

arcus Titi

I

postrīdiē māne ingēns Rōmānōrum multitudō ad arcum Titī undique conveniēbat. diēs fēstus ab omnibus cīvibus celebrābatur. Imperātor Domitiānus eō diē frātrī Titō arcum dēdicātūrus erat. iussū Imperātōris pompa magnifica tōtam per urbem dūcēbatur.

multae sellae ā servīs prope arcum pōnēbantur. illūc multī senātōrēs, spē favōris Domitiānī, conveniēbant. inter eōs Salvius, togam splendidam gerēns, locum quaerēbat ubi cōspicius esset. inter equitēs, quī post senātōrēs stābant, aderat Haterius ipse. favōrem Imperātōris avidē spērābat, et in animō volvēbat quandō ā Salvio praemium prōmissum acceptūrus esset.

āra ingēns, prō arcū exstrūcta, ā servīs flōribus ōrnābatur. circum āram stābant vīginti sacerdotēs. aderant quoque haruspicēs quī exta victimārum inspicerent.

intereā pompa lentē per Viam Sacram dūcēbatur. primā in parte incēdēbant tubicinēs, tubās inflantēs. post eōs vērunt iuvenēs, quī trīgintā taurōs corōnīs ōrnātōs ad sacrificium dūcēbant. tum multī servī, quī gāzam Iūdaeōrum portābant, primam pompae partem claudēbant. huius gāzae pars pretiōsissima erat mēnsa sacra, tubae, candēlābrum, quae omnia aurea erant.

septem captīvī Iūdaeī, quī mediā in pompā incēdēbant, ā spectātōribus vehementer dēridēbantur. quinque liberī, serēnō vultū incēdentēs, clāmōrēs et contumeliās neglegēbant, sed duae fēminae plūrimīs lacrimīs spectātōrēs ōrābant ut liberīs parcerent.

post captīvōs vēnit Domitiānus ipse, currū magnificō vectus. post Imperātōrem ibant ambō cōsulēs, quōrum alter erat L. Flāvius Silva. magistrātūs nōbilissimī effigiem Titī in umerīs portābant. ā militibus pompa claudēbatur.

undique *from all sides*

dēdicātūrus *going to dedicate*

5

favōris: favor *favour*

cōspicius *conspicuous, easily seen*

10 **equitēs** *equites (well-to-do men ranking below senators)*

quandō *when*

acceptūrus *going to receive*

exta *entrails*

15

incēdēbant: incēdere *march, stride*

gāzam: gāza *treasure*

claudēbant: claudere

conclude, complete

20

vultū: vultus *expression, face*

25

currū: currus *chariot*

vectus: vehere *carry*

cōsulēs: cōsul *consul (senior magistrate)*

30

magistrātūs: magistrātus

magistrate (elected official of Roman government)

adventus

diē illūcēscēte, ingēns Rōmānōrum multītūdō viās urbis complēbat. in rīpīs flūminis Tiberis, ubi multa horrea sita erant, frūmentum ē nāvibus ā saccāriīs expōnēbātur. servī, quī ā vēnālīciīs ex Āfricā importātī erant, ē nāvibus dūcēbantur, catēnīs gravibus vīctī.

ex ūnā nāvium, quae modo ā Graeciā advēnerat, puella pulcherrima exiit. epistulam ad Haterium scrīptam manū tenēbat. sarcinae eius ā servō portābantur, virō quadrāgintā annōrum.

sōle ortō, puella ad Subūram advēnit. multītūdine clāmōribusque hominum valdē obstupefacta est. tanta erat multītūdō ut puella cum summā difficultāte prōcēderet. undique pauperēs ex īsulīs exhibant ut aquam ē fontibus traherent. dīvitēs ad forum lectīcīs vehēbantur. mendīcī puellam circumveniēbant, pecūniam postulantēs. nōnnūllī fabrī, puellā vīsā, clāmāre coepērunt; puellam verbīs scurrīlibus appellāvērunt. quae tamen, clāmōribus fabrōrum neglētīs, vultū serēnō celeriter praeteriit. servum iussit festīnāre nē domum Hateriī tardius pervenīrent.

eōdem tempore multī clientēs per viās contendēbant ut patrōnōs salūtārent. aliī, scissīs togīs ruptisque calceīs, per lutum lentē ībant. eīs difficile erat festīnāre quia lutum erat altum, viae angustae, multītūdō dēnsa. aliī, quī nōbilī gente nātī sunt, celeriter prōcēdēbant quod servī multītūdinem fūstibus dēmōvēbant. clientēs, quī hūc illūc per viās ruēbant, puellae prōcēdentī obstābant.

illūcēscēte: illūcēscere

dawn, grow bright

Tiberis *river Tiber*

saccāriīs: saccārius *docker, dock-worker*

5 **expōnēbātur: expōnere**

unload

catēnīs: catēna *chain*

modo *just*

sarcinae *bags, luggage*

10 **ortō: ortus** *having risen*

Subūram: Subūra *the Subura (a noisy and crowded district)*

obstupefacta est:

obstupefacere *amaze, stun*

15 **lectīcīs: lectīca** *litter*

mendīcī: mendīcus *beggar*

scurrīlibus: scurrīlis *rude, impudent*

appellāvērunt: appellāre *call*

20 *out to*

tardius *too late*

scissīs: scindere *tear*

ruptīs: rumpere *break, split*

lutum *mud*

25 **dēmōvēbant: dēmōvēre** *move out of the way*

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with the right form of the imperfect subjunctive, using the verb in brackets. Then translate the sentence.

