

8282 LATIN

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

New Zealand Based Course

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This syllabus applies from 2008

NOTE

This course has been approved for use by centres that are members of the Association of Cambridge Schools in New Zealand Inc. A fee is payable to ACSNZ for candidates to be examined in this course. Membership enquiries, advice about fees and other information can be obtained from:

The Administrator, ACSNZ, Box 7247 Wellesley St, Auckland 1141, NEW ZEALAND
E-mail: acsnz@ags.school.nz

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INTRODUCTION

Advanced Subsidiary (AS) syllabuses are designed as one-year courses for examination at age 16-plus. All AS syllabuses follow a general pattern.

The main sections are:

- Aims
- Assessment Objectives
- Assessment

The AS subjects have been categorised into groups, subjects within each group having similar Aims and Assessment Objectives.

Latin falls into:

- either Group I: Languages, of the International Certificate of Education (ICE) Advanced Subsidiary subjects together with First Languages, Foreign Languages and English as a Second Language;
- or Group II, Humanities and Social Sciences, together with Development Studies, Economics, Geography, History, Literature, Natural Economy and Sociology.

This syllabus is designed for students taking Latin as a single subject. Because of its special nature and the focus placed upon reading and writing skills (excluding speaking and listening), Latin does not share a common curriculum approach with modern languages.

In this syllabus, the study of Latin prose and verse literature, in its social and historical context, ultimately receives the same emphasis as the study of Latin language. In implementing the syllabus, teachers will read prescribed Latin literature with their classes and study the Latin language through a formal course of Latin accidence and syntax, and/or unseen translation practice.

AIMS

The aims of the syllabus are the same for all students. The aims are set out below and describe the educational purposes of a course in Latin for the AS examination. They are not listed in order of priority.

A Latin course should provide a satisfying experience in itself and a sound basis for further study. Its aims will be to encourage students to:

1. develop, at an appropriate level, a competence in the language studied;
2. read, understand, appreciate and make a personal response to some of the literature in the original language;
3. acquire some understanding of the civilization within which the literature studied was produced;
4. develop a sensitive and an analytical approach to language and at the same time explore the similarities and differences between English and a language of very different structure.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The three assessment objectives in Latin are:

- A Linguistic knowledge with understanding;
- B Literary knowledge with understanding;
- C Literary criticism with personal response.

A description of each assessment objective follows.

A LINGUISTIC KNOWLEDGE WITH UNDERSTANDING

Students should be able to:

1. express the meaning of Latin sentences which are written in Latin word-order;
2. identify and explain elements of Latin grammar;
3. as an optional activity, translate English sentences into Latin.

B LITERARY KNOWLEDGE WITH UNDERSTANDING

Students should be able to:

4. describe character, action and context;
5. select details from the text;
6. explain meanings and references;
7. give a summary of a portion of the text;
8. explain matters relating to the social and historical context.

C LITERARY CRITICISM WITH PERSONAL RESPONSE

Students should be able to:

9. analyse and evaluate style, tone and metre (where appropriate);
10. select evidence to make judgements on the social and historical context;
11. make a reasoned personal response to the literature.

SPECIFICATION GRID

The relationship between the assessment objectives and components of the scheme of assessment.

Assessment Objective	Paper 1	Paper 2
A Linguistic knowledge with understanding	50	25
B Literary knowledge with understanding	—	15
C Literary criticism with personal response	—	10

ASSESSMENT

Scheme of assessment

Component Number	Component Title	Duration	Raw Marks	Weighting
1	Latin Grammar & Translation	2 hours	100	50%
2	Latin Texts	2 hours	100	50%

Description of papers

Paper 1 Language

Candidates must answer any two sections of Section A, Section B and Section C.

Section A

Candidates will be required to translate into English a passage or passages of approximately 120 words of unseen Latin prose. The author of the passage will be the same as that for Paper 2, Prose Literature.

The section will be worth 50 marks.

Section B

Candidates will be required to translate into English a passage or passages of approximately 15 lines of unseen Latin verse. The author of the passage will be the same as that for Paper 2, Verse Literature.

The section will be worth 50 marks.

Section C

Subsection 1: (20 marks) Candidates will be required to translate five out of eight Latin sentences and to identify and fully explain the grammar of the underlined words.

Subsection 2: (30 marks) Candidates will be required to translate ten out of fifteen English sentences into Latin.

The section will be worth 50 marks.

Notes

1. Two sections out of three will give a mark out of 100, weighted to 50.
2. A candidate may not attempt all three sections; only the first two sections attempted will be marked.
3. For Sections A and B, the passage may be split into two or more smaller passages, so long as the same approximate line or word length is preserved.
4. Words outside the wordlist (see Appendix 1) or words which have a meaning different from that given in the wordlist will be glossed.
5. A candidate may not attempt more than five questions in Subsection 1 of Section C; only the first five questions attempted will be marked.
6. A candidate may not attempt more than ten sentences in Subsection 2 of Section C; only the first ten sentences attempted will be marked.
7. Any English words in Section C which are not in the wordlist (see Appendix 1) will be glossed.
8. All syntax and morphology in Section C will conform to the linguistic elements found in the Supporting Information section of this document.

Paper 2 Literature

Candidates must answer both Section A and Section B.

Approximately 25 out of the 50 marks should be for translation, 15 out of the 50 marks should be for literary knowledge with understanding, and 10 out of the 50 marks should be for literary criticism with personal response.

Section A Verse Literature

Candidates will be required to answer both of two questions on different passages of the prescribed set text. For each passage, sub-questions will be asked to test candidates' comprehension, translation and appreciation of the literature, with reference to its subject matter, presentation and background.

Candidates may be invited to express reasoned opinions on matters relating to:

- (i) the social and historical context of the literature; and
- (ii) the literature itself.

The set text will alternate between:

odd years: Virgil *Aeneidos* Book IV lines 1–30, 54–89, 129–172, 259–278 [omit 273], 296–396, 584–629, 642–671, 693–705;

even years: Virgil *Aeneidos* Book II lines 1–56, 195–317, 624–649, 679–751, 771–804

Notes

Candidates will be expected to translate approximately 15 lines over two passages.

This section will give a mark out of 50, weighted to 25.

The set book for verse literature each year is designed to complement that for prose literature in the same year.

Section B Prose Literature

Candidates will be required to answer both of two questions on different passages of the prescribed set text. For each passage, sub-questions will be asked to test candidates' comprehension, translation and appreciation of the literature, with reference to its subject matter, presentation and background.

Candidates may be invited to express reasoned opinions on matters relating to:

- (i) the social and historical context of the literature; and
- (ii) the literature itself.

The set text will alternate between:

odd years: Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* Book I chapters 53 to 60 (omitting 55)
Paragraph 53 & paragraph 56 from *Qui cum haud parvus ... to ... adaequare potuit* are to be studied in English.

even years: Caesar *De Bello Gallico* Book IV chapters 20 to 38
Paragraphs 27, 33 and 34 are to be studied in English.

Notes

Candidates will be expected to translate approximately 150 words over two passages.

This section will give a mark out of 50, weighted to 25.

The set book for prose literature each year is designed to complement that for verse literature in the same year.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Paper 1 Linguistic Elements

- (i) Vocabulary
A detailed vocabulary list is available (see Appendix 1)
- (ii) Morphology
NOUNS: the five declensions and irregular nouns *deus, bos, vis, Iuppiter, domus*
ADJECTIVES: of first, second and third declension
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES: all regular examples, including those in -ilis; irregular adjectives *bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus, pauci*
COMPARISON OF ADVERBS: all adverbial equivalents of regular adjectives and the irregular adjectives given above; also *diu, prope, saepe*
PRONOUNS (etc.): *ego, tu, nos, vos, is, se, hic, ille, idem, ipse, qui, quidam, quis, aliquis, quisque, nullus, solus, totus, alius, alter, uter, neuter*
VERBS: regular verbs including deponents and semi-deponents, irregular verbs (*sum, possum, nolo, volo, malo, eo, fero, fio*), and defective verbs *odi, memini*; all parts of the verb, including active and passive, indicative and subjunctive, infinitives, participles, imperatives, gerunds and gerundives, supines in -um and -u
PREPOSITIONS:
(a) those with the accusative: *ante, apud, ad, circa, circum, contra, extra, infra, inter, intra, iuxta, ob, per, post, praeter, prope, propter, supra, trans, ultra*
(b) those with the ablative: *a (ab), cum, de, e (ex), prae, pro, sine*
(c) those with the accusative and the ablative: *in, sub, super*
NUMERALS: cardinal: 1 to 1000; ordinal: 1st to 10th
- (iii) Syntax
Case usage
Agent and instrument
Place, time and space
Price and value
Verbs used with dative and ablative
Predicative dative
Ablative absolute
Partitive genitive
Verbs used with prolative infinitive
Direct questions, including -ne, nonne, num and interrogative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs
Direct command (2nd person)
Prohibitions using *noli, nolite*
Indirect statement
Indirect command (with prolative infinitive)
Conditional clauses using the indicative
Common impersonal verbs (*miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet, oportet, decet, libet, licet, iuvat, placet, accidit, interest*)
Causal clauses with indicative (*quod, quia, quoniam*)
Temporal clauses with indicative (including *dum* with the present)
Concessive clauses with indicative (*quamquam, etiamsi*)
Comparison clauses with indicative

Exhortations and jussives (commands in 1st and 3rd persons, including negative with *ne*, *ne* + perfect subjunctive)
 Indirect command with *ut* and *ne*
 Indirect question
 Wishes
 Purpose and result clauses
 Clauses of fearing
 Conditional sentences with subjunctive
 Subordinate clauses in indirect speech
 Causal clauses with subjunctive
 Temporal clauses with subjunctive
 Concessive clauses with subjunctive (*quamvis*, *licet*, *cum*, *etiamsi*)
 Purpose and result clauses with *qui* and *quo*
 Comparative clauses with subjunctive
 Gerund and gerundive
 Passive of (a) intransitive verbs and (b) those used with the dative
 Clauses with *quominus* and *quin*

Paper 2 Prose and Verse Literature

The set verse text will alternate from year to year:

odd years Virgil, *Aeneïdos* IV (any edition), lines 1–30, 54–89, 129–172, 259–278 [omit 273], 296–396, 584–629, 642–671, 693–705.

even years Virgil, *Aeneïdos* II (any edition), lines 1–56, 195–317, 624–649, 679–751, 771–804.

The set prose text will alternate from year to year (text is booklet compiled by W Buckingham):

odd years Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* Book I, chapters 53 to 60, omitting 55.
 Paragraph 53 and paragraph 56 from *Qui cum haud parvus ... adaequare potuit* are to be studied in English.

even years Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* Book IV, chapters 20 to 38.
 Paragraphs 27, 33 and 34 are to be studied in English.

GRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Candidates achieving **Grade A** will have demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of Latin vocabulary, morphology and syntax. Candidates will convey the meaning of unseen passages in natural English with few major and very few minor errors. Candidates will demonstrate a comprehensive knowledge of the prescribed readings and be able to give an appreciative response to their literary qualities. Those who translate from English into Latin will do so with a substantial degree of accuracy.

Candidates achieving **Grade C** will have demonstrated a detailed understanding of Latin vocabulary, morphology and syntax. Candidates will convey the meaning of most of the unseen passages in English. Candidates will demonstrate a detailed knowledge of the prescribed readings and be able to give a considered response to their literary qualities. Those who translate from English into Latin will do so with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Candidates achieving **Grade E** will have demonstrated a basic understanding of Latin vocabulary, morphology and syntax. Candidates will convey the meaning of sections of the unseen passages in English. Candidates will demonstrate a basic knowledge of the prescribed readings and be able to give a valid response to their literary qualities. Those who translate from English into Latin will do so with some degree of accuracy.

The following definitions should serve as guidelines:

Basic means answers are partial and have some supporting detail.

Detailed means answers are complete and accurate on several occasions and supporting detail is given on most occasions.

Comprehensive means answers are complete and accurate on most occasions, give nearly all the supporting detail, include references to the text and show a knowledge of the passages as a whole.

Appendix 1: PRESCRIBED WORDLIST

A

a, ab	(with abl.), by, from
absum, abesse, afui	to be absent, away
ac	and
accido, -ere, accidi	to happen
accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum	to receive, accept
accuso, -are, -avi, -atum	to accuse
acer, acris, acre	fierce, sharp, keen
acies, aciei	F., battle line
acriter	fiercely, sharply
ad	(with acc.), to, towards, near
addo, -ere, addidi, additum	to add
adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum	to lead to; induce
adeo	(adv.), so, to such an extent
adeo, adire, adii, aditum	to go to, approach
adhuc	(adv.), so far, till now, still
adipiscor, -i, adeptus sum	to get, obtain
adiuvo, -are, adiuvi, adiutum	to help
administro, -are, -avi, -atum	to manage, govern
admitto, -ere, -misi, -missum	to let in, admit, commit
adoro, -are, -avi, -atum	to entreat, worship
adsum, adesse, adfui	to be present; stand by to help (with dat.)
advenio, -ire, adveni, adventum	to arrive, come to
adventus, -us	M., arrival, approach
adversus	(with acc.), towards, against
adversus, -a, -um	opposite, unfavourable
adytum, -i	N., sanctuary, shrine
aedificium, -i	N., building
aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum	to build
aeger, aegra, aegrum	sick
Aegyptus, -i	F., Egypt
aequor, aequoris	N., sea; plain; level surface
aer, aeris	N., air, upper atmosphere
aes, aeris	N., bronze, money
aestas, aestatis	F., summer
aestus, -us	M., heat; tide
aetas, aetatis	F., age
aether, aetheris	M., upper air, sky, heaven
affero, afferre, attuli, adlatum	to bring to
Africa, -ae	F., Africa
ager, agri	M., field
agito, -are, -avi, -atum	to drive, excite; chase; be engaged in; ponder
agmen, agminis	N., column, army on the march
agnosco, -ere, agnovi agnitum	to recognise
ago, -ere, egi, actum	to drive, do, act; agere de , (with abl.), to discuss; quid agis? how are you?; gratias agere , to thank (with dat.); vitam agere , to

