

30TH SYDNEY LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

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UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Level 2a

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EPIGRAMMATA MARTIALIS II

Empta domus fuerat tibi, Tongiliane, **ducentis**:
Abstulit hanc nimium **casus** in urbe frequens.
Conlat(um) 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 (domum). 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

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** tu os.

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.

te...recitare: accusative + infinitive after *refert* 'that you recite'

(ea) mea ... dici: (them) to be called mine

Metre

Elegaic couplets, i.e. alternating lines of hexameters: - - - | - - - | // - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - - - - dactyl

and pentameters:

-- | -- | // -- | -- | -- | --
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DE VIRTUTE HORATI COCLITIS

32) Romani interea Tarquini **immemores** securam vitam degebant. Tandem post multos dies Horatius **dum** trans Tiberim campum **spectat** magnam turbam virorum feminarumque vidit. / **Magno cum clamore** trans pontem venerunt, statim portam urbis **petierunt**.

33) Horatius igitur, '**Quo** properatis?' clamavit, 'cur agros **reliquistis**?' 'Tarquinium fugimus,' respondent. 'Vir improbus crudelisque Romam petit. Rex Etruscorum quoque cum eo venit. Milites Etrusci domos nostras incendunt, segetes vastant. In urbe salutem petimus.' (Vellacott, *Ordinary Latin*, p. 215)

*Horatius Cocles ... qui **positus forte** in statione pontis cum **captum repentino impetu Ianiculum** atque inde **ciuitatos decurrere hostes uidisset trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos ... testebatur nequiquam deserto praesidio eos fugere, iam multi plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque quam in Ianiculo fore.*** (from Livy II, x)

37) Sine morā duo fortes viri procurrerunt, **nomine** Herminius et Spurius. 'Nos tecum,' inquit, 'Horati, pontem protegere parati sumus civitatemque liberam conservare.' Romani magno clamore constantiam virorum adprobaverunt: simul tres viri trans pontem processerunt et hostes expectabant. (

38) Interea cives pontem **summā vi** rescindere coeperunt. Ruris incolae ita nuntiant: 'Hostes ab urbe quattuor milia absunt: unā horā aderunt.' Tum fabri, 'Nos pontem,' affirmant, 'horis duobus rescindere possumus.' Et Horatius, 'Nos hostes unam horam,' inquit, 'armis repellere parati sumus. Neque enim sine deorum auxilio pugnabimus.' Consul autem, 'Si vos pro patriā,' inquit, 'summā fortitudine pugnabitis, vos di patrii certe adiuuabunt.'

39) **Unā post horā** agmen armatorum prope adest. Primus venit Tarquinius, post eum fortesque milites. Ut viderunt in angustā pontis viā viros tres, primo stupent omnes, mox ridere inceperunt. Horatius comitesque tacent, scuta gladiosque paratos habent. Quod via **modo** decem pedes lata est, ex toto agmine Etruscorum modo tres viri simul in viā stare et cum Romanis decertare possunt.

40) Iamque incipit pugna: Omnes vulnera dant accipiuntque. Etrusci tres vulnera gravia accipiunt et pedem referunt: alii tres, deinde etiam alii procedunt, et omnes aut mortui aut vulnerati cadunt. Postremo ex agmine Etrusco nemo procedere audet. Porsenna Tarquinium spectat, Tarquinius ceteros Etruscos, Etrusci humum aut cælum: procedit nemo.

41) Tandem fabri Romani pontem securibus pæne totum **resciderunt**. Omnes **opere** desistunt, est silentium. 'Iam finis est pugnæ, viri,' clamant. 'Pons statim cadet. **Nunc tempus** salutem petere.' Horatius comites suos celeriter redire iussit, et duo viri trans pontem currunt. Ut currunt, pontem iam mobilem sentiunt, et mox pons totus ingenti stridore in turbidam aquam **cecidit**. (Vellacott, p. 216)

*Tunc Cocles '**Tiberine Pater**' inquit, 'te **sancte** precor, hæc arma et hunc militem **propitio flumine** accipias.' Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit **multisque superincendentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit.*** (from Livy, II 10)

44) Tum Tarquinius irā ac pudore commotus pilum dextrā sustulit. At Porsenna, 'Neque ego te, **Tarquini Superbe**,' inquit 'virum tam fortem interficere sinam, nec milites Etrusci tam turpe **factum** æquo animo videbunt.' Tarquinius pilum in humum demittit. Tandem Horatium labore atque vulneribus valde **defessum** cives læti ex aquā exceperunt. Etiam hostes simul magno clamore Horatii fortitudinem adprobant. (Vellacott, p217)

Grata** erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit, **statuā** in comitio **positā, agri quantum uno die circumaravit, datum. Privata** quoque inter publicos honores **studia** eminebant, nam in magnā inopiā...**unusquisque ei aliquid, fraudans se ipse victu suo, contulit. (from Livy II, 10)

