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PARS CVRRICVLI TVSCULANI SECUNDA

SCRIPSIT

ARCADIVS AVELLANVS,
HUNGARVS.

EDITIO SECVNDA, INTEGRA.

Philadelphia, 1914

PHILADELPHIÆ,

TYPIS PRELI PRÆCONIS LATINI EXSCRIPTA.

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To The Second Edition.

"We all thought that we had said good-by to Cæsar when we finished translating his Commentaries, but to the girls of the Third Class he has returned with full vengeance in Roman History. After that dreadful test on his life, who does not know him by heart, and who is not so sick and tired of that talented man that she will not be glad to bid him a more lasting farewell?"—*Jabberwock*, May, 1900.

This is a clipping from the above named monthly school-periodical of the *Girls' Latin School*, Boston, Mass. The utter disgust and rightful indignation here expressed by the little girls ought to burn the consciences and cheeks with blush of shame of all who are responsible for the sin of making the priceless masterpieces of the world's most ideal authors the subject of disgust and hatred to some 80 per centum of all youthful minds, which, year after year, volunteer to take up classical studies. And the teachers? Why, they call it "a fine classical scholarship!" I do not wish to call it by its real name, but I say, that, to teach Latin without knowing Latin to read, write and speak, is quite the opposite of scholarship.

The root of the evil is the misunderstanding of the German system.

The German classical "Higher Criticism", by Ritschl, Ribbeck, Mommsen, Brambach, Klotz, Corssen, and others, has awed the world with its presumptuous hollowness, and it was promptly installed in all the Universities of the world, as "Classical Philology." The same "Higher Criticism" in Bible and Theology (called by Zangwill *bigger foolishness*), was promptly challenged, the *classical one*, for lack of knowledge, has not only not called forth any opposition, but in English speaking countries, by students at German Universities, and by readers of German books, it was introduced into *beginners' schools*, to take the place of the Latin language itself. Hence the attempt to force "reading the Classics" by children without any knowledge of the language, while in Germany they teach the language first independently, and lecture in Universities, often in Latin, on classical criticism to *those who know Latin*.

Schools are not maintained for serving fads and hobbies of a few excentric book-worms and hair-splitters; schools are here to educate particularly for the learned professions. Clergymen, physicians, lawyers, chemists, &c., cannot be proficient without a practical knowledge of Latin. The schools are not asked to produce philologists, but to *educate* law-abiding, moral, efficient citizens. If they do not do this, they violate the sacred trust placed in them.

The object of the Latin language in the schools is twofold :

- a, As an intellectual and ethical factor, in which capacity
 - 1st, by grammar and syntax it exercises the student ; thereby,
 - 2nd, it enables him to understand his own vernacular grammar and word-treasure which, otherwise, at least in English, cannot be understood.
- 3rd, by offering the world's best models in literary style, it teaches the most sublime ideals of literary composition in prose ;
- 4th, by offering the world's best poetry,
- 5th, by offering the world's noblest examples of virtue in patriotism, in self-reliance, self-control, obedience, discipline, sobriety, constancy, justice, truthfulness, gratitude, self-

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sacrifice, fortitude, temperance, tenderness of affection and, devotion ; withal, unsectarian, natural, appealing to the smallest child in any country, race or climate. Nothing in the world can take the place of Latin as a civilizing factor.

b. As a practical, material factor. Unless Latin is a living speech, it is *no factor* of any kind, it is nothing. Since there is no village in Christendom where Latin is not understood more or less by somebody, it is the natural *international language* for college-bred people throughout the world, for correspondence, business, travel, scientific literature. All modern languages have enemies, Latin has none.

The *Tusculan System*, of which ARENA PALÆSTARUM (the Arena, or *sand*, of the *palaestra*, i. e., PALÆSTRA-pupils) is the second part, to follow the primer, PALÆSTRA. In the economy of this system High Schools and Academies abstain from all Latin books, or Roman Authors, but, instead, they spend three years in teaching Latin speech, the fourth to be devoted to our classical Reader, MEDULLA, the third part. These three books will furnish a vocabulary of some 4,000 words, gleaned from all varieties of human occupations and callings in daily life, instead of mere military and oratorical words in 3rd or 4th meaning, as is practised in the schools. The classical authors are left for the Colleges, not for translating, which is foolishness, but *reading* and interpreting, with the above ends in view.

The principle of teaching all languages colloquially has created a strong current in nearly every country. At Karlsruhe, Baden, in Germany, where we least expected, colloquial method was introduced for Latin. In this country, in particular, with a great number of the younger teachers, and, especially, in Roman Catholic institutions, a very noticeable transformation of opinions is taking place, strongly pointing toward a summary change for the better, i. e., colloquial Latin. The most significant sign of the times is the fact, that the *female Academies*, conducted by the various Religious Sisterhoods, are in the lead. This fact may be of a little consolation for our Boston girls.

This consideration has led my esteemed friend, Mr. FERDINAND PHILIPS, Mechanical Engineer, a graduate of the Berlin and Liège Universities, a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer of wide reputation, to furnish me with financial means enabling me to reproduce this book, which was dormant for more than two years. I take this opportunity to publicly thank him for his zeal in thus promoting the cause of Latin ; and I feel certain that all friends of Latin will join me in this sentiment.

I wish to add, that ARENA is far from attaining my ideal. All of it was done in a hurried way, printed, really, for a MS., later on to be worked into a proper shape. Still, as it is, it has no equal in Latin literature, and no amount of "classical learning" could ever produce as much practical good in this line, as *Arena* can. I earnestly recommend it to all friends of practical Latin learning.

ARCADIUS AVELLANVS,
Editor "*Præco Latinus*."

Philadelphia, June, 1900.

TENTAMEN¹ PRIMUM.

APUD² LUDIMAGISTRUM.³

Mane est *serenum*⁴. Ludimagister est domi suæ.* *Conclave*⁵ amplum, cuius in medio reclinatus⁶ in *curuli*⁷ sedet, iúbare⁸ matutino refulget. Ipse, cura docendi solutus⁹, ephemeridem "Prelum Diurnum" léctitat.¹⁰

Súbito¹¹ iánua sonat; áliquis pulsat.¹²

"Intra!"¹³ — reclamat Magister, óculos levans & ad iánuam convertens¹⁴, qua aperta, † vir, a púero et a puella comitatus, † intrat. Píleo urbane sublato†, sic Magistrum affatur.¹⁵

"Salve Magister Clarissime!"¹⁶

"Salve tu quoque Vir Præclare!"¹⁷ Salvete amici! En sellæ; cápite¹⁸ sedes, amabo!" — dixit Magister, postquam ádvenas¹⁹

1. *imis*, n. an attempt, an essay (a first attempt at reading).—2. At, with, prep. w. acc.—3. *tri*, school-master, professor.—4. *-us, a, um*, bright.—5. *-ve, is*, n. a room, fr. *con* and *clavis*, is f. key; *-us, a, um*, spacious, wide.—6. Perf. part. of *reclino*¹, reg., reclined, leaning back.—7. *-is, e*, adj., *sella* understood, a chair with wheels, an easy chair.—8. *-ar, is*, n. sunshine, beam, light; *re-fulgeo*² *si*, to shine.—9. Perf. part. of *solvere*³ *vi, utum*, to loose, loosen, untie, disengage, pay; *cura æ*, care, abl., *-di*, gen. of gerundium of *dóceo*,=free from the care of teaching.—10. Iterative of *lego*³ *legi, ctum*, to read.—11. On a sudden.—12. *-o*¹, r., to knock, rap.—13. Imperat. of *tro*¹ r., enter; *-mo*¹, r., to cry back; *levo*¹ r., lift, raise.—14. *-to*³ *ti, sum*, from *verto*², to turn.—15. *Adfatur*, fr. *fari*, to say, speak.—16. *Clarus, a, um*, clear, fine, famous; here a title, given to authors and literary people.—17. Same as *clarus* and *præ*, very, before others, also a title, otherwise: excellent; *Salvete*, pl. of *salve*, a greeting; *en*, behold! please!—18. *-io*³ *cepi, captum*, receive, get, seize, comprehend, take, imperat. pl. take(ye)seats, please(I shall like); *-co*³ *xi, ctum*, to say, perf.—19. *l.*, qui venerunt.—20. *-o*¹, r. supin., af-

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salutat²⁰ iis óbviā²¹ ivisset, atque manus iisdem amice tendisset.²²

Quum omnes consedisent,²³ ádvena sic ordiebatur :²⁴

“Indulge²⁵ Magister bone, ut qui simus,*²⁶ quoque consilio venérimus, tibi paucis²⁶ ostendam. Ego sum advocatus,²⁷ íncola urbis huius, nomen mihi est†† CHARULUS²⁸ TREBONIUS. Iúvenis hic est filius meus VALERIUS, annos natus²⁹ sédecim, puella autem ista est fília mea VALERIA, fratre biénnio minor.³⁰ Maiores³¹ mei summi exstiterunt³² Litterarum Latinarum cultores,³³ ita ut lingua Latina in família nostra semper vigúerit³⁴ hodieque vígeat. Líberi mei Latine domi* sunt edocti, quum in scholis iam vix verbum quidem Latinum audiatur. Fama de tuo cœpto cértior factus státui,³⁵ ut filium filiamque tuæ committerem³⁶ curæ, ut esses³⁷ illis³⁸ dux & sodalis, utque consuetúdi³⁹ne quotidiana opus inceptum,⁴⁰ usum vidélicet sermonis Latini cum iis exercendo⁴¹ et perpoliando, absólveres⁴² & expidires.

ter *ivisset* (*eo, ire, to go*) a verb of motion.—21. In the way, to encounter, go to meet.—22. *Tendo*⁸ *tetendi, tensum*,⁵ *tentum*, hold out, stretch out, reach.—23. *-sido*⁸ *sedí, sessum*, sit down.—24. *-ior*⁴ *orsus sum*, incipio.—25. *Indulgeo*⁸ *si, tum*, permitto.—26. *-ci, cæ, ca*, scil. *verbis*, non multis; *ostendo*⁸ *di, sum*, monstro, explico, præses. Coni.—27. *II. causicus*.—28. *Anglis & Gallis Charles; charus, a, um*, dear, dimin. *-ulus, a, um*, here a name.—29. Est phrasis: 16 annorum.—30. Compar. of *parvus, a, um*, iunior.—31. Plur. only, *ancestors*.—32. *Fuerunt maximi (summi) cultores, &c.*—33. *-or, oris*, est is qui *colit*.—34. *-eo*⁸, *ui*, non erat mortua.—35. *Constituo, statuo*⁸ *ui, statutum*, establish, decide, make up one's mind.—36. *-tto*⁸, *si, ssum*, to commit, send to, —care.—37. *Sum*, Imperf. Coni.—38. To them; leader, guide; companion.—39. *-do, inis*, intercourse; *-us, a, um*, daily.—40. *-tus, ta, tum*, incipio, the work undertaken; *usus, us*, practice.—41. *-eo*⁸, *cui, citum*, to practice; *-io*⁴ r. polish.—42. *-vo*⁸ *vi, utum*, bring to an end, finish; *-dio*⁴ r. carry through.