agrestis, -is, -e	spend one's life
agricola, -ae	rural
ait, aiunt	M., farmer
ala, alae	he/she says, said, they say, said
albus, -a, -um	F., wing; cavalry squadron
aliquando	white
aliquis, aliquid	(adv.), sometime
aliter	somebody, something
alius, alia, aliud	(adv.), otherwise
	other, another, (of more than two); alii ... alii , some ... others
Alpes, Alpium	F. pl., Alps
alter, -era, -erum	other, another (of two); alter ... alter , one ... the other
altum, -i	N., the open sea, the deep
altus, -a, -um	high, deep
ambo, ambae, ambo	both
ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum	to walk
amens, amentis	mad
amicitia, -ae	F., friendship
amicus, -i	M., friend
amitto, -ere, amisi, amissum	to lose
amo, -are, -avi, -atum	to love, like
amor, amoris	love
angustus, -a, -um	narrow
anima, -ae	F., breath, soul, life, air
animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum	to notice
animal, animalis	N., animal
animus, -i	M., mind, spirit, intention; courage; in animo habere , to intend, have in mind
annus, -i	M., year
ante	(with acc.), before
antea	(adv.), before, formerly
antequam	(conj.), before
antiquus, -a, -um	ancient, old
aperio, -ire, aparui, apertum	to open
apertus, -a, -um	open
appareo, -ere, apparui, apparitum	to appear, become visible; be evident
appello, -are, -avi, -atum	to call, name
appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum	to approach (with dat.)
apud	(with acc.), at the house of, close to
aqua, -ae	F., water
aquila, -ae	F., eagle, standard
ara, -ae	F., altar
arbitror, -ari, arbitratus sum	to think, consider
arbor, arboris	F., tree
arcesso, -ere, -ivi, -itum	to send for, summon
ardeo, -ere, arsi, arsum	to be on fire, burn
arduus, -a, -um	lofty, steep
area, -ae	F., courtyard
arena, -ae	F., sand, arena
argentum, -i	N., silver

arma, -orum
armatus, -a, -um
ars, artis
artus, -us
arx, arcis
ascendo, -ere, ascendi, ascensum
Asia, -ae
astrum, -i
at
ater, atra, atrum
Athenae, -arum
atque
atrium, -i
atrox, atrocis
attonitus, -a, -um
auctoritas, auctoritatis
audacia, -ae
audacter
audax, audacis
audeo, -ere, ausus sum
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum
augeo, -ere, auxi, auctum
aura, -ae
aureus, -a, -um
auris, auris
aurora, -ae
aurum, -i
Auster, -tri
aut
autem
auxilium, -i
avide

B

barbarus, -i
beatus, -a, -um
bellum, -i
bellus, -a, -um
bene
beneficium, -i
benigne
benignus, -a, -um
bestia, -ae
bibo, -ere, bibi
biduum, -i
bis
blandus, -a, -um
bonus, -a, -um
Boreas, -ae
bos, bovis

N. pl., arms, weapons
 armed
 F., art, skill
 M., limb
 F., citadel; peak, summit
 to climb up, ascend
 F., Asia
 N., star
 but
 black
 F. pl., Athens
 and
 N., atrium, hall
 fierce, terrible, shocking
 astonished
 F., influence, will; authority
 F., boldness, daring
 (adv.), boldly
 bold, daring
 to dare
 to hear, listen
 to carry away, remove
 to increase
 F., breeze, air
 golden
 F., ear
 F., dawn, morning
 N., gold
 M., south wind, south
 or; **aut ... aut**, either ... or
 but, however
 N., help; (pl.), auxiliary forces
 (adv.), eagerly

M., barbarian, foreigner, native
 happy
 N., war; **bellum gerere**, to wage war
 pretty, dainty
 well
 N., benefit, favour, kindness, service
 (adv.), kindly
 kind
 F., wild animal
 to drink
 N., period of two days
 (adv.), twice
 charming, gentle
 good
 M., north wind, north
 M./F., ox, cow

bracchium, -i
brevis, -is, -e
breviter
Britannia, -ae
Brundisium, -i

N., forearm, arm
short
(adv.), briefly
F., Britain
N., Brundisium

C

cado, -ere, cecidi, casum
caecus, -a, -um
caedes, caedis
caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum
caelum, -i
calidus, -a, -um
callidus, -a, -um
calor, calor
campus, -i
candidus, -a, -um
canis, canis
cano, -ere, cecini, cantum
canto, -are, -avi, -atum
capio, -ere, cepi, captum

captiveus, -i
caput, capit
carina, -ae
carmen, carminis
caro, carnis
Carthago, Carthaginis
carus, -a, -um
castellum, -i
castra, -orum

casus, -us
catena, -ae
causa, -ae
caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum
cavus, -a, -um
cedo, -ere, cessi, cessum
celer, celeris, celere
celeritas, celeritatis
celeriter
celo, -are, -avi, -atum
cena, -ae
ceno, -are, -avi, -atum
censeo, -ere, censui, censum

centum
centurio, centurionis
cerno, -ere, crevi, cretum
certamen, certaminis
certo
certus, -a, -um

to fall
blind; hidden; dark, obscure
F., carnage, slaughter; murder
to fell, cut down, kill
N., sky, heaven; climate, weather
warm, hot
clever, skilful, shrewd, cunning, crafty
M., heat
M., plain, field
fair, shining white
M./F., dog
to sing, prophesy
to sing
to capture, seize, take; **consilium capere**, to form a plan
M., prisoner
N., head; person; life; capital (city)
F., keel, ship
N., song
F., flesh, meat
F., Carthage
dear
N., fort, fortress, stronghold
N. pl., camp; **castra movere**, to break camp; **castra ponere**, to set up camp
M., fall; event; chance, accident
F., chain, fetter
F., cause, reason; lawsuit, (legal) case
to beware (of); stipulate
hollow
to withdraw, depart; yield
fast, swift
F., speed, swiftness
(adv.), quickly
to hide, conceal, keep in the dark
F., dinner
to dine, have dinner
to assess, value; propose; think; discern, notice
hundred
M., centurion
to discern, distinguish
N., contest
(adv.), certainly, for sure
definite, sure, fixed, established; **pro certo**

cerva, -ae	habere , to know for sure
cervix, cervicis	F., deer, doe
ceteri, -ae, -a	F., neck
cibus, -i	the others, the rest (of)
cinis, cineris	M., food
circum	M., ashes
circumdo, -are, -dedi, -datum	(with acc.), around, about
circumspecto, -are, -avi, -atum	put around; surround
circumvenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum	to look around
cito	to surround; beset, besiege; cheat, outwit
civis, civis	(adv.), quickly, swiftly
civitas, civitatis	M./F., citizen
clam	F., citizenship; community, state
clamo, -are, -avi, -atum	(adv.), secretly
clamor, clamoris	to shout, cry out
clarus, -a, -um	M., shout, cry
classis, classis	bright; clear, evident; famous
claudio, -ere, clausi, clausum	F., fleet
clipeus, -i	to close, shut
cogito, -are, -avi, -atum	M., round shield
cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum	to think, consider, ponder; plan
	to get to know, recognise, discover, find out, ascertain, learn; investigate
cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum	to force, compel; collect
cohors, cohortis	F., cohort
colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum	to collect, gather together
collis, collis	M., hill
colloco, -are, -avi, -atum	to place
collum, -i	N., neck
colo, -ere, colui, cultum	to cultivate, till; inhabit; cherish; worship
coma, -ae	F., hair
comes, comitis	M./F., companion
committo, -ere, commisi, commissum	to join, commit; entrust; perform; proelium
commodus, -a, -um	committere , to join battle
comparo, -are, -avi, -atum	suitable, convenient
compleo, -ere, -evi, -etum	to procure, to obtain; prepare, provide
comprehendo, -ere, -hendi, -hensum	to fill up
concilium, -i	to grasp, seize; arrest; understand; describe
condo, -ere, condidi, conditum	N., meeting, council, assembly, gathering
conduco, -ere, condux, conductum	to build, found; put away, store; conceal, hide, bury
confestim	to hire; collect
conficio, -ere, confeci, confectum	(adv.), immediately
confido, -ere, confisus sum	to finish, complete; consume, exhaust
confirmo, -are, -avi, -atum	to trust, confide (with dat.)
conicio, -ere, conieci, coniectum	to strengthen, reinforce, establish; encourage
coniungo, -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum	to throw, hurl; infer
coniunx, coniugis	to yoke, join together, unite
coniuratio, coniurationis	M./F., spouse, husband, wife; consort conspiracy

coniuro, –are, –avi, –atum	to conspire, make common cause
conor, –ari, conatus sum	to try, attempt
conscendo, –ere, conscendi, conscensum	to climb, mount; board (ship), embark
consciūs, –a, –um	conscious of, aware of, sharing knowledge
consido, –ere, consedi, consessum	to sit down, settle; encamp; sink, subside
consilium, –i	N., advice, plan, design; council of war; discretion, judgement; consilium capere , to form a plan
consisto, –ere, –stiti	to stand, halt, stand one's ground; consist
conspectus, –us	M., sight, appearance, view
conspicio, –ere, conspexi, conspectum	to catch sight of, look at, observe
constat	(impers.), it is agreed
constituo, –ere, constitui, constitutum	to decide, determine; establish, set up; appoint, fix
consul, consulis	M., consul
consulo, –ere, consului, consultum	to consult (with acc.)
consulto	(adv.), deliberately, on purpose
contendo, –ere, contendi, contentum	to hurry, strain, exert; demand, insist; struggle
contra	(with acc.), opposite, against
controversia, –ae	F., dispute, argument
convenio, –ire, conveni, conventum	to meet, assemble; be decided on
convoco, –are, –avi, –atum	to call together, summon
copia, –ae	F., abundance, supply; pl., troops, forces
cor, cordis	N., heart
coram	(with abl.), in the presence of
Corinthus, –i	F., Corinth
cornu, –us	N., horn, wing of an army, flank
corona, –ae	F., garland, wreath, crown; ring, circle (of men)
corpus, corporis	N., body
cotidie	(adv.), daily
cras	(adv.), tomorrow
credo, –ere, credidi, creditum	to believe (thing); believe (person), trust (with dat.)
creo, –are, –avi, –atum	to elect, appoint, choose; create, produce
cresco, –ere, crevi, cretum	to grow, increase
crimen, criminis	N., charge, accusation
crinis, crinis	M., hair
crudelis, –is, –e	cruel
crudelitas, crudelitatis	F., cruelty
cruor, cruoris	M., blood, gore
cubiculum, –i	N., bedroom
cubile, cubilis	N., bed
culpa, –ae	F., wrong, blame; fault
culpo, –are, –avi, –atum	to blame
cum	(with abl.), with
cum	(conj.), when, since, although
cunctus, –a, –um	all together, the whole, entire
cupidus, –a, –um	desirous of, eager for (with gen.)
cupio, –ere, cupivi, cupitum	to wish, want, crave, desire

cur
cura, -ae
curia, -ae
curo, -are, -avi, -atum
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum
currus, -us
cursus, -us
custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum
custos, custodis

D

damno, -are, -avi, -atum
damnum, -i
de
dea, -ae
debeo, -ere, -ui, -itum
decem
decerno, -ere, decrevi, decretum
decet
decimus, -a, -um
decipio, -ere, decepi, deceptum
declaro, -are, -avi, -atum
decus, decoris
dedo, -ere, dedidi, deditum
deduco, -ere, deduxi, deductum

defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum
defero, -ferre, detuli, delatum
defessus, -a, -um
deicio, -ere, deieci, deiectum
deinde
delecto, -are, -avi, -atum
deleo, -ere, -evi, -etum
deligo, -ere, delegi, delectum
demitto, -ere, demisi, demissum
demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum
demum
denique
dens, dentis
densus, -a, -um
depono, -ere, deposui, depositum
descendo, -ere, descendi, descensum
desero, -ere, deserui, desertum
desertus, -a, -um
desidero, -are, -avi, -atum
desilio, -ire, desilui, desultum
desisto, -ere, destiti, destitum
despero, -are, -avi, -atum
desum, deesse, defui
deus, -i
devoro, -are, -avi, -atum

why?
F., care, anxiety, sorrow; object of attention
F., Senate-house
to take care, care for, attend to; cure, heal
to run
M., chariot
M., race, course; running
to guard
M., guard, guardian

to condemn, convict
N., loss, damage
(with abl.), about, concerning, down from
F., goddess
to have to, must; owe
ten
to settle a dispute, decree, decide, determine
(impers.), it is right, fitting
tenth
to deceive, disappoint; ensnare
to declare, announce
N., glory, honour; ornament; dignity
to give up, surrender
lead down, lead away, withdraw; conduct;
escort
to defend
to bring down; deliver; report
weary, tired out
throw down, cast down; disappoint
(adv.), then, next
to charm, delight, please
to destroy, wipe out
to choose, select
to let down
to point out, show; explain; prove
(adv.), at length, at last
(adv.), in short, finally
M., tooth
dense, thick; close, crowded together
to lay down, set aside; put away
to go down, come down, climb down

to desert, abandon
deserted, uninhabited
to desire, long for; miss
to leap down, jump down
to stop, cease
to despair, lose hope; despair of
to be lacking; fail (with dat.)
M., god; (pl. **di** or **dei**)
to devour, swallow

dexter, dextra, dextrum
dextra, -ae
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum
dictum, -i
dies, diei
difficilis, -is, -e
difficultas, difficultatis
digitus, -i
dignitas, dignitatis
dignus, -a, -um
diligenter
diligo, -ere, dilexi, dilectum
dimitto, -ere, dimisi, dimissum
dirus, -a, -um
discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum
discipulus, -i
disco, -ere, didici
diu
diurnus, -a, -um
dives, divitis
divido, -ere, divisi, divisum
divitiae, -arum
divus, -i
do, dare, dedi, datum

doceo, -ere, docui, doctum
doleo, -ere, -ui
dolor, doloris
dolus, -i
dominus, -i
domus, -us

donum, -i
dormio, -ire, -ivi, -itum
dubito, -are, -avi, -atum
dubius, -a, -um
duco, -ere, duxi, ductum

dulcis, -is, -e
dum
duo, duae, duo
duodecim
duodeviginti
durus, -a, -um

dux, ducis

E

e, ex
ecce!
edo, -ere, edi, esum
efficio, -ere, effeci, effectum

right (as opposed to left); **a dextra**, on the right
 F., right hand
 to say; **salutem dicere**, to greet
 N., word; saying
 M., day; F., fixed day, appointed time
 difficult, hard
 F., difficulty
 M., finger
 F., dignity, worthiness, distinction, rank
 deserving, worthy, deserved (with gen. or abl.)
 (adv.), diligently, carefully
 to like, cherish, esteem, love
 to send away
 dreadful, fearful; ill-omened
 to leave, go away, depart (**a/ab** with abl.)
 M., pupil
 to learn
 (adv.), for a long time
 of the day, daily; by day
 rich
 to divide, separate
 F. pl., riches, wealth
 M., god
 to give; **poenas dare**, to pay the penalty, to be punished
 to teach, inform
 to grieve at, be sorry about; ache, feel pain
 pain, sorrow, grief; resentment; trouble
 M., trick, deceit
 M., master, lord
 F., house, home; **domum**, (to) home, homewards; **domi**, at home
 N., gift, present
 to sleep
 doubt, hesitate
 doubtful
 to guide; lead; prolong; construct; deem; **in matrimonium ducere**, to marry (of a man)
 sweet
 (conj.), while, until
 two
 twelve
 eighteen
 hard, rough; vigorous; harsh, stern; burdensome
 M., guide; leader, general

