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Colloquia Latina

from Erasmus

First Series
Colloquia Latina

Adapted from Erasmus

With Notes and Vocabulary

by

G. M. Edwards, M.A.
Fellow and Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge

First Series

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PREFACE.

In the hands of Erasmus Latin is, before all things, a living language. His Colloquies not only form a store-house of idiom, but they exhibit real dramatic power. In the present selection variety both in subject and style has been specially aimed at. Besides the bright and playful dialogue, the reader will find here many passages which, though dramatic in form, are excellent and at the same time easy examples of the narrative and reflective styles of Latin Prose. The original text of Erasmus has been freely dealt with, in order to secure greater simplicity of vocabulary and syntax; and some of the dialogues have been considerably shortened. It is hoped that a selection of "dramatic idylls," thus adapted, will prove a useful and entertaining reading-book for young students.

G. M. E.

August, 1906.
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Deventer. Its head-master was Alexander Hegius, who, after a great career as a teacher, died towards the end of the century, leaving behind him 'his clothes and his books and an imperishable name.' At Deventer the young Erasmus imbibed an ardent love of Latin, and attracted the notice of Rudolf Agricola, one of the first scholars who brought the New Learning to northern Europe. While inspecting the school, the great man patted Erasmus's sunny head and remarked:—'This little man will do something by-and-by.' The boy was not a mere bookworm; for we read of a pear-tree in the garden of a neighbouring convent, which Hegius's pupils sometimes visited at night with Erasmus as ringleader; and at the same time we have a naïve complaint of excessive whipping at this school. As in later life, so in his school-days Erasmus must have been a most engaging companion.

At the age of thirteen Erasmus lost both his parents; and his three guardians were determined to make him a monk together with his elder brother Peter. To the bright and clever Erasmus this resolve came as a sentence of death. For three years he bore the stern discipline of a convent school at Bois-le-duc. The brethren taught him nothing, their practice being to crush any pupil of high and lively spirit 'by stripes, by threats, by reproaches, and other means.' But his passion for learning they could not quell. In spite of reprimand and punishment, he devoured all he could get. Possessing an extraordinary memory, he learnt Horace and Terence by heart; and he wrote Latin prose and verse—verse by preference—without end. Amongst other com-
positions, we hear of long heroic poems and of an ode to the Archangel Michael.

After a prolonged struggle with his guardians and the monks, Erasmus gave in, and at the age of nineteen he took the vows of the Augustinian Order. For about eight years he remained in the monastery of Stein, near Gouda; and he was admitted to Holy Orders by the Bishop of Utrecht. Disgusted with the coarse and illiterate society in which his lot was cast, he was eager to escape to a University,—the love of letters being, from the first, the ruling principle of his life. By strange good fortune, the Bishop of Cambray at this juncture invited Erasmus to become his private secretary. Through the Bishop’s influence he was allowed to leave the monastery, and very soon enabled, when he was about twenty-eight, to join the University of Paris, which then held a commanding position in the world of letters. There he entered Montaigu College, nicknamed ‘Vinegar College’; and he suffered cruelly from the Spartan discipline, the badness of the food, and the outrageous disregard of the health of the students. In the words of his younger contemporary, Rabelais, ‘the unhappy creatures at that College are treated worse than galley-slaves among the Moors and Tartars.’

With health permanently injured, Erasmus returned to Cambray, ultimately going back to Paris, but not to his pestilential College. Instead, he rented a humble lodging, and eked out a precarious subsistence by taking pupils. One of these was a young Englishman, William Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, who afterwards persuaded him to visit England, giving him an annual

E. E.
Introduction

children at their games. They were, it turned out, in the royal nursery. The eldest was the future king, Henry VIII, now nine years of age. Erasmus was much struck with the young prince's regal bearing, and a few days afterwards he sent him some Latin verses in praise of Henry VII and of England. Many years after, Henry VIII alluded to Erasmus's visit to Eltham.

In the spring of 1505 Erasmus paid his second visit to England and stayed a whole year. He went to Cambridge, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. It was during this visit that he made the acquaintance of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, whose favourite relaxation from the cares of Church and State was to sup with a group of scholar friends. Grocyn took Erasmus in a boat up the river to Lambeth Palace for one of these gatherings. 'Warham loves me as though he were my father or my brother'; this was Erasmus's impression of his visit. The Archbishop's subsequent kindness to him was remarkable. He offered him the Rectory of Aldington in Kent; and, when he refused this, gave him a pension of a hundred crowns a year out of the living. Later on, Warham's invitation recalled him to England. And, when he was complaining of poverty at Cambridge, the Archbishop sent him fifty angels¹. 'I wish there were thirty legions of them!' was his characteristic message. 'Happy was I,' writes Erasmus, 'to find such a Maecenas. All who have gathered good from my writings must thank Archbishop Warham for it.'

Erasmus was now enabled to realise the dream of

¹ Gold coins having as a device the Michael.
his life,—a visit to Italy, where he spent three years from the summer of 1506. He went as tutor to the two sons of Dr Boyer, court-physician to Henry VII. He stayed some weeks at Turin, receiving from the University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The winter of 1506 he spent at Bologna, where he obtained leave from the Pope to lay aside his monk’s dress. In 1508 he spent some months at Venice with the famous printer Aldus, in order to see through the press a second and enlarged edition of his Adagia (see p. 88). He tells us how he sat in the same room with Aldus, revising his book, while the great man and his proof-reader pushed on the printing. Also he made the acquaintance of the select circle of scholars who gathered round the Aldine Press. Then Erasmus went to Padua, and then to Siena, reaching Rome in 1509. In one way Erasmus’s Italian visit was a great disappointment to him. He found that, owing to the unruly ambition of Pope Julius II, the home of the Renaissance was made the battle-ground of the monarchs of Europe (see p. 68). It was not till 1513 that the advent of a new Pope, Leo X, brought peace.

In 1509 the group of English scholars, whose ardour for the New Learning had not enjoyed free play during the lethargic reign of the old king, hailed with delight the accession of Henry VIII. The young king, barely eighteen years of age, aroused the highest hopes by his great gifts of person and intellect. Erasmus received in Rome a pressing letter from his old pupil, Lord Mountjoy, urging him to come to England on account of the favourable
disposition of the new king to learning and to Erasmus himself. By his English friends Erasmus was regarded as the voice of the new era. In the spring of 1510 he arrived at Thomas More's house in London, ready to pour out a triumph-song over the old world of ignorance and superstition in his famous satire, *The Praise of Folly*. For this he had made ample notes during his long journey on horseback from Rome. The book was written out during a few days' stay with More; and, as he says in the dedication, it received its Greek title *Encomium Moriae* in playful allusion to the name of his host. Folly comes forward in cap and bells, and assails with delicious satire the weak points of all classes and all professions.

Thanks to the refinement of its wit the book gave but little offence. Its victims were generally too much amused by its chastisement of others. 'Never,' Erasmus had said in his dedication, 'have I copied Juvenal in stirring up the sink of iniquity, and I have taken pains to depict laughable absurdities rather than heinous sins. Any who may take offence must find consolation in the thought that it is a fine thing to be satirised by Folly.' A great ecclesiastic said resignedly, 'Here is our old friend again!' The more nervous of the clergy would content themselves with the harmless gibe, 'See what comes of learning Greek!' But, as a matter of fact, *The Praise of Folly* played no small part as a harbinger of the Reformation. So true is the saying, *Pontifici Romano plus nocuit Erasmus iocando quam Lutherus stomachando*, 'Erasmus did more damage to the
Papacy by his playful wit than Luther with all his savage spleen.' Owing to the sweet reasonableness of his nature and the graces of his literary style Erasmus passed for a moderate man, and thus enjoyed a licence for the utterance of unpalatable truths.

At the invitation of the famous John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of Cambridge, Erasmus, now forty-four years of age, settled in that University. His first extant letter from there is dated December, 1510. Fisher, who had previously been President of Queens', secured rooms for him in that College. They were in a square turret which is still called 'Erasmus's Tower.' In these rooms Erasmus gave lectures on Greek, and the New Learning made rapid progress in the University. Some years later he wrote:—'Theology is flourishing at Paris and at Cambridge as nowhere else, because the new studies, which are ready to storm an entrance, are not repelled, but warmly welcomed as guests.' It does not appear that Erasmus held any formal appointment for lecturing in Greek; but he was elected Lady Margaret Reader in Divinity in 1511, and re-elected in 1513. In the latter year Cambridge was visited by the plague, and for some months the University was almost entirely deserted.

At the end of the year he decided to leave Cambridge, chiefly, it would appear, from the disappointment of the high hopes which he had conceived of Henry VIII's good intentions towards himself. His English friends had been rudely awakened from their dreams of the king's devotion.
to the New Learning, when they found him eager for European war. In 1514 Erasmus left England, to return later on for two very brief visits. While at Cambridge, he had accomplished a vast amount of literary work both on Classical authors and on the Christian Fathers, and he had made some preparations for his edition of the Greek Testament. Also he wrote elementary Latin books for the use of St Paul's School, recently founded by his friend John Colet, now Dean of St Paul's. In this foundation the educational ideas of the New Order were to be fully realised, viz. the combination of rational religion and sound learning, and the teaching of Latin according to the methods of Erasmus. Thomas More wrote to Colet:—'Your school raises a storm; for it is like the Wooden Horse, in which armed Greeks were hidden for the destruction of barbarous Troy.' This opposition came to nothing. Colet's example was soon followed in a host of other new schools throughout the country, in which his methods were carried out. At present, of course, the number of Greek teachers was far too small to allow of much Greek being attempted in the schools. Towards the end of the century we find the Harrow statutes ordaining a regular curriculum in Greek. At Oxford the new ideas at first encountered fierce opposition. The students themselves were ranged as eager partisans or opponents of the New Order under the titles of 'Greeks' and 'Trojans.' But the battle was already won.

From Cambridge Erasmus went to Basel towards the end of 1514. He was now forty-eight; and most
of the twenty-two years which remained to him were spent in that city. First he stayed a few months there, gathering round him a circle of eager students, including the celebrated printer, Johann Froben. Then he tried to live at Louvain, where he had a house of his own. But he was thoroughly disgusted with the bigotry of the Flemish clergy and the state of the University there, which was at the mercy of monks united in intolerant opposition to the New Learning. During this period of his life Erasmus was often in difficulties. He received many offers of pensions and posts ecclesiastical and academical; but he declined them all. Rex esse, si iuvenis esset, he says sadly. In 1521 he settled permanently at Basel as general editor and adviser to Froben's Press. For seven years, i.e. till Froben's death, he ground incessantly in this 'mill,' as he styles it.

It was at Basel in the year 1516 that Erasmus published the first Greek text of the New Testament. This contributed much more to the liberation of the human mind than all the controversial turmoil of Luther. Certainly it was not a work of critical skill. The Greek was printed from a single Basel manuscript, which was sent as 'copy' to Froben's Press, corrections being introduced in a haphazard way from perhaps five other manuscripts. Moreover, the printing, which was unduly hurried on, was completed in a few months. Only one of the manuscripts contained the book of Revelation; and in this the last six verses of the last chapter were missing. Strange to say, these verses appear in Erasmus's Greek, translated by him from the Latin Vulgate.
Introduction

In spite of defects, which might naturally be expected in the first work of its kind, this book had great value as being the means by which the Greek text was most widely diffused. A very important part of it was a Latin version of the New Testament, which Erasmus endeavoured to make more accurate than the Vulgate.

The book is prefaced by a remarkable exhortation, in which he proclaims his desire for an open Bible, accessible to all. He wishes that the Scriptures were translated into all languages, so as to be understood not only by Scotchmen and Irishmen, but even by Saracens and Turks. 'I long for the time,' he continues, 'when the husbandman shall say them to himself while he follows the plough, when the weaver shall hum them to the tune of the shuttle, when the traveller shall beguile with them the weariness of the journey.' Another important work of Erasmus was his Paraphrasis, a series of Latin paraphrases of all the books of the New Testament except Revelation,—his aim being to bring home the spirit and subject of each book to the mind of the ordinary reader. They were translated into English; and soon there was a copy in every parish church in the country. Finally, in his editions of the Greek and Latin Fathers, Erasmus appealed from the biblical interpretations of medieval theologians to the Fathers of the Early Church. The works of Jerome, his hero among Christian scholars, were published in the year 1516, dedicated to his old benefactor, Archbishop Warham.

In 1523 came the publication of the first complete
edition of the *Familiar Colloquies*. Erasmus’s main idea about Latin school-books was that they should introduce the pupil as soon as possible to Latin reading, without keeping him long over the drudgery of grammar; also that these books should have a moral purpose. Accordingly, the object of the *Colloquies*, as stated by Erasmus, is to entice the young (1) *ad elegantiam Latini sermonis* and (2) *ad pietatem*; also (3) in particular, to caution them against ‘the misdirected ambitions and outrageous superstitions of the vulgar’; for ‘it is better that they should learn this from a book than from Experience, the mistress of fools.’ First, there is the purely educational object of teaching good Latin as a living colloquial language, without much attention to the learning of grammar by rote; for, as he says, *multis amara sunt grammatices praecepta*. Secondly, he has a moral and religious aim; on this he writes beautifully in the dedication to the *Colloquies*, addressed to his godson, Johann Erasmius Froben, son of his printer friend, only six years old, but showing wonderful promise. Thirdly, he desires to combat popular ignorance and superstition, the prevalence of which distressed him so acutely. These three objects will be found abundantly illustrated in the selection of dialogues given in this edition. Some of the slighter pieces are evidently written with the view of teaching the elements of Latin only, and have no other interest. This class of dialogue is necessarily over-represented in this edition, which contains only a small fraction of the whole *Colloquies*. 
Introduction

The complete work is very much more than a school-book. It is a literary masterpiece, which gained extraordinary popularity in its day. It had an enormous circulation. To show this, one fact will suffice. A Paris bookseller, hearing that the book was likely to be condemned as heretical, printed a new edition of 24,000 copies. This was rapidly disposed of. The popularity of the book was due both to its subject-matter and to its style. This series of prose ‘idylls’ (or ‘little pictures’), thrown into dramatic form, gives a marvellous representation of the life of the day in its thousand different phases. Erasmus has dramatic power of a very high order. Then there is the lively, sparkling style. We must remember that Erasmus passed a very large part of his life in England, France, and Germany, and that he could not speak one of the languages of these countries. Thus the ordinary language he used was Latin; hence comes the easy colloquial style of his writings, which are ‘thrown off’ naturally and light-heartedly rather than written with self-conscious effort, according to his own excellent description (intended as an apology), effundo verius quam scribo omnia. Then we should notice that he quite revels in the wealth of his vocabulary and in his extraordinary command of the best Latin idiom. Other educational works of Erasmus are the Adagia (see p. 88) and the Apophthegms, a collection of good sayings, chiefly from Plutarch. The most noteworthy of his editions of Classical authors are his Terence and Seneca. All these editions are mainly remarkable for their prefaces, which appeal vigorously to the
interest of the ordinary reader, and show him how
the work in question may be made to serve the needs
of himself and his day. Thus in his kindly, popular
way he made men feel the value of the literatures of
Greece and Rome.

Amid all the storm of theological controversy
which darkened his declining years, Erasmus was
content to stand alone and to be true to himself.
He had never dreamed of renouncing his allegiance
to the Roman Church, of which he was a priest; and
he bitterly bewailed the disruption which Luther
caus€d, the tragoedia Lutherana as he styled it. He
was ready to reform abuses, but not to recast
Theology. He had fought the battle of sound
learning and plain common sense against ignorance
and folly, whether they came from orthodox or from
reforming zealots. He had employed all the resources
of his wit and satire against priests and monks
and the superstitions in which they traded, long be-
fore Luther became prominent. This is what his
critics meant when they said to Erasmus, ‘You laid
the egg; Luther has hatched it.’ Erasmus cleverly
replied that his egg contained a peaceable hen, but,
thanks to Luther’s hatching, there had emerged a
fighting-cock! ‘I never helped Luther,’ he writes,
‘unless to call on a man to mend his ways is to help
him.’ In 1524 he wrote against Luther, but not on
the main issue; this book was a treatise on Free
Will.

Writing to his old friend, Lord Mountjoy, in 1529,
he says, ‘I seem doomed like Hercules to be fighting
monsters all my life, and weary I am of it. Never
since the world began was such an age. Everywhere smoke and steam!’ It was just this ‘smoke and steam’ that Erasmus disliked above all things. Sympathising to a great extent with Luther’s object, he detested his methods and all the turmoil which he raised, chiefly because he thus hindered the progress of the New Learning. He speaks half-sadly, half-jestingly of his own waning influence in the World of Letters:—‘My popularity, such as I had, is turned to hatred. Once I was Prince of Letters, Star of Germany, High-priest of Learning, Champion of a Pure Theology. The note is altered now.’ Frequently he complains of ‘Lutheran libels’ against himself; but he is also bitterly assailed from the other side as a ‘heretic leader.’ In 1533 he writes:—‘They still sing the old song. Erasmus laughs at the Saints, despises the Sacraments. So they gabble, and it is all lies.’ Under Pope Clement VII, ‘Erasmus, fit only for the Bull of Phalaris’ was a common-place of orthodox controversialists. ‘As for myself,’ he says, ‘I am at the last act of the play. I can leave the stage with a quiet mind, if Emperor, Princes, and Bishops can still the storm without spilling of blood.’

In 1535 Erasmus, who had spent the last six years at Freiburg (a town free from religious strife), returned to Basel. The new Pope, Paul III, made great efforts to enlist his services in some public manner, with a view to a peaceful solution of the great controversy. Accordingly, he nominated him to the Deanery of Deventer, and gave him to understand that he might be a Cardinal if he wished, intimating at the same time that the necessary
funds—3000 ducats—would be forthcoming to enable him to qualify for the dignity. But Erasmus, whose health was failing fast, was now less than ever disposed to accept ecclesiastical honours. During the winter of 1535–6 he was confined entirely to his room; but his literary activity did not cease. He was still working for the Basel Press. His last extant letter is dated June 28th, 1536, and signed Eras. Rot. aegra manu. He died peacefully at Basel on July 12th, in his 70th year, and was buried in the Cathedral.
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COLLOQUIA LATINA.

I.

On the way to school.

SILVIUS. IOANNES.

Si. cur adeo curris, Ioannes?

Io. 'cur lepus,' ut aiunt, 'pro canibus?'

Si. quid hoc proverbium est?

Io. quia, nisi adfuero in tempore ante recitatum catalogum, actum est de pelle mea.

Si. hac quidem ex parte nihil est periculi.

modo praeterita est quinta. inspice horologium; manus nondum tettigit punctum, quod horam ab hora aequis spatiis dividit.

Io. at ego vix habeo fidem horologiis; mentiuntur nonnunquam.

Si. at mihi fide, qui campanae vocem audivi.

Io. quid loquebatur?

Si. horam esse quintam.

Io. sed est et aliud, unde magis etiam timeam. reddenda est memoriter hesterna lectio, satis longa. vereor ut possim.

E. E.
On the way to school

Sr. commune periculum narras; nam et ipse vix satis teneo.

Io. et nosti praecceptoris saevitiam. omnis illi culpa capitalis est. nec magis parcit nobis quam 5 si corium esset bubulum. Venenum

Sr. verum is non aderit in ludo.

Io. quem igitur in suo loco constituit?

Sr. Cornelium.

Io. vae nostro corio! is vel Orbilio plagosior est.

Sr. verum dicis; et ideo non raro illius bracchio precatus sum perniciem.

Io. non est pium imprecare praecipio. nobis potius cavendum ne incidamus in illius tyranni manus.

Sr. reddamus inter nos lectionem, altero recitante, altero librum inspiciente.

Io. pulchre mones.

Sr. fac praesenti sis animo; nam metus nocet 20 memoriae.

Io. facile deponerem pavorem, si non adesset periculum. at in tanto discrimine quis possit esse securus animo?
PAEDAGOGUS. Puer.

Pa. puerum ingenuum decent ingenui mores. quotiens alloquitar te quispiam, cui debes honorem, compone te in rectum corporis statum; aperi caput. vultus sit nec tristis, nec torvus, nec impudens, sed hilaris simul et modestus; oculi verecundi, semper intenti in eum cui loqueris. cave ne vacilles alternis tibiis, ne sint inquietae manus; nec mordebis labrum. totus cultus, vultus, habitus corporis ingenuam verecundiam prae se ferat.

Pu. quid si mediter?

Pa. fac.

Pu. sicine satis?

Pa. nondum.

Pu. quid si sic?

Pa. propemodum.

Pu. quid si sic?

Pa. hem, satis est. moneo te, ne sis inepte loquax aut praeceps, neu vagetur animus interim. sed attentus es, quid ille dicat. si quid erit re-pondendum, id facito paucis ac prudenter. ne abieris, nisi precatus veniam, aut ab ipso dimissus. nunc age, specimen aliquod huius rei nobis praebe. quantum temporis abfuisti a maternis aedibus?
A lecture on manners

Pu. iam sex ferme menses.
Pa. addendum erat ‘domine.’
Pu. iam sex ferme menses, domine.
Pa. nonne tangeris desiderio matris?
Pu. nonnunquam sane.
Pa. cupis eam revisere?
Pu. cupio, domine, si id pace licet tua.
Pa. bene habet. sic pergito. cum loqueris, cave ne praecipites sermonem, aut haesites lingua; sed clare consuescito proferre verba tua. in convivio sic te praebebis hilarem, ut semper memineris quid debeat aetatem tuam. si quid datur lauti, recusa modo: si instabitur, accipe, et age gratias. arride loquentibus; ipse parce loqui nisi rogatus, aliis temet anteponere, tua iactare, aliena despicere. esto comis, etiam erga tenuis fortunae sodales. neminem deferto. ita fiet ut sine invidia laudem invenias, et amicos pares. si videris convivium esse longius, precatus veniam, ac salutatis convivis, subducito te a mensa. vide ut horum memineris.
Pu. dabitur opera, mi praecceptor. ecquid aliud vis?
Pa. adi nunc libros tuos.
Pu. fiet.
III.

The half-holiday.

NICOLAUS. HIERONYMUS. COCLES.

PAEDAGOGUS

Nr. iamdudum et animus et caelum et dies invitat ad ludendum.

Hr. invitant quidem haec omnia; sed solus praeceptor non invitat.

Nr. mittendus orator quispiam, qui veniam extorqueat.

Hr. apte quidem dictum 'extorqueat.' nam citius clavam extorseris e manu Herculis quam ab hoc ludendi veniam. at olim illo nemo fuit ludendi avidior.

Nr. verum; sed iam olim ille oblitus est se fuisset puerum. ad verbera facillimus est et liberalis; hic parcissimus, idemque difficillimus.

Hr. at tamen protrudendus est aliquis legatus, non admodum verecundae frontis, quem non ilico repellat suis saevis dictis.

Nr. eat qui volet: ego carere malo quam rogare.

Hr. nemo magis commodus ad hanc legationem quam Cocles.

Nr. nemo profecto. nam audacis frontis est ac loquax. deinde sensum hominis pulchre callet.


Hr. i, Cocles, ab omnibus nobis magnam initurus gratiam.

Co. equidem experiar sedulo. verum, si non successerit, ne conferte culpam in oratorem vestrum.

Hr. si te satis novimus, impetrabis. abi orator; redibis exorator.

Co. eo. bene fortunet legationem meam Mercurius. salve, praeceptor.

PA. quid sibi vult nugator?

Co. salve, praeceptor dignissime.

PA. insidiosa civilitas. satis iam salveo. die quid velis.

Co. totus discipulorum tuorum grex orat te ludendi veniam.

PA. nihil aliud quam luditis, etiam absque venia.

Co. scit tua prudentia vigorem ingeniorum excitari moderato lusu.

PA. sane tenes quod pro te facit. lusu opus est iis, qui vehementer laborant: vobis, qui segniter studetis et acriter luditis, freno magis opus est quam laxatis habenis.

Co. nitimur pro viribus. et, si quid hactenus cessatum est, post diligentia sarcietur.

PA. o sartores! quis erit sponsor istud futurum?

Co. ego capitis mei periculo non dubitem esse sponsor.

PA. immo corii periculo potius. scio quam
non sit tutum tibi credere; tamen hic periculum faciam, quam sis bonae fidei. si dederis verba, posthac nequiquam mecum egeris. ludant, sed gregatim in campis. mature se recipiant domum ante solis occasum.

Co. fiet, exoravi, quamquam aegre.

Hi. o lepidum caput! omnes amamus te plurimum.

Co. sed interim cavendum, ne quid peccemus; de meo tergo pendendum est. spoondi vestro omnium nomine. si quid accidet, non me posthac utemini legato.

Hi. cavebitur.

IV.

Young athletes.

VINCENTIUS. LAURENTIUS.