TUSCULUM

"Mira⁴³ narras Dñe⁴⁴ Treboni ! Ain'⁴⁵ tu Dñlum Valérium Dclamque Valériam Latine plane⁴⁶ callére, quinimo⁴⁷ domi Latine cólloqui ?"

"Sane quidem, Dñe Magister, nam et uxor est linguæ Latinæ gnara,"⁴⁸ respondit hospes⁴⁹ Magistro stupente.⁵⁰ "Hinc⁵¹ est ut tua consuetúdine familiaritateque⁵² frui velimus,⁵³ atque tua ope⁵⁴ ad áltius fastígium elegántiæ⁵⁵ évehi⁵⁶ desideremus."

"Quid áudio ! ipsa ádeo⁵⁷ uxor sermonis Latini perita !⁵⁸ Fere excedit fidem.⁵⁹ Si sic se res habet,⁶⁰ summa cum voluptate óbsequar."⁶¹

"Bene státuis, grátia est !"⁶²

His dictis súrgitur, § manus amice tenduntur,⁶³ quum Dñus Trebónius Magistro pollicetur⁶⁴ suos líberos póstero die adfuturos.⁶⁵ ¶ Magister autem réliqua dispositurum se aiebat. ¶ Quibus constitutis invicem⁶⁶ valedixerunt.

—43. -us, a, um, wonderful, acc. pl, n., o¹, r., tell, narrate.—44. Abbr. of *domnus*, and this of *dominus*, a title, like *Mr.*, here in Voc.=*domne*; *Trebo-*nius, French *trés*, changed from Lat. *ter, ter* bonus=optimus, *ter* magnus= maximus; Treboni, Voc.—45. Contraction of *aisne tu* (see *Palæstra*, p. 113), dost thou say? *dñlus*, abbr. of *domnulus*, a dimin of *dominus*; *dclam* is an abbr. of *domicella* (cf. French *demoiselle*) a miss, a young lady.—46. Altogether; *calleo*³ to be skilled, versed, to know.—47. Nay, what is more; *con-**loqui*.—48. -us, a, um, knowing, experienced.—49. -itis, a guest.—50. Astonished, -eo³ ui, "with the professor being astonished."—51. Hence.—52. -ias, tis, f. friendship, abl. because *fruo*, *frui*, *fruitus*, (*fructus*) *sum*, to enjoy, demands it.—53. *Volo, velle, volui*, Præs. Coni. (Pal. p. 107-108).—54. *Ops, opis*, f.. means, help; *fastigium*, ii stand, submit.—55. -a, æ, elegance.—56. -ho³ xi, ctum to carry, raise, lift, here passive inf., to be raised, carried up to; *desidero*¹, r. to desire, Præs. Coni.—57. Even your very wife.—58. -tus, a, um,=gnara.—59. *Fides, ei*, f. faith, belief; *excedo*³ cessi, um, to go beyond.—60. If things be thus.—61. -quor, qui, cutus *sum*, to comply, fut.—62. Phrase: you deserve my thanks.—63. -do³, *tetendi* (see 22), passive.—64. -ceor³ itus *sum*, to promise.—65. *Adsum, adesse, adfui*, fut. of Infinitive, *esse* left out.—66. One another.

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NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

**Domi suæ*, non est idem atque *in* domo sua (it is not the same as . .) alterum Anglis est *at home*, alterum *in his house*. Casus iste est Genitivus Loci, seu *Locativus*. Nomina propria locorum declinationum I & II ad quæstionem *ubi*? Genitivo iunguntur; sic: Ubi habitas? Philadelphia, Neo-Eboraci; reliqua Ablativo: Athenis, Neapoli. Sic dicemus itaque *domi meæ*, *tuæ*, *suæ*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, *alienæ*. Item: *humi* (in terra), et *ruri*.

†*Qua aperta*. Est contractio, seu sententia correpta (shortened); nam dicendum esset, "quum ea esset aperta." Modus hic construendi vocatur *ablativus absolutus*. Anglice: when the door was opened, abl. abs.: *with the door* (being, having been) *opened*. Huc spectant (hither belong) *Magistro stupente*, *His dictis*, *Pileo sublato*, *Quibus constitutis*.

***Ut qui simus*. Ordo est hic: ut tibi paucis (verbis) ostendam qui simus et quo consilio venérimus. Anglice (word for word): that I show (explain) thee with few (words) who we be, and with what purpose we have come. Post *ut*, si est copula coniunctionis, semper Modus Coni. succedit; Indic. esset: *ut* ostendo, Coni. *ut* ostendam. Verbum sequens (following, next) etiam est in Coni. *simus*; verbum tertium, *venérimus*, pariter (as well). Notandum tamen (however, it should be remembered) *venérimus* esse in tempore præterito perfecto (past tense) Coniunctivi, non potest dici (said) *venimus*, quod esset in Indicativo. Sic etiam: ut — semper *viguerit*.

††*Nomen mihi est*; possemus dicere (we could say) *nomen meum* est, vel ego — — vocor, verum consuetudo hunc morem mavult (custom prefers this manner, or way), vocamusque hanc constructionem *Dativum possessivum*. Sic dicimus: nobis domus non est; *fratri* non est pecunia.

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‡*Fama* — *certior factus*. *Fama*, est Abl., atque idem est ac *per famam*. Altera hæc contrahendi species (sort of contracting, shortening) est *ablativus medii* (means). *Certior fio* est phrasis (I become certain, I learn, I am informed). *Cæptum, i*, from *cæpi, isse*, to commence (Pal. p. 111.) an enterprise ; tota sententia : Having heard of your enterprise by rumor, I have made up my mind . . .

§*Surgitur* ; non dicimus *quis* surgat (we do not say *who*), hinc verbum passivum, rem, non personam respiciens (having the thing in view not the person) adhibetur. Sic dicimus : hoc non *datur* (there is no such a thing), multum disputatur, et sic porro (and so forth).

¶*Pollicetur adfuturos* : *se aiebat dispositurum* ; est etiam modus sententiam contrahendi, quem *accusativum cum infinitivo* vocamus. Dicere enim possemus “*Pollicetur quod liberi sui sint adfuturi*,” “*Aiebat quod* reliqua disponet (He says *that* . .).” Brevitatis causa (for the sake of shortness) tamen *quod* elidimus (throw out), subiectum convertimus (turn) in *Accusativum*, verbum autem prædicativum in *Infinitivum* collocamus congruentem (præsentem, præter. v. fut.). Fit autem hoc (and this happens) potissimum (mostly) post verba, ut : dico, aio, credo, puto, promitto (polliceor), audio, video, exspecto, nuntio, & alia idgenus (of that sort). Verbum *esse* coniugationis periphrasticæ, omittitur atque subauditur (understood). Anglice “He promises his children to be present.” “He said, that he would arrange the rest.”

TUSCULUM

SERMOCINATIO.¹

[*Exercitia ista alta voce debent recitari repetique (and be repeated) eousque, donec (until) lingua assuescat (get used to) nec in enuntiando hæsitet (and will not stop and hesitate in pronouncing the words fluently.).*]

Dñus Trebonius, Magister, Valerius atque Valeria inter se colloquuntur.

Treb. Salve, Dñe Magister ! Faustum² serenumque precor³ tibi mane !

Mag. Salvete vos quoque, amici ! Ecquid novi (what new things) affertis (bring ye) ?

Treb. En, proles meas adtuli,⁴ Valerium & Valeriam.

Mag. Salve Valeri ! salve Valeria ! Porrige⁵ manus ! Vos novisse⁶ magno mihi est gaudio.⁷ Possumne vobis ullo⁸ esse servitio ?

Vals. Potes, Dñe Magister, Latine cúpimus⁹ abs te discere.

Mag. At tu Latine iam bene calles. Tu quoque Valeria ?

Vala. Non tam bene ac frater ; intelligo quidem sat belle,¹⁰ verum loqui, nec audeo¹¹ nec possum.

Treb. Vereor,¹² Magister bone, ne ótio tuo abutamur.¹³

Mag. Absit !¹⁴ Cura docendi sum impræsentiarum¹⁵ solutus.

1. Talk, gossip.—2. -us, a, um, lucky.—3. *ari, atus sum*, to wish.—4. *Affero*⁵, *attuli, allatum* (ad-fero).—5. -go⁶ *xi, ctum*, stretch out, imperat. pl. shake hands.—6. *Novi, novisse*, def., fr. *nosco*⁷ *novi, notum*, to know.—7. *Gaudium, ii*, pleasure, joy, dat.—8. -us, a, um, any; dat.—9. -io⁸ *ii, iui, itum*, wish, desire.—10. *Sat*, or *satis*, enough, *bellus, a, um*, adv. *belle*, prettily, = fairly well.—11. -eo⁹, *ausus sum*, to dare.—12. Timeo, am affraid.—13. -tor, ti, us sum, to abuse, præ. Coni.—14. Be it far!—15. At the present.

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Prius¹⁶ quam veneratis in conclavi meo sedebam Prelum Diurnum Philadelphenum lectitans. Est nunc mihi otium.¹⁷ Legendo tempus tero.¹⁸

Treb. Tanto¹⁹ mélius. Rogatum²⁰ te veni ut curam, proles meas in sermone Latino exercendi, in te susciperes. Quemadmodum tu útique exploratum²¹ habes, iuventus in ludis nostris Latine necquidquam discit. Nonne Valeri?

Vals. Vera mémoras,²² Pater chare, magistri nostri Túlliis & Horátiis vertendis²³ atque interpretandis inéptiunt,²⁴ nos tamen ab ipsis nec loqui nec scribere discimus. Ego quidem multum Latine nescio, sed sunt magistri quidam me imperitiores.

Vala. O apud nos est adhuc²⁵ detérius. Nuper²⁶ magistra nostra hæsit²⁷ in comparando quodam adiectivo, dixitque se grammaticam revolvere²⁸ debere. Púduit²⁹ nos.

Treb Ut vides, Dñe Magister, pretium³⁰ óperæ non est ut ludi hi adeantur,³¹ hinc constitui,³² ut liberos meos tibi committerem.