(with abl.), out of, from

behold! look!

to eat

to bring about, complete, effect; render

effigies, effigiei
effugio, –ere, effugi, effugitum
ego
egredior, egredi, egressus sum
eligo, –ere, elegi, electum
emitto, –ere, emisi, emissum
emo, –ere, emi, emptum
enim
ensis, ensis
eo
eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum
epistula, –ae
eques, equitis

equus, –i
ergo
eripio, –ere, eripui, ereptum
erro, –avi, –are, –atum
et
etiam

etiamsi
etsi
Eurus, –i
evado, –ere, evasi, evasum
evenit
excito, –are, –avi, –atum
exclamo, –are, –avi, –atum
exeo, exire, exii, exitum
exerceo, –ere, –ui, –itum
exercitus, –us
exiguus, –a, –um
existimo, –are, –avi, –atum
expello, –ere, expuli, expulsum
exsilium, –i
exspecto, –are, –avi, –atum
extinguo, –ere, extinxi, extinctum
exstruo, –ere, exstruxi, exstructum
exsul, exsulis
extra
extremus, –a, –um

F

fabula, –ae
facies, faciei
facile
facilis, –is, –e
facinus, facinoris
facio, –ere, feci, factum
factum, –i
fallo, –ere, fefelli, falsum

F., image, statue, likeness
 to escape
 I
 to go out, depart, leave; disembark; overstep
 to pick out, choose, select
 to send out; hurl, let fly
 to buy
 (adv.), for, because
 M., sword
 (adv.), to that place
 to go
 F., letter
 M., horseman, cavalryman; pl., cavalry;
 member of equestrian order
 M., horse
 (adv.), therefore
 to tear out; snatch away, remove; rescue
 to wander, stray; make a mistake, err
 and, also; **et ... et**, both ... and
 (adv.), also, even; **non modo ... sed etiam**,
 not only ... but also
 (conj.), even if
 (conj.), although
 M., east wind, east
 to go out, go forth; escape; turn out, result as
 (impers.), it happens, happened
 to arouse, wake up
 to cry out, shout, exclaim
 to go out, leave
 to train, practise; employ; put into practice; vex
 M., army
 scanty, small, short
 to consider, think, judge
 to drive out
 N., exile, banishment
 to look out for, wait for, expect, await
 to put out, put an end to; kill, wipe out

 to raise up, build up, construct
 M./F., exile, banished person
 (with acc.), outside
 last, outermost; utmost, extreme

F., story, tale; play
 F., appearance, face; form, figure; aspect
 (adv.), easily
 easy; affable, good-natured
 N., deed; bad deed, crime
 to make, do; **iter facere**, to travel, march
 N., deed, act
 to deceive; escape notice of

falsus, -a, -um	false, deceitful
fama, -ae	F., report, rumour; public opinion, reputation
fames, famis	F., hunger; famine; greed
familia, -ae	F., family, household; domestic staff; personal estate
fatum, -i	N., fate, doom; pl., fate, destiny
felicitas, felicitatis	F., happiness, good luck
felix, felicitis	happy, fortunate, lucky; fruitful
femina, -ae	F., woman, female
fere	(adv.), almost
ferme	(adv.), almost, approximately
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	to carry, bear, bring; produce; endure; declare
ferox, ferocis	spirited, courageous; fierce, savage
ferrum, -i	N., iron; sword, weapon
fides, fidei	F., faith, trust, loyalty, belief; proof; pledged word
fidus, -a, -um	trustworthy, reliable, trustworthy
figura, -ae	F., shape, form, figure
filia, -ae	F., daughter
filius, -i	M., son
tingo, -ere, finxi, fictum	to fashion, shape, mould; imagine, suppose; invent, make up; feign, pretend
finio, -ire, -ivi, -itum	to put an end to, limit; finish
finis, finis	M., boundary, limit, end; pl., territory
fio, fieri, factus sum	to become, happen, be made, be done
firmus, -a, -um	strong, firm, stable, steadfast
flamma, -ae	F., flame
fleo, -ere, flevi, fletum	to weep, weep for, bewail
flos, floris	M., flower, bloom
fluctus, -us	M., wave, sea, surge
flumen, fluminis	N., river
folium, -i	N., leaf
fons, fontis	M., spring, fountain; source
for, fari, fatus sum	to speak, say
forma, -ae	F., form, shape; kind, sort; beauty
fortasse	(adv.), perhaps
forte	(adv.), by chance
fortis, -is, -e	brave, strong
fortitudo, fortitudinis	F., bravery, courage, strength
fortuna, -ae	F., chance, luck, fortune; (pl.), fortunes, possessions
forum, -i	N., market place, forum
frango, -ere, fregi, fractum	to break, shatter
frater, fratris	M., brother
frumentum, -i	N., grain, corn
fruor, frui, fructus sum	to enjoy (with abl.)
frustra	(adv.), in vain
fuga, -ae	F., flight, rout; banishment
fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum	to flee, run away from, escape; shun
fugitivus, -i	M., runaway, fugitive, deserter
fugo, -are, -avi, -atum	to put to flight, rout
fumus, -i	M., smoke

funis, funis
furor, furoris
futurus, -a, -um

G

Gallia, -ae
Gallus, -a, -um
Gallus, -i
gaudeo, -ere, gavisus sum
gaudium, -i
geminus, -a, -um
gemitus, -us
genitor, genitoris
gens, gentis
genu, -us
genus, generis

Germania, -ae
Germanicus, -a, -um
Germanus, -i
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum

gladius, -i
gloria, -ae
gradus, -us
Graecia, -ae
Graecus, -a, -um
Graius, -i
gratus, -a, -um
gravis, -is, -e

graviter

H

habeo, -ere, -ui, -itum

habito, -are, -avi, -atum
haereo, -ere, haesi, haesum
hasta, -ae
haud
haudquaquam
haurio, -ire, hausi, haustum
herba, -ae
heri
heu
hic
hic, haec, hoc
hiems, hiemis
hinc
Hispania, -ae

M., rope, cable
M., madness, fury, frenzy, raving
future

F., Gaul
Gaulish, of Gaul
M., a Gaul
to rejoice
N., joy, delight, pleasure
twin; twofold
M., groan, groaning
M., father, sire
F., clan, tribe; nation, race
N., knee
N., type, sort, class; race; birth, lineage;
offspring
F., Germany
German, of the Germans
M., a German
to carry, wear; manage, perform; **bellum gerere**, to wage war; **se gerere**, to behave oneself
M., sword
F., glory, fame, renown; boasting
M., step; position; stage, degree
F., Greece
Greek
M., a Greek
pleasing, pleasant; grateful, thankful
heavy, severe; grievous, harsh; serious, weighty
heavily, severely

to have, possess; hold, maintain; consider, regard; **pro certo habere**, to know for sure; **in animo habere**, to intend, have in mind
to live (in), inhabit
to stick, cling; be at a standstill
F., spear
(adv.), not, by no means
(adv.), not at all
to drain, drink in, draw; drink up, exhaust; spill
F., grass, plant, herb
(adv.), yesterday
(adv.), alas
(adv.), here
this; pl., these
F., winter; winter weather, storm
(adv.), from here
F., Spain

hodie
homo, hominis
honor, honoris
hora, -ae
horreo, -ere, -ui
hortor, -ari, hortatus sum
hortus, -i
hospes, hospitis
hostis, hostis
huc

humus, -i

I

iaceo, -ere, iacui
iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum
iacto -are -avi -atum
iam

ianua, -ae
ibi
idcirco
idem, eadem, idem
idoneus, -a, -um
igitur
ignarus, -a, -um
ignavus, -a, -um
ignis, ignis
ignoro, -are, -avi, -atum
ignotus, -a, -um
illac
ille, illa, illud
illic
illuc
imago, imaginis

imber, imbris
immo
immortalis, -is, -e
immotus, -a, -um
imperator, imperatoris
imperium, -i
impero, -are, -avi, -atum
impetus, -us
impluvium, -i
impono, -ere, imposui, impositum
imus, -a, -um
in

incendo, -ere, incendi, incensum
incertus, -a, -um
incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum

(adv.), today
M., human being, man, person
M., honour, esteem, repute; public office; glory
F., hour
to bristle, shudder (at), stand on end
to encourage, exhort, urge on
M., garden
M., host; guest; foreigner, stranger
M., (public) enemy
(adv.), here, to this place; **huc ... illuc**, here and there
F., earth, ground, soil; **humi**, on the ground

to lie; lie dead, lie fallen; hang loose
to throw, cast; construct; let fall, utter
to throw (often), toss about; discuss; boast
(adv.), now, already; **non iam**, no longer; **iam pridem**, for a long time now
F., (house) door; entrance
(adv.), there
(adv.), therefore
same
suitable, fit
(adv.), therefore
not knowing, ignorant, unaware
idle, lazy; cowardly
M., fire
not to know, to be ignorant (of)
unknown
(adv.), by that route
that; pl., those
(adv.), there, then
(adv.), to that place
F., copy, likeness; image, picture, statue; phantom
M., rain, rainstorm, shower
(adv.), in fact, on the contrary
immortal
motionless
general, commander-in-chief, emperor
N., command, control, power, authority; empire
to rule, govern, be in command of (with dat.)
M., attack, onset, rush; violent impulse; fury
N., impluvium (rain basin in atrium)
to put in, place on; impose upon, inflict upon
lowest, bottom of
(with abl.), in, on; (with acc.), into, to, against, toward, upon
to set fire to, burn; inflame, excite
uncertain, doubtful
to begin

incito, –are, –avi, –atum	to excite, urge on, spur on
incola, –ae	M./F., inhabitant
incolumis, –is, –e	safe, unharmed
incredibilis, –is, –e	incredible, unbelievable
inde	(adv.), from there
indignor, –ari, indignatus sum	to think unworthy, disdain; be angry at
indignus, –a, –um	undeserving, unworthy of (with abl.)
induo, –ere, indui, indutum	to put on (clothes)
infandus, –a, –um	unspeakable
infelix, infelicis	unhappy, unfortunate, unfruitful
infra	(adv.), below
ingenium, –i	N., natural ability, temperament, inborn quality
ingens, ingentis	huge, mighty, vast
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum	to enter; engage in; begin
inimicus, –a, –um	hostile, unfriendly
inimicus, –i	M., (personal) enemy
iniquus, –a, –um	uneven; unjust, unfair; unfavourable; reluctant
initium, –i	N., beginning
iniuria, –ae	F., injury, wrong, injustice; outrage, insult
iniustus, –a, –um	unjust, wrong
inopia, –ae	F., lack, scarcity, want
inquam	I say
inquit, inquiunt	he says, they say
insidiae, –arum	F. pl., plot, ambush, snare
insignis, –is, –e	distinguished
insula, –ae	F., island; block of flats
integer, –gra, –grum	fresh, whole, untouched; entire; blameless
intellego, –ere, intellexi, intellectum	to understand, realise
inter	(with acc.), between, among
interdiu	(adv.), by day
interdum	(adv.), sometimes
interea	(adv.), meanwhile
interficio, –ere, interfeci, interfectum	to kill; se interficere , to commit suicide
interim	(adv.), meanwhile
intra	(with acc.), inside
intro, –are, –avi, –atum	to go in, enter
introduco, –ere, introduxi, introductum	to bring inside, introduce
inutilis, –is, –e	useless
invenio, –ire, inveni, inventum	to find (by accident), come upon, find out; devise
invidia, –ae	F., envy, jealousy, ill-will; unpopularity
invito, –are, –avi, –atum	to invite; allure, attract
invitus, –a, –um	unwilling, against one's will, reluctant
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	self; oneself
ira, –ae	F., anger, passion, wrath
iratus, –a, –um	angry
is, ea, id	this, that, he, she, it
iste, ista, istud	that
ita	(adv.), so, thus
Italia, –ae	F., Italy

itaque	(adv.), and so, therefore
iter, itineris	N., journey, march; route, way; iter facere , to travel, march
iterum	(adv.), again
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum	to order, bid
iucundus, -a, -um	pleasant, delightful, enjoyable
iudex, iudicis	M., judge
iudicium, -i	N., judgement, opinion; trial, investigation
iudico, -are, -avi, -atum	to judge, examine, decide; serve on jury
Iuno, Iunonis	F., Juno
Iuppiter, Iovis	M., Jupiter
iuro, -are, -avi, -atum	to swear, take an oath
iussum, -i	N., order, command
iustitia, -ae	F., justice; righteousness, uprightness
iuvenis, iuvenis	M., young man, youth
iuventus, iuventutis	F., young people, (period of) youth
iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum	help, aid, be of use to; please, delight; iuvat me , I am glad
iuxta	(adv.), nearby, next to

L

labor, -i, lapsus sum	to slip, glide, slide; fall into error
labor, laboris	M., work, toil; distress, hardship
laboro, -are, -avi, -atum	to work, toil; be troubled, be hard pressed
lacertus, -i	M., arm, shoulder
lacrima, -ae	F., tear
lacrimo, -are, -avi, -atum	to weep, shed tears
lacus, -us	M., lake
laedo, -ere, laesi, laesum	to harm, hurt, injure, wound
laetus, -a, -um	happy, glad, joyful; (with abl.), pleased with, abundant, rich in
laevus, -a, -um	left
lapis, lapidis	M., stone; milestone; precious stone
late	(adv.), widely, far and wide
lateo, -ere, -ui	to lie hidden
latus, -a, -um	wide, broad
latus, lateris	N., side, flank
laudo, -are, -avi, -atum	to praise
lectica, -ae	F., litter
lectus, -i	M., bed, couch
legatus, -i	M., ambassador, lieutenant, commissioner, envoy
legio, legionis	F., legion
lego, -ere, legi, lectum	gather; pick out, choose; traverse; read
lenis, -is, -e	soft, gentle, mild
leniter	(adv.), gently, softly
letum, -i	N., death
levis, -is, -e	light; nimble; slight, petty; fickle
lex, legis	F., law
libenter	gladly, willingly
liber, libera, liberum	free
liber, libri	M., book

liberi, –orum
libero, –are, –avi, –atum
licet
limen, liminis
lingua, –ae
littera, –ae

litus, litoris
locus, –i
Londinium, –i
longe
longus, –a, –um
loquor, loqui, locutus sum
luctus, –us
ludo, –ere, lusi, lusum
ludus, –i
lumen, luminis
luna, –ae
lux, lucis