VI. libetne certare saltu?

LA. ludus iste non convenit pransis, quod autem saliendi genus placet?

VI. auspiciemur ab eo quod est simplicissimum, a saltu ranarum, utraque tibia, sed iunctis pedibus. huius ubi erit satietas, aliud atque aliud genus experiemur.

LA. equidem nullum recusabo genus, nisi quod geritur cum periculo tibiarum; nolim mihi rem esse cum medicis.
sed ea est in bello, ita potissimum
neque enim minus laudis est aliquando bene fugere, quam fortiter pugnare.

VI. sum plane imperitus natandi, nec sine periculo versamur in alieno elemento.

LA. sed assuescere oportet; nemo nascitur artifex.

VI. at ego istius generis artifices permultos audio natasse, sed non enatasse.

LA. experieris primum innixus suberi.

VI. nec suberi fido magis quam pedibus. si vobis cordi est natatio, spectator esse malo quam certator.

V.

Young sportmen.

PAULUS. THOMAS. VINCENTIUS.
LAURENTIUS. BARTHOLUS.

PA. 'trahit sua quemque voluptas.' mihi placet venatio.

TH. placet et mihi; sed ubi canes, ubi vena bula, ubi casses?

PA. valeant, apri, ursi, cervi, vulpes; nos insidiabimur cuniculis.

VI. at ego laqueos iniciam cicadis.

LA. ego ranas captabo.

BA. ego papiliones yenabor.

LA. difficile est sectari volantia.
Young sportsmen

Ba. difficile, sed pulchrum; nisi pulchrius esse ducis sectari lumbricos aut cocleas, quia carent alis.
La. equidem malo insidiari piscibus; est mihi 5 hamus elegans.
Ba. sed unde parabis escam?
La. lumbricorum ubique magna est copia.
Ba. sed plerique pisces delicatioris sunt palati, quam ut esca tam vulgari capiantur.
10 La. novi quoddam insecti genus, quo talibus insidiari soleo.
Ba. tu vide an possis imponere piscibus; ego ranis facessam negotium.
La. quomodo? reti?
15 Ba. non; sed arcu.
La. novum piscandi genus.
Ba. at non iniucundum. videbis et fateberis.
Vi. quid si nos duo micemus digitis?
Pa. ignavum est ac rusticum lusus genus. ad 20 focum desidentibus magis convenit quam in campo se exercentibus.
Vi. quid si certemus nucibus?
Pa. nuces admodum pueris relinquamus; nos grandes sumus.
25 Vi. et tamen nihil aliud adhuc quam pueri sumus.
Pa. sed quibus decorum est ludere nucibus, iisdem non indecorum est 'equitare in harundine longa.'
VI.

A lazy serving-man.

RABINUS. SYRUS.

SCENE I.

RA. heus, heus, furcifer, iamdudum clamo; nec tu tamen expergisces; aut ocius surge aut ego tibi fuste somnum istum excutiam. non te pudet in multam lucem stertere? qui frugi sunt famuli solent curare ut erus surgens reperiat 5 omnia parata. ut aegre divellitur a nido tepfacto cucullus! dum se distendit, dum oscitat, tota abit hora.

Sy. vixdum lucet.

RA. credo, tibi. nam tuis oculis adhuc multa 10 nox est.

Sy. quid me iubes facere?

RA. fac ut luceat foculus; verre pilleum ac pallium; exterge calceos. caligas primum intus purga, mox foris. accende lucernam. 15

Sy. fiet.

RA. atqui move te ocius. iam haec fecisse oportuit.

Sy. moveo.

RA. video; sed nihil promoves. ut incedit 20 testudo! adfer aquam. quid cessas, asine? annus est priusquam accendis lucernam.
A lazy serving-man

Sy. quam imperiosum habeō dominum! vix huius iussis decem expediti famuli fecerint satis.
Ra. quid ais, cessator?
Sy. nihil; omnia recte.

5 Ra. non ego te audio murmurextem? quid loqueris de imperio?
Sy. precor tibi, ut fias imperator.
Ra. et ego tibi, ut fias homo ex ligno. sequere me usque ad templum. mox domum recurrito;
10 lectos componito. fac ut niteat tota domus. si quid sensero praetermissum, vapulabis.

Sy. hic sane novi benignitatem tuam.
Ra. proinde cave, si sapis.
Sy. at interim de prandio nulla mentio.

15 Ra. vah, ut hic mentem habet furcifer! non prandeo domi. itaque sub horam decimam ad me transcurrito, adducturus me eo, ubi sum pransurus.

Sy. tibi quidem prospectum; sed hic interim nihil est quod edam.

20 Ra. si non est quod edas, est quod esurias.
Sy. nemo fit esuriendo satur.
Ra. est panis.
Sy. est, sed ater.

Ra. te quidem faenum esse oportet, si pa-
25 bulum detur te dignum. an postulas ut te asinum tantum placentis pascam? si fastidis panem, adde porrum aut, si mavis, cacpe.
Scene II.

RA. est tibi abeundum in forum.
Sy. tam procul?

RA. sex tantum passus abest; tibi pigro sunt .
   bis mille. consulam autem tuae pigritiae. eadem
   legatione multa conficias negotia. primum ibis 5
   ad vestiarium, ac thoracem, si iam perfectus est,
   ab eo recipies. hic quaeres Cornelium. is plerum-
   que est in Cervo; ibi potitat. rogabis si quid
   habeat litterarum ad me, et quo die sit pro-
   fecturus. deinde convenies mercatorem panna-
   rium: rogabis meis verbis, ne quid sollicitus sit
   quod pecuniam non miserim ad diem praescript-
   tum; mox numerabitur.

Sy. quando? ad Kalendas Graecas?

RA. rides, ganeo; immo ante Kalendas Mar-
   tias. in redivis ex bibliopolis discis, si quid
   adiectum sit novorum librorum e Germania.
   cognosce qui sint, et quanti vales. post haec
   rogabis Goclenium, ut mihi dignetur esse conviva.

Sy. etiam convivas vocas? non habes domi, 20
   unde vel murem pascas.

RA. proinde tu, confectis ceteris, abi ad ma-
   cellum, et eme nobis arnum ovillum; eum curabis
   eleganter coquendum. audin' haec?

Sy. plura quam vellem.

RA. at vide ut memineris.

Sy. vix potero dimidium.
A lazy serving-man

Rae. etiam hic stas, cessator? iam redisse oportuit.
Sy. quis possit unus tot rebus sufficere? non videor illi sat occupatus, nisi sim et coquus.

Scene III.

5 Rae. profer ocreas; nam equitandum est.
Sy. en adsunt.
Rae. probe quidem abs te curatae; totae albent situ. opinor nec extersas nec unctas hoc anno; adeo rigent prae siccitate. exterge uvido panno; mox unge ad ignem diligenter, donec mollescant.
Sy. curabitur.
Rae. ubi calcaria?
Sy. adsunt.
Rae. verum, sed obducta robigine. ubi frenum et ephippia?
Sy. sunt in promptu.
Rae. vide ne quid desit, aut ne quid ruptum, ne quid nobis sit in mora, cum erimus in cursu. propera ad coriarium, et hoc lorum cura sardiendum. reversus inspice soleas equorum, num qui clavi desint aut vacillent. quam macilenti sunt equi! quotiens pecoris illos in anno?
Sy. immo cettidie.
Rae. nimirum res ipsa loquitur. ieiunant, opinor, nonnunquam totum triduum.
Sy. minime.
Rae. negas tu quidem, sed aliud dicerent equi,
A Cretan Rip Van Winkle

si loqui liceret; quamquam satis loquentur ipsa macie.
Sy. curo sedulo.
RA. cur igitur tu pinguior equis?
Sy. quia non pascor faeno.
RA. hoc igitur restat; adorna manticam cele-
riter.
Sy. fiet.

VII.

A Cretan Rip Van Winkle.

CHRISTIANUS. PETRUS.

Ch. audio te patriam nuper revisisse.
P. sic est factum. nam diutius iam absueram. torquebat me amicorum desiderium.
Ch. pie fecisti; humano quis quista cogites.
ducimur enim omnes admirabili quodam amore eius regionis, quae nos aluit atque edidit.

nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.
dic, quaeso, quonam in loco illic offendisti omnia?
P. nihil non novum; mutata omnia. vide-
bar mihi in alium venire mundum. vixdum de-
cennium absueram, et non secus omnia admirabar quam Epimenides, somniatorum princeps, vix tan-
dem experrectus.
Ch. quaenam ista est fabula?
Ps. dicam equidem, si vacas.
Ch. nihil fuerit iucundius.
Ps. sellam igitur mihi poni iube.
Ch. recte admones; nam sedens commodius
mentieris.
Ps. fabulantur historici de Epimenide quodam
Cretensi, qui ambulandi gratia solus urbem egressus,
cum, subita pluviae vi compellente, in quandam
speluncam ingressus dormisset, quadraginta septem
10 perpetuos annos somnum continuaret.
Ch. quid narras? incredibile dictu. monstri
simile narras.
Ps. inimico rem narro a gravissimis traditam
auctoris.
15 Ch. audire gestio.
Ps. bene cum Epimenide actum est, qui vel
tantum ad se redierit: multi sapientes nunquam
expergiscuntur a suis somniis.
Ch. age, facis ut poeta dignum est; sed perge
20 mentiri.
Ps. Epimenides igitur somno solutus, e spelun-va
prodit, circumspicit; mutata videt omnia, silvas,
ripas, thumina, arbores, agros, breviter nihil non
novum. accedit ad urbem, percontatur, manet
25 illic aliquamdiu, neque novit quemquam, neque
a quopiam agnitus est. alius hominum cultus,
nec idem vultus, mutatus sermo, diversi mores.
nec miror hoc Epimenidi post tantum annorum
evenisse, cum mihi idem prope evenerit, qui paucos
30 annos abuisser.
The wanderer's return

CH. quid uterque parens? vivuntne?
PÆ. vivunt ambo et valent, quamvis senio, morbo, denique bellorum calamitate confecti.
CH. haec est humanae vitae comoedia.

VIII.

The wanderer's return.

PAMPHAGUS. COCLES.

PA. aut parum propiciunt oculi aut Coclitem 5 veterem convivam meum video.
Co. immo nihil te fallunt oculi tui; vides sodalem ex animo tuum. nulla cuiquam erat spes reeditus tui, qui tot annos abfueris, ignaris omnibus quae te terrarum haberet regio. sed unde? dic, 10 quaeo.
PA. ab antipodibus.
Co. immo ab insulis, opinor, fortunatis.
PA. gaudeo quod agnovisti sodalem tuum; nam verebar ne sic domum redirem quemadmodum 15 reedit Ulysses.
Co. quonam pacto reedit ille?
PA. ne ab uxore quidem agnitus. solus canis vetulus mota cauda dominum agnovit.
Co. quot annos ille domo abfuerat?
PA. viginti.
Co. tu plures abfuisti; nec tamen sefellit me tua facies. sed quis istud narrat de Ulyss?
PA. Homerus.
Co. ille, ut aiunt, pater est omnium fabularum. fortasse uxor interim adsciverat virum alium et idcirco non agnovit Ulyssem suum.
PA. immo nihil illa fidelius. sed Pallas ad-
diderat Ulyssi senium, ne posset agnoci.
Co. quomodo tandem agnitus est?
PA. e tuberculo, quod habebat in digito pedis; id animadvertit nutrix iam admodum anus, dum illi pedes lavat.
Co. et tu miraris, si ego te agnovi ex isto tam insigni naso?
PA. nihil me poenitet huius nasi.
Co. nec est cur poeniteat, cum tibi sit ad res tam multas utilis.
PA. ad quas?
Co. conducet excitando foculo, si defuerit follis.
PA. belle narras. quid praeterea?
Co. si lumen nocebit scribenti, praebibit um-
braculum.
PA. haha! est praeterea quod dicas?
Co. findendis lignis erit cuneus.
PA. probe.
Co. si praecomem agas, sit tuba; si belicum canas, comu; si fodiias, ligo; si metas, falx; si naviges, ancora; si pisceris, hamus.
PA. o me felicem! nesciebam me circumferre tam ad multa utilem supellectilem.
Co. sed quis interim terrarum angulus te
habuit?
Co. at quomodo fieri potuit ut in tanta luce nemo te sciret vivum?
Pa. immo nusquam magis latent boni viri; adeo ut saepe clarissima luce neminem vides in frequenti foro.
Co. redis igitur nobis auro onustus.
Pa. venatus equidem sum sedulo; at parum favit Fortuna.
Co. quid igitur? redisti nobis nihil aliud quam 10 Pamphagus?
Pa. non.
Co. quid igitur?
Pa. lupus hians.

IX.

The dinner-party.

AUGUSTINUS. CHRISTIANUS. ERASMUS.

'Beeʃ, mutton, or pork, sir?'

Au. Christiane, utrum bubulas an ovillas carnes 15 mavis?
Ch. bubulis quidem magis delector; at ovillas magis salutares arbitror. ita ingenium est hominum, ut perniciosissima quaeque appetant vehementissime.
The dinner-party

Au. Galli suillas carnes mirum in modum amant.

Ch. Galli amant quae parvo constant.

Au. hac una in re Iudaeus sum; nam nihil 5 aeque odi ac carnes suillas.

Ch. nec iniuria; quid enim insalubrius? ego in hoc non cum Gallis, sed cum Iudaeis sentio.

Er. at ego ovillas pariter amo et suillas, sed diversa ratione. nam ovillis, quod amo, libenter 10 vescor; suillas prae amore non atingo, ne quid offendam.

Ch. bellus homo es, Erasme, ac festivus. equi- dem mirari mecum soleo unde tanta in palatis humanis sit diversitas. nam, ut Horatiano carmine 15 utar,

tres mihi convivae prope dissentire videntur,
poseentes vario multum diversa palato.

Er. quamquam, ut ait Terentius, ‘quot homines, tot sententiae, et suus cuique mos,’ tamen nemo 20 me adduxerit ut credam plus ingeniis inesse varietatis quam palatis. ita vix duos reperias quos eadem iuvent.

Venison and game.

Er. unde tibi nunc venatio? unde ferina?

Ch. Midas, homo omnium qui vivunt libera- 25 lissimus nostrique amantissimus, mihi misit dono: dono quidem, sed sic ut ego minoris emam saepe- numero.
The dinner-party

Er. quomodo sic?
Ch. quia famulis plus dandum quam daretur in macello vendenti.
Er. quae res cogit hoc facere?
Ch. tyrannus omnium violentissimus.
Er. quis iste?
Ch. mos.
Er. profecto tyrannus iste frequenter iniquissimas leges dedit mortalibus.
Ch. Midas suo more hunc cervum venatus est. quid tu, qui soleas istius studii esse amantissimus?
Au. equidem, hoc studio plane relictum, iam praeter litteras nihil venor.
Ch. at mihi videntur litterae quovis cervo fugaciores.
Au. duobus tamen potissimum canibus assequimur, admiratione scilicet atque improbitate laboris. nam et admirari plurimum discendi ardorem ministrat, et, ut Vergilius scripsit, 'labor omnia vincit improbus.'
Ch. amanter admones, Augustine, ut soles: propterea non desistam, non quiescam, donec consequar.

A tough goose.

Ch. quid? te anserinae carnes delectant?
Au. me quidem non mediocriter iuvant, ut sum minime fastidiosus. at hic anser, nescio quo pacto, nihil me iuvat; nihil enim in vita vidi.
Back from the wars

siccius: siccior est pumice. ligneus mihi videtur. et mehercule, quantum suspicor, veteranus miles immodicis excubiis sese maceravit. aiunt enim anserem inter omnia animalia longe esse vigilantissimum. et profecto, nisi coniectura fallor, hic anser ex eorum numero est, qui, canibus una cum militibus somno sopitis, Romanum olim Capitolium defenderunt.

Ch. verisimile dicis; nam ex eo saeculo relictum arbitror.

X.

Back from the wars.

HANNO. THRASYMACUS.

HA. unde redis nobis Vulcanus, qui Mercurius hinc abieras nobis?

TH. quos Vulcanos aut quos Mercurios mihi narras?

HA. quia alatus videbare cum abires, nunc claudicas.

TH. sic a bello rediri solet.

HA. quid tibi cum bello, homo quovis cervo fugacior?

TH. spes praedae reddiderat fortem.

HA. multum igitur referis spoliorum?

TH. immo zonam inanem.
Back from the wars

HA. tanto minus gravare sarcina.
TH. atqui sceleribus onustus redeo.
HA. gravis profecto sarcina.
TH. plus illic scelerum et vidi et feci quam unquam antehac in omni vita.
HA. ecquid igitur arridet vita militaris?
TH. nihil neque seclustius neque calamitosius.
HA. quid igitur in mentem venit istis, qui nummo conducti, nonnulli gratis, currunt ad bellum non aliter quam ad convivium?
TH. ego nihil aliud coniectare possim, quam illos agi a malis Furiis, seseque toitos miseriae devovisse.

HA. ita quidem videtur. nam ad res honestas vixullo pretio conuci queant. sed expone nobis, quomodo gestum sit proelium, et utro sese inclinarit victoria.
TH. tantus erat strepitus, tumultus, cornuum tonitrua, hinnitus equorum, clamor virorum, ut non videre possem quid gereretur, immo vix scirem ubi essem ipse.
HA. unde igitur ceteri, qui ex bello veniunt, sic depingunt singula, quid quisque dixerit aut gesserit, quasi nusquam non adfuissest otioci spec-tatores?
TH. ego credo istos mentiri splendide. in tentorio meo quid gestum sit scio: quid in proelio prorsus ignoro.
HA. hoc quidem scis, unde tibi venerit claudicatio?
Back from the wars

Th. suspicor aut saxo aut equi calce laesum genu.
   Ha. at ego scio.
Th. scis? an tibi narravit aliquis?
5   Ha. non; sed divino.
Th. dic igitur.
   Ha. cum fugeres, pavidus, collapsus humi offendisti in silicem.
   Th. peream, nisi rem acu tetigisti. adeo
10 verisimile est quod divinasti.
   Ha. abi domum et uxorì narra tuas victorias.
Th. illa mihi canet haud suave encomium, qui
   nudus redeam.
   Ha. sed unde restitues quod rapuisti?
15 Th. iam pridem restitui.
   Ha. cui?
Th. oenopolis et iis qui me vicerunt alca.
   Ha. satis militariter. par est quod male
   partum est peius perire. verum a sacrilegiis,
20 opinor, temperatum est.
   Th. immo illic erat sacrum nihil. nec profanis
   pepercimus nec fanis.
   Ha. quo pacto sarcies?
   Th. negant oportere sarciri quod in bello com-
25 missum sit. iure fit quod illic fit.
   Ha. iure belli fortasse.
   Th. tenes.
   Ha. at istud ius 'summa est injuria.' te
   non patriae pietas, sed praedae spes traxit in
30 bellum.
Back from the wars

Th. fateor, et arbitror paucos illuc ire sanctiore proposito.
Ha. est aliquid insanire cum multis.
Th. contionator e suggestu pronuntiavit bel-

lum esse iustum.

Ha. sed si iustum est principi, non continuo

iustum est tibi.

Th. audivi licere sua cuique arte vivere.

Ha. praecipua ars incendere domos, diripere
templa, spoliare miseris, occidere innoxios.

Th. lanii conducuntur ad macontandum bovem;
cur nostra ars reprehenditur, quod conducimur ad

macontandos homines?

Ha. non eras sollicitus quonam esset migratura
anima tua, si contigisset in bello cadere?

Th. non admodum. praecipua spes erat in
divo Christophoro, cuius imaginem coddie con-
templabar.

Ha. in tentoriis?

Th. carbone pinxeramus illum in velo. unde

tu mihi obvius, qui mihi animum e sereno nubilum

redderes?

Ha. felix occurrit. bona avis est obvius

amicus, qui bene moneat.

Th. nescio an bona; certe parum suavis.
XI.

The shipwreck.

ANTONIUS. ADOLPHUS.

Part I.

An. horrenda narras. est istud navigare? prohibeat Deus ne mihi quidquam unquam tale veniat in mentem.

Ad. immo quod hactenus commemoravi ludus 5 merus est prae his quae nunc audies.

An. plus satis malorum audivi; horresco te memorante, quasi ipse periculo intersim.

Ad. immo mihi iucundi sunt acti labores. ea nocte aliquid accidit, quod magna ex parte spem 10 salutis ademit naucero.

An. quid, obseco?

Ad. nox erat sublustris, et in summo malo stabat quidam e nautis circumspiciens si quam terram videret. huic coepit adsistere sphaera 15 quaedam ignea. id nautis tristissimum omen est, si quando solitarius ignis est; felix, cum gemini. hos veteres crediderunt Castorem et Pollucem.

An. quid illis cum nautis, quorum alter fuit 20 eques, alter pugil?

Ad. sic visum est poetis. naucerus, qui clavo
assidebat, 'socie,' inquit (nam eo nomine se mutuo compellant nautae), 'videsne quod sodalicium tibi adsit?' 'video,' respondit ille, 'et precor ut sit felix.'
mox globus igneus delapsus per funes devolvit sese usque ad nauclerum.

AN. num ille examinatus est metu?

AD. nautae assuevere monstris.  ibi paulisper commoratus volvit se per margines totius navis; inde per medios foros dilapsus evanuit.  sub meridiem magis ac magis crescere tempestas. 10 vidistine unquam Alpes?

AN. vidi.

AD. illi montes verrucae sint, si conferantur cum his undis.  quoties tollebamur in altum, licuisset lunam digito contingere; quoties de- 15 mittebamur, videbamur dehiscente terra ire in Tartarum.

AN. o insanos, qui se credunt mari!

AD. nautis frustra luctantibus cum tempestate, tandem nauclerus totus pallens nos adiit.

AN. is pallor praesagit aliquod magnum malum.

AD. 'amici,' inquit, 'desii esse dominus navis meae; vicere venti.  reliquum est ut spem nostram collocemus in Deo, et quique se paret ad extrema. in primis autem exoneranda est navis; sic iubet 25 necessitas. praestat consulere vitae dispendio rerum quam simul cum rebus interire.' persuasit veritas; proiecta sunt in mare plurima vasa plena pretiosis mercibus.

AN. hoc erat vere iacturam facere.
The shipwreck—Part I.

An. aderat Italus quidam qui legatum egerat apud regem Scotiae; huic erat scrinium plenum vasis argentcis, anulis, panno, vestimentis sericis.

An. is nollet decidere cum mari?

5 Ad. non; sed cupiebat aut perire cum amicis opibus suis aut simul cum illis servari. itaque negabat.

An. quid naulerus?

Ad. ‘per nos,’ inquit, ‘liceret tibi cum tuis perire solum; sed aequum non est nos omnes tui scrinia causa pericilari; aliqui te una cum scrinio dabimus in mare praecipitem.’

An. o orationem vere nauticam!

Ad. sic Italus quoque iacturam fecit. paulo 15 post venti, nihilo mitiores facti nostris muneribus, rumpere funes, disicere vela.

An. o calamitatem!

Ad. ibi rursus nos adit nauta.

An. contionaturus?

20 Ad. salutat; ‘amici,’ inquit, ‘tempus hortatur ut unus quisque Deo se commendet ac morti se paret.’ rogatus a quibusdam nauticae rei non imperitis, quot horas se crederet posse tueri navem, negavit se posse pollicieri quidquam, sed ultra tres 25 horas non posse.

An. haec contio durior etiam erat priore.

Ad. haec ubi locutus est, iubet incidi funes omnes ac malum, et simul cum antennis devolvi in mare.

30 An. cur hoc?
The shipwreck—Part I.

Ad. quoniam, sublato aut lacero velo, malus erat oneri, non usui, tota spes erat in clavo.

AN. quid interea vectores?

Ad. ibi vidisses miseram rerum faciem. non-nulli procumbentes in tabulas adorabant mare, quidquid erat olei effundentes in undas, non aliter illi blandientes quam solemnus irato principi.

AN. quid aiebant?

Ad. 'o clementissimum mare, o generosissimum mare, o ditissimum mare, o formosissimum mare, mitesce, serva.' huius modi multa caneabant surdo mari.

AN. ridicula superstitio, quid alii?

Ad. plerique vota nuncupabant. aderat Anglus quidam, qui promittebat montes aureos Virgini Valsinghamicae, si vivus attigisset terram. erant qui se promitterent fore Carthusianos. inter omnes nemo tranquillus agebat quam mulier quaedam, cui erat infantulus in sinu.

AN. quid illa?

Ad. sola nec vociferabatur nec fiebat nec pollicebatur: tantum complexa puerum precabatur tacite. interea nauclerus, metuens ne navis solveretur, rudentibus eam cinct et a puppi.

AN. o misera praesidia!