Mag. At ego timeo ut³³ eos multum docere possim, quum

—16. Before you had come.—17. Now I am at leisure.—18. -o⁸ *trivi, tritum*, I pass (waste) my time.—19. So much better.—20. Ordo: Veni te rogatum, ut susciperes curam exercendi proles meas in sermone Latino; I have come to ask you, that you may take the care (upon yourself) to . . . &c.—21. As you are (utique) anyway well aware; necquidquam, not anything.—22. Mention; *verus, a, um*, true, you are right.—23. -to⁸ *ti, sum*, to turn, translate.—24. -tio⁴, to trifle, to fool.—25. Still, yet; *deterior, ius, deterrimus, a, um*, worse, worst; no posit.—26. The other day; -tra, fem. teacher.—27. -reo *si, sum*, get stuck; *comparo*¹, *vi, tum*, compare.—28. -vo⁸ *vi, lutum*, to roll back, to hunt in a book, that she would have to look it up in her grammar.—29. *Pudet*², perf., we felt ashamed.—30. *Operæ pretium* worth while.—31. *Adeo*⁴, *ad-vo*, go to, pass., præ. Coni. That such schools should be gone into.—32. *uo*⁸, *ui, tutum*, I have determined, made up my mind.—33.

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tam sint linguæ Latinæ gnari³⁴ ut libere, nulloque labore Latine loquantur.

Treb. Constat³⁵ quidem nos domi nostræ Latine confabulari solere,³⁶ nam & uxor callet, verum elegantiae studemus, ad quam adipiscendam³⁷ ut te duce uti liceat exoptamus.

Mag. Esto ! Non réfragor.³⁸ Si hæc est tua voluntas, obsequar. Quod ad rationem docendi aliasque res particulares spectat,³⁹ cum Valerio Valeriaque coordinabo⁴⁰ atque disponam.

Treb. Dii te bene ament ! Filius & filia cras tibi hora nona matutina præsto⁴¹ erunt. Nunc autem valere te iúbeo,⁴² vir optime, domumque nos conferemus. Valedicite⁴³ vos quoque charuli. Vale Magister bone !

Mag. Valetate optime !

I fear that I cannot.—34. *Gnarus, a, um*, versed in; freely, without difficulty.—35. It is certain ; although it is a fact.—36. *eo³, ui, itum*, I am wont, *confabulor*, to tell stories, to chatter, talk.—37. *Adipiscor, -ci, adeptus sum*, to attain ; *te duce uti liceat*, be it allowed that we make use of thee as a guide, we earnestly desire.—38. Be it ; I do not resist.—39. *to¹ r.* what regards ; way, method of teaching.—40. Arrange, fut. ; dispose, fut.—41. Will be present for you.—42. Now I bid you farewell ; betake ourselves home.—43. Bid ye also farewell.



TUSCULUM

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

I.

1. Ubi est Ludimagister ?
2. Quid agit (facit) ?
3. Quid accidit (happens) ?
4. Quómodo salutat ádvenas ? *toelo*
5. Num etiam Magister sustulit (take off ; ~~suffere~~,³ sústuli, sublatum) pileum ?
6. Quid vult ádvena osténdere ?
7. Quid & quis est ádvena ?
8. Cuius ætatis (how old) sunt proles ?
9. Quare (cur ? why ?) sunt Treboniani (the Trebonians) linguæ Latinæ amantes ?
10. Quod est consilium (purpose) Dñi Trebonii ?

II.

1. Quid respondit (perf.) Magister ?
2. Quid respondit hospes ? Quid dicebat de uxore ? (See the last note).
3. Qua re (abl. of *quæ res*, what thing ?) volunt frui ?
4. Quo (whither ?) desiderant évehi ?
5. Quid fuit quod fidem fere excesserit ? (*Answer*: Quod ipsa ádeo uxor *fúerit* sermonis Latini perita.)
6. Quo in casu (in what case) est Magister obsecuturus (will comply) ?
7. Quid fit deinde (what is done then) ?
8. Quid pollicetur Dñus Trebonius Magistro ?
9. Quid ait Magister ?
10. Quum hæc constituta fuissent, quid factum (what was done) ?

TENTAMEN SECUNDUM.

DE NOMINE PENNSYLVANIÆ.

Horológium nondum¹ sonúerat,* quum Valérius Valeriaque præ límine² ædium Mgtri adstiterunt.*

“Salve, Mgr bone !”—salutant discipuli Mgtrum, quem Valérius mox ita affatur : “Adsumus e conducto,³ non quidem ante tempus statum, áttamen ad ictum.”

“Exímie & dictum & factum !”—éxcipit⁴ Mgr,—“ante tempus opperiendos⁵ vos non putabam, adesse ad tempus, gaudeo. Consídite, sultis !”⁶

Postquam sedes céperant, Valéria sic est orsa⁷ : “Quandó-quidem⁸ de libris inter nos conventum⁹ non fúerit,† ego nullos ádtuli. Quid tibi videtur, Mgr bone ?”

“Usum libellorum Latinorum eousque¹⁰ útilem esse non cénseo,” respondit Mgr, “donec consuetúdinem¹¹ sermonis Latini non iunxérimus§ ; nónnisi¹² quum hoc factum fúerit, licebit¹³ sensus verborum phrasiumque ambages aperire atque perspíce-re ; secus¹⁴ nunquam.”

1. *Non adhuc*, not yet ; —no,¹ *uí*, *itum*, to sound, strike. —2. —en, *inis*, n. threshold ; —es, *ium*, f. domus maior ; ad- *sto*¹, *stíti*, *tum*. —3. *Con-dictum*, i, agreement, appointment ; *tps. statum*, time agreed upon ; *ictus*, *us*, m. stroke, “sharply” (fixed hour.) —4. *Excipio*³ *cepi*, *ptum*, *ex-capio*, take out, up, to continue. —5. —or⁴ *itus*, (*tus*,) to wait, fut. pass. part., gerundivum ; —to,¹ r. to deem, think. —6. *Si vultis*, volo (Pal. p. 107.) —7. *Ordior*,⁴ *sus*, p. part. f. commenced (she). —8. Since. —9. *Con-venio*⁴ *ni*, *tum*, p. part., no agreement made ; nullos (*i. e.* libros), none have brought. —10. Untill such time ; *cén-seo*², *uí*, to deem, judge. —11. —do, *inis*, f. familiarity ; *iungo*³ *xi*, *ctum*, fut. ex. —12. Only. —13. *Liceo*³ *ui*, fut. s., can, or may (we) ; —us, *us*, meaning ; —bum, i, word ; *phrasis*, *is*, f., phrase ; —ges, *um*, pl., maze, winding ; *io*,⁴ *ui*, *tum*, to open ; —io,³ *spexi*, *ctum* to see through. —14. Otherwise ; never.—

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"Bene mones,¹⁵ Mgr," ait Valérius, "ego profecto¹⁶ librorum sum omnino satur,¹⁷ nec iam ullos appeto.¹⁸ Ex opinione mea—cum bona tua vénia¹⁹—sátius²⁰ erit multoque iucúndius, ut tu nobis quæstiones proponas, quas nos, pro víribus,²¹ sólvere enitamur."

"Scíte,²² Valeri," lépide subridens assentitur Valéria, "tuum itaque erit, Mgr bone, si placúerit, primam propónere quæstionem."

"Libenter fáciam, amici. Esto igitur quæstio hæc: 'Quid nomen *Pennsylvániæ* sibi velit† undeque ducat originem?'"

Valérius, saltem²³ unam partem históriæ narrandæ sibi vindicans, ait sorori: "Indulge,²⁴ Valéria, ut álteram históriæ partem ego narrem, tum tu póteris álteram prósequi²⁵ & absolvere." Valéria annuente²⁶ frater fari²⁷ sic ínchoat:

"GUILIELMUS PENN, erat Anglus, qui cœtus²⁸ Tremulorum hicce terrarum fundamenta iecit. Hi sunt nostri concives, qui se *amicos* appellare consueverunt. Ille, ob²⁹ asperitatem severitatemque morum³⁰ tum patri, tum etiam auctoritatibus públicis exosus,³¹ pœnis íterum iterumque affectus,³² demum patri moribundo reconciliatus, heresque fortunarum factus,** státuit in 'orbem novum' emigrare. Hoc consílio³³ ádiit†† Chárulum II. (secundum), regem Angliæ, ut ab eo tractum³⁴ terræ, flú-

15. -eo,³ *ui, itum*, to warn (you are right !)—16. In fact.—17. -ur, *ra, um*, satiated, 'had enough'.—18. *Ad-peto*³ *ivi, itum*, to long for, have *appetite*.—19. -a, æ, w. your permission.—20. *Satis, satius*, more useful; -*dus, a, um*, pleasant.—21. *Vís*, f., phrase, to the best of our abilities; -*oo*,³ *vi, utum*, to solve; -*tor*,³ *sus, xus*, endeavor, pres. subj.—22. Well said (learnedly); pleasantly; smiling.—23. At least.—24. Permit!—25. To continue; to finish.—26. -o,³ *ui*, to nod to, consent.—27. To speak; -o¹ r., to begin.—28. -us, *us*, m. congregation; -*mo*,³ *ui*, to quake, -*us, i*, quaker; in this country; *iacio*,³ *ieci, iactum*, to throw, to lay foundation.—29. On account.—30. -*res, um*, m., morality, behavior.—31. Hated.—32. *Ad-facio*, pœna afficere, *punire*; finally; dying.—33. Purpose *ad-eo*, to go to, transitive.—34. -*us, us, m.*,

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mini Delaware adiacentem, sibi dari impetraret. Plácuit consílium regi, libenterque assensit ut Trémulum áasperum, cui Ærarium³⁵ £ 16,000 (sédecim millia librarum [argenti]) debebat, tractu terræ, loco³⁶ pecúniæ, exsólveret. Dictum & factum.”§§

“Sine³⁷ nunc Valeri,” interlóquitur Valéria, “ut réliqua³⁸ e conducto ego absolvam !”

“Licet,” reponit³⁹ Valérius, “proséquere !”

“Guilelmus Penn,” éxcipit Valéria, “volebat|| tractum suum ‘Sylvániam’ appellari, at rex máluit ut idem ‘Penn—Sylvánia’ éius nómine vocaretur, Guilelmo nostro refragante. Quocirca,⁴⁰ modéstia ductus, voluntati régix tanto ardore zeloque réstitit,⁴¹ ut scribam régium oblatis viginti áureis corrumpere⁴² volúerit, ut is diploma⁴³ scribendo nomen *Penn* clam missum fáceret. Quum autem scriba id se facturum negasset,⁴⁴ Penn ad regem appellavit, qui preces⁴⁵ ábnuít, tractum vero terræ *Pennsylvániam* vocari iussit.⁴⁶ Hinc⁴⁷ est nomen Reipublicæ nostræ Penn-Sylvánia (régiosylvestrisPennii), seu uno vocábulo, *Pennsylvánia*.”

fr. *traho*³, *xi, ctum*, a tract; *ad iaceo*² ui, to lie -to; -*tro*¹ r., to obtain by asking.—35. Treasury.—36. Instead; to pay in full.—37. -*no*,³ *sivi, tum*, allow; now.—38. The rest, balance, remainder; as agreed.—39. Replies; go on! —40. Whereabout, like *wherefore*, concerning which; lead by . . ; -*tas, atis*, f., will; -*ius, a, um*, kingly, of the king.—41. *Resisto*,⁸ *restiti, tum*, stand against; *a, æ*, writing clerk, m.; *ob-fero*,⁸ -*tuli, latum*, to offer; *us, ei*, (nummus) gold piece.—42. -*po*,⁸ -*rupi, ruptum*, to break, spoil, bribe.—43. -*ma, atis*, n., charter; secretly; leave off, dismiss, drop.—44. -*go*,¹ r., to refuse, plup. Subj.; to appeal.—45. *Preces, cum*, f., prayer; opposite of *ad-nuo* (an-nuo, see 26,) to nod with dissent.—46. *Iubeo*,⁸ *iussi, iussum*, to bid, order command.—47. Hence; in one word.