M

maestus, –a, –um
magis
magister, –tri
magistratus, –us
magnificus, –a, –um
magnopere
magnus, –a, –um
maior, maius
maiores, maiorum
malo, malle, malui
malus, –a, –um
mandatum, –i

mando, –are, –avi, –atum
mane
maneo, –ere, mansi, mansum
manus, –us
mare, maris
maritus, –i
Mars, Martis
mater, matris
matrimonium, –i

maxime
maximus, –a, –um
medicus, –i
medius, –a, –um
melior, melius
membrum, –i
memini, meminisse
memor, memoris

M. pl., children
to free, set free
(impers.), it is allowed, one may
N., threshold, entrance
F., tongue, language
F., letter (of alphabet); pl., letter
(communication)
N., shore, beach
M., place; (pl. usually N., **loca**)
N., London
(adv.), far off, by far
long
to speak, talk; speak of
M., grief, sorrow, mourning
to play
M., game, play; school
N., light; eye; distinguished person
F., moon
F., light, daylight

sad, sorrowful
(adv.), more
M., teacher, master
M., magistracy, magistrate
grand, splendid
(adv.), greatly
great, big, large
bigger, greater, larger
M. pl., elders, ancestors
to prefer
bad, evil, wicked
N., instruction, message; commission,
injunction
to entrust, hand over; charge, commission
(adv.), in the morning, early
to stay, remain, wait
F., hand; band (of men); force, violence; power
N., sea; **terra marique**, by land and sea
M., husband
M., Mars
F., mother
N., marriage; **in matrimonium ducere**, to
marry (of a man)
(adv.), most, very much
biggest, greatest, largest
M., doctor
middle, the middle of
better
N., limb
to remember, recollect; mention (with gen.)
mindful, remembering (with gen.)

memoria, -ae	F., memory, recollection; record, tradition; mention; memoria tenere , to remember
memoro, -are, -avi, -atum	to recall, relate; tell a story, speak
mens, mentis	F., mind; judgement; design, plan, purpose
mensa, -ae	F., table
mensis, mensis	M., month
mercator, mercatoris	M., merchant, trader, dealer
meta, -ae	F., goal, turning point; extremity, limit
metuo, -ere, -ui	to fear, dread
meus, -a, -um	my
miles, militis	M., soldier
militaris, -is, -e	military
mille	(indecl.), thousand; milia, milium , N. pl., thousands; mille passus , a mile; milia passuum , miles
minime	(adv.), least, very little, not at all
minimus, -a, -um	very small, least
minor, -ari, minatus sum	to threaten (with dat. of person)
minor, minus	smaller
miror, -ari, miratus sum	to marvel, wonder, be amazed
mirus, -a, -um	marvellous, wonderful
miser, -era, -erum	unhappy, wretched, pitiable
misereor, -eri, miseritus sum	to feel pity, deplore (with gen.)
misericordia, -ae	F., pity, compassion
mitto, -ere, misi, missum	to send; throw; let go
modo	(adv.), now, recently, only; modo ... modo , now ... now; non modo ... sed etiam , not only ... but also
modus, -i	M., way, method, kind, manner; measure; metre
moenia, moenium	N. pl., city walls, fortifications, ramparts
mollis, -is, -e	soft, calm, gentle; pliant; irresolute; effeminate
moneo, -ere, -ui, -itum	to advise, warn; instruct
mons, montis	M., mountain
monstrum, -i	N., monster; heavenly warning, omen, portent
mora, -ae	F., delay, hindrance
morbus, -i	M., illness, disease, sickness
morior, mori, mortuus sum	to die
moror, -ari, moratus sum	to delay, linger
mors, mortis	F., death
mos, moris	M., custom, habit; pl., character, behaviour, morals
moveo, -ere, movi, motum	to move, remove; excite, inspire; castra movere , to break camp
mox	(adv.), soon
multitudo, multitudinis	F., crowd, multitude; large number
multus, -a, -um	much; (pl.), many
munio, -ire, munivi, munitum	to fortify, entrench, strengthen; build (road)
munus, muneris	N., duty, function, office; tax; gift; public show
murus, -i	M., wall
muto, -are, -avi, -atum	to change, alter; exchange

N

nam	(adv.), for
nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum	to obtain, get
narro, -are, -avi, -atum	to tell (a story), relate
nascor, nasci, natus sum	to be born, arise, be produced; occur naturally
nasus, -i	M., nose
nato, -are, -avi, -atum	to swim, float
natura, -ae	F., nature
natus, -i	M., son
nauta, -ae	M., sailor
navigo, -are, -avi, -atum	to sail
navis, navis	F., ship; navis longa , warship
ne	(conj.), that ... not, lest
-ne	[question marker]
ne ... quidem	not even
nebula, -ae	F., cloud
nec	(conj.), nor, and not; nec ... nec , neither ... nor
necesse	(indecl.), necessary, unavoidable
neco, -are, -avi, -atum	to kill
nefandus, -a, -um	evil, unspeakable
nego, -are, -avi, -atum	to deny, say ... not; decline, refuse
negotium, -i	N., business, employment, occupation; affair
nemo, neminis	M./F., no one, nobody
Neptunus, -i	M., Neptune
nequaquam	(adv.), by no means
neque	(conj.), nor, and not; neque ... neque , neither ... nor
nequiquam	(adv.), in vain
nescio, -ire, nescivi	to not know, be ignorant
neve/neu	(conj.), and not; neve ... neve , neither ... nor
niger, nigra, nigrum	black
nihil	N. (indecl.), nothing
nihilominus	(adv.), nevertheless
nimbus, -i	M., rain, shower
nimis/nimum	(adv.), too much
nisi	(conj.), if not, unless
nobilis, -is, -e	noble, well-known, famous; excellent, splendid
noceo, -ere, -ui, -itum	to harm, hurt (with dat.)
nocturnus, -a, -um	of the night, by night, nightly
nolo, nolle, nolui	to refuse, not to wish to, be unwilling
nomen, nominis	N., name; account, heading
non	not; non iam , no longer; non modo ... sed etiam , not only ... but also
nonaginta	ninety
nondum	(adv.), not yet
nonne	surely?
onus, -a, -um	ninth
nos	we, us
nosco, -ere, novi, notum	to get to know, know
noster, nostra, nostrum	our
notus, -a, -um	well-known, notorious
Notus, -i	M., south wind, south
novem	nine

novo, -are, -avi, -atum
novus, -a, -um
nox, noctis
nubes, nubis
nubo, -ere, nupsi, nuptum
nullus, -a, -um
num
numen, numinis
numero, -are, -avi, -atum
numquam
nunc
nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum
nuntius, -i
nuper
nusquam

O

ob
obliviscor, -i, oblitus sum
obscurus, -a, -um
obses, obsidis
obsideo, -ere, obsedi, obsessum
obsto, -are, -stiti
obtineo, -ere, -ui, obtentum
obvius, -a, -um

occasio, occasionis
occasus, -us

occido, -ere, occidi, occisum
occupo, -are, -avi, -atum
occurro, -ere, occurri, occursum

Oceanus, -i
octavus, -a, -um
octo
octoginta
oculus, -i
odi, odisse
odium, -i
offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum
officium, -i
olim
omen, ominis
omitto, -ere, omisi, omisum
omnino
omnis, -is, -e
onus, oneris
opera, -ae
opinio, opinionis
oportet
oppidum, -i

to renew
new; strange, unusual
F., night
F., cloud
to marry (of the bride) (with dat.)
no, none
surely not?; (conj.), whether
N., divine will, divinity, deity
to count
(adv.), never
(adv.), now
to announce, report
M., messenger; message, news
(adv.), recently
(adv.), nowhere

(with acc.), on account of
to forget (with gen.)
dark, dim, indistinct; lowly
M./F., hostage; surety
to besiege, blockade; fill, occupy
to stand in the way of, thwart (with dat.)
to keep, hold, maintain; hold good, prevail
in the way, to meet; ready to hand; exposed;
obviam, (adv.), to meet
F., opportunity
M., setting; downfall, ruin; west; **solis**
occasus, M., sunset
to kill, cut down
to seize, occupy; lay hold of; attack, fall upon
to run up against, encounter, meet (with dat.);
come into one's mind, occur
M., the Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean
eighth
eight
eighty
M., eye
to hate
N., hate, hatred
to present, offer; expose; bring about
N., service; duty, obligation
(adv.), once upon a time, once
N., omen, portent, token
to lay aside; disregard, neglect; leave off, omit
(adv.), entirely, altogether, completely
every, all; pl., everybody, everything
N., burden, load
F., work, effort, attention
F., opinion
(impers.), it is necessary, one ought
N., town

opprimo, -ere, oppressi, oppressum
oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum
ops, opis
optimus, -a, -um
opto, -are, -avi, -atum
opus, operis

ora, -ae
oratio, orationis
orbis, orbis

ordo, ordinis
orior, -iri, ortus sum

oro, -are, -avi, -atum
os, oris
os, ossis
osculum, -i
ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum
otium, -i

P

paene
paenitet
palla, -ae
pallidus, -a, -um
palma, -ae
palus, paludis
panis, panis
par, paris
parco, -ere, peperci, parsum
parens, parentis
pareo, -ere, -ui
paro, -are, -avi, -atum
pars, partis

parum
parvus, -a, -um
passim
passus, -us

pastor, pastoris
patefacio, -ere, -feci, -factum
pateo, -ere, -ui
pater, patris
patior, pati, passus sum
patria, -ae
pauci, -ae, -a
paulatim
paulisper
paulum
pauper, pauperis

to overwhelm; suppress, crush; catch off guard
to attack, assault
F., help, aid; pl., wealth, resources, riches
very good, best
to choose; desire, long for
N., work, task; **opus est**, there is need of (with
abl.)
F., border, edge; seashore, coast
F., speech
M., circle, world, ring, disc; **orbis terrarum**, the
world
M., row, rank, line; order, succession; station
to arise; spring up, be born; **solis ortus**, M.,
sunrise
to beg, pray
N., face, mouth
N., bone
N., kiss
to show, display; expose; explain
N., leisure; repose, rest; idleness

almost, nearly
(impers.), it is regrettable, I repent (with gen.)
F., cloak
pale
F., palm (of hand); palm-tree; prize of victory
F., marsh, swamp; mere
M., bread; loaf
equal
to spare (with dat.)
M./F., parent
to obey (with dat.)
to prepare, get ready; acquire, purchase
F., part, share; (pl.), stage part, character;
faction, party
(adv.), too little
little, small
(adv.), everywhere
M., pace, step; **mille passus**, a mile; **milia
passuum**, miles
M., shepherd
to throw open; bring to light, reveal, disclose
to lie open; extend; be exposed; be obvious
M., father; (pl.), elders, senators
to suffer, endure; allow, let
F., fatherland, native country, homeland
few, little; a few
(adv.), gradually
(adv.), for a short time
(adv.), a little, somewhat
poor

pavor, pavoris	M., fear, trembling, dread
pax, pacis	F., peace; grace
pectus, pectoris	N., chest, breast; heart, soul
pecunia, -ae	F., money
pecus, pecudis	F., sheep, cattle; herd-animal, beast
pedes, peditis	M., foot-soldier, infantryman
peior, peius	worse
pelagus, -i	N., sea
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum	to beat, strike; drive (off), repel; banish, expel
Penates, -ium	M. pl., household gods
pendeo, -ere, pependi	to hang, depend; be in suspense
per	(with acc.), through
pereo, -ire, perii, peritum	to die, perish; be lost
perfidia, -ae	F., treachery, dishonesty, faithlessness
perfidus, -a, -um	treacherous, faithless
perfugio, -ere, perfugi, perfugitum	to flee for refuge, desert (to the enemy)
periculosus, -a, -um	dangerous
periculum, -i	N., danger, risk; experiment, trial
permotus, -a, -um	highly excited, deeply moved
perpetuus, -a, -um	continuous, perpetual, unbroken
persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum	to persuade, convince (with dat.)
perterritus, -a, -um	thoroughly frightened, terrified, demoralized
perturbo, -are, -avi, -atum	to disturb, upset, alarm; throw into confusion
pervenio, -ire, perveni, perventum	to arrive at, reach
pes, pedis	M., foot
pessimus, -a, -um	worst, very bad
pestis, pestis	F., disease, plague, pestilence; pest
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum	to ask for, seek; head for; fall upon, attack
pietas -atis	F., dutifulness, devotion, sense of duty
piget	(impers.), it is an annoyance, I am vexed at (with gen.)
piscis, piscis	M., fish
pius, -a, -um	dutiful, devout; devoted
placeo, -ere, -ui, -itum	to please (with dat.)
placidus, -a, -um	calm, quiet; mild, gentle, kindly
plebs, plebis	F., common people, lower classes
plenus, -a, -um	full (with abl.)
plerique, pleraeque, pleraque	the majority
plurimus, -a, -um	most, very much, very many
plus, pluris	more; pl., plures, plura , more, several
poculum, -i	N., cup
poena, -ae	F., penalty, punishment; poenas dare , to pay the penalty, be punished
poeta, -ae	M., poet
Pompeii, -orum	M. pl., Pompeii
pono, -ere, posui, positum	to place, put; castra ponere , to set up camp
pons, pontis	M., bridge
pontus, -i	M., sea
populus, -i	M., people, nation
porro	(adv.), then, next
porta, -ae	F., gate