Ad. interim exorbitur quidam sacerdos senex, annos natus sexaginta, cui nomen erat Adamo. is admonuit ut omnes pararemus nos ad natandum. atque ita stans in medio navis contionatus est.
nobilis. hortatur omnes ut se quisque pararet morti.
dum haec aguntur, redit ad nos nauta lacrima-
bundus. 'paret,' inquit, 'se quisque; nam navis non
erit nobis usui ad quartam horae partem.' iam
5 enim locis aliquot convulsa hauriebat mare. paulo
post nauta renuntiat nobis se videire procul turrim
sacram; hortatur ut divi, quisquis esset eius tem-
pli præses, auxilium imploraremus. procumbunt
omnes et orant ignotum divum. interim nauclerus,
10 quantum potest, eo navem dirigit iam laceram,
iam undique bibentem undas, ac plane dilapsuram,
i n i r u d e n t i b u s fuisset cincta.
AN. dura rerum condicio.

PART II.

Ad. eo provecti sumus ut cius loci incolae
15 prospererunt nos periclitantes; ac procurrentes
catervatim in extremum littus, sublatis togis et
galeris in hastas impositis, nos invitant ab sese.
AN. exspecto quid evenerit.

Ad. iam mare totam navem occuparat, ut
20 nihilo tutiores essemus in nave quam in mari.
nautae scapham exonerant aqua ac demittunt in
mare. in hanc omnes sese conantur coniceræ,
nautis magno tumultu clamantibus scapham non
esse capacem tantæ multitudinis; proinde arripert
25 sibi quisque quod posset ac nataret. res non
patiebatur lenta consilia. alius arripit remum,
alius contum, alius tabulam; ac suo quisque praesidio nitentes committunt se fluctibus.

An. quid interim accidit illi mulieri, quae sola non clamabat?

Ad. illa omnium prima pervenit ad littus.

An. quomodo potuit?

Ad. imposueramus eam tabulæ et sic alligaveramus ut non facile posset decidere; dedimus illi tabellam in manum, qua vice remi uteretur; ac bene precantes exposuimus in flunctus, conto iō protrudentes, ut abesset a navi, unde erat periculum. illa, laeva tenens infantulum, dextra remigabat.

An. scapha pervenit in columnis?

Ad. nulli prius periere. porro triginta sese in eam conicerant.

An. quo malo fato id factum est?

Ad. priusquam posset se liberare a magna navi, illius vacillatione submersa est.

An. o factum male! quid tum?

Ad. ego, dum aliis consulo, paene perieram.

An. quo pacto?

Ad. quia nihil supererat aptum natationi.

An. illic subera fuissent usui.

Ad. in eo rerum discrimine maluissem vile suber quam candelabrum aureum. circumspicienti tandem venit in mentem de ima mali parte. eam quoniam solus eximere non poteram, adscisco socium. huic ambo innixi committimus nos mari, sic ut ego dextrum cornu tenerem, ille lævum.
The shipwreck—Part II.

dum sic iactamur, sacerdos ille, contionator nauticus, medium iniecit se in umeros nostros. erat autem ingenti corpore. exclamamus, 'quis ille tertius? is perdet nos omnes.' ille contra placide, 'sitis,' inquit, 'bono animo; sat spatii est; Deus aderit nobis.' dum adhuc iactamur iuxta navem, arbitrio fluctuum huc et illuc se volventem, clavus illius fregit femur eius qui tenebat laevum cornu. sic ille revulsus est; sacerdos, precatus illi 'requiem aeternam,' successit in locum illius, hortans me ut magno animo tuerer cornu meum ac strenue moverem pedes. interim potabamus multum aquae salsae. adeo Neptunus nobis non balneum tantum salsum, sed potionem etiam salsam temperarat; quamquam sacerdos ei rei monstravit remedium.

An. quid, obsecro?

Ad. quotiens unda nobis occurrebat, ille opposuit occipitium ore clauso.

An. strenuum senem mihi narras.

Ad. cum iam aliquamdiu sic natantes non nihil promovissemus, sacerdos, quoniam erat mirae altitudinis, 'bono,' inquit, 'es animo; sentio vadum.' ego non ausus tantum sperare felicitatis, 'longius,'

inquam, 'absumus a littore quam ut vadum sperandum sit.' 'immo,' inquit, 'sentio pedibus terram.' 'est,' inquam, 'fortasse unum e scriniis, quod huc devolvit mare.' 'immo,' inquit, 'digitis plane sentio terram.' cum adhuc aliquamdiu natassemus, ac rursus sentiret vadum, 'tu fac,'
inquit, 'quod tibi videtur optimum; ego tibi cedo malum totum, et vado me credo.' simulque exspectato fluctuum decessu, pedibus secutus est quanto potuit cursu. rursus accedentibus undis, utraque manu complexus utrumque genu, obnité-5 batur fluctui, occultans sese sub undis, quemadmodum solent mergi: rursus abeunte fluctu promicabat et currebat. ego, videns hoc illi succedere, sum imitatus. stabant in harena, qui, porrectis inter se longis hastilibus, fulciebant sese 10 adversus impetum undarum, viri robusti et fluctibus assueti, sic ut ultimus hastam porrigeret adnatanti. ea contacta, omnibus in littus se recipientibus, tuto pertraebatur in siccum. hac ope servati sunt aliquot.

An. quot?

Ad. septem; verum ex his duo soluti sunt tepore, admoti igni.

An. quot eratis in navi?

Ad. quinquaginta octo.

An. o saevum mare! saltèm decimis fuisset contentum, quae sufficiunt sacerdotibus. ex tanto numero tam paucos reddidit?

Ad. ibi experti sumus incredibilem gentis humanitatatem, omnia nobis mira alacritate sup-25 peditantis, hospitium, ignem, cibum, vestes, viaticum.

An. quae gens erat?

Ad. Hollandica.

An. ista nihil humanius, quamvis feris natio-30

E. E.
nibus cincta sit. non repetes, opinor, posthac Neptunum.

Ad. non, nisi mihi Deus ademerit sanam
mentem.

5 An. et ego malim audire tales fabulas quam
experiri.

XII.

The drive to Antwerp, or How to
preserve youth.

EUSEBIUS. PAMPIRRUS. POLYGAMUS. GLYCION.

Old cronies.

Ev. quas novas aves hic ego video? nisi
me fallit animus aut parum prospiciunt oculi,
video tres veteres sodales meos considentes,
10 Pampirum, Polygamum, Glycionem. certe ipsi
sunt.

Pa. quid tibi vis cum tuis vitreis oculis?
congregere proprius, Eusebi.

Po. salve, multum exoptate Eusebi.

15 Gl. bene sit tibi, vir optime.

Ev. salvetes vos omnes, pariter mihi carissima
capita. quis casus nos coniunxit? nam nemo
 nostro vidit alium annis, opinor, iam quadraginta.
Mercurius caduceo suo non potuisset melius nos in
20 unum contrahere. quid hic agitis?

Pa. sedemus.
Ev. video; sed qua de causa?
Po. opperimur currum, qui nos devehat Antverpiam.

Ev. ad mercatum?
Po. scilicet; sed spectatores magis quam negotiatores; quamquam alii aliud est negotii.
Ev. et nobis eodem est iter. verum quid obstat quominus eatis?
Po. nondum convenit cum aurigis.
Ev. difficile genus hominum. sed visne illis imponamus?
Po. liberet, si liceret.
Ev. simulemus nos velle simul abire pedites.
Po. citius credant cancros volaturos quam nos tam grandes pedibus hoc iter confecturos.

Gl. vultis rectum verumque consilium?
Po. maxime.
Gl. illi potant: id quo faciunt diutius, hoc plus erit periculi ne nos deicient in lutum.
Po. prima luce venias oportet, si sobrium aurigam vis.

Gl. quo maturius perveniamus Antverpiam, nobis quattuor solis currum stipulemur. contemnendum censeo tantulum pecuniae. ita sedebimus commodius ac mutuis fabulis suavissime hoc iter faciemus.

Po. recte suadet Glycion.
Gl. transegii; conscendamus. vah, nunc mihi libet vivere, postquam ex tanto intervallo videre contigit mihi carissimos olim sodales.
Po. dic igitur, quo te contulisti, relictâ Lutetia?
Gl. rectâ in patriam. illic commoratus fere annum, dispicerë coepi de deligendo vitae genere; quam ego rem non leve momentum habere credo ad felicitatem. circumspiciebam quid cuique 5 succederet, quid secus.
Po. miror tibi tantum fuisse mentis, cum Lutetiae nihil esset te nugacius.
Gl. hoc ferebat aetas. at tamen, o bone, non meo Marte rem omnem gessi.
Po. mirabar.
Gl. priusquam quidquam aggrederer, adii quemdam e civibus natu grandem, longo rerum usu prudentissimum, totiusque civitatis testimonio probatissimum, ac meo quidem iudicio etiam 15 felicissimum.
Eu. sapiebas.
Gl. huius usus consilio duxi uxorém.
Po. pulchre dotatam?
Gl. dote mediocri. ea res mihi plane cessit ex 20 animi sententia.
Po. quot annos tum eras natus?
Gl. viginti ferme duos.
Po. o te felicem!
Gl. non totum hoc fortunae debeo, ne quid 25 erres.
Po. quomodo sic?
Gl. dícam. alii prius diligunt quam deligant; ego iudicio delegi quam diligere. cum ea vici suavissime annos non plures octo.
The drive to Antwerp

Po. te reliquit orbun?  
Gl. immo supersunt quadrigae liberorum, filii duo, siliae totidem.  
5 Po. privatusne vivis an magistratu fungeris?  
Gl. est mihi munus publicum, poterant contingere maiora; verum hoc mihi delegi, quod tantum habebat dignitatis, ut me vindicaret a contemptu, ceterum minime molestis negotiis obnoxium. ita nec est quod quisquam obiciat me 10 mihi vivere, et est unde nonnumquam et amicis dem operam. hoc contentus nihil unquam magis ambii. verum sic gessi magistratum, ut illi ex me dignitas accreverit. hoc ego pulchrior duco quam ex muneris splendore dignitatem mutuo sumere.  
15 Ec. nihil verius.  
Gl. sic inter cives meos consensui carus omnibus.

Ec. istud vero difficillimum est, cum non abs re dictum sit, qui neminem habeat inimicum, eum 20 nec amicum habere quemquam, et felicitatis semper invidiam esse comitem.  
Gl. insignem felicitatem comitari solet invidia; mediocritas tuta est. et hoc mihi perpetuum studium fuit, ne quid mei commodi ex aliorum incommodis compararem. si quid aegritudinis obortum est animo, ut multa fert huius modi vita mortalium, protinus eicio ex animo.  
Po. at sunt quaedam injuriae quae vel placidissimo moveant stomachum.

30 Gl. nihil ego patior residere in animo meo.
certe nullus est tantus animi dolor quem patiar mecum ire cubitum.

Eu. nihil mirum si tu non senescis, qui tali sis animo.

Gl. atque adeo, ne quid taceam apud amicos, in primis cavi ne quid flagitii committerem, quod vel mihi vel liberis meis probro esse posset. nihil enim molestius animo sibi male conscio. quod si quid culpae admissum est, non eo cubitum prius quam me Deo reconciliaro. verae tranquillitatis 10 fons est bene convenire cum Deo. nam qui sic vivunt, his non homines magnopere nocere possunt.

Eu. num te cruciat metus mortis?

Gl. nihil magis quam dies nativitatis. scio 15 moriendum; ista sollicitudo fortasse adimat mihi aliquot vitae dies, certe nihil possit adicere. itaque totam hanc curam Deo committo; ipse nihil aliud curo quam ut bene suaviterque vivam. non potest autem suaviter nisi qui bene.

Pa. at ego senescerem taedio, si tot annos degerem in eadem urbe, etiam si Romae contingat vivere.

Gl. habet quidem loci mutatio voluptatis non nihil; longinquae vero peregrinationes, ut pru- 25 dentiam addunt fortasse, ita plurimum habent periculum. mihi videor tutius totum orbem obire in tabula geographica, neque paulo plus videre in historiis quam si viginti totos annos, ad Ulyssis exemplum, per omnes terras ac maria.
volitatem habeo praecipium, quod ab urbe non plus quam duo milia passuum. Ibi nonnullum ex urbano fui rusticus; sique ibi recreatus redeo novus hospes in urbem. nec aliter saluto te salutem quam si redissem ex insulis super inventis.

Ec. non adivas valetudinem medicina?

Ga. nihil suni rei cum medicis. nec incidii venam unquam nec haussi potionem. si quid 10 oboecitur laesitudinis, moderatione victus aut rusticatione pello malum.

Ec. nihilne tibi cum studiis?

Ga. est. nam in his est praecipua vitae delectatio. verum his delecto me, non macero; si quidem vel ad voluptatem studeo vel ad utilitatem vitae, non autem ad ostentationem. cibo sumpto, aut pascor fabulis aut lectorem adhibeo. nec unquam incumbo libris ultra horam; tum surgo et, arrepta testudine, paulisper ambulans in cubiculo vel canto vel repeto mecum quod legi. mox ad librum redeo.

Ec. die mihi bona fide; nullane sentis incommoda senectutis, quae feruntur esse plurima?

Ga. somnus aliquanto deterior est, nec perinde tenax memoria. liberavi fidem meam. exposui vobis magicas artes meas, quibus alo iuventutem meam. nunc utinam Pampirus narrat nobis suae quoque vitae fabulam, qui satis belle portat metatem. nam, ni fallor, me duobus aut tribus 30 minim est grandior.
PA. dicam equidem, si vobis audire vacat tale somnium.
Eu. immo gratissimum fuerit audire.

Autobiography of Pampirus.

PA. cum domum redissem, statim pater senex suadere coepit ut aliquod vitae genus amplecteter, unde non nihil quaestus accederet rei familiari; ac post longam consultationem placuit negotiatio.
Po. miror hoc vitae genus arrisisse potissimum.

PA. eram natura sitiens cognoscendi res novas, varias regiones, urbes, linguas, mores hominum. ad id maxime videbatur idonea negotiatio. quibus ex rebus nascitur et prudentia.
Po. sed misera, quippe quae plerumque magnis malis sit emenda.

PA. sic est. itaque pater numeravit sortem satis amplam, ut bene fortunante Mercurio negotiationem auspicerar. simulque ambiebatur uxor cum amplissima dote, sed ea forma quae vel indotatam commendare poterat.
Eu. successit?
PA. immo, priusquam redirem domum, perii et sors et usura.
Eu. naufragio fortasse.
PA. plane naufragio. nam impegimus in 25 scopulum quavis Malea periculosiorem.
Eu. in quo mari occurrit iste scopulus, aut quod habet nomen?

P. mare non possum dicere, sed scopulus, plurimorum infamis exitio, Latine dicitur alea; quomodo vos Graeci nominetis nescio.

Eu. o te stultum!

P. immo stultior pater, qui tantam summam crederet adolescenti.

G. quid deinde factum est?

P. nihil actum: sed coepi cogitare de suspendio.

G. adeon' erat pater implacabilis? nam res sarciri potest; et venia datur primum experienti.

P. verum fortasse narras. sed interim miser excidi ab uxore. nam parentes puellae, simul ac cognoverunt haec auspicia, renuntiarunt affinitatem et amabam perditissime.

G. miseret me tui. sed quid interim consilii temptatum est?

P. id quod solet in rebus desperatis. pater abdicabat, perierat res, perierat uxor; undique audiebam gurges, nepos, helluo. quid plura? serio mecum deliberabam utrum suspenderem me an conicerem memet in monasterium.

Eu. crudele consilium. scio utrum elegeris, mitius mortis genus.

P. immo quod mihi tunc visum est crudelius; adeo mihi displicebam totus.

G. atqui complures eo se deiciunt, ut suavius vivant.
Autobiography of Pampirus

PA. collecto viatico, furtim me subduxi procul a patria.

GL. quo tandem?

PA. in Hiberniam; illic factus sum monachus.

GL. apud Hibernos igitur hibernasti?

PA. non; sed duos menses apud hos versatus navigavi in Scotiam.

GL. quid te offendit apud illos?

PA. nihil nisi quod institutum illud mihi videbatur mitius quam pro meritis eius qui non uno suspendio dignus esset.

EU. quid in Scotia fecisti?

PA. illic factus sum Carthusianus.

GL. quot menses apud illos egisti Scotos?

PA. propemodum sex.

GL. o constantiam!

EU. quid illic offendit?

PA. quia mihi visa est vita segnis ac delicata. deinde multos illic repperi non admodum sani cerebri, ob solitudinem, ut arbitror. mihi parum erat cerebri; verebar ne totum periret.

PO. quo deinde devolasti?

PA. in Galliam. illic repperi quosdam totos pullatos, ex instituto divi Benedicti, qui colore vestis testantur se lugere in hac vita. hic egi menses undecim.

EU. quid obstitit quominus illic maneres perpetuo?

PA. quia plus illic repperi caerimoniarium quam verae pietatis. prætereaaudieram esse...
quosdam his multo sanctiores, quos Bernardus ad severiorem disciplinam revocasset. pulla veste mutata in candidam, apud hos vixi menses decem.

5 Eu. hic quid offendebat?
P. nihil admodum. nam hos repperi sat commodos sodales. sed iam mihi decretum erat aut non esse monachum aut insigniter esse monachum. tandem cessus inquirendo sic mecum cogitabam: 'ut semel omnem sanctimoniam assequar, petam Terram Sanctam ac redibo domum sanctimoniam onustus.'

Po. num eo profectus es?
P. maxime.

10 Po. unde erat viaticum?
P. miror istud nunc denique tibi venire in mentem.

Gl. quam artem faciebas?
P. chiromanticam.

Gl. ubi eam didiceras?
P. quid refert?
Gl. quo praecipere?
P. eo qui nihil non docet, ventre. praeidi- cebam praeterita, futura, praesentia.

20 Gl. et sciebas?
P. nihil minus; sed divinabam audacter, idque tuto, videlicet prius accepto pretio.

Po. an ars tam ridicule poterat alere te?
P. poterat, et quidem cum duobus famulis.

25 30 tantum est ubique fatuorum et fatuarum. at tamen,
Autobiography of Pampirus

cum Hierosolyma adirem, addideram me in comitatum cuiusdam divitis, qui natus annos septuaginta negabat se aequo animo moriturum, nisi prius adisset Hierosolyma.

Eu. ac domi reliquerat uxorem?
Pa. atque etiam liber os sex.
Eu. o senem impie pi num! atque illinc redisti sanctus?
Pa. verumne fatear? aliquanto deterior quam iveram.
Eu. sic, ut audio, excussus est religionis amor.
Pa. immo magis incanduit. itaque reversus in Italian addixi me militiae.
Eu. itane religionem venabaris in bello? quo quid esse potest sceleratius?
Pa. erat sancta militia.
Eu. fortau se in Turcas.
Pa. immo sanctius aliquid, ut tum quidem praedicabant.
Eu. quidnam?
Pa. Iulius Secundus belligerabat adversus Gallos. porro militiam mihi commendabat etiam multarum rerum experientia.
Eu. multarum, sed malarum.
Pa. ita post comperi. at tamen hic dari us vixi quam in monasteriis.
Eu. quid tum postea?
Pa. iam mihi vacillare coepit animus utrum ad negotiationem intermissam redirem an religionem...
fugientem persequerer. interim venit in mentem utrumque alteri posseconiungi.

Eu. quid? ut simul esses et negotiator et monachus?

PA. quidni? nihil religiosius ordinibus Mendicantium; at tamen nihil similius negotiationi. volitant per omnes terras ac maria, multa vident, multa audiunt; penetrant omnes domos plebei- orum, nobilium, regum.

Eu. at non negotiuntur.

PA. saepe nobis felicius.

Eu. quod genus ex his delegisti?

PA. omnes formas expertus sum.

Eu. nulla placuit?

PA. immo placuissent omnes, si licuisset statim negotiari. verum perpendebam mihi diu sudandum in choro, priusquam crederetur mihi negotiatio. denique, cum esset nuntiata mors patris, domum reversus ad veterem negotiationem redii.

Eu. dic nobis bona fide, qui nullum vitae genus non expertus es, quid omnium maxime probas?

PA. non omnibus omnia congruunt; mihi nullum magis arridet quam hoc quod secutus sum.

Eu. multa tamen incommoda habet negotiatio.

PA. sic est. sed, quando nullum vitae genus omnibus caret incommodis, 'hanc Spartam quae contigit orno.'
Autobiography of Eusebius

PA. verum nunc Eusebius non gravabitur apud amicos vitae suae scaenam aliquam explicare.
Eu. immo totam fabulam, si videtur; nam habet actus non multos.
Gl. erit magnopere gratum.
Eu. cum redissem in patriam, annum apud me deliberavi quodnam vitae genus amplecti vellem; simulque me ipsum exploravi, ad quod genus esse idoneus. interim oblatum est sacerdotium satis optimum; accepi. mihi, ut sunt res humanae, exoptandum videbatur. an mediorem felicitatem esse putatis subito velut e caelo dari tot commoda, dignitatem, aedes honestas et bene instructas, annuos reditus satis amplos, sodalicium honorificum, deinde templum ubi, si libeat, vaces religioni?

Po. in isto genere vixisti perpetuo?
Eu. perpetuo, nisi quod interim quattuor annos primum egi Patavii.
Po. quam ob rem?
Eu. hos annos ita partitus sum, ut sex menses darem studio medicinae, reliquum tempus theologiae.
Po. cur id?
Eu. quo melius et animum et corpus meum moderarer et amicis consulerem. nam et contionor nonnunquam pro mea sapientia. sic hactenus satis tranquille vixi, contentus unico sacerdotio, nee
praeterea quidquam ambiens, recusaturus etiam si offeratur.

PA. utinam liceret discere quid agant ceteri nostri sodales, quibuscum tum familiariter viximus!

Ev. de nonnullis possum commemorare quaedam; sed video nos non procul abesse Antverpia. quare, si videtur, conveniemus in idem deversorium; ibi per otium de ceteris conferemus.

The two coachmen.

10 AURIGA A. unde tam miseram sarcinam nactus es, lusce?

A. debueras istos frigidos senes alicubi effundere in urticetum, ut calescerent.

15 B. immo tu istum gregem cura ut praecipites alicubi in profundam lamam, ut refrigerentur; nam calent plus satis.

A. non soleo praecipitare sarcinam meam.

20 B. non? atqui nuper vidi te sex Carthusianos deiecisse in caenum sic ut pro candidis emergerent nigri; tu interim, quasi re bene gesta, ridebas.

A. nec iniuria; dormiebant omnes ac multum ponderis addebat currui meo.

25 B. at mei senes egregie sublevarunt currum meum, per totum iter perpetuo garrientes. nunquam vidi meliores.
Erasmus and his godson

A. non soles tamen talibus delectari.
B. sed hi seniculi boni sunt.
A. quomodo scis?
B. quia per eos ter bibi cervisiam insigniter bonam.
A. hahahae! sic tibi boni sunt.

XIII.

Erasmus and his godson,
or The art of knowledge.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS. ERASMIUS.

De. quomodo succedunt tua studia, Erasmi?
Er. Musis, ut apparent, parum faventibus; sed felicius succederent, si quid abs te possem impetrare.
De. nihil non impetrabis, modo sit in rem tuam; dic tantum quid rei sit.
Er. non dubito quin nihil sit artium reconditarum quod te fugiat.
De. utinam vera praedices!
Er. audio artem esse quandam cognitionis, quae hoc praestet, ut homo minimo negotio ediscat omnes disciplinas liberales.
De. quid audio? vidisti codicum?
Er. vidi, sed vidi tantum, quod non erat doctoris auxilium.
De. quid continebat liber?
Er. varias animantium formas, draconum, leonum, pardorum, variosque circulos, et in his descriptas voces, partim Graecas, partim Latinas, partim Hebraicas, aliasque barbaricarum linguarum.

De. intra quot dies pollicebatur titulus disciplinarum cognitionem?

Er. intra quattuordecim.

De. magnifica sane polllicitatio; sed noster quemquam per istam artem evasisse doctum?

Er. nequaquam.

De. neque quisquam alius vidit unquam aut visurus est, nisi postquam viderimus aliquem per artem alchemisticam evasisse divitem.

Er. equidem optarem artem esse veram.

De. fortasse quod piget litteras tantis sudoribus emere.

Er. scilicet.

De. atqui sic visum est superis. opes istas vulgares, aurum, gemmas, argentum, palatia, regnum, nonnunquam largiuntur ignavis et immerentibus; sed quae verae sunt opes ac proprie nostrae sunt, eas voluerunt parari laboribus. nec oportet nobis videri molestum laborem, quo res tanta paratur, cum cernamus plurimos homines per horrenda discrimina, per non aestimandos sudores, eluctari ad res plane viles, si cum eruditione conferantur; nec tamen semper assequuntur quod ambiant. et habent studiorum labores multum admixtum mellis, si paulum in ea
processeris. iam in te bona ex parte situm est, ut
magnam taedii partem amputes.