TUSCULUM

NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

**Sonúerat*, — *adstiterunt*. Quum eventus narratur, tempus præteritum plusquam perfectum (pluperfect tense) præcedit perfectum (comes before perfect), hoc autem præcedit imperfectum, istud vero præsens, ut : *putabam—gaudeo*.

†*Fúerit*, — *adtuli*. — Particulæ coniunctionis, velut *quandoquidem*, *siquidem*, *ut*, *si*, *nisi*, *quod*, *quin*, modum Coniunctivum regunt, quædam *semper*, velut *quin*, *ut*, aliæ autem frequenter, veluti *quod*; quando tamen id fiat, ex usu, seu e legendo discendum, nec regulis doceri potest (cannot be taught by rules). Ordo sententiæ: . . non *fúerit*—nullos *adtuli*. Pars sententiæ prior est *conditio* partis alterius, ideo est verbum Coniunctivo iunctum (*fúerit*). De consecutione temporum vide finem *Palæstræ*.

§*lunxérimus*, est *futurum exactum*. Tempora præsentia, perfecta atque futura (censeo, *iunxérimus*, *fúerit*, *licebit*) possunt se excipere (may follow each other), sed non imperfectum et plusquam perfectum Coniunctivi.

‡*Quid sibi velit*? Tota sententiæ: “Esto quæstio: Quid sibi velit (Let it be asked, then: What does . . . &c.)? est quæstio *indirecta*, ideo est verbum in Coniunctivo (*velit*). Questio indirecta foret (would be): Quid sibi *vult*?

**Factus*, *reconciliatus*, *affectus*, *exosus*, sunt participia perfecta, *made*, *reconciled* *affected*, *hated* ut adiectiva.

††*Adiit*, (adivit) *ut impetraret*. Post tempus perfectum (adiit) in parte prima sententiæ, *imperfectum* sequitur Coniunctivi (impetraret), plusquam perfectum autem loco perfecti, si eventus præteritus narretur.

§§*Dictum & factum*, est phrasis, quasi: No sooner was it said than . . . vel etiam: accepted and carried out.

||*Volebat appellari*, est infinit. pass.; potueramus dicere: *volebat* ut *appellaretur*, quemadmodum (as): *maluit* ut—*vocaretur*. Eodem modo: *vocari* iussit. Quum duo verba in sententiâ occurrunt, alterum est in infinitivo, alterum in quolibet modo & tempore.

TUSCULUM

SERMOCINATIO.

Mgr & discipuli colloquuntur.

Mgr. Nonne, hoc mane iusto¹ maturius surrexistis?

Vals. Ego more solito², sexta surrexi, sed soror, more suo, sopori³ matutino plusculum indulsit.

Vala. Hem fratrem bellulum! Existimasne decere sororem socordiæ⁴ arguere? Mereris ut tibi irascar!

Mgr. O Valeria, noli⁵ effatum Valerii sibi vitio vertere. Non est cur ei irascaris; puellæ enim diùtius quiescere cónvenit⁶. Præterea hoc⁷ te non minus amat.

Vala. Etiam ego evigilabam paulo post fratrem, sed oculi erant graves, sopor amœnus, proinde dimidium horæ ultro placuit cunctari;⁸ hinc est factum ut sexta cum dimidio surrexissem.

Mgr. Quidquamne ordinis domestici immutatum ut ad me stato tempore venire queatis?

Vals. Nequidquam, *Mgr.* bone, ientamus tempore sólito, vidl. septima cum dimidio, interdum quadrante tardius, ita ut octava cum decem minutis, aut quadrante, ientaculo finito, negotia occipere⁹ liceat.

Vala. Licere quis dubitaverit! sed sæpe piget. Cave credas, *Mgr.*, Valerium nostrum ad negotia magno ardore rapi. Primum enim sugíbulum¹⁰ efflandum, fuma repurganda, nicotiana requirenda, ignitabula promenda, fuma accendenda, diurna legenda aliaque, si quæ sint talia, perficienda; tum demum, edi-

1. Plus mature; surgo³ -rexi, ctum.—2. Ut solui.—3. Somnus.—4. Ignavia, pigritia, genit. propter arguere, accusare.—5. Noli vitio vertere, do not reproach.—6. Decet, it is becoming.—7. For this.—8. Tarry.—9. Incipere.—10. Stem of a pipe; ex -flo; pipe; tobacco; find (seek up); produce matches.—

TUSCULUM

ta¹¹ oscitatione longa, ut os disrumpi credatur, ad negotia lenet festinatur.

Mgr. Quis hæc credat, O Valeri!

Vals. Siccine,¹² sororum dulcissima, mihi illudis? Ecquid ego de puellis prædicem? ¹³ Vos autem e grabato¹⁴ coram speculum prosilitis¹⁵ ut tûtu¹⁶los¹⁶ contorqueatis, capronas¹⁷ cædatis, comas cosmetarum¹⁸ auxilio crinalibus¹⁹ pectinibusque subigatis, capillaribus²⁰ delibuat²¹is, vultum autem cerussa²² distinguatis²³. Hinc fit ut vosmet ornandis tempus pessumdetis,²⁴ nec proinde tempus statum observare promissisque stare²⁵ queatis, atque ad tractus ferroviæ, ut fit²⁶, sero ventitetis.

Mgr. Domicella Valeria, dic cum poeta: "Conscia mens recti,²⁷ famæ mendacia ridet."

11. *E*-do; yawning; -*po*,³ *rupi*, *ptum*, break, tear, pass. infin.—12. Sic-ne; in-ludo, *derides*.—13. Narro.—14. Bedstead, bed.—15. -*io*,⁴ *ui*., pro- salio, jump. 16. Hair knot, coiffure; to twist.—17. Bangs; -*do*⁵ *cecidi*, -*sum* to cut.—18. Hairdressing maid.—19. Hairpin; -*go*⁶ *egi*, *actum*, to press down, into shape.—20. -*re*, *is*, n., pomatum.—21. *uo*⁷ *ui*, *utum*, besmear, anoint.—22. *l*., white paint for the face; *rouge* is *fucus*, *i*, or, *purpurisum*.—23. To paint.—24. To waste.—25. Stare promissis,=keep one's word.—26. As it usually happens; late; iterative of venio.—27. Of what is right; fama, æ=rumor.



TUSCULUM

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

I.

1. Quotum debebat horologium sonare quum discipuli adven-
nerunt?
2. Suntne horologia muralia (wall) quæ non sonant? Portatilia?
3. Quod erat tempus *statum*?
4. Quamobrem (why?) est Mgr. gavisus (-eo,² gavisus, to be
glad)?
5. Cur Valeria libros secum (with herself) non addtulit?
6. Quid videtur Valerio (seems best to V.)?

II.

1. Quid sibi vult narratio historiæ Pennii? (*Ans.* Narratio hæc
vult originem nominis Pennsylvaniæ evolvere & expli-
care).*
2. Quis fuit Guilelmus Penn? Qui sunt Trémuli?
3. Fuitne Pennius a cunctis amatus? Eccur non?
4. Quem adivit (ádiit)?—Quo consilio?
5. Num factus voti compos (has he attained his aim)?†
6. Cui debebat Ærarium? Quantum? Exsolvitne? Quí (how)?

III.

1. Quid est Valeria prosecuta (-*quor*³ *cutus*, follow, continue)?
2. Quod nomen placebat Pennio?—Quid volebat rex?
3. Quid tentabat Pennius facere?
4. Corruptitne scribam? Voluitne? Quid ei obtulit?
5. Quid iussit rex fieri? Estne factum (has it been done)?
6. Tenta fabulam totam e memoria narrare (Try to tell the
whole story from memory!)!

**Quid tibi vis? Quid sibi vult* res ista (What do you want? What does this thing mean?)? &c. are phrases; they are not real questions, but rather critical and defying objections. However, questions are sometimes put in this shape for explanation. In the text the question is *indirect*, hence the subj., here, in the exercises, we put the same as a *direct* question, in Indicative.

†*Compos voti*. Compos, tis., adj. of one ending, having power over a thing, have possession, mastery of a thing, used as a noun, usually with a *gen.* or *abl.* Votum, i, (from *voveo*² *vovi*, *votum*), a vow, a pledge, a solemn promise, or desire, purpose, marriage vow. The phrase means an attainment of one's cherished idea or aim. Compos *mentis*, at his sense. Its opposite *impos*. The verb is either *sum*, or *fio*; here, *factus*, the p. part. of *fio*: has been made the master of his purpose, or object.

TENTAMEN TERTIUM.

DE NOMINE PHILADELPHIÆ.

“Agedum¹ Valeri,” inquit Mgr., ubi relictā domo, urbem peragrantes² ad Præfecturam³ pervenerunt, “subsistamus⁴ hic paucillum atque pascamus oculos!”

“Magna sane urbs est Philadelphia!” exclamat Valerius struem⁵ ingentem Præfecturæ cōtuens⁶. “Cerne⁷, Mgr., óbsecro,”⁸ proséquitur Val., moles⁹ lápidum, infinitos ædium órdenes, hominum, curruum equorumque catervas¹⁰. Quanta¹¹ strues laterum, tignorū materiæque!”

“At urbs nostra nequaquam est antiqua,” subiungit Mgr., “potestne coniectare¹² Dēla Vala., quæ sit ætas úrbis nostræ?”