porto, –are, –avi, –atum	to carry
portus, –us	M., port, harbour, haven
posco, –ere, poposci	to ask for, demand, request
possum, posse, potui	to be able, can; have power
post	(with acc.), after
postea	(adv.), afterwards
posterus, –a, –um	next, subsequent
postquam	(conj.), after
postridie	(adv.), next day
postulo, –are, –avi, –atum	to demand, require; prosecute
potens, potentis	powerful; having power over (with gen.)
potestas, potestatis	F., power, control; authority
potior, –iri, potitus sum	to gain possession of (with abl.)
potius	(adv.), rather, more
prae	(with abl.), in front of
praebeo, –ere, –ui, –itum	to hold out, offer, show; furnish, supply
praeceps, praecipitis	steep, headlong; hasty
praecipue	(adv.), especially, particularly
praeda, –ae	F., booty, plunder; prey, quarry
praedico, –are, –avi, –atum	to proclaim; affirm, declare; praise; boast
praemitto, –ere, praemisi, praemisum	to send in advance
praemium, –i	N., reward, prize
praesens, praesentis	present; immediate; effective; on hand to help
praesertim	(adv.), especially
praesidium, –i	N., garrison, guard, protection, escort; outpost
praesto, –are, praestiti	to stand out, excel; be superior to (with dat.)
praesum, praeesse, praefui	to be in command of (with dat.)
praeter	(with acc.), except, besides
praeterea	(adv.), moreover, besides
precor, –ari, precatus sum	to pray, pray for, pray to
premo, –ere, pressi, pressum	to press; press hard upon, beset; repress
pretiosus, –a, –um	precious, costly, valuable
pretium, –i	N., price; value, worth
prex, precis	F., prayer
primo	(adv.), at first
primum	(adv.), first (in order); for the first time
primus, –a, –um	first
princeps, principis	M., chief, leading man; ringleader
priusquam	(conj.), before
privatus, –a, –um	private, personal; not holding office
pro	(with abl.), for, on behalf of
probo, –are, –avi, –atum	to approve of; make acceptable; prove
procedo, –ere, processi, processum	to go forward, advance; pass; make progress
procul	(adv.), far away
proelium, –i	N., battle; proelium committere , to join battle
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum	to set out, start
progredior, progredi, progressus sum	to advance, go forth
prohibeo, –ere, –ui, –itum	to hinder, prevent; restrain; keep off
promitto, –ere, promisi, promissum	to promise; let grow long

prope
propter
provincia, -ae
provoco, -are, -avi, -atum
proximus, -a, -um
prudens, prudentis

prudentia, -ae

publicus, -a, -um
pudet

pudor, pudoris
puella, -ae
puer, pueri
pugna, -ae
pugno, -are, -avi, -atum
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
pulso, -are, -avi, -atum
punio, -ire, -ivi, -itum
puto, -are, -avi, -atum

Q

quadraginta
quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum
qualis, -is, -e
quam
quamquam
quamvis
quando
quantus, -a, -um
quare
quartus, -a, -um
quasi
quater
quattuor
quattuordecim
-que
qui, quae, quod
qui, quae, quod
quia
quidam, quaedam, quoddam
quidem
quies, quietis
quietus, -a, -um
quindecim
quingenta
quinque
quintus, -a, -um
quis, quis, quid

quisquam, quisquam, quidquam

(with acc.), near
(with acc.), because of, on account of
F., province; sphere of official duty
to provoke, challenge, call forth; exasperate
next, nearest
careful, prudent, sensible, discreet; practised
in (with gen.)
F., carefulness, good sense, discretion;
experience
public; belonging to the state; official
(impers.), it is shameful, I am ashamed (with
gen.)
M., modesty, sense of shame; respect
F., girl
M., boy, slave; (pl.), children
F., fight; battle, engagement
to fight; contend, conflict
beautiful, handsome; fine, excellent
to beat
to punish
to think, suppose

forty
to ask for, seek (to gain), inquire
what sort of?
how? how!, than
(conj.), although
(conj.), although, however
when?
how big?
why?
fourth
(conj.), as if
four times
four
fourteen
and
(interrogative adj.), which, what
(relative pronoun), who, which, that
(conj.), because
a certain
(adv.), indeed
F., rest, quiet, repose; slumber
quiet, calm, at rest; peaceful; neutral
fifteen
fifty
five
fifth
(interrogative pron.), who, what?; **quid agis?**
how are you?
anyone, anything

quisque, quaeque, quidque

quisquis, quisquis, quidquid

quo

quod

quomodo

quoque

quot

quotiens

R

rapio, -ere, rapui, raptum

ratio, rationis

ratis, ratis

recens, recentis

recipio, -ere, recepi, receptum

recognosco, -ere, recognovi,
recognitum

recordor, -ari, recordatus sum

recte

reddo, -ere, reddidi, redditum

reditus, -us

reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductum

refero, referre, rettuli, relatum

regina, -ae

regio, regionis

regno, -are, -avi, -atum

regnum, -i

rego, -ere, rexi, rectum

relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum

remitto, -ere, remisi, remissum

removeo, -ere, removi, remotum

renuntio, -are, -avi, -atum

reor, eri, ratus sum

repello, -ere, reppuli, repulsum

repente

reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum

res, rei

resisto, -ere, restiti

respicio, -ere, respexi, respectum

respondeo, -ere, respondi,
responsum

respublica, reipublicae

retineo, -ere, retinui, retentum

retro

revenio, -ire, reveni, reventum

(indefinite pron.), each one, every one, each,
every

whoever, whatever

where to, whither?

(conj.), because

how?

(adv.), also

how many?

how often, whenever

to seize, snatch, carry off; abduct, plunder,
ravage

F., calculation; business transaction, regard,
respect; method, plan; motive, order, system

F., raft; boat, vessel

fresh, new, recent

to take back, retake, recover; accept; **se**
recipere, to withdraw, retreat; recover
oneself

to recognise

to call to mind, remember

(adv.), correctly, properly

to give back, return, deliver, render

M., return

to lead back, bring back; withdraw; escort;
restore

to bring back, carry back; repay; repeat; relate,
report; refer; **pedem referre**, retreat

F., queen

F., region, district

to rule, reign

N., kingdom, realm; sovereignty

to rule, direct, guide, govern

to leave behind, abandon, forsake; bequeath

to send back; let loose; relax; concede

to remove, withdraw, move back

to report back, bring back word; disclaim

to think

to drive back, repel, ward off

(adv.), suddenly

to find (by search)

F., thing, matter, business, affair, deed,
property

to resist, oppose (with dat.)

to look back; have regard to; respect

to answer, reply (with dat.)

F., state, republic

to hold back, detain; restrain; maintain

(adv.), backwards

to come back, return

revertor, reverti, reversus sum
 rex, regis
 rideo, –ere, risi, risum
 ripa, –ae
 robur, roboris

 rogo, –are, –avi, –atum
 rogos, –i
 Roma, –ae
 Romanus, –a, –um
 Romanus, –i
 rumor, rumoris
 rumpo, –ere, rupi, ruptum
 ruo, –ere, rui, rutum
 rupes, rupis
 rursus
 rus, ruris

S

sacer, sacra, sacrum
 sacerdos, sacerdotis
 sacrificium, –i
 sacrifico, –are, –avi, –atum
 saepe
 saevus, –a, –um
 sagitta, –ae
 salio, –ire, salui, saltum
 salus, salutis

 saluto, –are, –avi, –atum
 sane
 sanguis, sanguinis
 sanus, –a, –um
 sapiens, sapientis
 sapientia, –ae
 satis
 saxum, –i
 scelestus, –a, –um
 scelus, sceleris
 scilicet
 scio, scire, scivi, scitum
 scribo, –ere, scripsi, scriptum
 scutum, –i
 se
 seco, –are, secui, sectum
 secretus, –a, –um
 secundus, –a, –um
 sed
 sedecim
 sedeo, –ere, sedi, sessum
 sedes, sedis
 seges, segetis

to return
 M., king
 to laugh (at)
 F., bank (of river)
 N., oak-wood; strength, hardness; force, vigour; pick, flower (of army, etc.)
 to ask, ask for
 M., funeral pyre
 F., Rome
 Roman
 M., a Roman
 M., rumour, hearsay; public opinion; reputation
 to burst, break; break in on, interrupt
 to rush, hurry; fall down, tumble down; upheave
 F., cliff, rock, crag
 (adv.), again
 N., the country; (pl.), fields, meadows

sacred, holy
 M./F., priest, priestess
 N., sacrifice
 to sacrifice
 (adv.), often
 furious, fierce, cruel, savage
 F., arrow
 to dance, jump
 F., safety, greeting, health, welfare; **salutem dicere**, to greet
 to greet, hail
 (adv.), certainly, truly, indeed; clearly
 M., blood; bloodshed; descendant, offspring
 sound, healthy, sane, sober
 wise, sensible
 F., wisdom
 (adv.), enough
 N., rock, large stone
 wicked, criminal
 N., crime, wickedness
 (adv.), undoubtedly
 to know; know how
 to write
 N., (oblong) shield
 himself, herself, themselves
 to cut; cleave through; cut apart, divide
 separate, remote, set apart; secret, concealed
 favourable, propitious; second
 but
 sixteen
 to sit, be seated; be fixed
 F., seat, dwelling, place; base, foundation
 F., cornfield, crop

semel	(adv.), once
semper	(adv.), always
senator, senatoris	M., senator
senatus, -us	M., senate
senex, senis	M., old man
sententia, -ae	F., opinion; feeling; judgement; meaning, gist
sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum	to feel, perceive; experience; notice, observe
sepelio, -ire, sepelivi, sepultum	to bury
septem	seven
septendecim	seventeen
septimus, -a, -um	seventh
septuaginta	seventy
sepulchrum, -i	N., grave, tomb
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	to follow, pursue; ensue
servo, -are, -avi, -atum	to save, protect; keep; keep to, dwell in
servus, -i	M., slave, servant
seu ... seu	whether ... or
severus, -a, -um	severe, stern, strict
sex	six
sexaginta	sixty
sextus, -a, -um	sixth
si	(conj.), if
sic	(adv.), so, thus
siccus, -a, -um	dry
Sicilia, -ae	F., Sicily
sicut	(conj.), just as
sidus, sideris	N., star, constellation
significo, -are, -avi, -atum	to mean, signify; make known
signum, -i	N., mark, sign; (military) standard; signal; image
silentium, -i	N., silence, stillness
silva, -ae	F., wood, forest
similis, -is, -e	like, similar
simul	(adv.), at the same time
simul atque/simulac	(conj.), as soon as
simulacrum, -i	N., image, statue; phantom; sham
simulo, -are, -avi, -atum	to pretend; copy, counterfeit
sine	(with abl.), without
sinistra, -ae	F., left hand, left side
sinus, -us	M., fold, curve; bosom, lap; bay, gulf
sive ... sive	whether ... or
socius, -i	M., friend, ally, companion, comrade
sol, solis	M., sun; solis occasus , M., sunset; solis ortus , M., sunrise
solacium, -i	N., comfort, soothing
soleo, -ere, solitus sum	to be accustomed, be used
sollicitus, -a, -um	worried, troubled, anxious
solum	(adv.), only
solus, -a, -um	alone, only; lonely
solvo, -ere, solvi, solutum	to loosen, set free
somnium, -i	N., dream; per somnia , in a dream
somnus, -i	M., sleep, slumber; se somno dare , sleep, go

sonitus, -us
sono, -are, -avi, -atum
sonus, -i
soror, sororis
sors, sortis
spargo, -ere, sparsi, sparsum
spatium, -i
spectaculum, -i
spectator, spectatoris
specto, -are, -avi, -atum

sperno, -ere, sprevi, spretum
spero, -are, -avi, -atum
spes, spei
splendidus, -a, -um
spumo, -are, -avi, -atum
statim
statio, stationis
statua, -ae
stella, -ae
sto, stare, steti, statum
strepitus, -us
studeo, -ere, -ui
studium, -i
suadeo -ere suasi suasum

sub
subito
sum, esse, fui
summus, -a, -um
sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum
super
superbus, -a, -um
superi, -orum
supero, -are, -avi, -atum
supremus, -a, -um
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum
suscipio, -ere, suscepi, susceptum
suspicio, -ere, suspexi, suspectum
sustineo, -ere, sustinui, sustentum
suus, -a, -um

T

taberna, -ae
tabula, -ae
taceo, -ere, -ui, -itum
tacitus, -a, -um
taedet

talis, -is, -e
tam

to sleep
 M., noise, sound
 to sound, make a noise
 M., sound, resound; utter loudly
 F., sister
 F., lot, fate, destiny; oracular response
 to sprinkle, scatter; bedew, spatter; disperse
 N., space, distance; interval; opportunity
 N., sight, spectacle, show
 M., spectator
 to look at, observe, watch; have in mind; test, try
 to scorn, despise
 to hope, hope for; expect
 F., hope
 splendid, glittering, bright, illustrious, brilliant
 to foam, froth
 (adv.), immediately
 F., station, post, outpost
 F., statue
 F., star
 to stand; support; cost
 M., noise, din
 to study; be keen on, favour, support (with dat.)
 N., study, enthusiasm, eagerness, devotion
 to urge on, persuade, advise, recommend (with dat.)
 (with abl.), under; (with acc.), close to
 (adv.), suddenly
 to be
 utmost; top of, highest
 to take, assume; select; consume, spend
 (with acc.), upon, above
 proud, arrogant, haughty
 M. pl., the gods above
 to overcome; excel; be abundant; survive
 last, latest
 to rise, arise, get up
 to undertake; support, hold up
 to look up at; look up to, admire
 to hold up, uphold, sustain; hold out against
 his own, her own, their own