Er. quonam pacto?

De. primum, ut animum inducas amare studia;
deinde, ut ea mireris.

Er. quibus rationibus hoc fiet?

De. contemplare quam multos ditarint, quam
multos ad summam dignitatem auctoritatemque
pro vexerint litterae; simulque tecum considera
quantum intersit inter hominem et pecudem.

Er. probe mones.

De. deinde mansuefacias ingenium tuum oportet, ut possit secum consistere atque his delectari,
quae utilitatem adferunt potius quam voluptatem.
nam quae per se sunt honesta, etiam si initio non nihil habent molestiae, tamen consuetudine dul-
cescunt. ita fiet ut et minus fatiges praecptorem
et ipse facilius percipias, iuxta dictum Isocrateum
aureis litteris in fronte codicis tui pingendum, ‘si
es philomathes, eris polymathes.’

Er. satis adest celeritatis in percipiendo; sed
mox effluat quod perceptum est.

De. itaque pertusum mihi narras dolium.

Er. haud multum erras. sed quid remedii?

De. explenda est rima, ne perfluat.

Er. quibus rebus?

De. non gypo, sed diligentia. qui voces
ediscit non intellecta sententia, mox obliviscitur;
nam verba, ut inquit Homerus, ‘alata’ sunt et
facile avolant, nisi sententiarum pondere librantur.
prima igitur cura sit ut rem penitus intellegas, dein tecum verses ac repetas.

Erum. istud quam sit difficile satis intellego.

Deus. quisquis enim habet animum adeo volu-
5 bilem, ut nulli cogitationi possit immorari, nec diu
potest audire loquentem nec infigere memoriae
quod didicit. plumbo potest aliquid imprimi
quod maneat in loco; aquae aut argento vivo,
quoniam assidue fluitant, nihil potest imprimi.

10 quod si poteris ingenium tuum mansuefacere, dum
assidue versaris inter eruditos, quorum sermones
cottidie tam multa proferunt digna cognitu, mini-
mo labore disces quam plurima.

Erum. profecto sic est.

15 Deus. nam praeter sermones convivorum, praeter
cottidiana colloquia, statim a prando audies octo
lepidissima dicta, ex probatissimis auctoribus
selecta, totidem a cena. iam mihi considera
quantam haec summam conficiant in singulos
20 menses et annos.

Erum. magnifican, si possim meminisse.

Deus. ad haec, cum nihil audies nisi bene Latine
loquentes, quid obstat quominus intra paucos
menses ediscas Latine, cum illiterati pueri Gallicam
25 aut Hispanicam linguam discant exigu o temporis
spatio?

Erum. sequar tuum consilium experiarque num
possit hoc ingenium Musarum iugo mansuecere.

Deus. ego aliam artem cognitionis non novi
30 quam curam, amorem, assiduitatem.
NOTES.

A, B, C, etc. refer to the General Notes on Syntax.

I.

John and Silvio, who are day-boys, are on their way to school between 5 and 6 in the morning. The boarders would have been roused at 5 by a loud shout of surgite, 'get up!' In the time of Erasmus, morning school went on from 6 to 10. Dinner (prandium) was at 10 or 11; supper (cena) at 5 or 6; bed-time at 8 or thereabouts. Breakfast (at about 8) was introduced in schools and universities in the Fifteenth Century; but it was long regarded as an 'extra,' to be dispensed with by the more hardy and economical students. It was a very informal meal (consisting of a mug of beer and a crust of bread) called biberia or 'drink' (the bever of the old English schools).

Page 1.

1. cur adeo curris? John, who is running, overtakes Silvio, who is walking.

4. ante recitatum catalogum, 'before the calling of the roll.' Participial constructions like this are common in Latin; cf. ante conditam urbem 'before the foundation of the city,' ex civibus amissis dolor 'grief from the loss of fellow-citizens.'

5. actum est de pelle mea, 'it is all up with my skin.'

6. hac quidem—periculi, 'on this score at least there is not a bit of danger.' For the partitive genitive see B. 6.
7. **quinta, hora understood, 'five o'clock.'** Erasmus uses our reckoning of the hours. In classical Latin *quinta hora* means '11 o'clock,' the hours being reckoned from 6 a.m.

8. **manus—dividit,** a roundabout way of saying:—'it is not yet half-past five.' For *aquis spatiis* see D. 2 (c).

10. **vix habeo fidem,** 'I put little trust.'

12. **campanae,** i.e. the church bell rung at 5 o'clock to arouse the town.

15. **sed est—timeam,** 'but there is something else which causes me even greater fear.' For this use of the subjunctive see F. 5.

16. **reddenda est.** See H. 1.

*memoriter* generally means 'with good memory,' 'accurately,' rather than simply 'from memory.'

*lectio,* properly 'reading,' our 'lesson,' the English word being derived from the Latin through the French *leçon.* Cf. 'lesson' in the sense of a 'reading from Scripture.'

17. **vereor ut possim,** 'I have fear as to being able,' i.e. 'I fear I cannot.' We may also have *vereor ne non possim* in this sense.

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**Page 2.**

1. **commune,** emphatic:—'we share the danger you speak of.'

3. **in.** For this use of the dative see C. 8.

9. **vaes nostro corlo,** 'woe betide our hide!' See C. 1 (b), and cf. the famous words *vaes victis.* The word *corium* strictly denotes the 'hide' of animals. Sometimes it is used comically of the human skin, as tanned by the rod.

**vel Orbilio plagostor.** Orbilius was the very severe schoolmaster of Horace, who calls him *plagosus Orbilius* (11 Epistles, i. 70). A minor poet speaks of his cane and more formidable leather scourge. He was an ex-soldier, and did not take up the profession of schoolmaster till he was 50. He was nearly 100 when he died.

18. **nobis—cavendum.** See H. 1.

16. **reddamus—inspiciente,** 'let us repeat the lesson to
Notes

one another, while one says it aloud and the other looks at the book.’ For the ablative absolute see D. 2 (h).

19. fac praesenti sis animo, ‘take care to show presence of mind.’ For this construction cf. visce illis imponamus? (35, 10); and contrast fac ut niteat tota domus (12, 10). For the ablative of description see D. 2 (g).


23. securus animo. See D. 3 (d).

II.

This is a delightful little lecture, well illustrated by the sombre but beautiful picture of the Dutch boy and his master in the National Gallery.—‘The Lesson’ (ascribed to Jan Vermeer). Erasmus has an equal horror of two extremes of behaviour in the young,—glumness on the one hand and forwardness on the other.

Page 3.

4. sit, jussive subjunctive; see F. 1.

7. cave—alternis tibiis, ‘beware of shifting from one leg to another.’

8. nec mordebis. The future indicative with negative is a frequent way of conveying a prohibition in Latin. So we say, ‘you will kindly not do this.’

9. praee se ferat, lit. ‘bear before itself,’ i.e. ‘display.’

11. quid si mediter? ‘what if I were to practise?’ This is the ordinary meaning of the verb.

20. attentus—dicat, ‘be on the alert for what he (your superior) says.’

21. paucis, verbis understood.


Page 4.

4. matris, objective genitive; see B. 4.

7. si id pace licet tua. See D. 2 (f). Translate:—‘if you kindly allow me.’
8. bene habet, an impersonal phrase,—‘good!’
11. sic—unt, ‘with this qualification that...’ For the consecutive subjunctive see F. 5.
12. laevis, ‘a greater dainty (than usual)’; cf. longius (19) ‘longer than usual’ or ‘rather long.’
13. instabitus, impersonal use of the passive, frequent in Latin. Translate:—‘if you are pressed.’
14. parce loqui. See G. 5.
16. tenuis fortunae scdales. See B. 5.
17. neminem deferto, ‘tell no tales of any one.’
18. videris, future perfect, idiomatic here; cf. nisi adfuero (1, 4). Translate:—‘if you see.’

III.

A contrast to the last dialogue. Here we have the boys’ point of view, and also a more humorous pedagogue.

Page 5.

1. iamdudum—invitat, idiomatic. Translate:—‘has long been inviting.’
   animus, ‘inclination.’
5. qui—extorquat, denoting purpose; see F. 4.
7. apte—extorquat, ‘yes, wrench is a well chosen word.’
8. clavam. Hercules was ordinarily represented with a club in ancient art.
13. hic, ‘in this respect,’ i.e. in giving holidays.
   idemque, ‘and also.’
15. non admodum, ‘not altogether,’ ‘not quite,’ ironical.
   verecundae frontis. See B. 5.
   quem—repellat, consecutive; see F. 5. Translate:—‘not to be repulsed at once by his cruel repartees.’
22. hominis, contemptuous,—‘of the fellow.’

Page 6.

1. magnam initurus gratiam, ‘confident that you will win great gratitude.’
Notes

4. *successerit*, impersonal. Translate:—'if I do not succeed.'


9. *salve, praecceptor*. Cokes has now reached the lion's den.

10. *quid sibi vult nugator?* 'what does the trifler mean?'

For *sibi vult* see C. 1 (a).

12. *satis iam salveo, 'I am well enough already,'* i.e. without your *salve*.


16. *nil alium quam, idiomatic,—‘(you do) nothing else than....’*

20. *sane—facit, ‘yes, you grasp a point that tells in your favour.’*

*lusus opus est*. See D. 2 (d).

24. *si quid—cessatum est, ‘if there has been any slackness hitherto.’* For the impersonal passive cf. *si instabitur* (4, 13).

26. *o sartores! The master is amused with the boy’s term, ‘it shall be repaired’ or ‘made good,’ and answers:—‘fine cobblers you!’*

*istud futurum, supply esse,—accusative and infinitive after erit sponsor = ‘will promise.’*

28. *capitis mei periculo, ‘at (lit. with) the peril of my head,’ ablative of attendant circumstances; see D. 2 (h). Here caput means strictly ‘civil rights,’ ‘position’; cf. our phrase ‘it is as much as my place is worth.’ The pedagogue interprets it literally and answers:—‘nay rather, at the peril of your hide.’*

*non dubitem, ‘I should not hesitate’; see F. 2.*

Page 7.

1. *hic periculum—fidet, ‘in this matter I will make trial of the quality of your good faith.’*

2. *si dedoris verba—egeris, ‘if you cheat me (lit. give me.*
Notes

mere words), in vain will you plead with me hereafter.' Ovid has curis dare verba, 'to beguile cares.'

6. exoravi. Coles has now returned to his friends.

7. lepidum caput, 'charming fellow.'

amans te plurimum. See A. 7.

10. de meo tergo pendendum est, 'the score must be paid off my back.'

vestro omnium nomine. See B. 1.


IV.

The boys have been reading in school the Fifth Book of the Æneid; and their conversation is coloured by reminiscences of it.

15. pransis. See Introduction to Dialogue I.

18. utraque—pedibus. See D. 2 (k).

19. alius atque alius, 'one after another.'

22. cum periculo. The cum is not necessary in such phrases; cf. 6, 28.

nolim—medicis, 'I should not like to open an account with the doctors.'

Page 8.

1. hastae innixum salire, 'pole-jumping'; see G. 1.

3. si quidem, 'since'; cf. 40, 15.

6. caestum. Vincent recoils in horror from the recollection of what he has read in Virgil about the ancient boxing-gloves. They were leather thongs tied round the hands of the boxers, sometimes as high as the elbow; and they were often covered with metal studs or loaded with lead, and were hence called 'limb-breakers.'

Cf. Æneid, v. 400 ff. —'He flung down a pair of gloves of giant weight, with whose hard hide, bound about his wrists, valiant Eryx was wont to come to battle. They stood amazed; so stiff and grim lay the vast seven-fold ox-hide sewed in with lead and iron.'
8. *carcer.* At the starting-place in the Roman Circus Maximus there was a row of vaulted chambers called *carceres* or ‘prisons,’ each to contain one chariot and horses. At one time there were as many as twelve of these. Their front doors opened on to the Arena. At a given signal they were thrown open simultaneously. Compare the ‘starting-gate’ of the modern race-course.

10. *qui proponeret,* final, ‘to offer;’ see F. 4.
20. *cum sit,* causal; see F. 6.

Page 9.

6. *artifex,* ‘artist,’ ‘professional.’
11. *vobis cordi est.* See E. 1 (b).

V.

Paul is a fine sportsman, with a magnificent contempt for the childish suggestions of his companions, which reaches its climax in the taunt that they might just as well ride on a walking-stick.

17. *valesant apri,* ‘good-bye to wild boars!’

Page 10.

1. *difficile,* *sed pulchrum.* He is thinking of a Greek proverb which means:—‘Fine things are difficult.’
13. *facesam negotium,* ‘I will cause trouble.’
18. *quid si—micemus digitis,* ‘what if we two were to play *morra?*’ The phrase *micare digitis* means literally ‘to move quickly with the fingers;’ *cf. promicabat et currebat* (33, 8) and Ovid’s *cor timore micat.*

The game now called *morra* in Italy is here referred to. It is played by two persons. They simultaneously hold up *their right hands* with some fingers, all, or none extended.
At the same moment each calls out a number which he guesses to be the total of the fingers held up by himself and his opponent. Sometimes in modern Italy the game is used to settle which of two persons is to pay a wine bill. Cicero quotes, as a proverbial expression for extreme honesty, the phrase,—‘one with whom you could play morra in the dark.’ In the light, of course, it could be seen at once whether a guess was successful.

22. quid si certemus nucibus? Five different games of 'nuts' (cf. our 'marbles') are described in the Nux, a poem formerly attributed to Ovid. In the simplest form of the game the players pitch nuts into a hole in the ground or a narrow-necked jar. In another game four nuts are placed on the ground to form a pyramid. The first player aims with his nut, so as to scatter the pyramid. If he does this, he may win all four nuts by making two cannons, flipping his nut at them on the ground.

23. nuces—pueris relinquamus. nuces relinquere is a proverb for 'to put away childish things.'

28. equitare in harundine longa, a quotation from Horace, ii Satires, iii. 218. The passage is thus rendered by Conington:—

To ride a stick, to build a paper house,
Play odd and even, harness mouse and mouse,—
If a grown man professed to find delight
In things like these, you'd call him mad outright.

VI.

The extreme rudeness of the master to the servant strikes us as remarkable, especially when we compare the Lecture on Manners delivered to the boy in Dialogue II. Elsewhere Erasmus mentions famuli 'men-servants' as a chief item in the heavy expenditure necessary for a wandering scholar like himself. Other items are the aid of amanuenses, the cost of keeping horses, frequent journeys, social and charitable obligations.
Notes

Page 11.

1. tamdudum clamor. Note the idiom,—'I have been shouting a long time.'

3. tibi—excultam. See C. 1 (b).

4. in multam lucem, 'right into broad day-light.'
   qui frugi sunt, 'who are any good,' lit. 'who are for fruit'; see C. 6.

10. tibi—tuis oculis. Both these datives fall under C. 8.

14. calceos—caligas. The calceus was a closed leather shoe; the caliga a strong heavy sole studded with nails, the upper part consisting of a series of thongs, originally the Roman military boot.

15. foris. See E. 1.

Page 12.

2. expediti, 'unencumbered,' i.e. free from other occupations.

11. vapulabits. For the active form with passive meaning cf. fio, exulo, veneo.

12. hic—novi, 'in this I recognise.'

15. ut hic—furcifer, 'how the rascal keeps his mind dwelling on this!'

non prandeo domi. Mark the present. We have the same idiom, —'I do not dine at home.' For the locative domi see E. 1.

16. sub horam decimam, 'just about ten o'clock.' sub with the accusative, used of time, may mean (1) 'just before,' (2) 'just about,' (3) 'just after.' This passage gives us the approximate time of the early dinner, i.e. 10 or 11 a.m.—the same for adults as for the young. See Introduction to Dialogue I.

18. tibi quidem prospectum, 'yes, you have provided for yourself'; see C. 1 (a).

19. nihil est quod edam. See F. 5.

20. est quod esuriat, 'there is something to be hungry on.'

21. esuriendo. See H. 3.

25. te asimum tantum, 'a great big donkey like you.'
Notes

Page 13.

1. est tibi abundum. See H. 1.

3. sex—passus. See A. 4. The word passus means a Roman ‘pace’ (or double step) of five feet. Our military ‘pace’ (=Roman gradus) is 2½ feet. mille passuum is the Roman mile.

4. consulam—pigiitiae. See C. 1 (a).

5. confides—ibis, a frequent way of giving an order in Latin; cf. nec mordebis labrum (3, 8).

8. Cervo. So we have the Stag and the White Hart as the names of inns.

10. convenies mercatorum. See A. 1.

14. ad Kalendas Graecas, i.e. ‘never,’—Kalends, Nones, and Ides being a specially Roman notation.


18. quanti, ‘at how much’; see E. 2.

21. unde—pascas, ‘on which to feed’; see F. 5.

23. curabis—coquendum. See H. 1.

24. audin’, for audisne; so vin’ for viene.

Page 14.

8. hoc anno. See D. 3 (e).

10. donec mollescant. See F. 4.


25. totum triduum. See A. 5.

Page 15.

6. restat, ‘remains to be done.’

VII.

Epimenides.

He went into the woods a laughing boy;
Each flower was in his heart; the happy bird
Flitting across the morning sun, or heard
From wayside thicket, was to him a joy....
Then wondrous sleep fell on him; many a year
His lids were closed. Youth left him and he woke
A careful noter of men’s ways; of clear
And lofty spirit. Sages, when he spoke,
Forgot their systems; and the wordly-wise
Shrank from the gaze of truth with baffled eyes.

12. *quid ista cogites*, ‘in that you entertain these thoughts’; see F. 6.

15. *nescio qua—dulcedine*, ‘with some strange charm.’
This couplet is from Ovid’s *Epistles from Pontus*, i. 4. The poet had been banished by Augustus to Tomi on the western shore of the Black Sea.

21. Epimenides, a prophet and physician of Crete, whose story is to a great extent legendary. He was said to be the son of the nymph Balté, and to have been supplied by the nymphs with constant food, since he was never seen to eat. Some denied the story of his long sleep mentioned below, asserting that he remained all the time a wanderer in the mountains, studying medicinal botany.

In Solon’s time he was invited to visit Athens, in order to cure an epidemic; in this he was completely successful. Some think that the name Epimenides is a mythical one like Orpheus; for another story represents him as coming to Athens again a century or more later. Accordingly it is thought that his miraculous sleep was an invention in order to reconcile the two accounts.

Page 16.

5. *mentieris*. The occurrence of this word in connexion with the story of Epimenides is curious. For the quotation of St Paul (*Titus* i. 12) from ‘a prophet of their own’ to the effect that ‘the Cretans are always liars’ is usually ascribed to Epimenides. Cf. *perge mentiri* (line 19).

7. *ambulandi gratia*. According to one version of the story, he had been sent by his father in search of a sheep.

9. *quadraginta septem*. Ancient writers gave 57 years, *not 47*, as the duration of his slumber.
10. somnum continuaret. The story of the Sleeping Beauty will occur to every one as a parallel. Then there is Washington Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, a Dutch colonist of the state of New York, who meets a strange man in a ravine. Rip helps him to carry a keg, and on the first opportunity takes a drink from it; whereupon he falls into a stupor and sleeps for twenty years. On waking he finds that his wife is dead, his daughter married, his village all changed, and America independent.

11. incredible dictu. See D. 3 (d).

monstri simile. See B. 4 and cf. verisimile (24, 10).

16. bene—redierit, 'Epimenides fared well in that at last he did come to himself.' For redierit see F. 6.

21. somno solutus. See D. 1 (b).

Page 17.

3. bellorum calamitate. See Introduction to Dialogue X.

4. humanae vitae comoedia, i.e. human beings are mere helpless puppets on the world's stage.

VIII.

The Wanderer's Return contains several allusions to the return of the great wanderer Ulysses after twenty years of travel, as described in the *Odyssey*. The recognition of Ulysses by a corn on his toe is Erasmus's little joke. In Homer's story he is identified by a scar on his thigh due to a wound received from a wild-boar while hunting, as doubtless Erasmus knew quite well.

5. aut parum—video, 'if I am not too short-sighted, I see...'

7. immo, corrective, 'no!' So also in line 13.

8. ex animo tuum, 'yours from the heart,' 'sincerely yours.'

13. insulis fortunatis, 'the islands of the blest,' spoken of by the Greek poets, and placed by them in the ocean in the far west.
16. relict, to his island home of Ithaca, off the coast of Epirus.

18. uxore, i.e. Penelope.

canis, i.e. Argus. Erasmus omits to notice the pathetic incident of the dog’s death immediately after the recognition of his master. This is Homer’s description:—‘When he saw Odysseus standing by, Argus wagged his tail and dropped both his ears; but nearer to his master he had not strength to draw. But Odysseus looked aside and wiped away a tear that he easily hid from the swineherd Eumaeus... Upon Argus came the fate of black death even in the hour that he beheld Odysseus again, in the twentieth year’ (Odyssey xviii. 300 ff.).

19. vetulus. Mark the fondling force of the diminutive,—‘dear old dog’ or ‘poor old dog.’

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5. nihil illa fidelis, in spite of the solicitations of many suitors.

Pallas addiderat—senium, to give him the appearance of a beggar. ‘Athena touched him with her wand. His fair flesh she withered on his supple limbs, and made waste his yellow hair from off his head, and over all his limbs she cast the skin of a very old man, and dimmed his two eyes, erewhile so fair’ (Odyssey xiii. 429 ff.).

9. nutrix, i.e. Eurycleia.

10. illi pedes lavat. See C. 4.

17. excitando foculo. Cf. fundendis lignis (22), and see C. 6 and H. 4.

24. si praecornem—cornu, ‘if you were acting the part of a crier, it would serve as a trumpet; if you were sounding a war-note, it would be a bugle.’ The accusatives praecornem and bellicum are both ‘cognate,’ representing praeconis actum and bellicum cantum. See A. 6.

27. o me felicem! See A. 1.

29. terrarum angulus, a reminiscence of Horace, Odes, ii. 6, ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet.
Notes

Page 19.

2. in tanta luce. lux not unfrequently denotes 'the public view.' Thus Cicero says:—in luce atque in oculis civium. Translate clarissima luce below:—'in the broadest daylight.'

6. foro. The Forum or Market-place was the central square of ancient Rome.

7. redis—nobis, 'we see you returning.' nobis is 'ethic dative'; see O. 1 (c).

8. venatus—sum sedulo, i.e. for some snug appointment.

11. Pamphagus, a Greek name meaning 'all-devouring'; hence lupus hians 'hungry wolf' (line 14).

IX.

This is a thoroughly characteristic piece of Erasmus, with (1) its jokes about food and national peculiarities, (2) its quotations from his favourite Latin poets, Terence, Horace and Virgil, and (3) its allusion to Roman history. The complaint about the necessity of 'tips' to the rich man's servants and the tyranny of custom will strike the reader as very modern.

Page 20.

1. mirum in modum. Mark the force of in with the accusative,—'to a wonderful extent.'

3. parvo constant. See D. 3 (c) and cf. the phrase, multo sanguine Romanis victoria stetit, lit. 'the victory stood to the Romans at much blood.'

10. suillas—non attingo, 'pork I like too much to touch it.' So Cicero has non loqui prae maerore potuit, 'he was too sad to speak.'

ne quid offendam, 'for fear of coming to grief at all,' i.e. 'for fear of its disagreeing with me.' For quid see A. 6.

14. ut—utar, 'to quote from a poem of Horace.'

16. tres mihi convivae—palato, from ii Epistles, ii. 61, 'I can almost see three guests of mine disagreeing, while they call for quite different fare as their tastes vary.'
Notes

19. *suus cuique mos*, ‘every man follows his own bent.’
   See C. 4.
23. *venatio*, primarily ‘the chase,’ then ‘game’ generally, then especially ‘the flesh of deer,’ ‘venison,’ which word comes from *venatio* through the French *venaison*.
24. *Midas*, a mythical king of Phrygia, proverbial for his great wealth, represented in Greek drama with the ears of a satyr, which were afterwards lengthened into those of an ass,—a nick-name for a millionaire.

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11. *soleas*, generic subjunctive; see F. 5.
17. *improbitate*, generally used not simply of ‘badness,’ but ‘want of moderation,’ ‘relentlessness,’ ‘untiringness,’ sometimes of troublesome animals and insects, e.g. monkeys and flies. See more on *improbus* below.
18. *admirari*, infinitive as subject of sentence; see G. 1.
   *discendi arderem*. See B. 4.
20. *improbus*, a favourite word of Virgil in the senses of ‘excessive,’ ‘relentless,’ ‘persistent,’ ‘enormous.’