“Quidni? coniectare?” indignationem¹³ simulans, quærit Vala., oculos in Mgtrum convertens, “ætatem urbis nostræ pro certo¹⁴ scio. Binis¹⁵ sæculis & áliquot annis supra*, locus ubi stamus, totumque territórium,¹⁶ sylvæ erant atque prata, ubi Indi¹⁷ venando & piscando vitam egerunt miserrimam. *Guilelmus Penn* fundamenta civitatis iecit¹⁸ anno millésimo sexcentésimo octuagésimo & tértio (1683).”*

1. -go⁸ egi, actum, imperat., sin., do, please! relinquo⁸ liqui, ctum, to leave, perf. p., abl. abs.—2. -gro¹ vi, tum, pres. part. N. pl., wandering through.—3. City Hall, mayor's office; pervenio⁴ veni, tum, to arrive.—4. -to⁸, -stiti, tum, to stop, pres. Coni.; paucillum, a little, a little while; pasco⁸ pavi, pastum, to feed.—5. -es, is, f., a heap, pile; -ns, tis, adj., very great, colossal.—6. Contueor, eri, tuitus, to behold, look at.—7. -no⁸, crevi, -tum, to sift, separate, comprehend, perceive, see.—8. -ro¹, r., I pray.—9. -es, is, f., a mass, pile.—10. -va, æ, a throng.—11. -tus, a, um, how great! later, eris, m., a brick; tignum, i, lumber.—12. to, i, r., to guess.—13. -tio, onis, indignation; -lo¹, r., to feign.—14. -tus, a, um, -tum, i, certain, I know for certain.—15. Singuli, binii, terni, abl. of time, two centuries and a few years over.—16. -um, ii, territory, city limits.—17. The Indians; venor¹, tus, to hunt; egerunt, ago⁸.—18. lácio⁸ ieci, iactum, to throw, fundamenta iácere, lay foundation.—19. Et-

TUSCULUM

"Eccur¹⁹ vocavit *Philadelphiam*?" últro instat²⁰ Val.

"Quasi vero²¹ nesciam!" súbito retorquet²² Vala. "Pater urbis omnes homines æquo amore est & ipse prosecutus,²³ & ut sui ásseclæ²⁴ idem agerent dócuit. Hinc omnes homines número† fratrum esse habendos vóluit, qui amore fraterno iungerentur. Iam autem *amare* sermone Græco idem est ac *philéin*, *adelphía* autem *fraternitatem* sonat.²⁵

"Téneo²⁶; Phil-adelphia itaque" éxcipit Val. suáviter, "ex étymo²⁷ populari *amorem fraternitatis* significat. Præstanter²⁸, Vala., puellarum doctíssima. Iam te sororem meam prædicare²⁹ posse iusto título³⁰ supérbio."

cur? And why?—20. -*sto*,¹ -*stiti*, to urge, press, insist, *ultra*, further.—21. As though I would not know.—22. -*queo*,² *si*, to retort.—23. *Amore prosequi*, a phrase, to love, to pursue with love, abl.—24. -*cla*, *æ*, a follower.—25. Sounds, *means*.—26. I comprehend.—27. *Etymon*, *i*, word-derivation, popular interpretation (for it is more probable that Philadelphia, the ancient city of Lydia, has served as a pattern, just like Syracuse, Ithaca, Utica, &c., for other American cities); brotherhood.—28. Excellently.—29. To announce.—30. -*us*, *i*, title; I pride myself justly (in being able to proclaim you to be my sister).



NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

**Binis sæculis & supra*. Dicere possemus: *duobus* sæculis, quod esset plus definitum, velut si Angli dicant: *About* two centuries and a few odd years ago. Secus (otherwise) est *ablatus temporis*, ubi tempus statum definitumque innuitur, velut in *datis* (dates, or time, with an *at*, *in* meaning, is called an *Abl. of time*).

†*Numero fratrum habere*, est phrasis, velut Anglis: He wanted all men to be *considered* as brethren.

TENTAMEN QUARTUM.

CORAM¹ PRÆFECTURA.

“Situs² atque divisio urbis nostræ”, inquit Val., “mihi valde placet.”*

“Mihi quoque,”³ ait Mgr. “Prospectus⁴ enim, qui se nobis hinc, e fáucibus⁵ Præfecturæ offert, sane est exímius.⁶ E regione⁷ enim mihi est Latávia⁸ inférior, seu Australis, a tergo autem supérior, seu Septemtrionalis, quæ totam urbem bifáriam⁹ dívidit, in Orientalem & in Occíduam. In hoc ipso loco Latám-viam via Emporética¹⁰, æque lata, intésecat, quo fit¹¹, ut urbs quadrifáriam dispescatur; nam Emporética duo flúmina Schuyllkill¹² atque Delaware coniungit urbem, in Meridionalem et in Septemtrionalem dispertiens.”¹³

“Fortasse”¹⁴ ádiicit Val., “pari¹⁵ laude est digna urbis divisio in quadra¹⁶, atque dómuum númeris notátio centenáriis, non secus ac viarum númeris designatio.”

“Útílius certe† erat,” ait Val., “étiam vias interamnas,¹⁷ uti Iuglandinam, Castaneanam & réliquas, quæ Emporéticæ sunt parallelæ, númeris pótius¹⁸ quam nomínibus vanis insignire; númeri enim & peregrino† situm índicant, quum nómina nihil omnino súggerant”¹⁹.

1. In front of.—2. IV. Site, location.—3. Also, too.—4. IV.—5. -es, ium, f. gate-way.—6. Magnificent.—7. Opposite.—8. Broadstreet, the main thoroughfare of Philadelphia.—9. Adv. in two parts.—10. -us, a, um, Market street; equally as wide; -co¹ cui, ctum to cut in two.—11. Whence it happens; in four parts; *dispesco*,³ no perf., -pestum, to divide, change site.—12. Anglis *Sculcill*.—13. *Dispertio*,⁴ vi, tum, distribute, divide.—14. Perhaps.—15. *Par*, is, adj., equal.—16. -um, i, a square, block; -narius, a, um, a hundred, according to hundreds; marking.—17. That are between two rivers; *iuglandinus*, a, um, of walnut (tree), *castaneanus*, a, um, of chestnut (tree); and the rest.—18. Rather; -nus, a, um, vain; -nio,⁴ reg., to mark.—19. -ro⁸ ssi, stum, to

TUSCULUM

“Ex mea opinione”, sic fatur Mgr., “quamquam²⁰ Præfectura ædificium sit ingens summaque arte ac sumpptibus²¹ factum, haud est urbi tanto ornamentoꝯ ut vulgo créditur ; mole²² enim sua Quádruum²³ Pennianum æquo plus²⁴ stipat viasque óbstruit. Angiportus²⁵ iam hic est, non quádruum. Ædes enim proceræ²⁶ Præfecturam circumsidentes, velut Státio²⁷ Ferróviæ Pennsylvanianæ, templum Latomorum,²⁸ aliæque, partim erectæ partim erigendæ, eam non modo excellent & obumbra-bunt sed omnino occultent.”

“Vera mémoras,²⁹ Mgr.,” interlóquitur Val., “quanto³⁰ es-set iúcundius visu, quantoque útilius sanitati, ut de gustu arteque táceam,³¹ si loco³² struis huius xystus³³ hic patéret arbóribus,* rubis cæspiteque³⁴ virens, cuius in médio silanus³⁵ aquam límpidam profúnderet et in altum eiacularetur.”

suggest.—20. Although.—21. IV., expenditure.—22. -es, is, f., bulk.—23. Penn Square.—24. Too much ; -po,¹ r., to crowd, cram, stuff ; -o,² xi, ctum build in the way, obstruct.—25. IV., lane, alley.—26. -us, a, um, tall ; -sido,³ -sedi, -sessum, sitting around, surround, transitive.—27. -nis, f., fr., sto, station, Pennsylvania Railroad ; -um, i, church, temple.—28. -us, i, free-mason ; partly—partly ; erigo⁴ erexi, ctum, fr. rego, perf. part., erected, erigendæ fut. pass. part. fem., to be erected ; non modo, not only ; entirely ; occulo,⁵ ui, occultum, to hide, conceal, fut.—29. You are right ! memoro¹ r., to mention.—30. By how much more ; agreeable ; for seeing.—31. That I say nothing of taste and art.—32. Instead.—33. II., pleasure garden, promenade ; -eo² ui, to be open ; -us, i, shrub, rose-bush.—34. -pes itis, m., lawn, grassy plot, turf, sod ; -eo,³ to be green.—35. II.=fons saliens, gushing fountain ; -us, a, um, clear ; pro-fundo,⁴ fudi, fusum, pour forth ; e -iaculor, ari, -atus sum, to shoot forth, out, up, deponent, imperf. Coni.



TUSCULUM

NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

**Situs atque divisio—placet.* Duo aut plura subiecta possunt a verbo comitari (accompany, follow) sive in plurali sive in singulari, sic : situs & divisio *placent*, vel situs placet & divisio *placet*, sive situs & divisio *placet*.

†*Utilius erat; certe erat utilius*, surely, it *would have been* more practical; a peculiar idiom, where *imperfect* is used for *pluperfect*. Literally : surely, it *was* more practical (at that time—and continues still—) to mark with numbers.

‡*Peregrino indicant*, they tell even (et) the stranger; dat., seu obiectum secundarium, *situm*, position, obi., primum.

§*Est ornamento*, is not of so great an ornament; est dativus, valetque idem ac *pro* ornamento. Est mihi magno adiumento, it is a great help to (for) me; utilius sanitati, v. valetudini, more useful for public health.

***Arboribus virens*, posset dici *cum* arboribus, præpositio tamen rectius omittetur, quandoquidem (as, since) ablativus hic naturam medii induit (abl. of means). Idem quod supra, *nomi-nibus* insignire.

SERMOCINATIO.

Magister, Valerius atque Valeria colloquuntur.

Mag. Dic,¹ Valeri, unquamne² cogitaveras de sensu etymologico vocabuli *civis*?

Vals. Haud tam³ multum. Lexicographi⁴ nostri, ut exploratum⁵ habeo, sæpe abeunt⁶ in profunda arcana philologiæ, seu, ut Tullius monet, astra scrutantur, terram sub pedibus non videntes, proinde raro contingit ut veritatem nudam⁷ ex operibus suis eruamus.⁸ Quid tibi videtur, Mgr?

Mag. Oh, quis hos serio⁹ reputabit! Sensus communis¹⁰

1. Tria verba, *dico, duco & facio* sic formant imperativum : *dic, duc, fac.*—2. Ever?—3. So very.—4. Lexicon-writers.—5. As I am aware.—6. Go into deep mysteries.—7. Bare truth.—8. -o⁸ *ui, tum*, to dig out, elicit, find out by search.—9. Earnestly; consider, take.—10. Common-sense.—11. Six hund-

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eruditione affectata sexcenties¹¹ plus valet. Tene!¹² Res per se est manifesta. Quid etenim est aliud "civis Romanus" quam *quivis* Romanus?

Vala. Edepol!¹³ — luce certe clarius; *quivis* enim Romanus, saltem primitus,¹⁴ fuit *civis* Rñus.

Vals. Sylvam profecto præ arbore non videmus.¹⁵ Ecquid dicendum putas de vocabulo *civitatis*? Supercilium magistrorum atque commentatorum te vix latet,¹⁶ proinde optime nosti¹⁷ hos *civitatem* docto vocabulo Anglico "State" reddere. Quasi vero barbari sylvestres, veluti Germani Iulii Cæsaris "States" habuerint!