For example: Domitiānus ad āram prōcessit ut victimam (sacrificāre)

Answer: Domitiānus ad āram prōcessit ut victimam **sacrificāret**.

Domitian advanced to the altar in order to sacrifice the victim.

The forms of the imperfect subjunctive are given on [p. 128](#).

- a equitēs insidiās parāvērunt ut duces hostium (capere)
- b ad forum contendebāmus ut pompam (spectāre)
- c barbarī facēs in manibus tenēbant ut templum (incendere)
- d extrā carcerem stābam ut captīvōs (custōdīre)
- e Haterī, quam strēnuē labōrāvistī ut arcum ! (perficere)
- f rūpem Masadam occupāvimus ut Rōmānīs (resistere)

- 2 Complete each sentence with the most suitable participle from the lists below, using the correct form. Then translate the sentence. Do not use any participle more than once.

dūcēns	labōrāns	sedēns	incēdēns	clāmāns
dūcentem	labōrantem	sedentem	incēdentem	clāmantem
dūcentēs	labōrantēs	sedentēs	incēdentēs	clāmantēs

- a videō Salvium prope arcum
- b fabrī, in Viā Sacrā, valdē dēfessī erant.
- c nōne audīs puerōs ?
- d iuvenis, victimam, ārae appropinquāvit.
- e spectātōrēs captīvōs, per viās, dēridēbant.

- 3 Translate each English sentence into Latin by selecting correctly from the list of Latin words.

- a *The citizens, having been delighted by the show, applauded.*

cīvis	spectāculum	dēlectātī	plaudunt
cīvēs	spectāculō	dēlectātus	plausērunt

- b *I recognised the slave-girl who was pouring the wine.*

ancilla	quī	vīnum	fundēbat	agnōvī
ancillam	quae	vīnō	fundēbant	agnōvit

- c *Having returned to the bank of the river, the soldiers halted.*

ad rīpam	flūmine	regressī	militēs	cōnstitērunt
ad rīpās	flūminis	regressōs	militum	cōnstitērant

Practising the language

1 Translate the following sentences. After each one state whether the verb is present or imperfect and whether it is active or passive.

- a populus Rōmānus Titum maximē dīligēbat.
- b fabrī ab Hateriō tōtam noctem incitābantur.
- c hodiē cēna splendida Imperātōrī parātur.
- d quattuor diēs ingēns multitudō viās urbis complēbat.
- e magnus strepitus in āreā audiēbātur.
- f pauperēs ā dīvitibus saepe opprimuntur.

2 Complete each sentence with the right word. Then translate the sentence.

- a mercātor, ē carcere , magistrātuī grātiās ēgit. (liberātus, liberātī)
- b māter, verbīs Eleazārī , cum liberīs latēbat. (territus, territa)
- c Salvius epistolam, ab Imperātōre , legēbat. (scrīpta, scrīptam)
- d nāvēs, tempestāte paene , tandem ad portum revēnērunt. (dēlētus, dēlēta, dēlētae)
- e centuriō captīvōs, ā militibus , in castra dūxit. (custōdītī, custōdītōs, custōdītīs)

3 Translate each sentence with the most suitable ending of the pluperfect subjunctive. Then translate the sentence.

For example: cum hospitēs advēn. . . , coquus cēnam intulit.

This becomes: cum hospitēs **advēnissent**, coquus cēnam intulit.

When the guests had arrived, the cook brought the dinner in.

The forms of the pluperfect subjunctive are given on [p. 128](#).

- a cum servus iānuam aperu. . . , senex intrāvit.
- b cum pompam spectāv. . . , ad arcum festināvī.
- c Imperātor nōs rogāvit num arcum inspex. . .
- d cum Rōmam vīsītāv. . . , domum rediistis?
- e amīcī nōn intellēxērunt cūr Haterium nōn vīd. . .

Practising the language

1 Complete each sentence with the right participle. Then translate the sentence.

- a hīs verbīs, Paris aequō animō respondit. (audītīs, portātīs)
- b signō, servī Tychicum ēiēcērunt. (victō, datō)
- c nāve, mercātor dēspērābat. (āmissā, refectā)
- d clientibus, praecō iānuam clausit. (dīmissīs, dēpositīs)
- e equitibus, hostēs fūgērunt. (cōnspectīs, dēfēnsīs)
- f cēnā, Haterius amīcōs in triclinium dūxit. (cōnsūptā, parātā)

2 Translate the first sentence of each pair. Then complete the second sentence with the passive form of the verb to express the same idea. Use the table on [p. 126](#) to help you. Finally, translate the second sentence.