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7. *Romanum Capitolium*. The Capitoline Hill had two summits, the northern one called the *Arx* or Citadel, and the southern, which was the site of the *Capitolium*, i.e. the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. So Livy, describing the event referred to, says:—*Arx Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo fuit* (v. 47). According to the story, at the time of the *Gallia*
28. summa est iniuria. He is adapting the well-known proverb, *summum ius summa iniuria*, i.e. too strict adherence to the letter of the law is the greatest injustice.

29. patriae pietas, 'devotion to fatherland'; see B. 4.

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4. bellum esse iustum. There is a well-known saying of Erasmus:—'When princes purpose to exhaust a commonwealth, they speak of a just war.'

6. si iustum est principi. 'It is the people,' says Erasmus elsewhere, 'who build cities, while the madness of princes destroys them.' And again:—'Of all birds the Eagle alone has seemed to wise men the type of royalty, a bird neither beautiful nor musical nor good for food, but murderous, greedy, the curse of all.'

9. *incendere domos—occidere innoxios*. The best commentary on these words is the account given of the sack of Rome in 1527:—'It is impossible to describe, or even to imagine, the misery and horror of the scene which followed. Whatever a city taken by storm can dread from military rage, unrestrained by discipline; whatever excesses the ferocity of the Germans, the avarice of the Spaniards, or the licentiousness of the Italians could commit, these the wretched inhabitants were obliged to suffer. Churches, palaces, and the houses of private persons were plundered without distinction. No age or character or sex was exempt from injury. Nor did these outrages cease, when the first fury of the storm was over. The Imperialists kept possession of Rome several months; and during all that time the insolence and brutality of the soldiers hardly abated' (Robertson, *Charles V.*, Bk rv.).

11. *ad mactandum bovem*, a frequent method of denoting purpose; see H. 5.

16. non admodum. Cf. 5, 15.

17. divo Christophoro. St Christopher was a Christian martyr of the third century, who is said to have perished in Lycia under the Decian persecution. He was of gigantic *stature*; and, *on* becoming a Christian, engaged in the charitable *work of carrying* pilgrims over a river. *One day*
a little child requested his aid. It was the Infant Christ. Thus is explained the name *Christophorus,* ‘the Christ-bearer.’

*cuius imaginemcottidie contemplabar.* There was a special reason why a soldier in the field should look at St Christopher’s picture every day. There was an old saying:—‘*Whenever you gaze on the face of Christopher, on that day you will not die a bad death.*’ Representations of St Christopher are very common in Christian art. In many English churches there were colossal figures, wall-paintings, and windows, showing him carrying the Holy Child. The cult of the saint was most popular.

21. *qui—redderes,* ‘so as to render,’—consecutive subjunctive; see F. 5.

*e animum e sereno nubilum,* i.e. by showing me the seamy side of a soldier’s life, and by hinting that my devotion to St Christopher was not sufficient in the way of religious observance.

23. *avis,* ‘omen,’ since omens were usually taken from the flight or sounds of birds. So *auspicium* is contracted from *avispicium.*

24. *amicus qui bene moneat,* generic,—‘a kind of friend who gives good advice’; see F. 5.

25. *nescio an bona,* ‘perhaps good.’

**XI.**

*The Shipwreck* furnished Charles Reade with the groundwork of one of the best chapters in *The Cloister and the Hearth* (ch. 57). At the conclusion of that book the novelist tells us how ‘some of its best scenes are from Erasmus’s medieval pen and illumine the pages where they come.’ In this dialogue Erasmus depicts some of the extraordinary superstitions of the age in which he lived; and he gives us two fine characters,—the resolute and businesslike giant, Father Adam, and the calm and fearless lady with her baby boy. These two are admirable contrasts to the weeping skipper and the panic-stricken passengers.
Notes

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1. est istud navigare? 'does a sea voyage answer to your description?' See G. 1.

6. plus satis malorum, 'more than enough of troubles.' In colloquial Latin quam is sometimes omitted; cf. calent plus satis (48, 18).

horresco—intersim, 'I shudder at your narrative just as if I were taking part in the danger myself.' For the dative periculo see C. 1 (d).

9. spem ademit nauclero. See C. 1 (b).

14. sphæra quaedam ignea, called by Italian seamen the Fire of St Elmo. In thunderous weather a blue flame may sometimes be seen playing on the masts of ships,—high and isolated points tending to produce a discharge of electricity in a disturbed state of the atmosphere. So here the phenomenon is first seen close to the sailor at the top of the mast.

16. si quando solitarius ignis est, as in the present case,

felix cum gemini, 'it is a lucky omen when there are twin lights,'—because this betokened the presence of the 'Great Twin Brethren,' the gods Castor and Pollux, who were the special protectors of sailors. So in ancient art they are sometimes represented with a star on their foreheads. This has nothing to do with the constellation Gemini. Cf. Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome:

Safe comes the ship to harbour
Through billows and through gales,
If once the Great Twin Brethren
Sit shining on her sails.

Horace too alludes to St Elmo’s Fire in a beautiful passage:—'Victors renowned, the one as horseman, the other as boxer; whose bright gleam, soon as it shines o’er sailors, makes the stormy surge to flow back from the rocks. Winds fall and clouds fly; and threatening waves at their will sink on the bosom of the deep' (Odes i. 12).

19. quid illis cum nautis, 'what have Castor and Pollux to do with seamen?' Antony’s question is well answered in a recently published book, The Cult of the Heavenly Twins, by
Mr Rendel Harris. Castor and Pollux divide between them the work of life, which in primitive times is to a large extent covered by horsemanship and hard-hitting; as we are told here, *alter fuit eques, alter pugil*. Later on, as civilization advances, they become ‘the benevolent friends of men, to whom appeal is made in all troubles at home or abroad, in peace or war, on the land or sea.’

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9. *inde—evanuit*, ‘then it dispersed over the middle of the deck and vanished.’ The plural *fori* (lit. ‘gangways’) is used for ‘deck’; cf. Virgil, *Aeneid* vi. 412 (Charon) *laxat foros* ‘clears the deck.’

*sub meridiem*. Cf. *sub horam decimam* (12, 16).

10. *crescere tempestas*, historic infinitive; see G. 2.

17. *Tartarum*. Tartarus is the abode of lost souls in Classical mythology.

20. *totus pallens*, ‘pale all over.’ This captain is as unlike a British skipper as could be. Below he is described as *nauta lacrimabundus* (30, 2). Erasmus probably meant him to be an Italian.

30. *hoc erat vere iacturam facere*, ‘this was throwing overboard in real earnest,’—the phrase *iacturam facere* being generally used in a metaphorical sense, ‘to make a sacrifice.’

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1. *legatum egerat—Scotiae*, ‘had played the part of envoy at the Scotch Court.’ Cf. *praecorem agas* (18, 24).

9. *per nos*, ‘as far as we are concerned.’


23. *tueri navem*, ‘to keep his ship above water.’
1. malus erat oneri, non usui. See C. 6.
4. vidisses miseram rerum faciem, 'you would have seen a grovelling exhibition (lit. complexion of things).’ For this use of the subjunctive see F. 2.

6. quidquid erat oiel effundentes, ‘pouring out all the oil at their disposal.’ Hence our metaphorical phrase, ‘to pour oil on troubled waters.’ There seems to be no doubt as to the utility of oil in calming a rough sea round about a ship. The difficulty is the large amount of oil necessary. Oil bags may be used with profit on a small scale, e.g. when a boat is lowered in a storm. A story is told of the wonderful effect produced by oil leaking from a whale-boat caught in a violent storm off the Cape of Good Hope. The idea is an old one. The Venerable Bede tells how St Aidan gave a cruse of oil to a young priest starting on a journey, that he might pour it on the waves if caught in a storm.

7. illi blandientes. See C. 2 (b).

14. nuncupabant, lit. ‘were taking by name’ (derived from nomen and capio), i.e. ‘were taking on their lips.’

15. Virgini Valsinghamicae, ‘to Our Lady of Walsingham,’ elsewhere called by Erasmus ‘Our Lady by the sea.’ The shrine of St Mary of Walsingham (a small town in the north of Norfolk) was very rich in gold and precious stones, and contained a very famous image of her. Some beautiful ruins of the old church still remain.

Erasmus made two pilgrimages to Walsingham. On the first occasion he made an offering, not of gold or precious stones, but of a copy of Greek verses, explaining how he asks only for a pure heart, while others bring costly gifts and desire worldly blessings. He hung his manuscript on the wall; and on his second visit, in company with a young Cambridge friend, Robert Aldrich, of King’s, afterwards Headmaster of Eton, he was told ‘how hard monks and visitors had worked to read his verses and how many eye-glasses had been wiped in vain; some thought the characters were Arabic and some thought them purely fictitious.’ It was to Our Lady of
Walsingham that Queen Catherine gave thanks after the battle of Flodden.

17. *se promitterent fore Carthusianos.* They promise to become Carthusian monks because of the extremely austere discipline of that order.

The Carthusian order was founded in 1084 by St Bruno, who, disgusted with the world, went, with six companions, to consult Hugh, Bishop of Grenoble, as to the best method of retiring from it. The Bishop led them to a wild spot among the mountains, called Chartreuse, where afterwards rose the famous monastery, *la Grande Chartreuse*; hence the name *Carthusian.* The order at one time possessed more than 170 monasteries, of which 75 were in France. It had also many establishments in England, of which the *Charterhouse* in London was the chief.

18. *agebat,* in neuter sense, "was behaving."

21. *nec vociferabatur—tantum complexa puerum.* These words recall two lines from a well-known poem of Tennyson:—

   'She nor swooned nor uttered cry.'

   'Sweet my child, I live for thee.'

24. *rudentibus—a puppi,* 'braced her with cables both fore and aft.' The English technical term for this operation is 'frapping.' To 'frap' a ship is to pass four or five turns of a large rope round the hull, to support her in a storm (*Falconer, Marine Dictionary*). Cf. the account of St Paul's shipwreck, when 'they used helps, under-girding the ship' (*Acts xxvi. 17*).

It is interesting to note that the Athenians used two kinds of 'girdles' for ships,—(1) 'under-girdles' for ships of all kinds, to be employed under exceptional circumstances, passing under the hull as described above; (2) for men-of-war only, cables attached before they went to sea and running horizontally round the hull from stem to stern, which, shrinking when wetted, helped to tighten the vessel and to relieve the strain from the motion of rowing.


30. *stans in medio navis contionatus est,* a fine picture, well developed in *The Cloister and the Hearth* :—
A few miles from Antwerp four old friends meet for the first time since their Undergraduate days at Paris University, and drive together to the city. Two of them are characters after Erasmus's own heart, 'lovely and pleasant in their lives'—one a layman, Glydios (Mr Sertor), who holds an honourable public office, and, having a good conscience and literary tastes, leads a most placid existence; the other a clergyman, Evaceus (Father Godlina), who has a pleasant living, with a good income, comfortable personage, and light duty, and is therewith content. Polygamus (the much-married) is sadly aged owing to matrimonial misadventures. The extraordinary career of Pamphius (Jack of all trades) enables Erasmus to air his grievances against several professions, especially the monastic. The conversation between the two coachmen, with which the piece ends, will strike the reader as wonderfully modern. It is a 'touch of nature' which 'makes the whole world kin.'

12. vitres, i.e. spectacles.
13. bene sit tibi. Cf. vaue nostro corto (2, 9).
18. annis—quadraginta. See D. 8 (e).
18. caduceo, the herald's staff or magic wand, with which
Notes

Mercury is constantly represented in ancient art. One of Mercury’s functions was the guidance of men (especially of travellers), and of their souls after death.

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2. qui nos deveshat, final; see F. 4.
6. allis alius est negotii, ‘we have different pieces of business.’
9. nondum convenit cum aurigis, ‘we have not yet made a bargain with the coachmen.’
10. visne illis imponamus? For this colloquial expression cf. venias oportet (20) and fac praesenti sis animo (2, 19).
14. cancrro volaturos. Erasmus, writing to Pope Adrian VI in 1523, says:—‘You say, Come to Rome; write a book against Luther. Come to Rome? Tell a crab to fly! The crab will say, Give me wings. So I say, Give me back my health and strength.’
16. verum, ‘proper,’ ‘reasonable,’ a frequent signification of the word; cf. nihil verius (38, 15).
18. quo—hoc, ‘the longer they do this, the greater danger will there be.’ See D. 2 (c).
23. nobis quattuor solis, i.e. a carriage all to themselves, not four places in a ‘diligence.’

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2. Lutetiae conviximus, i.e. as students at Paris, which was supreme among the medieval Universities. For the locative Lutetiae see E. 1.
10. huius avus videri queat, because of his matrimonial troubles.
12. sic habet, ‘so it is’; cf. bene habet (4, 8).

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2. recta. See D. 3 (b).
5. circumspidebam—secus, ‘I was looking round to see how different people succeeded and failed.’
thundering, and I carried aloft, the head and author of it all! Scipio and Caesar were nothing by the side of me.'

_ adversus Gallos._ In 1511 was formed the ‘Holy League’ between Julius II, Ferdinand of Aragon, and Venice, with the object of driving the French out of Italy. The League was afterwards joined by Henry VIII and by the Emperor Maximilian. The French were at first successful; but in 1513 they were defeated by the Swiss at Novara, and withdrew from Italy. Finally the defeat of the French at the ‘Battle of the Spurs’ forced them to sue for peace.

25. multarum, sed malarum. See Introduction to Dialogue X.

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5. _ordinibus Mendicantium._ The two chief orders of ‘Begging Friars’ were founded in the 13th century,—the Franciscans by Francis of Assisi and the Dominicans by Dominic of Osma. These friars to a great extent superseded the parochial clergy in reputation and influence. There were two other less important communities of the same kind,—the Carmelites and the Augustinians or Austin Friars. In the later medieval literature there is no figure on which scorn and indignation are so freely poured as on the Begging Friar.

8. _penetrant omnes domos._ Elsewhere Erasmus writes in the same strain:—‘The Franciscans ought to be preaching the Gospel. You find them instead haunting princes’ courts and rich men’s houses. They demand admission at private houses, to come and go as they please, and the owner dares not refuse. What a slavery is this! The secrets of the household are exposed to all the world. The friars pretend that they have no other means of living. Why should they live at all? What is the use of these mendicant vagabonds? Only a few of them preach the Gospel; and, if they needs must travel, they have houses of their own Order to go to.’

16. _perpendebam—in choro,_ ‘on weighing well the matter, I saw that I should have to slave in the monastery choir,’ i.e. _in the performance of a round of services._
Notes

28. hanc Spartam quae contigit orno, a proverbial expression,—'I make the best of the province which has fallen to my lot.' The ordinary form of the proverb is:—Spartam nactus es; hanc exorna. The original is in Euripides.

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2. scaenam—fabulam—actus, all theatrical terms.
10. ut sunt res humanae, 'as worldly advantages go.'
15. templum—vaces religioni, 'a church where, if one is so inclined, one has freedom for the practice of religion.' This general use of the second person of the subjunctive is a favourite one in Latin.
18. Patavii. The University of Padua was very celebrated.
26. pro mea sapientia, 'to the best of my ability.'

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4. tum, at the University of Paris.
9. per otium, 'at leisure.' For this modal use of the preposition cf. per ludum 'in sport,' per iocum 'in jest.'
18. plus satis. See 26, 6.
21. pro candidis. The Carthusian habit was made of undyed wool.
22. quasi re bene gesta, 'as if you had done a fine thing.'
23. nec iniuria, 'and quite right too'; see D. 2 (f).

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2. seniculi, 'dear old gentlemen.' For the fondling use of the diminutive cf. canis vetulus (17, 18).
4. per eos, 'thanks to them.'
6. sic tibi boni sunt. See O. 3.
The boy **Erasmius** was the son of Erasmus's friend, Johann Froben, the famous printer of Basel. Erasmus was his godfather. His own names, Desiderius Erasmus, which he had adopted in his boyhood before he was much of a scholar, were incorrectly formed. Desiderius is bad Latin and Erasmus bad Greek for his baptismal name Gerard, which means 'beloved.' To his godson he gave the correct form of his own second name,—viz. Erasmius. The boy's full name was Johann Erasmius Froben. He was now six years old, and very forward for his age, as we may judge from this dialogue. The **Colloquies** were dedicated to him in a very beautiful letter.

11. *nihil non—in rem tua mar, 'I will grant every request of yours, provided only it is for your advantage.' For the concessive subjunctive see F. 3.

12. *dic tantum quid reli sit,' you have only to tell me what is the matter.' See B. 6.

19. *codicem,' the manual' of the art in question. Below the word signifies the 'common-place book' of the boy Erasmius (51, 19).

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14. *artem alchemisticam.' The alchemist's art is one of great antiquity. The word *alchemy* is derived from the Arabic article *al* 'the' and a late Greek word *chemeia,' 'pouring' or 'mingling (hence *chemist*). So Alchemy was the Chemistry of old times, devoting itself mainly to the discovery of the 'philosopher's stone,' which was to effect the transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. The most famous of the Alchemists was the mad genius Paracelsus, a contemporary of Erasmus, who hoped to discover a *quintessence* or fifth element, which would prove to be at once the philosopher's stone and the universal medicine which was to be the means of indefinitely prolonging human life.

15. *optarem,' I could wish'; see F. 2.
16. litteras tantis sudoribus emere. For the thought cf. 21, 16, and for the syntax see D. 3 (c).
25. cum cernamus, causal; see F. 6.

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5. deinde ut ea mireris. Cf. admirari plurimum discendi ardorem ministrat (21, 18).
12. mansuefacias—oparet, 'you ought to tame your intellect.' For the syntax see note on 35, 10.
18. dictum Isocrateum. Isocrates was a great Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric. The influence of his school on the development of Greek oratory was extraordinary. When the battle of Chaeronea crushed the last hopes of his country's freedom, he put an end to his life at the age of 98 (A.D. 338). He is the 'old man eloquent' of Milton, Sonnet x.
24. sed quid remedii? Cf. quid rei sit (49, 12).

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8. quod maneat. See F. 5.
12. digna cognitu, 'deserving of study'; see D. 3 (d).
15. sermones conviviorum, 'table-talk,' regarded as something more elaborate than cottidiana colloquia.
16. prandio—cena. See Introduction to Dialogue I.
audies, i.e. 'I will teach you.'
17. lepidissima dicta. This was Erasmus's favourite method of teaching. The first edition of his Adagia, published in 1500, contained 800 sayings from Latin and Greek writers. The last edition in his life-time had more than 4000. The book was enlivened by a commentary in Erasmus's best manner. It was a manual of the wit and wisdom of the old world. Some of his notes take the form of little essays on the affairs of the day.
18. iam mini considera, 'now I ask you to reckon.' For the ethic dative see C. 1 (c).
22. ad haec, 'besides this.'
bene Latine loquentes, Latin being the language of cultivated Europe.
GENERAL NOTES

ON SOME PARTS OF LATIN SYNTAX.

The references are to the pages and lines of the Text.

A. ACCUSATIVE.

The chief uses of the Accusative are:—

(1) Accusative of the direct object, after transitive verbs:
    ego ranas captabo. 9, 20.
    alius arripit remum. 30, 26.

Rarely after intransitive verbs (‘sense-construction’):
    convenies mercatorem. 18, 10.
    urbem egressus. 16, 7.

Sometimes in exclamations, really the object of some verb understood:
    o me felicem! 18, 27.

(2) Accusative as subject of the infinitive. See G. 3.

(3) Accusative of goal of motion:
    perveniamus Antverpiam. 35, 22.
    mox domum recurrito. 12, 9.

Except with the names of towns and small islands, domum and rur, prepositions (e.g. ad, in) are required:
    reversus in Italiam. 45, 13.
    est abeundum in forum. 13, 1.
O. DATIVE.

The Dative denotes (A) the person or thing concerned,—
uses (2) to (5) given below being special examples of (1);
(B) tendency or purpose, i.e. (6) below.

(1) Dative of person or thing concerned:

(a) Dative of advantage:
precor tibi. 12, 7.
sellam mihi poni iube. 16, 3.
praestat consulere vitae. 27, 26.
quid sibi vult? 6, 10.
bene sit tibi! 34, 15.

(b) Dative of disadvantage:
braccio precatus sum perniciem. 2, 12.
ratis facessam negotium. 10, 13.
vae nostro corio! 2, 9.

After verbs of taking away:
spem ademit nauclero. 26, 10.
tibi somnum excutiam. 11, 8.

(c) Ethic dative (denoting the person interested in a
statement), only personal pronouns in lively ex-
pressions:
iam mihi considera. 52, 18.
unde tibi nunc venatio? 20, 23.

(d) After many compound verbs, transitive and intrans-
sitive:
lacos inicium cicadis. 9, 19.
imposeramus eam tabulam. 31, 7.
addixi me militiam. 45, 14.
clavo assidebat. 26, 21.
nautae assueverem monstris. 27, 7.
in cumbo libris. 40, 18.
percuto interim. 26, 7.
(e) After many adjectives, especially those denoting *nearness, likeness, fitness*, and their opposites:
nihil similius *negotiationi*. 46, 6.
nihil aptum *natationi*. 31, 23.

(2) **Dative of remoter object:**

(a) After transitive verbs of *giving, telling*, and the like:

leges dedit *mortalibus*. 21, 9.
specimen *nobis* praebe. 3, 23.
uxori narra *victorias*. 24, 11.

(b) After intransitive verbs of *sparing, trusting, obeying*,
and others:

nee *profanis* pepercimus. 24, 21.
mihi *fide*. 1, 12.
metus nocet *memoriae*. 2, 20.
illi blandientes. 29, 7.

(3) **Dative of person judging:**

sic visum est *superis*. 50, 19.
onmis illi culpa capitalis est. 2, 8.
tuis oculis multa nox est. 11, 10.
sic tibi boni sunt. 49, 6.

(4) **Dative of the possessor:**

est mihi hamus elegans. 10, 4.
nolim mihi rem esse cum medicis. 7, 22.
tilli pedes lavat. 18, 10.
suus *cuique* mos. 20, 19.

To this dative another dative is sometimes joined by attraction:

cui nomen *Adamo*. 29, 28.

(5) **Dative of the agent**, used with the gerundive, passive participles, and adjectives in *-bilis*:

est tibi abundum. 13, 1.
*iam mihi* decretum erat. 44, 7.
General Notes

This dative is really a dative of ‘person concerned,’—the second example not differing practically from tibi quidem prospectum (12, 18), ‘provision has been made for yourself.’

(e) Dative of tendency or purpose:

(a) Work contemplated:
findendis lignis erit cuneus. 18, 22.

(b) Predicative dative, denoting that which something serves as or occasions,

(i) sometimes in connexion with dative of ‘person concerned,’ (ii) sometimes alone:

(i) liberis meis probro esse potest. 39, 7.
hoc mihi misit dono. 20, 25.
dono means ‘for a gift,’ i.e. ‘as a gift.’

(ii) malus erat oneri, non usui. 29, 1.
qui frugi sunt famuli. 11, 4.

D. ABLATIVE.

The three main uses of the Ablative in Classical Latin—Ablative proper, Instrumental, and Locative—correspond to three Cases which in early Latin were distinct in form also.

(1) Ablative proper (denoting from):

(a) Place whence (including separation and origin):
ille domo abfuerat. 17, 20.

non procul absumus Antverpia. 48, 7.

Often with a preposition:
e spelunca prodit. 16, 21.
abfluisti a maternis aedibus. 3, 24.

(b) After verbs and adjectives denoting want or release:
carent aliis. 10, 2.
somno solutus. 16, 21.
scapham exonerant aqua. 30, 21.
(c) *Comparison or difference from:*

Orbilio plagiosior est. 2, 9.

(d) *Agency,* regarded as coming from a person,—with preposition *a* or *ab:*

ne *ab uxore* quidem agnitus. 17, 18.

(2) *Instrumental ablative* (denoting by, with), including the *‘sociative’ uses:*

(a) *Ordinary instrumental use:*

rem *acu* tetigisti. 24, 9.
praecedibis *tibia* canens. 8, 18.
me vicerunt *alea.* 24, 17.
sentio *pedibus* terram. 32, 26.

(b) *Cause and Means:*

longo rerum *usu* prudentissimus. 37, 14.
qui *buis rationibus* hoc fieri? 51, 6.
bellorum *calamitate* confecti. 17, 3.
consuetudine dulcescunt. 51, 16.

(c) *Measure of difference:*

horam *ab hora aequis spatiiis* dividit. 1, 8.
paulo post venti *nihilo* mitiores. 28, 15.
duobus aut *tribus annis* est grandior. 40, 29.
id quo faciunt diutius, *hoc* plus erit periculi. 35, 18.