Mag. Nihil absurdius! *Civitates* sunt sedes *civium*, sive sint hæ rus, castra, pagi, oppida, urbes, sive sylvæ & saltus. Quo frequentior¹⁸ sedes quæque sit, eo maior *civitas*; hinc est factum, ut in linguis Neo-Latinis, non secus atque¹⁹ in Latina ipsa, *civitas* terminis *urbis*, *oppidi*, & sic porro, substituta sit, eæ *citè*, *cività*, *ciudad* dicendo (Angli *city*), nos vero *civitatem*.

Vala. Eccur iubemur²⁰ *sylvam* loco *sylvæ* scribere & dicere?

Mag. Ob nasutiam²¹ doctorum. Est enim vocabulum Græcum *hyle*, in quo *y* ut Gallicum *u*, vel Germanicum *ü* (non *yu*, nec *ou*) est proferendum,²² sonus Latinis sat frequens, velut in *maximus*, *optimus*, nec profecto dicendum *silva*, sed *sülva*, h. e., *sylva*.

red-times, phrase; worth more.—12. Take this! See!—13. By Pollux! potissimum mulieres.—14. At least in the beginning.—15. A phrase: we do not see the forest on account of a tree.—16. You are scarcely unaware.—17. *Novi, novisse*, defective (Palæstra, p. 111), you know well; *reddo*,⁸ *didi*, *tum*, render.—18. Populous; *quæque* (quisque,—quodque), each.—19. As well as; terms, words.—20. Why are we bidden?—21. "Stuck up" nose, learned arrogance; of the learned.—22. To bring out, pronounce.

TUSCULUM

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN TERTIUM.

I.

1. Quid dixit Mgr ? Ubi ?
2. Quomodo exclamavit Vals. ?
3. Quid scivit Vala., & quomodo ?
4. Ubi erant sylvæ & prata ? Quando ?
5. Qualem & quomodo egerunt vitam Indi ?
6. Quid est *venari* ? Quid *piscari* ?

II.

1. Quid *iecit* Guilelmus Penn ?—quo anno ?
2. Quid docuit Guilelmus Penn ?
3. Fecitne ipse quod docuit ?—quomodo ?
4. Quid est etymon nominis Philadelphîæ ?
5. Quid iubemur agere (are we bidden to do) amore fraterno ?
6. Qua re superbit Vals. ?

TENTAMEN QUARTUM.

I.

1. Quid ait Mgr. esse eximium ?
2. Ubi est sita Latavia australis ?
3. In quot partes dispescitur Philadelphia ?
4. Quæ viæ intersecant se in Præfectura ?
5. Inter quæ flumina iacet Philadelphia ?
6. Quæ viæ insiguntur nominibus, quæ numeris ?

II.

1. Quæ est Mgtri de Præfectura opinio ?
2. Vulgo (popularly) quid creditur ?
3. Nomina duo ædificia procera prope Præfecturam !
4. Quare obumbrant ædificia hæc Præfecturam ?
5. Quid est xystus ? Cur est iucundior visu ?
6. Quid est silanus ?

TENTAMEN QUINTUM.

IN VIIS URBIS.

“Quonam¹ tendunt currunt atque ruunt² tantæ hominum turbæ, Mgr., óbsecro?” quærit Vala., ubi Præfecturæ tergum vertentes³ via Emporética orientem versust spatari⁴ inceperunt. “Vertigo⁵ me incedit vel* intuentem. Omnes próperant⁶, cito⁷ gressu atque impetu feruntur⁸, ita ut eos manu armata pelli⁹ atque créderes.”

“Turbæ hæ,” ait Mgr., “partim e superiõribus & exterioribus urbis pártibus, partim e subúrbiis¹⁰ vicinisque vicis¹¹ huc cónfluunt, partim vero péregri¹² véniunt negótiis¹³ ducti. Míllia horum ferróviæ cóngerunt¹⁴, ália fauces fretálium¹⁵ provomunt, centeni¹⁶ cúrribus, carrucis¹⁷, árcumis; álii centeni suis birotis¹⁸ trirotisque huc appellant¹⁹, innúmeri pédibus huc vehuntur máxima tamen pars electróvagus²⁰ huc comportatur.

1. *Quo*, wither? *nam*, emphatic particle: where on earth?; -*do*⁸ *tetendi*, *tentum*, (-*sum*), to direct one's course.—2. -*o*⁸ -*ui* -*tum*, to rush (collapse); -*a*, *æ*, crowd.—3. -*o*⁸ *ti*, *sum*, turn, turning their back.—4. -*or*¹ -*atus*, to walk.—5. -*go*, *inis*, f. whirling, turning around, dizziness; befalls me (goes into me); in -*tueor*² *tuitus*, look on, in.—6. -*o*,¹ *r.*, hurry.—7. *Citus*, *a*, *um*, quick; p. of *cito*¹, to urge, hasten, *gressus*, *us*, step; in -*peto*; *us*, *us*, rush, dash.—8. -*or*⁸, *latus*, to be carried, to fly, dash.—9. -*o*⁸ *pépuli*, *pulsum*, to drive; *ago*² *egi*, *actum*, to drive, chase (you would believe that they are being driven and chased by armed hands).—10. -*um*, *ii*, city outskirts, suburb.—11. -*us*, *i*, house-rows, village; partly.—12. *Per-ager*, -*egrinus*, an outsider, a stranger, a foreigner, *from outside*.—13. -*ium*, *ii*, business, (led by).—14. -*o*³ -*gessi*, -*stum*, hoard up, gather, fetch together.—15. -*lis*, *e* (navis), ferry boat; pro -*vomo*⁸ *ui*, *itum*, to vomit, to pour forth.—16. Hundreds.—17. Omnibus, stage-coach; l., buggy.—18. -*ta*, *æ*, *triota*, *æ*, bicycle, tricycle.—19. Ad-pello, drive to, arrive, *huc*, hither; -*ri*, *æ*, *a*, uncounted, *pédibus vehi*, carried by feet.—20. *Electrovagum*, *i*, (confer Ger. *wagen*, Eng. *wagon*), trolley, electric

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Antea,²¹ ut recordámini,²² hic rymulcália²³ serviebant, quæ tamen ob tarditatem²⁴ & imbecillitatem non ita²⁵ pridem sunt amandata.”²⁶

“Via hæc, saltem ista hora,” monet Vals., “útique est frequentíssima.”²⁷

“Quid ita?”²⁸ sciŕcitatur Vala., “quam ob causam?”

“Ideo,”²⁹ respondet Mgr., “quia in hac, atque in viis vicinis, præsertim orientem versus, máximæ sunt tabernæ aversáriæ,³⁰ machinamentorum,,³¹ item, officinæ³² fabrorum, societatum assecuratricum,³³ ¶ argentariæ,³⁴ aliaque instituta monetaria,³⁵ veluti basílica,³⁶ telónium,³⁷ moneta,³⁸ tabellárium,³⁹ in quibus millia conductitorum⁴⁰ victum merentur.⁴¹ Hic sunt porro officinæ telegráphicæ, rymulcales,⁴² veredáriæ,⁴³ diversória⁴⁴ grándia, gáneæ,⁴⁵ popinæ⁴⁶, cauponæ⁴⁷, quæ ómina míllibus hóminum victum quæstumque præbent.”⁴⁸

car; carried together.—21. Formerly.—22. -or¹ atus, remember (as ye).—23. -le, is, cable, drawn by cable.—24. -las, atis, slowness, -litas, tatis, f., awkwardness, helplessness.—25. Not so long ago.—26. Done away with (amando¹ r., order away).—27. Most populous.—28. Why so? -to¹, ask to find out; for what reason?—29. For the reason.—30. Wholesale stores.—31. Machinery.—32. Shop, office.—33. Insurance companies.—34. Banks.—35. Financial establishments.—36. Exchange, bourse.—37. Custom House.—38. Mint.—39. Post office.—40. -us, a, um, employé.—41. Victus, -us; me-reo,² ui, ium, to earn a living.—42. Cable.—43. -ius, ii, messenger.—44. -ium, ii, hotel (great).—45. -ea, æ, restaurant, of higher order.—46. -na, æ, eating and drinking houses, cheap.—47. Drinking shops, “saloons.”—48. Give, offer (præbeo², -ui, -itum, to reach out, give); -us, us, earning, gain.

¶ Nomina in or, ut actor, doctor, assecurator (a modern Latin word), quum fiunt fæminina, or in rix mutant; sic: actrix, doctrix, assecuratrix, cis.

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NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

†*Orientem versus*. Præpositiones, quædam ut *versus*, *cum*, aliæque nominibus atque pronominibus interdum (sometimes) *post* ponuntur.

**Vel intuentem.. Vel*, hic loci, idem sonat atque *imo*, Anglis: *even* the sight of them! *vel* factum ipsum, the *very* fact. Non tamen valet idem ac *very*, in sententia : the *very* person whom you seek ; Latine hoc dicendum esset : *ipsa ea* persona quam quæris. Piget me *vel* meminisse, I am loath to *even* mention it.



TENTAMEN SEXTUM.

“Flectamus¹ nunc viam dextrorsum,² sultis,”³ inquit Mgr., ubi ad cômputum⁴ viarum Emporéticæ Nonæque pervenerunt.

“Utique est iucundius in Via Castaneana obambulare”, ait Vala., “quam in hoc circitorum,⁵ sarracorum⁶ & propolarum⁷ tumultu, ubi trámites⁸ cistis⁹ indumentariorum, suggestibus¹⁰ arienanis statuminibusque¹¹ murariorum obstruuntur.”

“Cave¹² credas Mgr.” iocabunde súbiicit Vals., “Valeriam, nostram óbices¹³ atque impedimenta hæc vitare¹⁴ fugereque velle ; Castaneana scatet¹⁵ ephebis,¹⁶ formastris atque trós-

1. -to³ xi, xum, to bend.—2. Toward the right.—3. Si vultis.—4. -um, i, crossing of the roads, streets.—5. -or, is, pedler.—6. -cum, i, heavy wagons.—7. Small merchant, huckster (I).—8. -es, itis, foot walk.—9. I., box, chest; -ius, ii, clothing merchant.—10. IV. stand ; -iena, æ, banana.—11. -men, inis, n., stand, scaffold of masons.—12. -eo² vi, cautum, beware (lest you) believe (-do³ didi, itum).—13. -ex, icis, m. & f., hindrance.—14. -to,¹ r., avoid, fugio³ -gi, -tum, trans. flee, avoid.—15. -et,² uit, to teem.—16. II., “a young fellow”;

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sulis volvella¹⁷ fumigantibus, perspicillis¹⁸ de naso pendéntibus ; hos cupit¹⁹ videre.”

