scelestum occidam.’

‘Age! Huc veni, Thoma, aut ictus eris. Iussus statim veni, puer nequam.’ clamat mater.

Invitus adolescentulus venit fustem maiorem quam ipse ferens. Tunc clamat exultans.

‘Ecce! Abit, **sub casulam**.’ Et avolat **fuste elevato**. Simul catenam frangit magnus canis niger et **multigenus** fulvis oculis qui indomitus **studebat eis quæ fiebant** et anguem illum persequitur. Sero autem venit puncto temporis, et **extremo caudæ anguis evanescente** nasus attingit rimam in tabulis. Pæne simul descendit pueri fustus pellemque detrahit a naso prædicto. Cerberus **hoc flocci facit**, et ædificium suffodere coepit, sed luctatus subigitur et constringitur. **Is non perdendus est**.

Iubet armentarii uxor liberos unâ consistere prope canis stabulum dum anguem exspectat. Duas patellas lactis plenas affert et prope murum ponit **ad anguem inescandum**, sed hora præterit et ille se non exhibit.

cortice eucalypti cannonii: translate as 'from stringy bark'
solo contabulato: ablative absolute, 'floored with ...'
acaciæ curtæ: 'native apple trees'
ad oculos levandos: gerundive 'for eyes to be relieved' i.e. 'to relieve the eye'
Armentarius: 'drover' here
duodecimum annum agit: 'is in his twelfth year', i.e. 'eleven year old'.
sub casulam: *sub* takes the accusative if it means 'go under'
fuste elevato: ablative absolute, '
multigenus: translate 'of all breeds'
studebat eis quæ fiebant: 'was taking an interest in those things which were happening'
extremo caudæ anguis evanescente: ablative absolute 'as the end of the snake's tail disappears'
hoc flocci facit: 'pays little attention to ...'
Is non perdendus est.: gerundive 'He must not be lost.'
ad anguem inescandum: gerund or gerundive 'to entice the snake'

E GALFRIDI MANUMETENSIS HISTORIĀ REGUM BRITANNIÆ

1. XVI Erat tunc nomen insulæ Albion, quae e nemine, exceptis paucis gigantibus, inhabitabatur, **amœno** tamen situ locorum et copiā piscosorum fluminum, nemoribusque **præelectā**, affectum habitandi Bruto sociisque **inferebat**. **Peragratis** ergo **quibusque provinciis**, repertos gigantes ad cavernas montium fugant, patriam **donante duce** sortiuntur. Agros colere incipiunt, domos ædificare, **ita ut** brevi tempore **terram** ab ævo **inhabitata censes**. Denique Brutus de nomine suo insulam Britanniam, sociosque suos Britones appellat: volebat enim ex derivatione nominis memoriam habere perpetuam. Unde postmodum loquela gentis, quae prius Trojana sive curvum Graecum nuncupabatur, Britannica dicta est

At Corineus portionem regni quae sorti suae cesserat, ab appellatione sui nominis Corineam vocat, populumque Corineensem, exemplum ducis insecutus: qui **cum** præ omnibus qui advenerant electionem provinciarum posset habere, maluit regionem illam quae nunc vel a cornu Britanniae, vel per corruptionem prædicti nominis Cornubia appellatur.

Brutus was the first of a line of 99 kings, according to Geoffrey, who ruled Britain until the seventh century. The most famous of these kings was Arthur.

amœno situ ... præelectā: ablative absolute *most favoured in the charming site of its regions.*

inferebat: the subject is 'it' i.e. the island

Peragratis...provinciis: ablative absolute *each of the regions having been explored*

donante duce: ablative absolute *with their leader giving*

ita ut... censes: *so that you would think*

terram inhabitata: accusative + infinitive after **censes** ... *that the land had been inhabited*

cum: here means *although*