(d) *With certain adjectives, reflexive verbs, and opus est:*

hoc contentus. 38, 11.
auro onustus. 19, 7.
*magistratu* fungeris? 38, 4.
non *me utemini legato.* 7, 11.
ovillis libenter vescor. 20, 9.
non pasco *faeno.* 15, 5.
suo *praesidio* nitentes. 31, 2.
lusu *opus est iis.* 6, 20.
lit. ‘there is work to be done by...’ i.e. ‘there is need of...’
N.B. The verbs in the above examples have a reflexive sense,—funger 'I busy myself (with),' utor 'I employ myself (with),' pascor and vescor, 'I feed myself (with),' nitor 'I support myself (with).’ Hence the use of the instrumental ablative with these words.

(e) Accompaniment:
   duobus canibus assequimur. 21, 16.
   meo Marte rem omnem gessi. 37, 10.
   Generally with preposition cum:
   cupiebat perire cum opibus suis. 28, 5.

(f) Manner:
   quonam pacto rediit? 17, 17.
   eram natura sitiens. 41, 10.
   dic mihi bona fide. 40, 22.
   Cf. aequo animo, 45, 8; suo more, 21, 10; pace tua, 4, 7;
   iudicio, 37, 29; iure, 24, 25; iniuria, 20, 6; natura, 41, 10;
   vice remi, 31, 9.

(g) Quality and Description:
   erat ingenti corpore. 32, 3.
   fac prae senti sis animo. 2, 19.

(h) (i) Attendant circumstances, including
   (ii) Ablative absolute (so called);
   (i) capitis mei pericul no non dubitem esse sponsor.
       6, 28.
   (ii) quo praecessore didiceras? 44, 22.
       mota cauda dominum agnovit. 17, 19.
       abeunte fluctu promicabat. 33, 7.
       sublato aut lacero velo malus erat oneri. 29, 1.
       videbamur dehiscente terra ire in Tartarum. 27, 16.

N.B. Such a sentence as the following,—auspicemur a saltu ranarum, utraque tibia, sed iunctis pedibus (7, 17)—helps us to understand that the term ablative absolute is misleading. We cannot regard the ablatives in this sentence as absolute (i.e. 'set free' from the structure of the sentence); we must
translate ‘with both legs, but with feet joined.’ So, in the examples given in (ii), the strict translation would be ‘with what teacher...’ ‘with wagging of his tail...’ ‘with the wave retiring...’ and so on.

(3) Locative ablativ (denoting in, on, at):

(a) Ordinary locative use:

hoc loco sit carcer. 8, 8.
navis locis aliquot convulsa. 30, 5.

Often with preposition in:
stans in medio navis. 29, 30.

(b) Way along which:
recta (via) in patriam. 37, 2.

(c) Price at which:
prudentia magnis malis est emenda. 41, 11.
Galli amant quae parvo constant. 20, 3.

The ablativ after dignus falls under this head:
non uno suspendio dignus erat. 43, 10.

(d) Part concerned and Respect in which:
securus animo. 2, 23.
natu grandis. 37, 13.
incredibile dictu. 16, 11.

N.B. The supine in -u is really the ablativ (perhaps sometimes the dative) of a verbal noun; cf. digna cognitu (52, 12).

(e) Time at which and in the course of which:
prima luce venias oportet. 35, 20.
ea nocte aliquid accidit. 26, 9.
nemo vidit alium annis quadraginta. 34, 18.
linguam discunt exiguo temporis spatio. 52, 25.

Sometimes with preposition in:
nihil in vita vidi siccius. 21, 27.
E. LOCATIVE

Some examples of an old Locative case survive in Latin, the termination being -i in the singular. In the plural the Locative terminations cannot be distinguished from those of the Ablative.

(1) Place at or on which:
   (a) *Romae contingit vivere.* 30, 22.
       *Lutetiae convirgim.* 36, 2.
       quattuor annos egi *Patavii.* 47, 17.
       non prandeo domi. 12, 16.
       *collapsus humi.* 24, 7.
       caligas intus purga, mox *foris.* 11, 15.

   N.B. *Romae* represents *Romai* of old Latin; cf. *Carthaginii* 'at Carthage.' With *foris* cf. *Athenis* 'at Athens.'

   (b) Metaphorical use:
       *vobis cordi est natatio.* 9, 11.
       'You have swimming at heart.'
       Cf. anxius *animi,* 'anxious in mind.'

(2) Price at which:
   cognosce *quantî sint venales.* 13, 18.
   Cf. the similar use of *magni, parvi, plurimi, minimi, nihilî.*

   N.B. The genitives *plurîs* and *minorîs* are used (by false analogy) to denote *price*:
       *minorîs* emam. 20, 26.

F. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The chief uses of the Subjunctive are:

(1) Jussive Subjunctive, i.e. in (a) *commands,* (b) *wishes,* (c) *prohibitions*:
   (a) *paret se quisque.* 30, 8.
       *eat qui volet.* 5, 17.
(b) bene sit tibi, vir optime. 34, 15.
fortunet legationem Mercurius. 6, 8.

(c) ne abieris. 3, 22.
ne vagetur animus. 8, 19.

The Jussive Subjunctive is sometimes used of events no longer possible, the tense being imperfect or pluperfect.

utinam adesset Aeneas. 8, 10.
mare decimis fuisset contentum. 33, 21.

When used in questions, the Jussive Subjunctive is sometimes called 'Deliberative.'

verumne fatear? 45, 9.

(2) Potential Subjunctive, used of events which might happen or might have happened, sometimes called 'Subjunctive of imagination.'

nolim mihi rem esse cum medicis. 7, 22.
non dubitem esse sponsor. 6, 28.
vix duos reperias. 20, 21.
oparem artem esse veram. 50, 15.
plura quam vellem. 13, 25.
vidisses miseram rerum faciem. 29, 4.

The Subjunctive of conditional statement belongs here. [Some think that in the examples just quoted there is a suppressed condition: e.g. vidisses might mean 'you would have seen, if you had been there'.]

non recusem, si tu praecedas. 8, 17.
déponerem pavorem, si non adesset periculum. 2, 21.
placuissent omnes, si licuisset negotiari. 46, 15.

(3) Concessive Subjunctive:

nihil non impetrabis, modo sit in rem tuam. 49, 11.
non cessant anni, quantumvis cesserit homines. 36, 15.
ista, gente nihil humanius, quamvis feris nationibus cincta sit. 33, 30.
(3) **Accusative and Infinitive**, used with verbs of saying, thinking, perceiving, and the like:

pronuntiavit bellum esse iustum. 25, 4.
testantur se lugere. 43, 25.
audio te patriam revisisse. 15, 9.
credo istos mentiri. 23, 26.
oblitus est se fuisse puerum. 5, 11.
simulemus nos velle abire pedites. 35, 13.
venit in mentem utrumque alteri posse coniungi. 46, 1.

(4) **Nominative and Infinitive**, used with the passives of verbs of saying, thinking, perceiving, and the like:

incommoda feruntur esse plurima. 40, 23.
(ego) videbar in alium venire mundum. 15, 19.

(5) **Infinitive as object of verbs of possibility, wishing, attempting, compelling, and many others**:

nece diu potest audire. 52, 5.
cupis eam revisere? 4, 6.
egro carere malo. 5, 17.
perge mentiri. 16, 20.
quae res cogit hoc facere? 21, 4.
quid me iubes facere? 11, 12.
dessi esse dominus. 27, 22.
on gravabitur explicare. 47, 1.
parce loqui. 4, 14.

**H. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.**

(1) The Gerund and Gerundive are often used to denote that something ought or is to be done:

equitandum est. 14, 5.
de meo tergo pendendum est. 7, 10.
reddenda est hesterna lectio. 1, 16.
mittendus orator quispiam. 5, 5.
non aestimandi sudores. 50, 26.
artem narras haudquaquam aspernandum. 8, 30.
hoc lorum cura sacciendum. 14, 19.
General Notes

N.B. The agent, when expressed, is usually in the dative:

*nobis* potius cavendum. 2, 13.
est *tibi* abeundum in forum. 18, 1.

(2) The Genitive of the Gerund often depends on a substantive or adjective:

*novum piscandi* genus. 10, 16.
ludendi *venia*. 5, 9.
ludendi *avidior*. 5, 10.
imperitus *natandi*. 9, 3.

(3) The Ablative of the Gerund is often used to denote manner or cause:

nemo *fit esuriendo* sатур. 12, 21.
fessus *inquirendo*. 44, 9.

(4) The Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive is sometimes used with verbs, adjectives, and substantives, to denote fitness, purpose, and the like:

conducet *excitando foculo*. 18, 17.
findendis *lignis* erit cuneus. 18, 22.

(5) The Gerund and Gerundive are often used with prepositions:

dispicere coepi *de deligendo vitae genere*. 37, 3.

Especially with *ad* to express purpose:

dies invitat *ad ludendum*. 5, 1.
paremus nos *ad natandum*. 29, 29.
conducimur *ad mactandos homines*. 25, 12.
Vocabulary

adiciō, 3 v.a. adìcē, adiectum, add.
adimō, 3 v.a. adēmī, ademp-
tum, take away.
adīuvō, 1 v.a. adīūvī, adìūtum, help.
adīrābīlis, e, wonderful.
adīrātiō, ēnis, f. wonder.
adīrōr, 1 v.d. wonder at, 
admire.
adīsceō, 2 v.a. admiscē, 
admiscētum, mix with.
admittō, 3 v.a. admit, commit.
admodum, adv. quite, very, 
altogether; nōn admodum, 
not quite, not at all.
admonēo, 2 v.a. remind, warn, 
advise.
admoveō, 2 v.a. move to.
adnātō, 1 v.n. swim to.
adornō, 1 v.a. equip, pack up.
adōrō, 1 v.a. worship, adore.
adsciscō, 3 v.a. adscivi, ad-
scītum, take to oneself.
adsistō, 3 v.n. adstītī, stand 
by, take a stand.
adsum, v.n. adītē, be present, 
be here, aid.
adulescens, entis, m. young 
man, youth.
advēhō, 3 v.a. advēxi, adv-
 rectum, carry to.
adversus, prep. with acc. 
acing, against.
aedēs, is, f. temple; pl. house.
aegō, adv. painfully, with 
difficulty, hardly.
aegritūdō, inis, f. sickness, 
melancholy.
aequālis, e, equal in age, con-
temporary.
aequē, adv. equally.
aequus, a, um, level, equal, 
favourable, calm, fair.
aestimō, 1 v.a. estimate, 
reckon.
aestivus, a, um, of summer.
alter, era, erum, one...other, the one, the other (of two).
alternus, a, um, alternate.
altitúdo, inis, f. height, depth.
altus, a, um, high, tall, deep; subst. altum, i, n. height, depth.
amans, antis, loving, affectionate.
amanter, adv. lovingly, kindly.
ambió, 4 v.a. go round, compass, court, strive for.
ambó, ae, ö, both.
ambuló, 1 v.n. walk.
amicus, a, um, loving, friendly, dear; subst. amicus, i, m. friend.
amó, 1 v.a. love.
amicor, örís, m. love.
amplector, 3 v.d. amplexus, embrace.
amplus, a, um, ample, large.
amputó, 1 v.a. prune, curtail.
ān, conj. whether, or.
anca, ae, f. anchor.
angulus, i, m. corner, nook.
anima, ae, f. breath, life, soul.
aminadvertó, 3 v.a. attend to, observe.
aminal, ális, n. animal.
aminals, antis, living; subst. living creature.
aminus, ī, m. mind, intellect, courage, heart, inclination.
annus, ī, m. year.
annuus, a, um, of a year's duration, annual.
anóri, eris, m. goose.
anórinus, a, um, of goose.
ante, prep. with acc. and adv. before.
antēhac, adv. before this.
anteria, ae, f. sail-yard.
antepóno, 3 v.a. set before, prefer.
antevertó, 3 v.n. take first place.
antipođēs, um, m. pl. antipodes.
ānulus, ī, m. finger-ring.
anus, üs, f. old woman.
aper, aprī, m. wild boar.
aperíō, 4 v.a. aperea, apertum, open, uncover.
apāreō, 2 v.n. appear, be visible.
apetó, 3 v.a. strive after, desire.
apetús, a, um, fit, suitable.
apud, prep. with acc. at, with, among, in.
aqua, ae, f. water.
arbitrium, ii, n. decision, control, bidding.
arbitror, 1 v.d. think.
arbor, oris, f. tree.
arca, ës, m. bow.
arðor, örís, m. heat, zeal.
arquentus, a, um, of silver.
arquentum, i, n. silver; argentum vivum, quicksilver.
armus, i, m. shoulder.
arrídeō, 2 v.n. arrisī, arrīsum, smile at, please.
arrípō, 3 v.a. arripuit, arrep- tum, snatch up, seize.
ars, artis, f. art, device, method, trade.
artifex, ficis, m. and f. artist.
ascus, ī, m. ass.
asperrīor, 1 v.d. disdain, reject.
apsequor, 3 v.d. follow up, reach, attain.
apiddō, 3 v.n. assēdi, assessum, take a seat, sit by.
apissidū, adv. continually.
ap cessidūtās, ātis, f. persistence, devoted attention.
apissidūs, a, um, continual, persistent.
apissescō, 3 v.a. and n. assuēvi, assuētum, accustom, accustom oneself.
at, conj. but.
ät, tra, trum, black.
atque, conj. and, as.
atquī, conj. but, and yet.
attentus, a, um, alert, attentive.
attingō, 3 v.a. attigi, touch.
auctor, ōris, m. author, adviser, authority.
auctoritās, ātis, f. authority, influence, decision.
audacter, adv. boldly, rashly.
audax, ācis, bold, rash.
audēō, 2 v.a. and n. ausus, dare, venture.
audiō, 4 v.a. hear, listen; in pass. sense, be called.
aureus, a, um, of gold, golden; subst. aureus (nummus), gold coin.
auriga, ae, m. driver, coachman.
aurum, ī, n. gold.
auspiciōnum, īī, n. augury, omen, beginning.
aspicior, ī v.d. take omens, begin.
aut, conj. either, or.
autem, conj. but.
auxiliōnum, īī, n. help.
avidus, a, um, greedy, eager.
avis, is, f. bird, omen.
avolō, 1 v.n. fly away.
avus, ī, m. grandfather.
balneum, ī, n. bath.
barbaricus, ā, um, foreign, barbarian.
bellē, adv. prettily, nicely, well.
bellēcum, ā, um, warlike.
belligerō, 1 v.a. wage war.
bellum, ī, n. war.
bellus, a, um, pretty, nice, charming.
bene, adv. well.
beneignitās, ātis, f. benevolence, liberality.
bibliopōla, ae, m. bookseller.
bibo, 3 v.a. bibi, drink, take in.
bis, adv. twice.
blándior, 4 v.d. coax, flutter.
bonus, a, um, good.
bōs, bovis, m. and f. ox, cow.
bracchium, ĕi, n. arm.
brevēs, e, short.
breviter, adv. shortly, in short.
būbulus, a, um, of oxen, of beef.
cadō, 3 v.n. cecidī, cāsum, fall, be killed.
cādūceus, ī, m. herald’s staff, wand.
caelum, ī, n. heaven, sky.
caenum, ī, n. mud.
caepē, only nom. and acc., n. onion.
caerimōnia, ae, f. ceremony.
caestus, ūs, m. boxing-glove.
calamitās, ātis, f. disaster.
calamitōsus, ā, um, disastrous.
calcar, āris, n. spur.
calceus, ī, m. shoe.
calēō, 2 v.n. be warm.
calēscō, 3 v.n. grow warm.
caliga, ae, f. boot.
calēō, 2 v.a. be skilled in, know.
calix, calcis, f. heel, kick.
campāna, ae, f. bell.
campus, ī, m. plain, field.
playing field.
cancer, crī, m. crab.
candellābrum, ī, n. candlestick.
candidus, a, um, white, bright.
canis, is, m. and f. dog.
cānitās, no gen., f. white hair, old age.
canō, 3 v.a. cecinī, cantum, sing, play, sound.
cantō, 1 v.a. sing, play.
capax, ācis, containing, capable, fit.
Vocabulary

caplo, 3 v.a. cēpī, captum, take, seize, catch.
capitālis, e, capital, deadly.
captō, 1 v.a. chase, catch.
caput, itis, n. head, person, position, fellow.
carbō, ōnis, m. charcoal.
carcer, eris, m. prison, starting-gate (on race-course).
carea, 2 v.n. be without, refrain from, want.
carmen, inis, n. song, poem.
carnēs, pl. carnīs, f. flesh, meat; pl. pieces of meat.
cārus, a, um, dear.
cassēs, ium, m. pl. hunting-nets.
cāsus, ūs, m. fall, chance, accident.
catalogus, i, m. school-roll.
catervātīm, adv. in crowds.
cauda, ae, f. tail.
causa, ae, f. cause, reason.
caveō, 2 v.a. cāvī, cautum, take heed, beware.
cēdō, 5 v.a. and n. cessī, cessum, yield, withdraw, turn out.
celeritās, ātis, f. speed.
celeriter, adv. quickly.
cēna, ae, f. supper.
censeō, 2 v.a. express an opinion, vote, decide.
cerebrum, i, n. brain.
cernō, 3 v.a. discern, see.
certāmen, inis, n. contest.
certātor, āris, m. competitor.
certē, adv. really, surely, anyhow.
certō, 1 v.n. strive, compete.
cervisia, ae, f. beer.
cervus, i, m. stag.
cessātor, āris, m. idler, loafer.
cessō, 1 v.n. loiter, be slack.
cēterum, adv. but, on the other hand.
cēterus, a, um, the remainder, the rest.
chlamydicus, a, um, of palmistry.
chorus, i, m. choir.
cibus, i, m. food.
cicāda, ae, f. grasshopper.
cingō, 3 v.a. cinxī, cinctum, surround, brace.
circulus, i, m. circle.
circumferō, v. irreg. carry about.
circumspicīō, 3 v.a. look round.
cito, adv. quickly; comp. citius, more quickly.
civilitās, ātis, f. politeness.
civis, is, m. citizen.
civitās, ātis, f. state, community.
clamō, 1 v.a. call, shout.
clamor, ōris, m. shout, noise.
clārē, adv. clearly, distinctly.
clārus, a, um, clear, renowned.
clāva, ae, f. cudgel, club.
clāvus, i, m. nail, rudder.
clandicātiō, ōnis, f. lameness.
clandicō, 1 v.n. limp.
clandō, 3 v.a. clausi, clausum, shut, close.
clāmens, entis, calm, gentle.
coclea, ae, f. snail.
coept, v. def. begin.
cōgitātiō, ōnis, f. thought, reflection.
cōgitō, 1 v.a. think, imagine.
cognitō, ōnis, f. knowledge.
cognoscō, 3 v.a. cognōvi, cognitum, examine, investigate; pf. know.
cōgō, 3 v.a. coēgi, coactum, collect, compel.
collābor, 3 v.d. collapsus, fall in ruins, collapse, sink.
colligō, 3 v.a. collēgi, collectum, collect.
collocō, 1 v.a. place.
colloquium, ii, n. conversation.
colō, 3 v.a. colui, cultum, cultivate, worship.
color, ōris, m. colour.
comes, itis, m. and f. companion.
cōmis, e, courteous.
comitātus, ūs, m. company, retainee.
comitor, 1 v.d. accompany.
commemorō, 1 v.a. relate.
commendō, 1 v.a. recommend, entrust.
committō, 3 v.a. commit, entrust, act, perpetrate.
commodē, adv. suitably, comfortably.
commo, i, n. advantage, profit.
commodus, a, um, suitable, useful.
commoror, 1 v.d. stay, sojourn.
commūnis, e, common, shared.
cōmōedia, ae, f. comedy.
comparō, 1 v.a. get together, prepare, get.
compellō, 1 v.a. address.
compellō, 3 v.a. compeli, compulsium, compel.
comperī, 4 v.a. comperti, compertum, find out.
complector, 3 v.d. complexus, embrace, hold.
complūres, a or ia, several, many.
compōnō, 3 v.a. compose, arrange, make, draw up.
condicō, ōnis, f. condition.
condācō, 3 v.a. and n. bring together, hire, be of use.
conferō, v. irreg. confuli, collatum, bring together, compare, converse, impute, betake.
conficiō, 3 v.a. confici, confection, finish, wear out, destroy, make up.
congregō, 3 v.d. congressus, meet, come near.
congruō, 3 v.n. agree, suit.
coniciō, 3 v.a. coniciē, coniectum, throw together, throw.
coniectō, 1 v.a. guess.
coniectūra, ae, f. conjecture, guess.
coniungō, 3 v.a. bring together.
cōnōr, 1 v.d. attempt.
conscendō, 3 v.n. ascend, get up.
consensus, a, um, conscience, feeling guilty.
consensuscō, 3 v.n. consensui, grow old.
consequor, 3 v.d. follow up, attain.
considerō, 1 v.a. consider.
considō, 3 v.n. considi, consessum, sit together.
consilium, ii, n. advice, purpose, design.
consistō, 3 v.n. be consistent.
constantia, ae, f. consistency.
constitūō, 3 v.a. appoint.
constō, 1 v.n. agree, cost; impers. constat, it is agreed.
consuēscō, 3 v.a. and n. consuēvi, accustom, be accustomed.
consuētudō, inis, f. custom, habit.
consulō, 3 v.a. consului, consilium, consult, deliberate, take thought.
consultātōr, ōnis, f. deliberation.
contemno, 3 v.a. contempi, contemptum, despise.
contemplōr, 1 v.d. look at, study.
contemptus, ūs, m. contempt.
contentus, a, um, content.
contineō, 2 v.a. contain.
contingō, 3 v.a. contigi, con-
tactum, touch, reach, happen, fall to one's lot.
continuō, adv. forthwith, therefore.
continuō, 1 v.a. continue.
contō, oris, f. speech, address.
contōnātor, oris, m. speaker, preacher.
contōnōr, 1 v.d. harangue, preach.
contrā, prep. with acc. against; adv. on the other hand.
contrahō, 3 v.a. draw together.
contus, i, m. pole, boat-hook.
convěliō, 3 v.a. convelli, convulsum, tear in pieces, shatter.
conveniō, 4 v.a. and n. come together, meet, call on, agree, be agreed, suit.
convīva, ae, m. boon-companion, guest.
convīvium, iī, n. banquet, party.
convīvō, 3 v.n. live together.
cōpia, ae, f. plenty, opportunity, service.
cōquō, 3 v.a. coxi, coctum, cook, roast.
coquus, i, m. cook.
cor, cordis, n. heart; locative cordī, at heart.
coriārius, iī, m. saddler.
coriun, iī, n. skin, hide.
cornū, ūs, n. horn, bugle, end, side.
cornūn, 1 v.a. crown, wreathe.
corpus, oris, n. body.
cottīdiansus, a, um, daily, ordinary.
cottīdī, adv. every day.
crēdō, 3 v.a. and n. crēdidi, crēditum, entrust, trust, believe.
crescō, 3 v.n. crēvī, increase.
crūdēlis, e, cruel.
cubīculum, i, n. bedchamber.
cubō, 1 v.n. cubui, cubītum, lie down.
cucullus, i, m. coquem.
culpa, ae, f. sin, blame.
cultus, ūs, m. culture, dress, style.
cum, prep. with abl. with.
cum, conj. when, since.
cunctus, a, um, all together.
cuneus, i, m. wedge.
cuniculus, i, m. rabbit.
cupīō, 3 v.a. desire.
cūr, adv. why?
cūra, ae, f. care.
cūrō, 1 v.a. care for, take care of.
currō, 3 v.n. currui, currum, run.
currus, ūs, m. chariot, carriage, coach.
cursus, ūs, m. running, course.
cutis, is, f. skin.
dē, prep. with abl. down from, from, concerning.
dēbeō, 2 v.a. owe, be bound, ought.
decem, indecl. ten.
decennium, iī, n. period of ten years.
decēo, 2 v.a. become, befit.
decernō, 3 v.a. decēvī, decētum, decide.
decessus, ūs, m. departure, ebbing.
decidō, 3 v.a. decidī, decidērunt, settle matters, compromise.
decidō, 3 v.n. decidī, fall down, fall off.
decimus, a, um, tenth; subst. decimae, f. pl. tenth parts, tithes.
decōrus, a, um, becoming, proper.
dēfendō, 3 v.a. defend.
dēferō, v. irreg. dētuli, dēlā.
tum, carry down, bring
down, report, tell tales.
dēgō, 3 v.a. spend, pass time.
dēhiscō, 3 v.n. yawn.
dēiciō, 3 v.a. dēiēct, dēiectum,
throw down, bring down.
dēin and dēinde, adv. then,
next.
dēlābor, 3 v.n. dēlapsus, glide
down.
dēlectātio, ōnis, f. delight.
dēlectō, 1 v.a. charm, delight.
dēliberō, 1 v.a. deliberate.
dēlicātus, a, um, charming,
luxurious, dainty.
dēligō, 3 v.a. dēlōgī, dēlectum,
choose.
dēmittō, 3 v.a. send down,
drop down, lower.
dēnique, adv. lastly.
dens, dentis, m. tooth.
dēpingō, 3 v.a. depict, repre-
sent.
dēpōnō, 3 v.a. lay aside.
describō, 3 v.a. write down,
map out, describe.
dēsiderium, iī, n. regret, want,
longing.
dēsidō, 3 v.n. sit down, idle.
dēsignō, 1 v.a. mark out.
dēsinō, 3 v.a. and n. dēsī, dē-
situm, cease.
dēsistō, 3 v.n. leave off.
despērātus, a, um, desperate.
despērō, 1 v.n. despair.
despiciō, 3 v.a. despexi, de-
spectum, look down on, de-
spise.
dēsum, v.n. be wanting.
dēterior, us, meaner, worse.
deus, i, m. god.
dēvehō, 3 v.a. carry down.
dēversōrium, ii, n. inn.
dēvolō, 1 v.a. fly down.
dēvolvō, 3 v.a. roll down.
dēvoveō, 2 v.a. dēvōvī, dē-
vōtum, devote.
dexter, tra, trum, on the right;
subst. dextra, ae, f. right
hand.
dicō, 3 v.a. dixi, dictum, say,
call.
dictum, i, n. word, saying,
maxim, joke.
dies, ēi, m. and f. in sing., m.
in pl. day.
difficultis, e, difficult, awkward,
surly.
digitus, i, m. finger, toe.
dignitās, tātis, f. dignity,
honour.
dignor, 1 v.d. think right,
deign.
dignus, a, um, worthy.
dilābor, 3 v.d. dilapsus, dis-
perse, break up.
diligenter, adv. carefully.
diligentia, ae, f. diligence,
care.
diligō, 3 v.a. dīlexī, dīlectum,
love.
dīmidius, a, um, half.
dīmittō, 3 v.a. dismiss.
dīrigō, 3 v.a. dīrexi, directum,
direct, steer.
dīripīō, 3 v.a. dīripui, direp-
tum, plunder.
disciplina, ae, f. study, educa-
tion, discipline.
discipulus, i, m. scholar, pupil.
disāō, 3 v.a. didici, learn.
discrimen, inis, n. danger,
crisis, difference.
disciō, 3 v.a. disiciē, disiec-
tum, throw asunder, tear in
pieces.
dispensium, iī, n. expense, loss.
dispiēiō, 3 v.a. dispexi, dis-
pectum, discern, consider
carefully.
dispiceō, 2 v.n. displease,
dissatisfy.
dissentīō, 4 v.n. dissensī, dis-
sensum, disagree, quarrel.
Vocabulary