Vala., scomma²⁰ nauci faciens, retorsit:²¹ “Ne iudices²² ne iudiceris !”

“Rem acu tetigisti,²³ Vala.,” monet Mgr., interea in via gressus sursum²⁴ dirigentes. “Fortasse²⁵ Vals. quoque noster pueras²⁶ novellas saraballatas,²⁹ birotantes, virgunculasque³⁰ arnacatas atque plumaria arte insignes cupit mirari.”

“Absque dubio,³¹ Mgr. bone,” respondet Val, “quis eas non miretur ?³² Verum præter³³ has etiam specularia³⁴ tabernarum libenter admiror. En nicotianaria !³⁵ Aspice³⁶ fumas pumíceas convolvulariaque ; hic est gemmária ;³⁷ ut fulgent adamantes, smaragdi, topázia, inaures, armillæ, puellarum deliciæ ! Hic est vestiária, cum indumentis masculinis modi³⁸ novissimi ; tenuária,³⁹ cum vestibus muliebribus ; librária,⁴⁰ cum volumínibus óperum ornatissime compactis. Sed quis posset hæc ómnia enumerare ? !”

-ter, tri, a fop ; II., a dude.—17. -lum, i, cigarette ; -go,¹ r., to smoke.—18. -æ, arum, spectacles.—19. -io,⁸ iui, itum, to desire.—20. -a, atis, n., teasing, jeer ; take no notice.—21. -queo,² si, tum, twist back.—22. -co,¹ r., do not judge, lest thou be.—23. -go,⁸ tetigi, tactum, to touch (thou hast hit the nail on the head).—24. Upward (gressus dirigere, to direct the steps).—25. Perhaps.—26. New girls.—27. -la, æ, (also, -bára, æ,) “bloomers,” wide breeches for women ; -tor, ari, to ride bicycle.—30. l., a damsel ; -ca, æ, a cape ; adj. -tus, a, um, dressed in ; ars plumaria, art. of millinery ; -nis, e, adorned, accus. ; -ror, ari, to admire.—31. Without doubt (-um, ii).—32. Who should not ?—33. Besides.—34. Show-window (-um, ii).—35. -um, ii, tobacco store.—36. -io⁸ xi, ctum, to behold, imperat. ; -a, æ, a pipe, -ex, icis, m., pumice stone, meerschäum ; -ium, ii, cigar holder.—37. -us, a, um, (taberna understood), a jewelry store : ut, how ! -geo,⁸ fulsi, to glitter ; -as, antis, m., diamond ; m. & f., emerald ; -ion, ii, n., topaz ; -es, ium, f., ear-rings ; l., bracelet ; -cia, arum, delight.—38. -us, i, mode, fashion ; -us, a, um, new, late.—39. Light clothes, dress making shop.—40. Book-store ; -go,⁸ pegi, pactam, to bind.—41. -vo,¹

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"Iuvabo⁴¹ tibi, Valeri," dicit Mgr. "E regione⁴² nobis est supellectária, cum lecticis, cunis, oscilláriis aliisque; huic vicina est plumária, cum sipáriis,⁴³ reticulatis, fimbriis; tum est lin-teária,⁴⁴ cum línteis, sérica, bysso, bysso binstincto, holosérica; mox manuciária,⁴⁵ aurificina; ultro vides lorárium,⁴⁶ gymnicam, cum haltéribus & bátulis; óptica,⁴⁷ myropólia, pileária, sutrina, tandem, sartória."

vi, I shall help (to) you.—42. Opposite to us; -*taria*, æ, furniture store; -*ca*, æ, bed; -*næ*, *arum*, cradle, -*ária*, æ, a rocker.—43. -*ium*, *ii*, a curtain; -*atum*, *i*, lace; -*æ*, *arum*, fringes.—44. Dry goods store; -*um*, *ei*, linen-wear; *i*., silk, -*um*, *i*, velvet; silk velvet highly colored; brocade.—45. Glove-store (-*cium*, *ii*, glove); goldsmith's shop.—46. Harness-shop; sporting-goods-shop; -*ter*, *eris*, m. dumb-bells, -*ulum*, *i*, a bat, (fr. *batuo*,³ to strike).—47. Optician's store; -*ium*, *ii*, perfumery store; hat-store; shoe-shop; finally, tailor-shop.

SERMOCINATIO.

Magister Valerius & Valeria intrans¹ unguentariam.

Mag. Ni fallor,² chari, iam estis sat defessi³ ut quietem appetatis.⁴

Vals. Fessus quidem non sum sed quietem obfuturam⁵ non puto. Quid tibi videtur, Vala?

Vala. Nec me quidem urunt volæ,⁶ sed si tu & Mag. quietem petendam censetis, assentiri haud dubito⁷.

Mag. Intremus, sultis, tabernam Georgii Balbi⁸ unguentariam; ibi licebit considere atque artus⁹ de via lassos porrectare. Ecce, hic est; sinite¹⁰ ut præcedam atque fores pro vobis pandam.¹¹ Intrate, amabo!—

1. -*tro*,¹ *r.*, to enter; -*ia*, æ, an unguent (ointment) store, drug store.—2. -*or*, *li*, *falsus sum*, unless I mistake.—3. Tired out enough.—4. That you desire.—5. Will not hurt.—6. -*i*. the flat of the hand or (here) of the foot, does not burn.—7. Do not hesitate to. . . —8. George (a farmer), a stutterer.—9. *IV*. limbs; tired; to stretch out.—10. Allow me.—11. -*do*,³ *di*, *nsum*,

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Sedibus occupatis, promunt mucinia,¹² ut fit, tum Mag. ministrum adstantem affatur: "Appone nobis, sis, cyathos¹³ sodæ phosphoratæ gelidæ (ad Valm. & Valam.), cum vestro indultu."

"Cuius arómatís?¹⁴ quærit minister.

Mag. citrei,¹⁵ Vals. ananassei, Vala. autem fraginei sibi dari iussit. Ternis quinariis¹⁶ a Mgtro. solutis, fauces siticulosas avido hausto recrearunt.

"Hercle, hoc sitim¹⁷ homuncionis certe exstinguit, nec quidquam melius!" ait Mgr. labiis mucinio detersis.¹⁸ "Heus, Vala., hic gelatura¹⁹ quoque prostat, si libet, manda patenulam afferri, adde etiam dulcícia si vis."

"Grates,²⁰ Mag. optime!" respondet Vala., "bellaria²¹ impræsentiarum palatum non titillant, siti²² satisfactum, nec fames nec gula me urgent."

"Ergo surgamus,"²³ suadet Vals. "atque procedamus!"

passum, to throw open. 12. -um, ii, handkerchief; as is usually the case; -ter, tri, a clerk; to be present.—13. A mug or cup; *gelidus*, a um, cold; with your permission.—14. -ma, atis, n., aroma, flavor (of what . . .).—15. us, a, um, of lemon; l., of pineapple; of strawberry; to be given; ordered.—16. Three five cents; paid; eager draught (IV).—17. -is, is, f., thirst; -o, onis, manikin (a diminutive of *homo*, colloquial); surely.—18. -geo, ² si, sum, to wipe (down, off).—19. Ice-Cream; is for sale; if you wish; -do, ¹ r., order; a plate; ll., orum, sugar cake, or candy.—20. -es, ium, f., thanks.—21. Sweet meats; tickle.—22. Dat. of *sitis*, has been gratified; hunger; gluttony.—23. Let us rise ("get up"); *deo*, ² si, sum, to advise; -do, ² cessi cessum, to "go ahead," advance, proceed.



Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam.
Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.

Mart.

Interpretatio: Facile est vitam spernere quum *homo* versatur in rebus adversis (malis); ille agit viriliter qui potest esse pauper.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN QUINTUM.

I.

1. Quid est Valeria intuita (intueor²)?
2. Num otio fruuntur (*enjoy leisure*) hi omnes?—quid faciunt?
3. Unde confluit hæc multitudo?
4. Quibus mediis (*means*) convehuntur?
5. Suntne fretales in viis urbium?—ubi sunt?
6. Quæ vehicula (*-um, i,*) sunt velociora, quæ lentiora?

II.

1. Quibus horis sunt viæ urbium frequentiores?
2. Quo ruunt & properant mane negotiatores?
3. Qui sunt conductitii?
4. Num fabri negotiantur in basilicis?
5. Quo properant meridie turbæ esurientes?
6. Num prefecti argentariarum frequentant cauponas?

TENTAMEN SEXTUM.

I.

1. Qui solent vias urbium obstruere?
2. Quibus est ariena merenda (*lunch*), præsidibus argentariarum?
3. Ubi solent (are wont) pueræ novæ, saraballatæ birotari?
4. Quæ specularia sunt deliciæ dōlarum?—Trossulorum?
5. Num viri digni (*-us, a, um, worthy*) fumant volvella? qui fumant ea?
6. In quibus viis est iucundissimum spatiari?

II.

1. Quas tabernas frequentant mulieres potissimum (*chiefly*)?
2. Quid interest, (*difference*) avversarium inter & circuitorem?
3. Num indumenta virilia plumariæ parant?—qui?
4. Quid venditur in supellectariis?—in gymniciis?
5. Quid est *compitum*?
6. Negotiis hora 6-ta vespertina finitis, quid fit?

TENTAMEN SEPTIMUM.

SUBURRA¹ VISITUR.

“Vide Valeri quæso, quota sit hora”,² inquit Mgr. “utrum³ adhuc tempus ultro otiandi suppetat, an sit nobis domum eundum. Horológium meum súbstitit⁴ detensum; vésperi enim hesterno, ut inténderem, mente mihi éxcidit.”⁶

“Meum ad ictum incedit”,⁶ respondet Vals., “áspice!⁷ est tantum décima cum tribus quadrántibus & circa triginta minuta secunda⁸ supra; ótium affatim⁹ suppetit, ante primam enim domi útique non exspectamur.”¹⁰

“Tanto mélius¹¹. Vêror tamen, Vala., ne tu ultra modum¹² sis fessa . . .”

Absit,¹³ Mgr. óptime”, ait Vala., “lassa¹⁴ minime sum; imo libenter vos sequar¹⁵ quocumque iter vertatis.”

“Optime, Vala. ! tunc¹⁶ licebit circúitum per suburram institúere, pertransire áliquot angiportus, videre sedes¹⁷ plebis paupérculæ, tum demum ad lucem platearum eluctari.”