F., shop, inn; workshop
 F., writing tablet, list, painting; board, plank
 to be silent, to keep silent about
 silent; unspoken, secret; implicit, tacit
 (impers.), it is tiresome, I am weary of (with gen.)
 such, of such a kind
 (adv.), so

tamen	(adv.), however, nevertheless, still
tamquam	(adv.), as if
tandem	(adv.), at length
tango, -ere, tetigi, tactum	to touch; arrive at; border on; affect, impress
tantum	(adv.), only
tantus, -a, -um	so great, so big
tardus, -a, -um	slow, sluggish; late, lingering
taurus, -i	M., bull
tectum, -i	N., roof, building, dwelling, house
tego, -ere, texi, tectum	to cover, shelter, protect; conceal, hide
tellus, telluris	F., the earth, land, country; territory
telum, -i	N., missile, weapon
tempestas, tempestatis	F., weather, storm; time
templum, -i	N., temple; consecrated ground
tempto, -are, -avi, -atum	to handle; try, attempt; tempt
tempus, temporis	N., time; opportunity; crisis; temple (of head)
tendo, -ere, tetendi, tentum	to stretch (out); encamp; strive; tend towards
tenebrae, -arum	F. pl., darkness, gloom; underworld; obscurity
teneo, -ere, -ui, tentum	to hold, keep possess; maintain, retain; continue, prevail; memoria tenere , to remember
tener, tenera, tenerum	tender, delicate; youthful
tenuis, -is, -e	thin, fine, slender; feeble, weak; fine, subtle
ter	(adv.), three times
tergum, -i	N., back, rear; hide, skin
terra, -ae	F., earth, land, country; territory; terra marique , by land and sea
terreo, -ere, -ui, -itum	to frighten, terrify
tertius, -a, -um	third
testis, testis	M./F., witness
timeo, -ere, -ui	to be afraid, fear
timidus, -a, -um	frightened, timid, fearful, cowardly
timor, timoris	M., fear
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum	to lift, raise; remove, take away; abolish
torus, -i	M., couch
tot	(adv.), so many
totidem	(adv.), as/so many
totus, -a, -um	whole
tracto, -are, -avi, -atum	to handle, manage, take in hand
trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum	to hand over, deliver; hand down; surrender
traho, -ere, traxi, tractum	to pull, drag, draw; attract; protract
tranquillus, -a, -um	quiet, calm, still, tranquil, serene, undisturbed
trans	(with acc.), across, over
transeo, -ire, transii, transitum	to cross over; pass on; (time) pass by; overstep
transgredior, transgredi, transgressus sum	to cross
transporto, -are, -avi, -atum	to take across, carry across
tredecim	thirteen
tremo, -ere, -ui	tremble, quake
tremor, tremoris	M., trembling, shaking; earthquake
trepido -are -avi -atum	to be agitated, alarmed; be frightened, panic

tres, tres, tria
triduum, -i
triginta
tristis, -is, -e
Troia, -ae
Troianus, -a, -um
tu
tuba, -ae
tum
tumultus, -us
tumulus, -i
tunc
turba, -ae
turpis, -is, -e
tutus, -a, -um
tuus, -a, -um

U

ubi
ubique
ullus, -a, -um
ultimus, -a, -um
ultra
umbra, -ae
umerus, -i
umidus, -a, -um
umquam
unda, -ae
unde
undecim
undeviginti
undique
unus, -a, -um
urbs, urbis
usquam
usque ad
usus, -us

ut
uter, utra, utrum
uterque, utraque, utrumque
utilis, -is, -e
utor, uti, usus sum
utrum ... an
uxor, uxoris

V

valde
valeo, -ere, -ui

validus, -a, -um
vallum, -i

three
N., period of three days
thirty
sad; saddening, bitter, mournful; gloomy
F., Troy
Trojan
you (sing.)
F., (curved) trumpet, war-trumpet
(adv.), then
M., tumult, uproar, commotion; insurrection
M., mound, hill; burial mound
(adv.), then
F., crowd, mob, throng; disorder, brawl
ugly, vile; degrading, disgraceful, shameful
safe
your

where? when
(adv.), everywhere
any
last, furthest; end of; extreme
(with acc.), beyond
F., shade, shadow, ghost
M., shoulder
damp, wet
(adv.), ever
F., wave; water
from where?
eleven
nineteen
(adv.), on all sides, from all sides
one
F., city
(adv.), anywhere
(with acc.), as far as, up to
M., use, enjoyment; experience, skill; habit;
profit
(conj.), as, so that, that
which (of two)?
each (of two)
useful; advantageous, profitable; expedient
to use, employ; enjoy (with abl.)
(conj.), whether ... or
F., wife

(adv.), very, greatly
to be well, be strong, have power; be worth;
mean, signify; **vale**, farewell, goodbye
strong, vigorous
N., rampart, earthwork

varius, -a, -um	diverse, varied; various; many-coloured; variable
vasto, -are, -avi, -atum	to destroy, lay waste; desert, leave empty
vehementer	(adv.), violently, intensely; very much
veho, -ere, veki, vectum	to carry, convey (by horse, vehicle or ship)
vehor, vehi, vectus sum	to ride; sail
vel ... vel	either ... or
velum, -i	N., sail
velut/veluti	(conj.), such as, like
vendo, -ere, vendidi, venditum	to offer for sale, sell
venenum, -i	N., poison; magic potion, charm, drug
venio, -ire, veni, ventum	to come
ventus, -i	M., wind
Venus, Veneris	F., Venus
verbum, -i	N., word
vere	(adv.), truly
vereor, -eri, veritus sum	to fear; feel awe (of), revere
vero	(adv.), really, truly, in fact
verto, -ere, verti, versum	to turn; change, transform; overturn
verum	(adv.), truly, but, yet
verus, -a, -um	true, genuine, real
vesper, vesperis	M., evening; evening star; west
vester, vestra, vestrum	your
vestibulum, -i	N., vestibule, hall
vestigium, -i	N., footprint; footstep; track, trace; instant, moment
vestmentum, -i	N., garment, clothes
vestis, vestis	F., garment, clothes, clothing
veto, -are, vetui, vetitum	to forbid, order ... not
vetus, veteris	old
vexo, -are, -avi, -atum	to trouble, distress, harass, molest
via, -ae	F., road, way; street; route; journey
vicinus, -a, -um	neighbourly, neighbouring
vicinus, -i	M., neighbour
victor, victoris	M., victor, conqueror
victoria, -ae	F., victory
vicus, -i	M., street, village
video, -ere, vidi, visum	to see
videor, -eri, visus sum	to appear, seem
vigilo, -are, -avi, -atum	to stay awake, keep watch
viginti	twenty
villa, -ae	F., country house; farmhouse
vinco, -ere, vici, victum	to conquer, defeat; prevail, win, be victorious
vinculum, -i	N., bond, fetter, chain; (pl.), bondage, prison
vinum, -i	N., wine
vir, viri	M., man, adult male; husband; hero
vires, virium	F. pl., strength; (military) forces
virgo, virginis	F., maiden, girl
virtus, virtutis	F., manliness; virtue, courage, bravery; merit
vis, vim, vi	F., force, might; violence; amount, quantity
vita, -ae	F., life; vitam agere , to spend one's life
vitium, -i	N., defect, fault; vice, crime, offence; depravity

vito, -are, -avi, -atum
vitta, -ae
vivo, -ere, vixi, victum
vivus, -a, -um
vix
voco, -are, -avi, -atum
volo, -are, -avi, -atum
volo, velle, volui
volvo, -ere, volvi, volutum
vos
votum, -i
vox, vocis
vulgus, -i
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum
vulnus, vulneris
vultus, -us

Z

Zephyrus, -i

to avoid, evade
F., headband, ribbon
to live, be alive; pass one's life
alive, living; natural; (of water) running
(adv.), scarcely
to call, call on; summon; name
to fly
to wish, want, be willing
to turn, roll, revolve; ponder
you (pl.)
N., prayer; vow, solemn promise
F., voice; utterance; saying, word
N., crowd, mob; common people, rabble
to wound
N., wound
M., expression; face, appearance

M., west wind, zephyr

PRESCRIBED TEXTS

Poetry – odd years

Virgil, *Aeneidos* IV.

lines 1–30, 54–89, 129–172, 259–278 [omit 273], 296–396, 584–629, 642–671, 693–705

at regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura vulnus alit venis et caeco carpitur igni. multa viri virtus animo multusque recursat gentis honos: haerent infixi pectore vultus verbaque nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.	5
postera Phoebæa lustrabat lampade terras umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem: 'Anna soror, quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent! quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes, quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis! credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum. degeneres animos timor arguit. heu, quibus ille iactatus fati! quæ bella exhausta canebat! si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet	10
ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali, postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit; si non pertaesum thalami taedæque fuisset, huic uni forsân potui succumbere culpæ. Anna (fatebor enim) miseri post fata Sychæi coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede penates solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem impulit. agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ. sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,	15
pallentes umbras Erebo noctemque profundam, ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua iura resolvo. ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.' sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.	20
his dictis impenso animum flammavit amore spemque dedit dubiæ menti solvitque pudorem. principio delubra adeunt pacemque per aras exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes legiferae Cereri Phoeboque patrique Lyæo, lunoni ante omnes, cui vincula iugalia curæ. ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit, aut ante ora deum pingues spatiat ad aras, instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis	25
	30
	55
	60

pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
 heu, vatam ignarae mentes! quid vota furem, 65
 quid delubra iuvant? est molles flamma medullas
 interea et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
 uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
 urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
 quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70
 pastor agens telis liquitque volatile ferrum
 nescius: illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
 Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo.
 nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit
 Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam, 75
 incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit;
 nunc eadem labente die convivium quaerit,
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 exposcit pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
 post ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80
 luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
 sola domo maeret vacua stratisque relictis
 incubat. illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
 aut gremio Ascanium genitoris imagine capta
 detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85
 non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus
 exercet portusve aut propugnacula bello
 tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta minaeque
 murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
 it portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus, 130
 retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
 Massylisque ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
 reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
 Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro
 stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135
 tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva
 Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo;
 cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
 aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
 nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus 140
 incedunt. ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
 infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
 qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
 deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
 instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum 145
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
 ipse iugis Cynthi graditur mollique fluentem
 fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
 tela sonant umeris: haud illo seignior ibat
 Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150
 postquam altos ventum in montes atque in via lustra,

ecce ferae saxi deiectae vertice caprae
 decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentem
 transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
 pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relinquunt. 155
 at puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
 gaudet equo iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
 spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
 optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
 interea magno misceri murmure caelum 160
 incipit, insequitur commixta grandine nimbus,
 et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
 tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
 speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem 165
 deveniunt. prima et Tellus et pronuba luno
 dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
 conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
 ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
 causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur 170
 nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem:
 coniugium vocat, hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem 260
 conspicit. atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
 ensis erat Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
 demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
 fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
 continuo invadit: 'tu nunc Karthaginis altae 265
 fundamenta locas pulchramque uxorius urbem
 exstruis? heu, regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
 ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet,
 ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras: 270
 quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
 si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus 275
 debetur.' tali Cyllenius ore locutus
 mortales visus medio sermone reliquit
 et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

at regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem?)
 praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros
 omnia tuta timens. eadem impia Fama furenti
 detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
 saevit inops animi totamque incensa per urbem 300
 bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
 orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.

tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:
 'dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305
 posse nefas tacitusque mea decedere terra?
 nec te noster amor nec te data dextera quondam
 nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
 quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem
 et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 310
 crudelis? quid, si non arva aliena domosque
 ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
 Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
 mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
 (quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui), 315
 per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
 si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
 dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
 oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 te propter Libycae gentes Nomadamque tyranni 320
 odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
 extinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 fama prior. cui me moribundam deseris hospes
 (hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat)?
 quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater 325
 destruat aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
 saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
 luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
 non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.' 330
 dixerat. ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
 lumina et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 tandem pauca refert: 'ego te, quae plurima fando
 enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
 promeritam, nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae 335
 dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 pro re pauca loquar. neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 speravi (ne finge) fugam, nec coniugis umquam
 praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
 me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340
 auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
 reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
 et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345
 Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
 hic amor, haec patria est. si te Karthaginis arces
 Phoenissam Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
 quae tandem Ausonia Teucros considerare terra
 invidia est? et nos fas extera quaerere regna. 350
 me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
 nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
 admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;

me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
 quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 355
 nunc etiam interpres divum Iove missus ab ipso
 (testor utrumque caput) celeres mandata per auras
 detulit: ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
 intrantem muros vocemque his auribus hausit.
 desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis; 360
 Italiam non sponte sequor.
 talia dicentem iam dudum aversa tuetur
 huc illuc volvens oculos totumque pererrat
 luminibus tacitis et sic accensa profatur:
 'nec tibi diva parens generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365
 perfide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
 nam quid dissimulo aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
 num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
 num lacrimas victus dedit aut miseratus amantem est? 370
 quae quibus anteferam? iam iam nec maxima Iuno
 nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
 nusquam tuta fides. eiecitum litore, egentem
 excepi et regni demens in parte locavi.
 amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi 375
 (heu furiis incensa feror!): nunc augur Apollo,
 nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
 interpres divum fert horrida iussa per auras.
 scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 sollicitat. neque te teneo neque dicta refello: 380
 i, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
 spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
 supplicia hausurum scopulis et nomine Dido
 saepe vocaturum. sequar atris ignibus absens
 et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385
 omnibus umbra locis adero. dabis, improbe, poenas.
 audiam et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.'
 his medium dictis sermonem abrumpit et auras
 aegra fugit seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
 linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem 390
 dicere. suscipiunt famulae conlapsaque membra
 marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.
 at pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
 solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
 multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore 395
 iussa tamen divum exsequitur classemque revisit.

et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585
 regina e speculis ut primam albescere lucem
 vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
 litora et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
 terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum

flavesque abscissa comas 'pro Iuppiter! ibit hic,' ait 'et nostris inluserit advena regnis? non arma expedient totaque ex urbe sequentur, diripientque rates alii navalibus? ite, ferte citi flammis, date tela, impellite remos!	590
quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem insania mutat? infelix Dido, nunc te facta impia tangunt? tum decuit, cum sceptras dabas. en dextra fidesque, quem secum patrios aiunt portare penates, quem subiisse umeris confectum aetate parentem!	595
non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro Ascanium patriisque epulandum ponere mensis? verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. fuisset: quem metui moritura? faces in castra tulissem implessemque foras flammis natumque patremque	600
cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, tuque harum interpretas curarum et conscia luno, nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes et Dirae ultrices et di morientis Elissae,	605
accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen et nostras audite preces. si tangere portus infandum caput ac terris adhuc necesse est, et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret, at bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,	610
finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli auxilium imploret videatque indigna suorum funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur, sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena.	615
haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo. tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro munera. nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt. exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor	620
qui face Dardanio ferroque sequere colonos, nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires. litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque.'	625
at trepida et coeptis immanibus effera Dido sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque tremantes interfusa genas et pallida morte futura, interiora domus inrumpit limina et altos	645
conscendit furibunda rogos ensemque recludit Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus. hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata incubuitque toro dixitque novissima verba:	650

'dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
 accipite hanc animam meque his exsolvite curis.
 vixi et quem dederat cursum Fortuna peregi,
 et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
 urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi, 655
 ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi,
 felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
 numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae.'
 dixit, et os impressa toro 'moriemur inultae,
 sed moriamur' ait. 'sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras. 660
 hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
 Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.'
 dixerat, atque illam media inter talia ferro
 conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
 spumantem sparsasque manus. it clamor ad alta 665
 atria: concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
 lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
 tecta fremunt, resonat magnis plangoribus aether,
 non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
 Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670
 culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.

tum Iuno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem
 difficilesque obitus Irim demisit Olympo
 quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. 695
 nam quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat,
 sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,
 nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
 abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
 ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis 700
 mille trahens varios adverso sole colores
 devolat et supra caput astitit. 'hunc ego Diti
 sacrum iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo':
 sic ait et dextra crinem secat, omnis et una
 dilapsus calor atque in ventos vita recessit. 705

Poetry – even years

Virgil, *Aeneïdos* II.

lines 1–56, 195–317, 624–649, 679–751, 771–804

conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant; inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto: infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem, Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,	5
et quorum pars magna fui. quis talia fando Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo praecipitat suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.	10
sed si tantus amor casum cognoscere nostros et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem, quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit, incipiam. fracti bello fatisque repulsi ductores Danaüm, tot iam labentibus annis, instar montis equum divina Palladis arte	15
aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas; votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur. huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.	20
est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant, nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis: huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt; nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae.	25
ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu; panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra desertosque videre locos litusque relictum: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles; classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.	30
pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari, sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.	35
at Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, aut pelago Danaüm insidias suspectaque dona praecipitare iubent subiectisque urere flammis, aut terebrare cavae uteri et temptare latebras. scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.	40
primus ibi ante omnes magna comitante caterva Laocoön ardens summa decurrit ab arce, et procul: 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives? creditur avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis dona carere dolis Danaüm? sic notus Ulixes? aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,	45

aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'
sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam 50
in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras, 55
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis 195
credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis
quos neque Tydides nec Larisaeus Achilles,
non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.
hic aliud maius miseris multoque tremendum
obicitur magis atque improvida pectora turbat. 200
Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt; 205
pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant
ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni 210
sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
diffugimus visu exsanguis. illi agmine certo
Laocoönta petunt; et primum parva duorum
corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus; 215
post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
corripiunt spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
terga dati superant capite et cervicibus altis.
ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos 220
perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
at gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones 225
effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoönta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspede robur 230
laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae

numina conclamant.
 dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum 235
 subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 intendunt; scandit fatalis machina muros
 feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent;
 illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi. 240
 o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
 moenia Dardanidum, quater ipso in limine portae
 substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 instamus tamen immemores caecique furore
 et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245
 tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.
 vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano nox 250
 involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucris
 conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
 et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae 255
 litora nota petens, flammis cum regia puppis
 extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis
 inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
 laxat claustra Sinon. illos patefactus ad auras
 reddit equus laetique cavo se robore promunt 260
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
 demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque Thoasque
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus primusque Machaon
 et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
 invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 265
 caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
 accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.
 tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
 incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.
 in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector 270
 visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,
 raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento
 pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.
 ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli 275
 vel Danaüm Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes!
 squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines
 vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
 accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar
 compellare virum et maestis expromere voces: 280
 ‘o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
 quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris

exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
 funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
 defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos 285
 foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?
 ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
 sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
 'heu fuge, nate dea, teque his,' ait, 'eripe flammis.
 hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia. 290
 sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra
 defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
 sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penates;
 hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere
 magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.' 295
 sic ait et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
 aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.
 diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
 et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
 Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, 300
 clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.
 excutior somno et summi fastigia tecti
 ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:
 in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
 incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens 305
 sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores
 praecipitesque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto
 accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
 tum vero manifesta fides, Danaümque patescunt
 insidiae. iam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam 310
 Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet
 Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
 exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
 sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem 315
 cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
 praecipitat, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes
 Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia: 625
 ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 eruere agricolae certatim, illa usque minatur
 et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
 vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum 630
 congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.
 descendo ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes
 expedior: dant tela locum flammaeque recedunt.
 atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
 antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635
 optabam primum montes primumque petebam,
 abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia

exsiliumque pati. 'vos o, quibus integer aevi
 sanguis,' ait, 'solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
 vos agitate fugam. 640
 me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
 has mihi servassent sedes. satis una superque
 vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
 sic o sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
 ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis 645
 exuviasque petet. facilis iactura sepulcri.
 iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
 demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
 fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni.'

talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
 cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum. 680
 namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
 ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
 lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
 nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flagrantem 685
 excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
 at pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
 extulit et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
 'Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
 aspice nos, hoc tantum, et si pietate meremur, 690
 da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma.'
 vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
 intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
 stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
 illam summa super labentem culmina tecti 695
 cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva
 signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
 dat lucem et late circum loca sulphure fumant.
 hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras
 adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat. 700
 'iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum,
 di patrii; servate domum, servate nepotem.
 vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est.
 cedo equidem nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.'
 dixerat ille, et iam per moenia clarior ignis 705
 auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
 'ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
 ipse subibo umeris nec me labor iste gravabit;
 quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
 una salus ambobus erit. mihi parvus lulus 710
 sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.
 vos, famuli, quae dicam animis advertite vestris.
 est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
 desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus
 religione patrum multos servata per annos; 715

hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
 tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penatis;
 me bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti
 attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
 abluero.' 720

haec fatus latos umeros subiectaque colla
 veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
 succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus lulus
 implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
 pone subit coniunx: ferimur per opaca locorum, 725
 et me, quem dudum non ulla iniecta movebant
 tela neque adverso glomerati examine Graï,
 nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis
 suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
 iamque propinquabam portis omnemque videbar 730
 evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad aures
 visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
 prospiciens 'nate,' exclamat, 'fuge, nate; propinquant.
 ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno.'
 hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 735
 confusam eripuit mentem. namque avia cursu
 dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
 heu misero coniunx fatone erepta Creüsa
 substitit, erravitne via seu lapsa resedit,
 incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740
 nec prius amissam respexi animumve reflexi
 quam tumultum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
 venimus: hic demum collectis omnibus una
 defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
 quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque, 745
 aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?
 Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque penates
 commendo sociis et curva valle recondo;
 ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis.
 stat casus renovare omnes omnemque reverti 750
 per Troiam et rursus caput obiectare periclis.

quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti
 infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsae
 visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
 obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
 tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis: 775
 'quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
 o dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divum
 eveniunt; nec te comitem hinc portare Creüsam
 fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
 longa tibi exsilia et vastum maris aequor arandum, 780
 et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
 illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx

parta tibi; lacrimas dilectae pelle Creūsae.
 non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
 aspiciam aut Graīs servitum matribus ibo,
 Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;
 sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
 iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.¹
 haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem 790
 dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
 ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
 ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,
 par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
 sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso. 795
 atque hic ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum
 invenio admirans numerum, matresque virosque,
 collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
 undique convenere animis opibusque parati
 in quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. 800
 iamque iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
 ducebatque diem, Danaïque obsessa tenebant
 limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur.
 cessi et sublato montes genitore petivi.

Prose – odd years

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I. 53 – 60 (omitting 55)

[53] But although he was an unjust king in times of peace, nevertheless he was not a deplorable commander in war; in fact he would have rivalled the kings before him in this skill if his degenerate nature in other respects had not blotted out this merit as well. He was the first to instigate war with the Volsci, which was to last for more than two hundred years after his time, and he took Suessa Pometia from them by force. There, when he had made forty talents of silver from the auctioned booty, he came up with the idea of a Temple of Jupiter, of such grandeur that it would be worthy of the king of gods and of men, and of the Roman empire, and even of the magnificence of the site itself [Rome]; he put the money from the booty aside for the building of this temple. Next he engaged in a war [which went] slower than expected, in which he advanced on Gabii, a nearby city, and after attacking it in vain by force, since any hope of besieging the city had also been lost after he was driven back from its walls, [he attacked it] in the end by a distinctly un-Roman strategy, deceit and trickery. For when he was pretending that he was busy with laying the foundations of his temple and other works in the city, as if he had given up the war, his son Sextus, who was the youngest of the three, fled across, as arranged, to Gabii, complaining of his father's insufferable cruelty towards him: [he declared that] he had now shifted his spite from strangers to his own family and that he was also [so] tired of his large number of children, that he was recreating also at home the state of being alone which he had created in the Senate House, so that he didn't leave behind any offspring, nor any heir to the kingdom. [Sextus continued that] he in fact believed, slipping away amidst the missiles and swords of his father, that nowhere at all was safe for him except among the enemies of Lucius Tarquinius. For [he said] they should make no mistake: the war which he [Tarquinius] was pretending had been laid aside was waiting for them, and he would attack them unawares when the opportunity arose. But if [he said] there was no room among them for suppliants, he would wander throughout all of Latium, and would then head out to the Volsci and the Aequi and the Hernici, until he came to men who knew how to protect children from the cruel and wicked punishments of their fathers. Perhaps [he said] he would even find some passion for war and arms against a most malicious king and his most warlike people. As it seemed that he would go onwards from there, hostile with anger, if they did not listen to him, he was kindly welcomed by the men of Gabii. They told him not to be surprised if such a man as he [Tarquinius Superbus] behaved in the end towards his children just as he did against his citizens, and against his allies; he would [they explained] eventually turn his rage against himself, if other objects were unavailable. [They said that] his arrival was indeed pleasing to them, and that they believed that in a short time, with his assistance, it would come about that the war would be shifted from the gates of Gabii up to the walls of Rome.

[54] Inde in consilia publica adhiberi. Ubi cum de aliis rebus adsentire se veteribus Gabinis diceret quibus eae notiores essent, ipse identidem belli auctor esse et in eo sibi praecipuam prudentiam adsumere quod utriusque populi vires nosset, sciretque invisam profecto superbiam regiam civibus esse quam ferre ne liberi quidem potuissent. Ita cum sensim ad rebellandum primores Gabinorum incitaret, ipse cum promptissimis iuvenum praedatum atque in expeditiones iret et dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis vana adcreceret fides, dux ad ultimum belli legitur. Ibi cum inscia multitudine quid ageretur, proelia parva inter Romam Gabiosque fierent quibus plerumque Gabina res superior esset, tum certatim summi infimique Gabinorum Sex. Tarquinius dono deum sibi missum ducem credere. Apud milites vero obeundo pericula ac labores pariter, praedam munifice largiendo tanta caritate esse ut non pater Tarquinius potentior Romae quam filius Gabiis esset. Itaque postquam satis virium conlectum ad omnes conatus videbat, tum ex suis unum sciscitatum Romam ad patrem mittit quidnam se facere vellet, quando quidem ut omnia unus publice Gabiis posset ei di dedissent.

Huic nuntio, quia, credo, dubiae fidei videbatur, nihil voce responsum est; rex velut deliberabundus in hortum aedium transit sequente nuntio filii; ibi inambulans tacitus summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse. Interrogando expectandoque responsum nuntius fessus, ut re imperfecta, redit Gabios; quae dixerit ipse quaeque viderit refert; seu ira seu odio seu superbia insita ingenio nullam eum vocem emisisse. Sexto ubi quid vellet parens quidve praeciperet tacitis ambagibus patuit, primores civitatis criminando alios apud populum, alios sua ipsos invidia opportunos interemit. Multi palam, quidam in quibus minus speciosa criminatio erat futura clam interfecti. Patuit quibusdam volentibus fuga, aut in exilium acti sunt, absentiumque bona iuxta atque interemptorum divisui fuere. Largitiones inde praedaeque; et dulcedine privati commodi sensus malorum publicorum adimi, donec orba consilio auxilioque Gabina res regi Romano sine ulla dimicatione in manum traditur.

[56] Intentus perficiendo templo, fabris undique ex Etruria accitis, non pecunia solum ad id publica est usus sed operis etiam ex plebe. Although this work, hardly light in itself, was added to their military service, nevertheless the lower class regarded it as less work than they were completing the temples of the gods with their own hands, than [they did] after they were transferred to other works as well, which, while they were less in appearance, yet were of somewhat greater exertion: the making of benches in the circus and putting the Great Sewer underground, the receptacle of all the refuse of the city; this new splendour [of modern times] can hardly have matched these two works at all. His laboribus exercita plebe, quia et urbi multitudinem, ubi usus non esset, oneri rebatur esse et colonis mittendis occupari latius imperii fines volebat, Signiam Circeiosque colonos misit, praesidia urbi futura terra marique. Haec agenti portentum terribile visum: anguis ex columna lignea elapsus cum terrorem fugamque in regia fecisset, ipsius regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus quam anxii implevit curis. Itaque cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, hoc velut domestico exterritus visu Delphos ad maxime inclitum in terris oraculum mittere statuit. Neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, duos filios per ignotas ea tempestate terras, ignotiora maria in Graeciam misit. Titus et Arruns profecti; comes iis additus L. Iunius Brutus, Tarquinia, sorore regis, natus, iuvenis longe alius ingenii quam cuius simulationem induerat. Is cum primores civitatis, in quibus fratrem suum, ab avunculo interfectum audisset, neque in animo suo quicquam regi timendum neque in fortuna concupiscendum relinquere statuit contemptuque tutus esse ubi in iure parum praesidii esset. Ergo ex industria factus ad imitationem stultitiae, cum se suaque praedae esse regi sineret, Bruti quoque haud abnuat cognomen ut sub eius obtentu cognominis liberator ille populi Romani animus latens opperiretur tempora sua. Is tum ab Tarquinii ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius quam comes, aureum baculum inclusum corneo cavato ad id baculo tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages effigiem ingenii sui. Quo postquam ventum est, perfectis patris mandatis cupido incessit animos iuvenum sciscitandi ad quem eorum regnum Romanum esset venturum. Ex infimo specu vocem redditam ferunt: 'Imperium summum Romae habebit qui vestrum primus, o iuvenes, osculum matri tulerit.' Tarquinii ut Sextus, qui Romae relictus fuerat, ignarus responsi expersque imperii esset, rem summa ope taceri iubent; ipsi inter se uter prior, cum Romam redisset, matri osculum daret, sorti permittunt. Brutus alio ratus spectare Pythicam vocem, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculo contigit, scilicet quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset. Reditum inde Romam, ubi adversus Rutulos bellum summa vi parabatur.