distendō, 3 v.a. stretch out.
dītissimus, a., um, most rich, superl. of dives.
dītō, 1 v.a. enrich.
dīū, adv. for a long time; comp. dīūtus, longer.
dīvellō, 3 v.a. dīvelli, divulsum, tear apart.
diversitās, ātis, f. difference.
diversus, a., um, different.
dīves, ītis, rich.
dīvidō, 3 v.a. dīvisī, divisum, divide.
dīvīnō, 1 v.a. guess, prophesy, divine.
dīvus, ī, m. divine being, saint.
dō, 1 v.a. dēdī, datum, give, offer, send, cause.
doceō, 2 v.a. docui, doctum, teach, prove.
dōctor, ārīs, m. teacher.
dōctus, a., um, learned.
dōtium, ī, n. jar.
dolor, ārīs, m. pain, grief.
domīnus, ī, m. master, lord; voc. domine, sir.
domus, ūs, f. house, home; locative, domi, at home.
dōnec, conj. until.
dōnum, ī, n. gift.
dormiō, 4 v.n. sleep.
dōs, dōtis, f. dowry.
dōtātus, a., um, provided with dowry.
draco, ānis, m. serpent, dragon.
dubitō, 1 v.n. doubt, hesitate.
dúcō, 3 v.a. duxi, ducrum, lead, guide, attract, marry, consider.
dulcedō, īnis, f. sweetness.
dulcescō, 3 v.n. grow sweet.
dum, conj. while, until.
duo, ae, o, two.
dūrē, adv. hardly.
dūrus, a., um, hard, cruel.

ē and ex, prep. with abl. out of, from, according to, after.
equis, n. ecquid, pron. interr. is there any one!
ediscō, 3 v.a. learn thoroughly.
edō, 3 v.a. ēdī, ēditum, produce.
edō, v. irreg. esse, ēdi, ēsum, eat.
efluō, 3 v.n. flow out.
egrandō, 3 v.a. pour out, upset.
egō, moi, I; egomet, I myself; mēcum, by myself.
egredior, 3 v. d. egressus, walk out.
egregiē, adv. excellently.
ēclō, 3 v.a. ēcient, ēiectum, cast out.
eglegans, antis, nice, choice.
egleganter, adv. nicely, tastefully.
elementum, ī, n. element.
eligō, 3 v.a. ēlegi, ēlectum, pick out.
eluctor, 1 v.d. struggle out.
elungō, 3 v.n. ēmersi, emersum, rise out.
emō, 3 v.a. ēmi, emptum, buy.
ēn, interj. lo! behold!
ēnātō, 1 v.n. swim out.
encōnium, ī, n. eulogy.
enim, conj. for.
ēō, 4 v.n. ēivi or ēi, itum, go.
ēō, adv. thither.
eōdem, adv. in the same direction.
ephippium, īi, n. horse-cloth.
eques, ēritis, m. horsemam.
equidem, adv. for my part, indeed.
equitō, 1 v.n. ride.
equus, ī, m. horse.
ergā, prep. with acc. towards.
erro, 1 v.n. wander, err, be wrong.
eruditō, ānis, f. learning.
eruditus, a., um, learned.
erus, i, m. master.
escat, ae, f. eat.
ešuriō, 4 v.a. and n. be hungry.
et, adv. and conj. both, and,
also, even.
etiam, adv. and conj. also,
even, really, still.
ēvādō, 3 v.n. go out, turn out.
ēvenescō, 3 v.n. ēvānui, vanish.
ēvenīō, 4 v.n. happen.
ex. See ē.
exanimō, 1 v.a. terrify, wear
out, kill.
excidō, 3 v.n. excidī, fall out,
lose.
excitō, 1 v.a. stir up, revive,
wake.
exclāmō, 1 v.a. call out.
excubiae, ārum, f. pl. watch,
sentury-duty.
excutiō, 3 v.a. excussī, ex-
cussum, shake off.
exemplum, i, n. example,
model.
exercēō, 2 v.a. exercise, train.
exiguus, a, um, small.
eximō, 3 v.a. ēxīmī, exemptum,
take out.
exītium, ii, n. destruction.
exonerō, 1 v.a. unloaδ, empty.
exoptō, 1 v.a. desire earnestly.
exorātor, ēris, m. successful
envoy.
exorīor, 4 v.d. exortus, rise up.
exorō, 1 v.a. plead success-
fully.
expedītus, a, um, unencum-
bered.
expergiscor, 3 v.d. experrec-
tus, be awakened.
experientia, ae, f. experience.
experior, 4 v.d. expertus, try,
test.
expleō, 2 v.a. explēvī, explē-
tum, fill up.
explicō, 1 v.a. explicāvī or
explicitūm, unfold, explain.
extrēmus, a, um, last, utmost;
extrēmum littus, edge of
shore.
fābula, ae, f. story, drama.
fābular, 1 v.d. tell a story.
facesō, 3 v.a. cause.
faciēs, ēs, f. face, appearance.
facile, adv. easily.
facilis, e, easy, ready.
faciō, 3 v.a. fēcī, factum,make, do, practise.
faenum, ī, n. hay.
fallo, 3 v.a. fefellī, falsum,
deceive, escape notice.
falx, falcis, f. sickle.
familīaris, e, domestic.
familīrīter, adv. in a friendly
way.
famulus, ī, m. servant.
fānum, i, n. temple, church.
fastīdiō, 4 v.a. disdain, dis-
like.
fastīdiōsus, a, um, squamish,
dainty.
fateor, 2 v.d. fassus, confess.
fatīgō, 1 v.a. weary.
fātum, i, n. fate.
fatuus, a, um, silly.
faveō, 2 v.n. fāvī, factum,
favour.
fālicitās, tātis, f. good fortune.
fāliciter, adv. fortunately;
comp. fālicius.
fēlix, iecis, lucky, happy.
femur, īris, n. thigh.
Vocabulary

ferē, adv. commonly, nearly, about.
ferīna, ae, f. game.
fermē, adv. commonly, nearly, about.
ferō, v. irreg. tulī, lātum, bear, bring, prompt, report, say.
ferus, a, um, wild, savage.
fessus, a, um, weary.
festīvus, a, um, jovial, jolly, witty.
fidēlis, e, faithful, loyal.
fiēs, ei, f. faith, belief, promise.
findō, 3 v.n. fisus, trust.
fiōia, ae, f. daughter.
filius, ii, m. son.
findō, 3 v.a. fidī, fissum, cleave.
fiō, v. irreg. factus, become, be made.
flāgitium, iī, n. outrage, sin.
fleō, 2 v.a. flēvi, flētum, weep.
flectus, ĕs, m. wave.
fluitō, 1 v.n. float about.
flāmen, inis, n. river.
focus, i, m. stove.
focus, i, m. hearth, fire.
fodiō, 3 v.a. fōdi, fossum, dig.
follis, is, m. bellows.
fons, fontis, m. fountain.
foris, old locative, out of doors, outside.
forma, ae, f. shape, beauty.
formōsus, a, um, beautiful.
fortis, e, strong, brave.
fortiter, adv. bravely.
fortūna, ae, f. fortune, station.
fortunātus, a, um, fortunate, blest.
fortinō, 1 v.a. prosper, bless.
forum, i, n. forum, market-place.
forus, i, m. gangway; pl. deck.
frangō, 3 v.a. frēgi, fractum, break.
frēnum, ī, n. bridle, bit.
frequens, entis, frequent, crowded.
frequenter, adv. frequently, numerously.
frigidus, a, um, cold, frigid.
frons, frontis, f. forehead, expression, front.
frūgī, dat. of frux, lit. for fruit, i.e. useful, honest.
frustrā, adv. in vain.
fungax, ācis, fleeting, fleet, elusive.
fugiō, 3 v.a. fugī, flee, escape.
fulciō, 4 v.a. fulsi, fultum, support.
fungor, 3 v.d. functus, perform.
fūnis, is, m. rope.
furcifer, eri, m. yoke-bearer, hang-dog, rascal.
furtim, adv. by stealth.
fustis, is, m. club, cudgel.
futūrus, a, um, future.
galērus, i, m. cap.
gāneō, ōnis, m. glutton.
garriō, 4 v.a. chatter.
geminus, a, um, twin, double.
gemma, ae, f. jewel.
generōsus, a, um, well-born, noble, magnanimous.
genōs, gentis, f. race, nation.
genōs, ĕs, n. knee.
genōs, eris, n. birth, family, kind, type; genus vitae, profession.
geographicus, a, um, geographical.
gerō, 3 v.a. gessi, gestum, bear, carry on, wage, hold, manage.
gestiō, 4 v.n. desire eagerly.
globus, i, m. mass, ball.
glōria, ae, f. glory.
grandis, e, great, large, grown-up, old.
Vocabulary

lacrimâbundus, a, um, weeping.
laedôte, 3 v.a. laesi, laesum, hurt.
laevus, a, um, left; subst. laeva, ae, f. left hand.
lâma, ae, f. slough.
lanius, i, m. butcher.
lappa, ae, f. burr (a plant).
laqueus, i, m. snare.
largior, 4 v.d. bestow.
lásitūdō, inis, f. weariness.
lâtēō, 2 v.n. be concealed.
lauus, landis, f. praise.
lâvō, 1 v.a. lâvî, lautzum or lōtum, wash; hence lautzus, a, um, elegant, sumptuous.
lâxō, 1 v.a. slacken.
lectiô, ōnis, f. reading, lesson.
lector, čoris, m. reader.
lectus, i, m. bed.
lēgātiô, ōnis, f. embassy, mission.
lēgātus, i, m. envoy.
lēgō, 3 v.a. légî, lectum, read.
lentus, a, um, slow.
lēō, ōnis, m. lion.
lepídus, a, um, charming, fine, witty.
lepus, oris, m. hare.
levis, e, light, slight.
libenter, adv. willingly.
liber, bri, m. book.
liberâlis, e, liberal, generous, refined, dignified.
liberî, ōrum, m. pl. children.
liberō, 1 v.a. make free, discharge.
libet, 2 v. impers. it pleases.
librō, 1 v.a. balance, steady.
lîcet, 2 v. impers. it is allowed.
lîgneus, a, um, wooden.
lîignum, i, n. log, wood.
lîgō, ōnis, m. hoe, spade.
lîngua, ae, f. tongue, language.
littera, ae, f. letter of alpha-

bet; pl. letter, epistle, letters, literature.
locus, i, m. place, position, state.
longē, adv. far; comp. longius, farther.
longinquus, a, um, distant.
longus, a, um, long.
loquax, âcis, talkative.
loquor, 3 v.d. locûtus, talk, speak, say.
lōrum, i, n. strap.
lûcēō, 2 v.n. be light, shine.
lucerna, ae, f. lamp.
luctor, 1 v.d. wrestle, struggle.
lûdō, 3 v.n. lûsî, lûsum, play.
lûdus, i, m. play, game, school.
lûgeō, 2 v.n. luxî, mourn.
lumbricus, i, m. worm.
lûmen, inis, n. light.
lûna, ae, f. moon.
lupus, i, m. wolf.
lûsus, a, um, one-eyed.
lûsus, ūs, play, sport.
lutum, i, n. mud.
lux, lûcis, f. light.

macellum, i, n. meat-market.
mâcerê, 1 v.a. soak, distress, wear out.
mâciês (no gen.), f. leanness.
mâcilentus, a, um, lean.
mactô, 1 v.a. slaughter.
magicus, a, um, magic.
magîs, adv. more, rather.
magistrátus, ūs, m. magistrate, public office.
magnîcûs, a, um, splendid.
magnopere, a, um, splendid.
magnus, a, um, great.
mâior, mâius, greater.
malia, adv. badly.
mâliô, v. irreg. mâliū, prefer.
mâlum, i, n. evil, harm.
malus, a, um, bad.
mâlus, i, m. must.
maneō, 2 v.a. and n. mansī,
manus, remain, wait for.
manuēfascō, 3 v.a. tame.
manusescē, 3 v.m. grow tame.
antica, ae, f. bag.
manus, 6s, f. hand.
mare, is, n. sea.
margō, inis, m. edge.
māter, tris, f. mother.
māternus, a, um, of a mother.
mātūrē, adv. in good time,
early.
maximē, adv. exceedingly,
especially, certainly.
maximus, a, um, very great,
greatest.
medicīna, ae, f. medicine.
medicus, i, m. physician,
doctor.
mediocris, e, moderate, or-
dinary.
mediocrītas, ātis, f. mediocr-
ity, the mean.
mediocrīter, adv. moderately.
meditor, 1 v.d. practise.
medius, a, um, middle; subst.
medium, i, n. middle.
mēhercule, interj. by Her-
cules, indeed.
mel, mellis, n. honey, sweet-
ness.
mellior, us, better.
mellius, adv. better.
memini, v. def. remember.
memoria, ae, f. memory.
memorāter, adv. by heart,
accurately.
mens, mentis, f. mind.
mensā, ae, f. table.
mensis, is, m. month.
mentīō, ōnis, f. mention.
mentior, 4 v.d. tell lies.
mercātōr, ōris, m. merchant.
mercātus, ōs, m. trading.
mergus, i, m. diver (kind of
water-fowl).
meridiēs (nogen.), m. mid-day.
meritum, ī, n. service.
merus, a, um, unmixed, bare,
mere.
merx, mercis, f. merchandise;
pl. wares.
mēta, ae, f. winning-post.
mētō, 3 v.a. mow, messum,
mow, reap.
metus, 6s, m. fear.
meus, mea, meum, my.
micos, 1 v.n. miciū, move
quickly, shine.
migrō, 1 v.n. depart.
mīles, igitis, m. soldier.
militāris, e, military.
militārīter, adv. soldier-like.
militia, ae, f. military service.
mīlle, pl. milia, a thousand.
mīnīmē, adv. least, in the
least, no!
mīnor, us, smaller, less.
mīnimus, a, um, smallest,
least.
mīnistrō, 1 v.a. supply.
minus, adv. less.
mīrōr, 1 v.d. wonder, admire.
mīrus, a, um, wonderful.
miser, era, erum, wretched.
miseret, 2 v. impers. it dis-
tresses, it excites pity.
miseria, ae, f. wretchedness.
mītescē, 3 v.n. become gentle.
mītis, e, gentle.
mittō, 3 v.a. misiū, missum,
send.
moderātīō, ōnis, f. moderation,
self-control.
moderātus, a, um, moderate,
well-regulated.
moderor, 1 v.d. control.
modesē, adv. in subdued tone.
modesus, a, um, sober, re-
served, subdued.
modo, adv. only, just, just
now; conj. provided that.
modus, i, m. manner.
molestia, ae, f. annoyance.
molestus, a, um, annoying, worrying.
monesceō, 3 v.n. become soft.
momentum, i, n. weight, influence.
monachus, i, m. monk.
monasterium, ii, n. monastery.
monēō, 2 v.a. advise, warn.
mons, montis, m. mountain.
monstrō, 1 v.a. show.
monstrum, i, n. portent, prodigy.
mora, ae, f. delay.
morbus, i, m. disease.
mordeō, 2 v.a. momordi, morsum, bite.
morior, 3 v.d. mortuus, die.
mors, mortis, f. death.
mortālis, e, mortal.
mōs, mūris, m. custom, bent, caprice; pl. manners, habits, character.
movere, 2 v.a. movi, mōtum, move, wag.
mox, adv. soon, presently, next, afterwards.
mulier, eris, f. woman.
multītudō, inis, f. multitude.
multus, a, um, much; pl. many; subst. multum, i, n. much; phrases, multa lux, high day, multanox, dead of night.
mundus, i, m. world, universe.
mūnus, eris, n. office, gift, offering.
murmūrō, 1 v.n. murmur.
mūrus, i, m. wall.
mūs, mūris, m. and f. mouse.
mūtātiō, ōnis, f. change.
mūtō, 1 v.a. change.
mūtūdō, adv. by borrowing, mutually.
mūtus, a, um, mutual.

nanciscor, 3 v.d. nactus, light upon, obtain.
narrō, 1 v.a. tell, relate.
nascor, 3 v.d. natus, be born.
nātālis, e, of birth.
natātiō, ōnis, f. swimming.
nātō, ōnis, f. tribe, people.
naevitās, ātis, f. birth.
nātē, 1 v.n. swim.
nātus, -ūs, m. birth, only used in abl. sing.
naucērōs, i, m. sea-captain, skipper.
naufragium, iī, n. shipwreck.
nauta, ae, m. sailor, seaman.
nauticus, a, um, naval.
navigō, 1 v.n. sail.
nāvis, is, f. ship.
ne, conj. lest, that not, not; ne...quidem, not even.
ne, enclitic mark of interv. whether.
nec and neque, conj. neither, nor, not either.
necessitās, ātis, f. necessity.
negō, 1 v.a. deny, refuse.
negotiātiō, ōnis, f. business.
negotiātor, ōris, m. business man.
negotior, 1 v.d. carry on business.

nepōs, ōtis, m. grandson, prodigal.
nēquāquam, adv. by no means.
nēquīquam, adv. in vain.
nesciō, 4 v.a. be ignorant;

nec, conj. and not, and lest.
nē, conj. if not, unless.
nidus, i, m. nest.
niger, gra, grum, black.
Vocabulary

pavidus, a, um, panic-stricken, nervous.
pavor, ōris, dread, nervousness.
pax, pācis, f. peace, grace, favour.
pecō, 1 v.a. sin.
pectō, 3 v.a. pexī, pexum, comb.
pecūnia, ae, f. money.
pecus, udis, f. animal, beast, sheep.
pedes, itis, m. one that goes on foot.
pēlor, us, worse.
pellis, is, f. skin.
pellō, 3 v.a. pepulī, pulsum, drive, expel.
pendor, 3 v.a. pependī, pensus, weigh, pay.
penetrō, 1 v.a. penetrate.
penitus, adv. far within, thoroughly.
per, prep. with acc. through, by means of, during; per sē, of himself.
percepīō, 3 v.a. percepī, perception, grasp, perceive.
percontor, 1 v.d. question, enquire.
perditē, adv. desperately.
perdō, 3 v.a. perdidi, perdītum, lose, ruin.
peregrinātiō, ōnis, f. travel, pilgrimage.
pereō, 4 v.n. periī, be lost, perish.
perficio, 3 v.a. perfecī, perfectum, perform, finish.
perfluō, 3 v.n. flow through, leak.
pergō, 3 v.n. perrexī, perrectum, go on, proceed.
pericēlitor, 1 v.d. run into danger.
pericūliōsus, a, um, dangerous.
periculum, ī, n. danger, trial.
perinde, adv. equally, in like manner.
peritus, a, um, skilled.
pernicēs, ēī, f. ruin.
pernicīōsus, a, um, ruinous.
perpendō, 3 v.a. weigh carefully.
perpetuō, adv. continuously.
perpetuus, a, um, unbroken, continuous.
persequor, 3 v.d. follow up, pursue.
persuādeō, 2 v.a. persuāsi, persuāsum, convince, persuade.
perstrahō, 3 v.a. draw along, drag safe.
pertundō, 3 v.a. pertūdi, pertūsum, perforate.
perveniō, 4 v.a. come safe.
pēs, pedis, m. foot.
peto, 3 v.a. petīvi and petitī, petitum, seek, ask.
philomathēs (Greek word), fond of learning.
plē, adv. dutifully, religiously.
pietās, ātis, f. devotion, piety.
piger, gra, grum, slow, lazy.
piget, 2 v. impers. it irks, it disgusts.
pigritia, ae, f. laziness.
pilleus, i, m. cap, hat.
pingō, 3 v.a. pinxi, pictum, paint, draw.
pinguis, e, fat.
piscis, is, m. fish.
piscor, 1 v.d. fish.
pius, a, um, dutiful, affectionate, pious.
placenta, ae, f. cake.
placeō, 2 v.n. please, satisfy; impers. placet, it is agreed.
placidē, adv. calmly.
placidus, a, um, calm.
plagūsus, a, um, fond of whipping.
plāné, adv. clearly, entirely,
quite.
plābēnus, a, um, plebeian, of
the common people.
plēnus, a, um, full.
plērique, plēraque, plēraque,
most.
plērumque, adv. generally.
plumbum, i, n. lead.
plūrimus, a, um, very much;
pl. very many, most.
plús, plúris, n. in sing. more;
pl. plūrēs, plūra, more.
pluvia, ae, f. rain, shower.
poēta, ae, m. poet.
polliceor, 2 v.d. promise.
pollicitātiō, ēnis, f. promise.
polymathēs (Greek word),
very learned.
ponōs, eris, n. weight.
pōnō, 3 v.a. posui, positum,
place.
porrigō, 3 v.a. porrexī, por-
rectum, stretch out.
porro, adv. onward, far, more-
over.
porrum, i, n. leek.
portā, 1 v.a. bear, carry.
postcō, 3 v.a. poposci, beg, de-
demand.
possum, v. irreg. potui, be
able, have power.
post, prep. with acc. after;
adv. afterwards.
posthāc, adv. after this, hence-
forth.
postquam, conj. after that.
postulō, 1 v.a. ask, demand.
pōtiō, ēnis, f. draught, dose, 
drug.
potissimum, adv. especially,
above all.
pōtītō, 1 v.a. drink frequently.
potius, adv. rather.
pōtō, 1 v.a. drink.
preāe, prep. with abl, before,
in front of, because of, com-
pared with; prae sé ferō,
display.
pripebē, 2 v.a. offer, show,
give.
priacēdō, 3 v.n. go before.
priaecēps, præcēpitās, head-
long, hurried, forward.
priacēptor, ōris, m. teacher.
priacēpīō, 3 v.a. praecepī,
priacēptum, teach.
priacēpīō, 1 v.a. throw down,
hurry.
priacipōnus, a, um, chief,
special.
priacēlārus, a, um, distin-
guished, famous.
priacē, ēnis, m. crier.
priaedā, ae, f. booty.
priadicō, 1 v.a. proclaim,
preach.
priadicō, 3 v.a. prophesy.
priadolium, i, n. small estate.
priaeium, i, n. reward, prize.
priasegētō, 4 v.a. forbode, pre-
sage.
priescrivīō, 3 v.a. prescribe,
fix.
priaeum, eum, present, ready.
priaeae, ēlis, n. and f. guar-
dian, patron.
priaeidūm, ii, n. protection,
support.
priasteā, 1 v.a. præasti, sur-
pass, guarantee; impers.
priāstat, it is better.
priaster, prep. with acc. be-
sides, except.
priaterēs, adv. besides.
priaterē, 4 v.a. go by, pass.
priateritus, a, um, pass.
priatermittō, 3 v.a. neglect.
priandeō, 2 v.n. prandi and
pransus sum, dine.
priandum, ii, n. early dinner.
priecor, 1 v.d. pray.
prietōsus, a, um, costly.
prietiuum, ii, n. price, pay.
prīmō, adv. at first, first.
prīmum, adv. at first, first, for the first time.
prīmus, a, um, first; in prīmis, in particular, chiefly, first of all; prīma lux, daybreak.
prīceps, cipis, first, chief; as subst. leader, sovereign, monarch.
prior, us, former, previous.
prius, adv. before, sooner.
priusquam, conj. before that.
prīvātus, a, um, private, unofficial.
prō, prep. with abl. in front of, for, on behalf of, in proportion to, instead of.
probē, adv. rightly, well, bravely.
probō, 1 v.a. approve; probātus, tested, choice.
probrum, ī, n. reproach.
prōcéndō, 3 v.n. proceed, progress.
prōcul, adv. far off.
prōcumī, prōcumō, 3 v.n. fall prostrate.
prōcurrō, 3 v.n. run forward.
prōdeo, prōdeō, 4 v.n. prōdī, prōditum, go forth.
proelium, ī, n. battle.
prōfānus, a, um, profane, not sacred.
prōfectō, adv. indeed, certainly.
prōferō, v. irreg. prōtuli, prōlātum, produce, utter.
prōficiscor, 3 v.d. prōfector, set out.
prōfundus, a, um, deep.
prōhibēō, 2 v.a. hinder, prevent.
prōiciō, 3 v.a. prōiēō, prōiectum, fling away.
prōinde, adv. therefore, accordingly.
prōmicō, 1 v.n. prōmicul, dart forward.
prōmittō, 3 v.a. promise.
prōmoveō, 2 v.a. move forward, advance.
prōptēsus, ĕs, m. readiness; only in phrase in prōptētū, in readiness.
prōnuntiō, 1 v.a. announce.
prope, adv. near, nearly; comp. proprius, nearer.
prōpellō, 3 v.a. prōpuli, prōpulsam, drive forward.
propemodum, adv. near the mark.
properē, adv. hastily.
properō, 1 v.a. hasten.
prōpōndō, 3 v.a. put forward, offer.
prōpositūm, ī, n. design, purpose.
propriā, adv. peculiarly, especially.
propterēa, adv. therefore.
prōra, ae, f. prow.
prorsus, adv. entirely, absolutely.
prospectus, ūs, m. look-out, view.
prospiciō, 3 v.a. prospexi, prospectum, look out, see before one, arrange.
prōsimūs, adv. forthwith.
prōtrūdō, 3 v.a. thrust forward.
prōvehō, 3 v.a. carry forward, advance.
prōverbium, ii, n. proverb.
prūdens, entis, wise, prudent.
prūdenter, adv. wisely, sensibly.
prūdentia, ae, f. wisdom, prudence.
pūblicus, a, um, of the state, public.
pudet, 2 v. imper. it shames.
pusīla, ae, f. girl.
Vocabulary