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

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

deserto presidio: ablative absolute *having deserted their post*

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

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

hostium: genitive plural after **plus**

nomine: *by name*

summā vi: *with all their power*

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

unam horam: accusative case expressing duration of time

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

modo: *only*

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

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

Nunc tempus: understand **est**

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

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)

unusquisque...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** praeripere **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

recessisse...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 'GOLIÆ' 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 omnis **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*

Belgae...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’

E GALFRIDI MANUMETENSIS HISTORIĀ REGUM BRITANNIÆ

1. XVI Erat tunc nomen insulæ Albion, quae a nemine, exceptis paucis gigantibus, inhabitabatur, **amœno tamen situ locorum et copiā piscosorum fluminum, nemoribusque praelecta**, affectum habitandi Bruto sociisque inferebat. Peragratis ergo quibusque provinciis, repertos gigantes ad cavernas montium fugant, patriam donante duce sortiuntur. Agros colere incipiunt, domos aedificare, **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 Corineinsem, exemplum ducis insecutus: qui **cum** præ omnibus qui advenerant electionem provinciarum posset habere, maluit regionem illam quæ 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 ... praelecta: *most favoured by the charming site of its regions and by the abundance of rivers teeming with fish, and by (its) forests*

inferebat: the subject is *praelecta* i.e. the most favoured (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*

HENRICI LAURENTII DE ARMENTARII UXORE

Prima lux nunc pæne adest. Culina calida est, auram carens propter ignem. Crocodilus adhuc muro interdum invigilat. Subito surgit animo attento; paucis unciis propius ad parietem se movet et cohorrescit toto corpore. Sætæ in collo incipiunt horrere et oculi flavi ardescunt studio pugnandi. Scit illa quid significet hoc et fustem prensat. Est rima magna utrimque in fundo unius tabularum in pariete. Duo parvuli oculi mali et acerrimi nitent ex altera rima. Anguis ipse, anguis niger, lente egreditur per spatium prope unius pedis et caput movet susque deque. Immotus insidiatur canis, et quasi fascinata sedet femina. Spatium pedis amplius egreditur anguis. Fustem tollit illa. Anguis autem, velut si periculum subito senserit, capite per rimam alteram intruso accelerat ut cauda sequatur. Prosilit Crocodilus maxillis sonitu acuto claudentibus. Destinatum non ferit quod nasus magnus est et anguis corpus propinquum est angulo inter solum tabulasque. Iterum mordet canis caudam prætergredientem. Nunc anguem tenet et per spatium cubiti extrahit. Bis ferit fustis. Iterum trahit Crocodilus et anguem extra tenet – beluam nigram, quinque pedes longam. Surgit caput ad se coniciendum, canis autem inimicum tenet per gulam. Canis magnus ponderosus est sed celer sicut canis terrarius. Anguem quassat velut si sibi ipsi exsecratio primigena sit perinde ac generi humano. Puer maximus natu evigilatus fuste suo apprehenso surgere de lecto conatur, mater autem eum retrorsum compellit manu ferreã. Iterum ferit fustis et fractum est anguis tergum in nonnullis locis. Iterum et contusum est caput, pelle de Crocodili naso iterum detracto.

Illa anguem lacerum in extremo fuste sublatum fert ad ignem et inicit; deinde lignis cumulatis anguem ardentem spectat. Puer canisque quoque spectant. Illa manum in canis caput imponit, et omnis lux torva, irata ex oculis fulvis discedit. Liberi minores natu sedati mox obdormiscunt. Puer cum sordidis cruribus subuculam gerens parumper stat ignem spectans. Mox eam suspicit et lacrimis in oculis eius visis eam amplexus exclamat:

‘Mater, armentarius numquam non fiam. Mehercle, væ mihi si fiam!’

Et illa eum ad pectus fatigatum amplexa basiat, et sic unā sedent, dum infirmè inlucescit super loca inculta.

Crocodilus is the name of the dog.

muro ...invigilat: *invigilat* takes the dative case

unciis: *uncia* here means ‘inch’, about 2.5 centimetres

studio pugnandi: *studio* takes the genitive case *pugnandi* (gerund) ‘of fighting’

illa: the drover’s wife

pedis: *pes, pedis* here a measurement of length, 1 foot is about 30 cm.

susque deque: ‘up and own’

ut ... sequatur: *ut* + subjunctive verb expresses purpose ‘so that ... follows’.

maxillis ... claudentibus: ablative absolute, ‘with his jaws closing’

ferit: from *ferio* ‘I strike’

extra: adverb ‘outside’

canis terrarius: ‘terrier’

velut ... humano: a reference to the serpent in the Garden of Eden

fuste suo apprehenso: ablative absolute ‘his club having been seized’

pelle ... detracto: ablative absolute ‘skin having been taken off’

lignis cumulatis: ablative absolute, ‘wood having been piled up’

subuculum: shirt

lacrimis ... visis: ablative absolute ‘tears having been seen’

nunquam non: deliberate bad grammar to match the English

infirmè inlucescit: ‘it weakly grows light’

loca inculta: ‘the bush’