[57] Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens, ut in ea regione atque in ea aetate, divitiis praepollens; eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, quod rex Romanus cum ipse ditari, exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, tum praeda delenire popularium animos studebat, praeter aliam superbiam regno infestos etiam quod se in fabrorum ministeriis ac servili tam diu habitos opere ab rege indignabantur. Temptata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset: ubi id parum processit, obsidione munitionibusque coepti premi hostes. In his stavis, ut fit longo magis quam acri bello, satis liberi commeatus erant, primoribus tamen magis quam militibus; regii quidem iuvenes interdum otium conviviiis comisationibusque inter se

tereabant. Forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinius, ubi et Collatinus cenabat Tarquinius, Egeri filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio. Suam quisque laudare miris modis; inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse; paucis id quidem horis posse sciri quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. "Quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? Id cuique spectatissimum sit quod necopinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis." Incaluerant vino; "Age sane," omnes; citatis equis avolant Romam. Quo cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam haudquaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes sed nocte sera deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt. Muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit. Adveniens vir Tarquiniique excepti benigne; victor maritus comiter invitat regios iuvenes. Ibi Sex. Tarquinius mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae capit; cum forma tum spectata castitas incitat. Et tum quidem ab nocturno iuvenali ludo in castra redeunt.

[58] Paucis interiectis diebus Sex. Tarquinius inscio Collatino cum comite uno Collatiam venit. Ubi exceptus benigne ab ignaris consilii cum post cenam in hospitale cubiculum deductus esset, amore ardens, postquam satis tuta circa sopitique omnes videbantur, stricto gladio ad dormientem Lucretiam venit sinistraque manu mulieris pectore oppresso, "Tace, Lucretia," inquit; "Sex. Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manu est; moriere, si emiseris vocem." Cum pavida ex somno mulier nullam opem, prope mortem imminentem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, miscere precibus minas, versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum. Ubi obstinatum videbat et ne mortis quidem metu inclinari, addit ad metum dedecus: cum mortua iugulatum servum nudum positurum ait, ut in sordido adulterio necata dicatur. Quo terrore cum vicisset obstinatum pudicitiam velut vi victrix libido, profectusque inde Tarquinius ferox expugnato decore muliebri esset, Lucretia maesta tanto malo nuntium Romam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulis fidelibus amicis veniant; ita facto maturatoque opus esse; rem atrocem incidisse. Sp. Lucretius cum P. Valerio Volesi filio, Collatinus cum L. Iunio Bruto venit, cum quo forte Romam rediens ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus. Lucretiam sedentem maestam in cubiculo inveniunt. Adventu suorum lacrimae obortae, quaerentique viro, "Satin salve?" "Minime," inquit; "quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Vestigia viri alieni, Collatine, in lecto sunt tuo; ceterum corpus est tantum violatum, animus insons; mors testis erit. Sed date dexteras fidemque haud impune adultero fore. "Sex. est Tarquinius qui hostis pro hospite priore nocte vi armatus mihi sibi, si vos viri estis, pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium." Dant ordine omnes fidem; consolantur aegram animi avertendo noxam ab coacta in auctorem delicti: mentem peccare, non corpus, et unde consilium afuerit culpam abesse. "Vos," inquit, "videritis quid illi debeatur: ego me etsi peccato absolvo, supplicio non libero; nec ulla deinde impudica Lucretiae exemplo vivet." Cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, eum in corde defigit, prolapsaque in vulnus moribunda cecidit. Conclamat vir paterque.

[59] Brutus illis luctu occupatis cultrum ex vulnere Lucretiae extractum, manantem cruore prae se tenens, "Per hunc," inquit, "castissimum ante regiam iniuriam sanguinem iuro, vosque, di, testes facio me L. Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerata coniuge et omni liberorum stirpe ferro igni quacumque dehinc vi possim exsecuturum, nec illos nec alium quemquam regnare Romae passurum." Cultrum deinde Collatino tradit, inde Lucretio ac Valerio, stupentibus miraculo rei, unde novum in Bruti pectore ingenium. Ut praeceptum erat iurant; totique ab luctu versi in iram, Brutum iam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem sequuntur duces. Elatum domo Lucretiae corpus in forum deferunt, concientque miraculo, ut fit, rei novae atque indignitate homines. Pro se quisque scelus regium ac vim querunt. Movet cum patris maestitia, tum Brutus castigat lacrimarum atque inertium querellarum auctorque quod viros, quod Romanos deceret, arma capiendi adversus hostilia ausos. Ferocissimus quisque iuvenum cum armis voluntarius adest; sequitur et cetera iuventus. Inde patre praeside relicto Collatiae [ad portas] custodibusque datis ne quis eum motum regibus nuntiaret, ceteri armati duce Bruto

Romam profecti. Ubi eo ventum est, quacumque incedit armata multitudo, pavorem ac tumultum facit; rursus ubi anteire primores civitatis vident, quidquid sit haud temere esse rentur. Nec minorem motum animorum Romae tam atrox res facit quam Collatiae fecerat; ergo ex omnibus locis urbis in forum curritur. Quo simul ventum est, praeco ad tribunum Celerum, in quo tum magistratu forte Brutus erat, populum advocavit. Ibi oratio habita nequaquam eius pectoris ingeniique quod simulatum ad eam diem fuerat, de vi ac libidine Sex. Tarquini, de stupro infando Lucretiae et miserabili caede, de orbitate Tricipitini cui morte filiae causa mortis indignior ac miserabilior esset. Addita superbia ipsius regis miseriaeque et labores plebis in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersae; Romanos homines, victores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapicidas pro bellatoribus factos. Indigna Ser. Tulli regis memorata caedes et invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, invocatique ultores parentum di. His atrocioribusque, credo, aliis, quae praesens rerum indignitas haudquaquam relatu scriptoribus facilia subicit, memoratis, incensam multitudinem perpulit ut imperium regi abrogaret exsulesque esse iuberet L. Tarquinius cum coniuge ac liberis. Ipse iunioribus qui ultro nomina dabant lectis armatisque, ad concitandum inde adversus regem exercitum Ardeam in castra est profectus: imperium in urbe Lucretio, praefecto urbis iam ante ab rege instituto, relinquit. Inter hunc tumultum Tullia domo profugit exsecrantibus quacumque incedebat invocantibusque parentum furias viris mulieribusque.

[60] Harum rerum nuntiis in castra perlatis cum re nova trepidus rex pergeret Romam ad comprimendos motus, flexit viam Brutus — senserat enim adventum — ne obvius fieret; eodemque fere tempore, diversis itineribus, Brutus Ardeam, Tarquinius Romam venerunt. Tarquinio clausae portae exsiliumque indictum: liberatorem urbis laeta castra accepere, exactique inde liberi regis. Duo patrem secuti sunt qui exsulatum Caere in Etruscos ierunt. Sex. Tarquinius Gabios tamquam in suum regnum profectus ab ultoribus veterum simultatum, quas sibi ipse caedibus rapinisque concierat, est interfectus. L. Tarquinius Superbus regnavit annos quinque et viginti. Regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor. Duo consules inde comitiis centuriatis a praefecto urbis ex commentariis Ser. Tulli creati sunt, L. Iunius Brutus et L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

Prose – even years

Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* IV. 20 – 38

[20] Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitratur, si modo insulam adiisset et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adiit quisquam, neque his ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra Galliam notum est. Itaque vocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulae magnitudo neque quae aut quanta nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad maiorem navium multitudinem idonei portus reperire poterat.

[21] Ad haec cognoscenda, prius quam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit. Huic mandat ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum revertatur. Ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et quam superiore aestate ad Veneticum bellum effecerat classem iubet convenire. Interim, consilio eius cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus insulae civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus hortatusque ut in ea sententia permanerent, eos domum remittit et cum eis una Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superatis regem ibi constituerat, cuius et virtutem et consilium probabat et quem sibi fidelem esse arbitratur cuiusque auctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, mittit. Huic imperat quas possit adeat civitates horteturque ut populi Romani fidem sequantur seque celeriter eo venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus omnibus quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur, quaeque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

[22] Dum in his locis Caesar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti bellum populo Romano fecissent, seque ea quae imperasset facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi Caesar satis opportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem habebat neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britanniae antependendas iudicabat, magnum iis numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recipit. Navibus circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quod praeterea navium longarum habebat quaestori, legatis praefectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant XVIII onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco a milibus passuum VIII vento tenebantur quo minus in eundem portum venire possent: has equitibus tribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottae legatis in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum a quibus ad eum legati non venerant ducendum dedit. P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum eo praesidio quod satis esse arbitratur portum tenere iussit.

[23] His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem tertia fere vigilia solvit equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. A quibus cum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora circiter diei quarta cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cuius loci haec erat natura, atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam

nonam in ancoris expectavit. Interim, legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quae ex Voluseno cognovisset et quae fieri vellet ostendit; monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimae res postularent, ut quae celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab eis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis ancoris, circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

[24] At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito praemisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proeliis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant, militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi onere armorum oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, cum illi aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis, audacter tela conicerent et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti atque huius omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non eadem alacritate ac studio quo in pedestribus uti proeliis consuerant utebantur.

[25] Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatio et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac submoveri iussit; quae res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figura et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimae legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, 'Desilite', inquit, 'milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.' Hoc cum voce magna dixisset, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis primis navibus cum conspexissent, subsecuti hostibus adpropinquaverunt.

[26] Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere neque signa subsequi poterant atque alius alia ex navi quibuscumque signis occurrerat se aggregabat, magnopere perturbabantur; hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumstabant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit et, quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt; neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

[27] As they had been overcome in battle, as soon as they recovered from the rout, the enemy immediately sent representatives to Caesar [to negotiate] for peace; they promised that they would offer hostages and do whatever he had commanded. There came along with these representatives Commius the Atrebatian; I have mentioned above that he had been sent ahead by Caesar to Britain. After he had disembarked from his ship, and when he was delivering Caesar's instructions to them in the way of a herald, they had seized him and thrown him in chains: then they sent him back once the battle was over. In seeking peace they cast the blame for this incident on the mob and asked that they might be forgiven for their foolishness. Caesar complained that, although they had sent representatives to the mainland to negotiate peace with him of their own accord, they had made war for no reason, [but] he said that he pardoned their foolishness and demanded hostages; they

immediately handed over a portion of these, [and] said that they would hand over the remainder in a few days once they had been summoned from more remote parts. Meanwhile they instructed their people to return to the countryside, and their chieftains began to assemble from all directions and to entrust themselves and their tribes to Caesar.

[28] His rebus pace confirmata, post diem quartum quam est in Britanniam ventum naves XVIII, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quae cum appropinquarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae eodem unde erant profectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo deicerentur; quae tamen, ancoris iactis, cum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversa nocte in altum profectae, continentem petierunt.

[29] Eadem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Caesar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus compleverat, et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas adflictabat, neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent funibus, ancoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Neque enim naves erant aliae quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant quae ad reficiendas naves erant usui, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemare in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

[30] Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se collocuti, cum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellexerent et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quae hoc erant etiam angustiora quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere, quod, his superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque rursus coniuratione facta, paulatim ex castris discedere ac suos clam ex agris deducere coeperunt.

[31] At Caesar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant fore id quod accidit suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferebat et, quae gravissime adflictae erant naves, earum materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur et quae ad eas res erant usui ex continenti comportari iubebat. Itaque, cum summo studio a militibus administraretur, XII navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commode posset effecit.

[32] Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quae appellabatur septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ei qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem maiorem quam consuetudo ferret in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Caesar id quod erat suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris in initum consilii, cohortes quae in stationibus erant secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi iussit. Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela conici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos, depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti, paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

[33] This is their method of fighting from chariots: first of all they drive in all directions and hurl missiles and by the very terror of the horses and by the noise of the wheels they generally throw the ranks into confusion and, when they have worked their way through their squadrons of cavalry, they leap down from their chariots and fight on foot. Meanwhile the charioteers gradually drop back from the battle and they position the chariots in such a way that, if those men [the fighters] were to be hard pressed by a large number of the enemy, they would have an easy means of retreat to their own lines. Thus they display in their battles the mobility of the cavalry, and the steadfastness of the infantry, and by daily training and practice they become so accomplished that they become accustomed to controlling their horses when galloping down steep and sloping ground and to direct and turn them in an instant and to run along the pole and to stand on the yoke and to dart back from there very rapidly into their chariots.

[34] To our men, greatly shaken by these tactics because of the novelty of [such] fighting, Caesar brought help in the very nick of time: for the enemy stopped at his arrival, and our men recovered from their fright. When this was done, thinking that the time was not right for provoking them and for engaging in a battle, he held his own ground, and when a short space of time had passed, he led his legions back to camp. While these things were going on, and with all our men busy, those [natives] who were left in the fields withdrew. For several days on end storms ensued, which both kept our men in camp and prevented the enemy from fighting. Meanwhile the natives sent out messengers in all directions and they spread the word about the small number of our soldiers to their people, and pointed out to them what a great opportunity of getting booty and of freeing themselves forever would be presented, if they had driven the Romans out of their camp. By these arguments a great number of infantry and of cavalry was quickly gathered and they came to the camp.

[35] Caesar, etsi idem quod superioribus diebus acciderat fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritate periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equites circiter XXX, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso proelio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio secuti quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex eis occiderunt, deinde omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis se in castra receperunt.

[36] Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de pace venerunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum quem ante imperaverat duplicavit eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quod propinqua die aequinoctii infirmis navibus hiemi navigationem subiciendam non existimabat. Ipse idoneam tempestatem nactus paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit, quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex eis onerariae duae eosdem quos reliqui portus capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatae sunt.

[37] Quibus ex navibus cum essent expositi milites circiter trecenti atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, spe praedae adducti primo non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt ac, si sese interfici nollent, arma ponere iusserunt. Cum illi orbe facto sese defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter milia sex convenerunt. Qua re nuntiata, Caesar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt atque amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnauerunt et paucis vulneribus acceptis complures ex his occiderunt. Postea vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abiectis armis terga verterunt magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

[38] Caesar postero die T. Labienum legatum cum eis legionibus quas ex Britannia reduxerat in Morinos qui rebellionem fecerant misit. Qui cum propter siccitates paludum quo se reciperent non haberent, quo superiore anno perfugio erant usi, omnes fere in potestatem Labieni venerunt. At Q.

Titurius et L. Cotta legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, aedificiis incensis, quod Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Caesarem receperunt. Caesar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eo duae omnino civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt, reliquae neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est.