puer, erī, m. boy, babe.
pugil, ilis, m. boxer.
pugnō, 1 v.n. fight.
pulcher, chrā, chrum, beautiful, fine.
pulchrē, adv. beautifully, splendidly.
pullātus, a, um, clad in black.
pullus, a, um, dusky, black.
pumex, iōis, m. pumice-stone.
punctum, ī, n. point.
puppis, is, f. stern.
purgō, 1 v.a. clean.
putō, 1 v.a. and n. think.

quā, adv. where.
quadrāgintā, indecl. forty.
quadrīgāe, ārum, f. pl. four-in-hand.
quaerō, 3 v.a. quaeśivi, quaesītum, seek, enquire, ask for.
quaesō, 3 v. def. beg, pray.
quaestus, ūs, m. profit, business.
quam, adv. how, as, than.
quamquam, conj. although, and yet.
quamvis, conj. although.
quandō, interr. adv. when?
   conj. when, since; si quandō, if ever.
quantus, a, um, how great?
   as great as.
quantumvis, adv. however much.
quārē, adv. wherefore.
quartus, a, um, fourth.
quasi, adv. as if.
quattuor, indecl. four.
quattuordecim, indecl. fourteen.
que, enclitic conj. both, and.
quemadmodum, adv. how?
   just as.
queō, v. irreg. quiēvi, be able.
quercus, ūs, f. oak.
quit, quae, quod, who.
quia, conj. because.
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever.
quid, adv. interr. why?
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, a certain one, somebody.
quidem, adv. indeed, at least, yes!
quidnē, adv. interr. why not?
quiescō, 3 v.n. quiēvi, quietum, rest.
quīnam, quae[nam, quidnam, who pray?
quīnquāgintā, indecl. fifty.
quintus, a, um, fifth.
quīppē, conj. by all means, indeed, for; quīppē quīl
   (with subj.), inasmuch as he....
quis or qui, qua or quae, quid
   or quod, pron. interr. who?
quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam, any one.
quīsquam, n. quidquam, any one.
quīsque, quaeque, quidque, each.
quī quis, n. quidquid, whoever.
quīvis, quaevis, quidvis, any
   you please.
quō, adv. whither; conj. in
   order that.
quod, conj. because; quod si, but if.
quōminus, conj. that...not.
quōmodo, adv. how?
quōnam, adv. whither pray?
quoniam, conj. since.
quoque, conj. also, too.
quot, indecl. how many?
   as many as.
quotiens, adv. how often? as
   often as.

rāna, ae, f. frog.
rāpīō, 3 v.a. rapui, raptum, seize, hurry away, plunder.
rārō, adv. seldom.
ratiō, ōnis, f. account, method, way, plan, reason.
recipiō, 3 v.a. recepi, receptum, receive, betake.
recitō, 1 v.a. read aloud, repeat aloud.
reconciliō, 1 v.a. reconcile.
reconditus, a, um, hidden, abstruse.
recreō, 1 v.a. restore, recruit.
rectō, adv. rightly.
rectus, a, um, straight, upright, right.
recurrō, 3 v.n. recurrī, recursum, run back, return.
reclīsō, 1 v.a. refuse.
redō, 3 v.a. reddidī, redditum, give back, give up, render, repeat.
redō, 4 v.n. redidī, reditum, return.
reditus, ūs, m. return, revenue.
referō, v. irreg. retulī, relātum, bring back, repeat, relate.
refert, v. impress. it is important.
refrigerō, 1 v.a. make cool.
regiō, ōnis, f. region, country.
regnō, 1, n. kingdom, monarchy, rule.
religio, ōnis, f. scruple, devotion, religion.
religiosus, a, um, scrupulous, religious.
relinquō, 3 v.a. relinquī, relicium, leave, leave behind.
reliquās, a, um, left, remaining.
remedium, ii, n. remedy.
remitto, 1 v.n. row.
remorō, 1 v.d. hinder, delay.
remus, i, m. oar.
remitto, 1 v.a. report, renounce.
reppellō, 3 v.a. repuli, repulsum, repulse.
reperīō, 4 v.a. reperī, repertum, find, discover.
repetō, 3 v.a. seek again, resume, go over again.
reprehendō, 3 v.a. seize, check, reprove.
repūbesco, 3 v.n. grow young again.
requīēs, ētis, f. rest.
rēs, rei, f. thing, matter, business, property, advantage, reality.
residū, 3 v.n. residī, sit down, settle down.
resistō, 3 v.n. resistī, stop, resist.
respondeō, 2 v.a. respondī, responsūm, answer.
restitūō, 3 v.a. restore.
restō, 1 v.n. remain.
rēs, is, n. net.
revello, 3 v.a. revelī, revulsum, pluck off, tear away.
revertō, 3 v.a. revertī, revertūm, turn back; pass. revertor, return.
revisō, 3 v.a. see again, revisit.
revoco, 1 v.a. call back.
rex, régis, m. king.
rūdo, 2 v.n. risī, risum, laugh.
rīdīcōlus, a, um, laughable.
rīgō, 2 v.n. be stiff.
rīma, ae, f. crack, chink.
rīpa, ae, f. bank.
rōbīgō, inis, f. rust, mildew, mould.
rōbus, a, um, strong, lusty.
rōgō, 1 v.a. ask.
rudens, entis, m. rope.
rūgōsus, a, um, wrinkled.
rumpō, 3 v.a. rūpī, ruptum, break, burst.
rursus, adv. again.
rusticātiō, ōnis, f. country life.
rusticus, a, um, rustic, rural.
sacer, cra, crum, sacred, holy.
sacerdōs, ötis, m. priest.
sacerdōtium, ii, n. priesthood.
sacrilégium, ii, n. sacrilege.
saeulum, i, n. age, century.
saepe, adv. often.
saepe numerō, adv. oftentimes.
saevitia, ae, f. burlariness, cruelty.
saevus, a, um, barbarous, cruel.
salūt, 4 v.n. saluit, saltum, jump.
salsus, a, um, salt.
saltem, adv. at least.
saltus, us, jumping, jump.
salūs, ötis, f. health, safety.
salūtāris, e, wholesome, beneficial.
salūtō, 1 v.a. greet, salute, take leave of.
salvēs, 2 v.n. be well, be in good health; imper. salvē, hail!
sanctimōnia, ae, f. holiness.
sanctus, a, um, sacred, holy.
sānē, adv. certainly, indeed, yes.
sānus, a, um, sound, healthy.
sapiens, entis, wise.
sapientia, ae, f. wisdom.
apiō, 3 v.n. have taste, be wise.
sarcina, ae, f. bundle, baggage.
sarcīō, 4 v.a. sarsi, sartum, patch, mend, make good.
sartor, öris, m. mender.
satietās, ötis, f. satiety, disgust, weariness.
satis and sat, indecl. n. subst. and adv. enough, sufficient, sufficiently, quite.
satur, ura, urum, full, sated.
saxum, i, n. rock, stone.
scaena, ae, f. scene.

scapha, ae, f. boat.
sceletātus, a, um, wicked, infamous.
scelestus, a, um, wicked, infamous.
sclerus, eris, n. crime, sin.
sclīcet, adv. of course, forsooth, namely.
sclō, 4 v.a. know.
scolopus, i, m. rock.
scribō, 3 v.a. scripsi, scriptum, write.
scriinium, ii, n. case, chest.
sē and sēsē, sui, reflexive pron. himself, themselves.
sector, l v.d. chase, hunt.
secundus, a, um, second.
sēcūrus, a, um, free from care, untroubled.
secus, adv. otherwise.
sed, conj. but.
sedeō, 2 v.n. sedī, sessum, sit.
sedulō, adv. carefully, zealously.
segnis, e, slow, lazy.
segniter, adv. slowly, lazily.
selecutus, a, um, selected, choice.
sella, ae, f. seat, chair.
semel, adv. once, once for all.
semper, adv. always.
senectūs, tūtis, f. old age.
senescō, 3 v.n. senai, grow old.
senex, senis, old; subst. old man.
senicus, i, m. little old man, dear old gentleman.
senium, ii, n. old age, decline.
sensus, us, m. feeling, habit of mind, sense.
sententia, ae, f. opinion, thought, wish.
sentīō, 4 v.a. sensi, sensum, feel, see.
septem, indecl. seven.
septuagintā, indecl. seventy.
sequor, 3 v.d. secūtus, follow.
serēnus, a, um, clear, calm.
sericuṣ, a, um, of silk.
seriēs (no gen.), f. row, series.
sēriō, adv. seriously.
sermō, onis, m. conversation, discourse.
servō, 1 v.a. save, preserve.
sevērus, a, um, strict, austere.
sex, indecl. six.
sexĀgiuntā, indecl. sixty.
sī, conj. if; sī quidem, since.
sic, adv. so, thus.
sicētās, ātis, f. dryness.
siccus, a, um, dry; subst. siccum, ī, n. dry ground.
sclīne, interr. adv. in this way?
silex, icis, m. flint, stone.
silva, ae, f. wood, forest.
similiō, e, like.
simplex, icis, simple.
simul, adv. at the same time, together; simul ac, as soon as.
simulō, 1 v.a. pretend.
sinc, prep. with abl. without.
singulī, ae, a, pl. individuals, one each, single.
sinō, 3 v.a. sīvi, sītum, allow.
sinus, ūs, m. bosom.
sittēns, entis, thirsting.
sitūs, ās, m. rust, mould.
situs, ā, um (pf. part. of sitūs, placed; sītum est, it depends.
sōbrius, a, um, sober, temperate.
socius, ii, m. comrade, mate.
sodālicium, ii, n. companionship.
sodālis, is, m. comrade, crony.
sōl, sōlis, m. sun.
sōlāciōn, ii, n. comfort, consolation.
sōlea, ae, f. sole, shoe.
sōlēō, 2 v.n. solitus, be wont, be accustomed.
sōlītarīus, a, um, solitary, isolated.
sōlitūdō, inis, f. solitude.
sollicitus, a, um, troubled, worried.
solstitium, ii, n. solstice.
solum, i, n. soil, ground.
sōlus, a, um, alone, lonely.
solvō, 3 v.a. solvi, solūtum, loosen, breakup, release, melt.
somnīātor, ōris, m. dreamer.
somniō, ii, n. dream.
sommus, ī, m. sleep.
sōpiō, 4 v.a. bull, make unconscious.
sors, sortis, f. lot, share, capital.
spatium, ii, n. space, room.
specimen, inis, n. example.
spectātor, ōris, m. spectator.
spēłanea, ae, f. cave.
spērō, 1 v.a. and n. hope, expect.
spēs, eī, f. hope.
sphaera, ae, f. globe, ball.
splendidē, adv. magnificently.
splendor, ōris, m. honour, dignity.
spoliā, ārum, n. pl. spoils, booty.
spoliō, 1 v.a. plunder, rob.
spondeō, 2 v.a. spondei, sponsum, promise, give security.
sponsor, ōris, m. surety.
stadium, ii, n. race-course.
statim, adv. straightway, immediately.
status, ūs, m. position, posture, condition.
sterēō, 3 v.n. snore.
stipulor, 1 v.d. bargain, engage.
sto, 1 v.n. stē, statum, stand.
stoachus, i, temper, displeasure.
strēnuē, adv. vigorously.
strēnuus, a, um, active, vigorous.
Vocabulary

strepitus, ës, m. clatter, din.
studeó, 2 v.a. pursue, desire, study.
studium, ī, n. eagerness, study, pursuit.
stultus, a, um, foolish.
suádeó, 2 v.a. suási, suásusum, urge, persuade.
suávis, e, sweet, pleasant.
suáviter, adv. pleasantly; comp. suávius.
sub, prep. with acc. under, about, just before, just after; with abl. under.
sudáre, eris, n. cork.
subitō, adv. suddenly.
subitūs, a, um, sudden.
subievo, 1 v.a. support, lighten.
subiusstris, e, dull, overcast.
submergō, 3 v.a. submersi, submersus, submerge.
succēdō, 3 v.n. come next, succeed, prosper; impers. succēdit, it prospers.
sūdō, 1 v.n. sweat, toil.
sūdor, āris, m. sweat, toil.
sufficiō, 3 v.n. sufficēi, suffectum, suffice, satisfy, be equal to.
suggestus, īs, m. platform, pulpit.
suillus, a, um, of swine, of pork.
suum, v.n. fui, be, exist.
summa, ae, f. chief thing, sum, amount.
summus, a, um, highest; summus mālus, top of mast.
sūmō, 3 v.a. sumpsi, sump tum, take.
supellex, supellectilia, f. furniture.
superī, ārum, m. pl. gods above.
superstītīō, ānis, f. superstition.
supersum, v.n. be left, remain.
suppedētō, 1 v.a. supply.
surdus, a, um, deaf.
surgō, 3 v.n. surrexi, surrectum, rise, get up.
suspendērī, 2 v.n. hanging.
suspendō, 3 v.a. hang.
spicīcor, 1 v.d. suspect, surmise.
suus, a, um, his own.
tabella, ae, f. tablet, little plank.
tabula, ae, f. plank, chart, map; pl. deck.
taceō, 2 v.n. be silent.
tacitē, adv. silently.
taedium, ī, n. weariness, disgust.
tālis, e, such, of such kind.
tam, adv. so, so much.
tamen, adv. yet, however.
tandem, adv. at length; in questions, pray, I beg.
tangō, 3 v.a. tetigī, tactum, touch, affect.
tantulus, a, um, so little; subst. tantulum, ī, n. so little.
tantum, adv. so much, only.
tantus, a, um, so great; subst. tantum, ī, n. so much.
temperō, v.a. and n. abstain, mix, temper.
tempestās, ātis, f. storm.
templum, ī, n. temple, church.
temptō, 1 v.a. try, attempt.
tempus, oris, n. time, crisis.
tenax, ācis, holding fast, retentive.
teneō, 2 v.a. hold, grasp, understand.
tentōrium, ī, n. tent.
tenīsus, e, thin, slender, slight, poor.
tepēfaciō, 3 v.a. make warm.
tepor, āris, m. warmth.
ter, adv. thrice.
tergum, i, n. back.
terra, ae, f. earth, land; pl. world.
terrestrial, e, of the earth, on land.
tertius, a, um, third.
testimonium, ii, n. evidence.
testor, 1 v.d. bear witness.
testudō, inis, i. tortoise, lyre.
théologia, ae, f. theology.
thórax, acis, m. doublet.
tibia, ae, f. shin, leg, flute.
timeō, 2 v.a. fear.
titulus, i, m. inscription, title-page, advertisement.
toga, ae, f. gown, cloak.
tollō, 3 v.a. sustulō, sublātum, raise, take away, destroy.
tonitus, ās, m. thunder; pl. tonitrus, m. or tonitra, n.
torqueō, 2 v.a. torsī, tortum, twist, torture.
torvus, a, um, stern, grim.
tot, indecl. so many.
totidem, indecl. just as many.
tōtus, a, um, whole, entire.
trātō, 3 v.a. trātā, trātātum, handover, surrender, entrust.
trahō, 3 v.a. traxi, tractum, drag, draw, attract.
tranquillē, adv. calmly.
tranquillitās, ātis, f. calm, tranquillity.
transcurrō, 3 v.a. run across.
transigō, 3 v.a. transigē, transactum, settle, agree.
trēs, tria, three.
trīduum, ī, n. three days.
trīgintā, indecl. thirty.
tristis, e, mournful, gloomy, glum.
tū, tui, you, thou; plur. vōs, vestrum or vestrī, you, ye;
tūmet, you yourself.
tuba, ae, f. trumpet.
tāberculum, ī, n. small lump, corn.
tueō, 2 v.d. gase at, protect, preserve.
tum and tunō, adv. then, at that time.
tumulus, īs, m. tumult, commotion.
turris, is, f. tower.
tūtō, adv. in safety.
tūtus, a, um, safe.
tuss, a, um, your, thine.
tyrrannus, i, m. tyrant, despot.
ubi, adv. where, when.
ubique, adv. anywhere, everywhere.
ullus, a, um, any.
ultimus, a, um, last, extreme.
ultra, prep. with acc. beyond.
umbrāculum, ī, n. shade.
umerus, i, m. shoulder.
una, adv. together.
unda, ae, f. wave.
unde, adv. whence, from which.
undecim, indecl. eleven.
undique, adv. on all sides.
ungō, 3 v.a. unxi, unctum, anoint, oil.
unicus, a, um, only, single, unique.
unquam, adv. ever.
ünus, a, um, one, alone.
urbānus, a, um, of the city; subst. urbānus, i, m. townsman.
urbs, urbīs, f. city.
ursus, i, m. bear.
ungōstum, i, n. bed of nettles.
usque, adv. right on, all the way to.
úsūra, ae, f. interest.
úsus, ūs, m. use, advantage, experience.
ut, conj. in order that, so that, when, as, how.
uter, tra, trum, which of two.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, each of two, either, both.
Vocabulary

 útilis, e, useful.
 útilitates, átis, usefulness.
 utinam, interj. would that!
 itor, 3 v.d. úsus, use, enjoy.
 utrimque, adv. on both sides.
 utrō, adv. in which of two
directions.
 utrum, adv. whether.
 avidus, a, um, wet, damp.
 uxor, örís, f. wife.

 vacillātiō, ónis, f. reeling,
swaying, lurching.
 vacillō, 1 v.n. sway, waver,
shift, be loose.
vacō, 1 v.n. be without, be
free, have leisure; impers.
vacat, there is leisure.
 vadum, i, n. shallow-place,
bottom.
 vae, interj. alas! woe!
vagor, 1 v.d. wander.
vāh, interj. ah! oh! good!
valēō, 2 v.n. be strong, be able,
succeed, fare well.
valētūdō, inís, f. health.
vāpulō, 1 v.n. be whipped.
varietās, átis, f. difference.
varius, a, um, various, change-
able.
vās, vāsis, n. vessel, package;
pl. vāsa, örūm.
vector, örís, m. passenger.
vehementer, adv. violently,
vigorously, extremely.
vel, conj. and adv. either, or, 
even.
vēlum, i, n. sail, canvas.
velut, adv. even as, just as.
vēna, ae, f. vein.
vēnābulum, i, n. hunting-
spear.
vēnālis, e, jor sale.
vēnātiō, ónis, f. hunting,
venison.
vendō, 3 v.a. vendidi, vendi-
tum, sell.

venia, ae, f. pardon, leave,
permission.
venīō, 4 v.n. vēni, ventum,
come.
venōr, 1 v.d. hunt.
venter, tris, m. belly, appetite.
ventus, i, wind.
verbera, erum, n. pl. stripes,
flagging (sing. abl. only,
verbere).
verbūm, i, n. word, phrase;
verba dō, give mere words,
i.e. cheat.
vērē, adv. truly.
verēcundia, ae, f. modesty.
verēcundus, a, um, modest.
vereor, 2 v.d. respect, fear.
verisimilis, e, like the truth,
probable.
vēritās, átis, f. truth, reality.
vērō, adv. in truth, indeed,
but.
verrō, 3 v.a. brush.
verrūca, ae, f. wart.
versō, 1 v.a. turn over, think
over; dep. versor, move, be
engaged, live.
vertō, 3 v.a. vertī, versum,
turn, change.
verum, adv. true, certainly,
yes, but.
vērus, a, um, true, genuine,
proper; subst. vérum, i, n.
truth.
vescor, 3 v.d. feed, eat.
vestor, tra, trum, your.
vestiārius, i, m. tailor.
vestimentum, i, n. garment.
vestis, is, f. clothing.
veterānus, i, m. old soldier.
vetulius, a, um, little old, dear
old.
vetus, eris, ancient, old,
aged.
via, ae, f. way, road.
vilāticum, i, n. provision for
journey, journey-money.
Vocabulary

vice, abl. instead of.

vicem (no nom.), f. change;

victor, ēris, m. conqueror.

victōria, ae, f. victory.

victus, ēs, m. mode of life.

vidēlicet, adv. of course,

namely.

videō, 2 v.a. vidi, visum, see;

pass. seem; impers. vidē-

tur, it seems good.

vigēs, 2 v.n. be fresh, thrive.

vigilans, antis, watchful, wake-

ful.

vīgilī, indecl. twenty.

vigor, ēris, m. vigour, liveli-

ness.

vīlis, e, cheap, paltry.

vīncō, 3 v.a. vici, victum,

conquer, beat.

vindicō, 1 v.a. claim, free.

violentus, a, um, violent,

headstrong.

vir, virī, man, husband.

virgō, inis, f. virgin.

vis, acc. vim, abl. vi, f.

strength, force; pl. virēs,

ium, strength.

vita, ae, f. life.

vitreus, a, um, of glass.

vīvidus, a, um, lively, fresh.

vīvō, 3 v.n. vixi, victum, live,

enjoy life.

vīvus, a, um, living, alive.

vix, adv. hardly, scarcely.

vīxī, adv. scarcely yet.

vōx, virōr, 1 v.d. cry out.

vocō, 1 v.a. call, summon,

invite.

volitō, 1 v.n. flit about.

volā, 1 v.n. fly.

volō, v. irreg. volūi, wish.

volūbilis, e, voluble, restless.

voluptās, ātis, f. pleasure.

volvō, 3 v.a. volvī, volūtum,

roll.

vōtum, i, n. vow, prayer.

vox, vōcis, f. voice, word,

saying.

vulgāris, e, common, ordinary.

vulpēs, is, f. fox.

vūlōs, ēs, m. countenance,

look, expression.

zōna, ae, f. girdle, purse.
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