For example: hospitēs fābulam spectābant.
 fābula ā hospitibus

Translated and completed, this becomes:

 hospitēs fābulam spectābant.
 The guests were watching the play.

 fābula ā hospitibus spectābātur.
 The play was being watched by the guests.

In sentences a–c, the verbs are in the *imperfect* tense:

- a servī amphorās portābant.
 amphorae ā servīs
- b Salvius Haterium dēcipiēbat.
 Haterius ā Salviō
- c barbarī horreum oppugnābant.
 horreum ā barbarīs

In sentences d–f, the verbs are in the *present* tense:

- d rhētor puerōs docet.
 puerī ā rhētore
- e aliquis iānuam aperit.
 iānuā ab aliquō
- f centuriō militēs cōnsistere iubet.
 militēs ā centuriōne cōnsistere

4 King Tarquinius buys some unusual books.

anus incognita ad Tarquinius Superbum regem adiit. novem libros ferebat quos oracula deorum esse dicebat. libros vendere volebat, sed tantam pecuniam postulavit ut rex ridens anum insanam esse crederet. deinde illa ad focus ambulavit et tres libros in ignem iniecit. his deletis, Tarquinius

5 rogavit num libros reliquos eodem pretio emere vellet. illi tamen non persuasit: rex iterum vehementer risit. itaque anus tres alios libros statim incendit. quod cum fecisset, placide rogavit num tres reliquos eodem pretio empturus esset.

10 Tarquinius tandem, quod intellexit se tantam constantiam neglegere non posse, anui paruit. libros igitur tres emit non minore pretio quam pro omnibus primo petatum erat. et illa cum a rege discessisset postea numquam visa est. libri tres, in templo positi, diligenter custodiebantur. consilium eorum semper petebatur ubi populus Romanus de periculo liberari debebat.

Names

Tarquinius -i Superbus -i (*m*)

Tarquinius Superbus (*also called just Tarquinius*)

Vocabulary

anus -us (*f*)

old woman

incognitus -a -um

unknown

oraculum -i (*n*)

oracle, prophecy

postulo -are -avi

I demand

insanus -a -um

insane, mad

focus -i (*m*)

hearth

ignis -is (*m*)

fire

reliquus -a -um

remaining

pretium -i (*n*)

price

placide

calmly

constantia -ae (*f*)

perseverance

neglego -ere

I disregard

pareo -ere

I obey (+ *dat*)

populus -i (*m*)

people

5 *Lucretia is shamefully treated but remains noble to the end.*

Roma regebatur a rege superbo, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius. quadam nocte cum Tarquinius et amici vinum biberent, coeperunt uxores suas laudare. Collatinus dixit suam Lucretiam optimam esse. 'quid creditis eam nunc facere?' inquit 'ego vos ad villam meam ducam. tum videbitis

5 eam meliorem esse ceteris.' hoc omnibus placuit. cum ad villam advenissent, Lucretiam non ludentem sed lanam ducentem invenerunt. Sextus tamen, cum videret quam pulchra Lucretia esset, amore scelesto captus est.

10 paucis post diebus, cum abesset Collatinus, ille regressus cubiculum Lucretiae intravit. 'tace!' inquit 'Sextus Tarquinius sum. gladium in manu fero. aut cede mihi aut te necabo!' quamquam Lucretia dixit se necari malle, Sextus tandem pudicitiam eius vicit. tum discessit. Collatinus, cum omnia audivisset, iuravit se Sextum puniturum esse. Lucretia, ne aliis uxoribus malum exemplum esse videretur, se necavit. 'ego me non culpo, sed poena non libero' moriens dixit.

Names

Sextus -i Tarquinius -i (<i>m</i>)	Sextus Tarquinius (<i>called by either or both names</i>)
Collatinus -i (<i>m</i>)	Collatinus
Lucretia -ae (<i>f</i>)	Lucretia

Vocabulary

superbus -a -um	proud, arrogant
placeo -ere -ui	I am pleasing
ludo -ere	I play
lanam duco -ere	I spin wool
cubiculum -i (<i>n</i>)	bedroom
aut . . . aut	either . . . or
cedo -ere	I yield, I give way
pudicitia -ae (<i>f</i>)	modesty, virtue
iuro -are -avi	I swear
exemplum -i (<i>n</i>)	example
culpo -are	I blame

Exercise EL.1

Translate into Latin:

- (a) We have a good plan. [3]
- (b) The slaves were working in the garden. [3]
- (c) I immediately decided to seek help. [4]

Exercise EL.2

Translate into Latin:

- (a) I was afraid of the master's son. [3]
- (b) The men were guarding the walls. [3]
- (c) The gods and goddesses are silent. [4]

Exercise EL.3

Translate into Latin:

- (a) I sailed to my homeland at last. [3]
- (b) We hurried out of the wood. [3]
- (c) They were building the temple for many years. [4]

Exercise EL.4

Translate into Latin:

- (a) We often overcome danger. [3]
- (b) The girl sent a letter. [3]
- (c) Why do you not have a sword? [4]

Exercise EL.5

Translate into Latin:

- (a) They greeted the happy girl. [3]
- (b) I was not able to run. [3]
- (c) The woman's husband is a sailor. [4]