Hoc consílio cepto,¹⁸ viam próximo cornu¹⁹ transcendunt,

1. Vel etjam *Subúra*, pars urbis Romæ antiquæ minus elegans, hodie *slums*; -so³ *si, um*, to visit.—2. What time? what hour?—3. Whether; -or,¹ to idle; -to³ *ivi, (ii), itum*, to be enough, to have a supply of; or must we go home.—4. -to,³ *stíti*, to stop; -do³ -sum, unwound, run down; *intendo³, di, tum, sum*, wind up.—5. -do³ *di*,—(excado), fall out, slip, forget.—6. -do³ *cessi, sum*, to go (to a minute).—7. -io³ *xi, ctum*, look!—8. *Minutum, i*, primum & secundum, minutes and seconds (quarter of eleven).—9. Abundantly.—10. We are not expected before 1 o'clock.—11. By that much better.—12. Beyond measure (*modus, i*); tired.—13. Be it far!—14. Fessa.—15. -quor,³ *cutus*, I shall follow, whitherever turn your way.—16. In that case; we may; -itus, *us*, going around, a tour; *instituire*, facere; to go through.—17. -es, *is, f.*, seat, the home, -bs, *plebis*, *f.*, common people; dimin. of *pauper*, poor; only then; avenue; struggle out.—18. *Capio,³ cepi, captum*, having so decided (-*silium, ii*, thought).—19. -nu, *nu*, or -us, *n.*, horn, or corner; -scendo³ *di*,

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prætergressis dein áliquot viis vicisque obscurióribus, se páulopost in suburra repperunt.

“Quanta²⁰ rerum mutátio!” exclamat Vala., “ego vero vias has nunquam vidi. Ecastor,²¹ gurgústia quam caduca & sórdida! Noctu loca²² hæc sola prætermeare nullo pacto auderem.”

“Ne ego quidem,”²³ reponit Mgr., “lictores²⁴ ipsi bini hic itare solent, aut saltem ab ínvicem²⁵ non procul abesse, ita ut quovis casu súbito sibi mútuo auxílio esse possint.”

“Me²⁶ autem miseret* páuperum quibus a fatís²⁷ cóntigit in his mappálibus & speluncis vitam dégere;” triste²⁸ addit Vala.

sum, go over; -*gredior*,³ *gressus*, to pass by, ; then ; some ; soon ; found (*reperio*⁴ *ui*, *pertum*.—20. -*us*, *a*, *um*, how great ; change.—21. By Castor!-*ium*, *ii*, hovel, hut ; rickety, tumbling down ; dirty (*us*, *a*, *um*).—22. *Locus*, *i*, *m*. in plur. mostly *n*.; *us*, *a*, *um*, alone ; pass by ; under no condition (-*um*, *i*, *a* covenant, or contract); -*eo*,³ *ausus*, to dare (I should not-).—23. Nor even I!—24. The police officers themselves ; -*ni*, *æ*, *a*, two by two ; -*io*,¹ *r*., frequ. of *eo*, *ire*, to go, jog, trudge ; -*eo*,³ *ui*, *itum*, are wont to . . . —24. From one another ; not far ; *ab-sum*, *quóvis*, *quævis*, *quodvis*, in any event ; sudden ; mutual ; aid.—26. Acc. sing. of *ego*; *miseretor*, *rer*, *-ertus*, (-*eritus*), have compassion, of the poor.—27. -*tum*, *i*, destiny ; *contingit*,³ *igit*, it happens, has fallen to their lot ; -*lia*, *orum*, *n*., shanty, hut ; *l*., *den* ; to pass life (-*go*,³ *degi*,—) —28. Adv. fr. *tristis*, *e*, sad (sadly); -*do*,³ *didi*, *ditum* (*ad-do*¹), to add.



NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

**Pauperum me miseret*. Verba quædam impersonalia, veluti *miseret*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, geminis gaudent obiectis, ita quidem, ut *subiectum* convertatur in obiectum unum (*me*, accus.), proprium autem obiectum casu genitivo donetur (is presented with a Genitive, put into Genitive) ut hic : *pauperum*. (-*er*, *is*, Gen. plur. -*um*).

TENTAMEN OCTAVUM.

IN SUBURRA.

“Bene doces¹, Vala.,” respodet Mgr., “sane decet² ut nos páuperum míseret,³ eorum tamen nónnisi qui bene mereantur⁴. Pro dolor!⁵ in his latíbulis⁶ tamen rari sunt egeni huiúsmodi. Domuncularum istarum plures refúgia⁷ sunt furum, prædonum, fortasse⁸ etiam sicariorum, atque mulierum perditarum. In cauponis his, in ángulis⁹ hiantibus, anárchici, societáarii atque nihilones, solent conglobari¹⁰ atque contra órdinem socialem¹¹ stomachari, donec temeto¹² ingurgitati, ébrii se raucos¹³ oncent & vociferentur. Post médiam noctem demum, magno tripúdio¹⁴ édito, dissiliunt, ac, velut mures¹⁵, in has rimas se recípiunt & abscondunt.”

“Etiam hic video tabernas quasdam”, ait Vals.

“Sunt etiam hic viæ tabernarum plenæ”, respondet Mgr., “eíusmodi est vicus próximus¹⁶, ubi propolæ omnígeni, uti ludæi, Æthíopes, Sinenses aliique negótia faciunt. Prima taber-

1. -eo,² *ui, ctum*, to teach (you are right).—2. -et,³ *uit*, it is becoming, *decent*, *impers*.—3. -et,⁴ (*miserere*,⁵ *ui, itus*, or *miserere*,⁶ *ertus sum*), *impers*, to feel pity for . . . also *miseresco*,⁷ *ui, tum*, I pity; *nonnisi*, only.—4. -eor,⁸ *itus*, or, -eo,⁹ *ui, itum*, to earn, deserve, merit.—5. -or, *oris*, m., pain, *pro dolor!* alas! —6. -lum, *i*, lurking-hole; -us *a, um*, scarce; -us, *a, um*, needy; this kind.—7. -ium, *ii*, latibulum, where one runs for safety; *fur*, *is*, a thief; -do, *onis*, a robber, burglar.—8. Perhaps; an assassin; -tus, *a, um*, lost, wicked.—9. -us, *i*, corner; -o,¹ *r.*, to gape; -cus, *a, um*, anarchist; -arius, *a, um*, socialist, -lo, *onis* (fr. *nihil*, or *nihilum*, *i*, nothing,) a nihilist.—10. -bo¹, *r.*, pass. (fr., *globus*, *i*, a ball, globe) to pack, to crowd together.—11. -is, *e*, relating to society, social, (social order); -or¹, *atus*, to be angry, to pour out wrath.—12. -tum, *i*, liquor; -to,¹ *r.*, to engorge, get drunk; -ius, *a, um*, drunk.—13. -us, *a, um*, hoarse; -co,¹ *r.*, to bray; -ror, *atus*, to bawl, yell, scream.—14. -ium, *ii*, stamping with the feet; -do,³ *didi tum*, give out (having . . .); -to,⁴ *ui*, to burst asunder, to leap apart. —15. *Mus*, *ris*, m. fr. a mouse; chinc, crack; receive themselves; to hide (-do,³ *di*, or *didi*, *sum, ditum*).—16. The

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na, iam¹⁷ ut mos est, est caupona, e regione huic est condimentária¹⁸, iuxta quam videtis tonstrinam plebéiam¹⁹; hic est lavatrina Sinensis, tum horópégia²⁰, hanc éxcipit cupedinaria²¹, cui vicina est figulina²²; ex adversa autem parte videtis lactáriam²³ & pistrinam, ex hac vero scrutáriam²⁴, et huic contiguum macellum²⁵.

“Ecquid índicant illi tres globi aurati?” sciscitatur Vala.

“Illis tabernæ pignorariæ²⁶ in his. terris insigniuntur”, respondet Mgr., “quæ sunt quasi argentáriæ páuperum, ubi pígnore quodam trádito, pecúniám mútuam²⁷ obtinent.”

“Locus certe²⁸ miser,” addit Vals. “Optostroto²⁹ hoc quid vílius? Aspicite, quæso titulos pendulos³⁰, simulacra³¹ lígnea, pisinnos³² pædidos & squálicos humi† volutantes³³ aut in colíciis³⁴ angipórtuum molendinas struentes.

“Nec réliqua fréquentia³⁵ mihi apparet præstántior,” ait Vala., “vide, óbsecro, illotam³⁶, incomptam atque irrasam fæcem³⁷ & sentinam circa cornu, sub párada³⁸ tumultuantem! Age sis Mgr. bone, discedamus³⁹ hinc, ego enim turbam hanc tímeo.”⁴⁰.

next row, street; all sort; do business.—17. As is usually the case (*mos, moris*, m., habit, custom).—18. Grocery.—19. Low, vulgar (*-eius, a, um*).—20. Watchmaker's shop; *-io, cepi, ptum*, to follow.—21. Confectionery; *-us, a, um*, neighboring.—22. Crockery store; opposite side.—23. Dairy; bakery.—24. Junk-shop, second-handed furniture shop; adjacent.—25. Butcher shop.—26. Pawn shop; *-nio, i vi, itum*, denote, mark; *pignus, oris (eris)*, n., pledge; *-do, didi, tum*, give over, surrender.—27. I. money; *-us, a, um*, lent, a loan.—28. Certainly, indeed; *-er, a, nm*, poverty stricken.—29. *-um, i*, brick pavement; what is meaner?—30. Hanging signs; *-um, i*, wooden figures.—32. Youngsters, small folks; filthy; dirty.—33. *-to, r.*, wallowing.—34. Channels, drains (*-ciæ, arum*,); mola.—35. The rest, the remaining; I. population, multitude; appears to me, much better.—36. Unwashed, untidy; unshaven.—37. *Fæx, cis*, sediment of wine, dregs, rabble; water in the ship hold, swill, rabble.—38. I., awning; boisterous.—39. *-do, cessi, um*, to depart; throng, gang.—40. *-eo, ui*,—, I fear.

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NOTÆ SYNTACTICÆ.

†*Humi volutantes*, loco: *in humo* . . . Genitivus localis, ut quum dicimus *Romæ* (in Rome); *Philadelphix*; *humī*, seu in terra, in solo; etiam huc spectat: *domī*, atque *rurī*, licet genit. huius sit *rurīs*. Adeoque *humi volutantes*=wallowing on the ground.



SERMOCINATIO.

*De habitaculis*¹.

Vals. Quanti existimas, Mag., hæc gurgustia valere?

Mag. Gurgustia hæc? Ego quidem æstimarius² non sum, sed in quantum experientia doceor, hæc mille ducentis, quingentis, aut etiam bis mille centussibus constare³ verosimile mihi videtur.

Vala. Dici'n⁴ duo millia?! Doce nos, Mag. causam tanti pretii.

Mag. Causa patet. Fundus,⁵ ubi populus est sparsus, veluti in dissitis terris procul a civitatibus, uno centusse quadranteque constat iugeratim⁶, in urbibus magnis, eo pretio, ne digitatim quidem emi potest.

Vala. Ratio tamen mihi necdum clare constat.

Mag. Mox tenebis. En: ubi nullus est emptor, merces⁷ nec vili venundari queunt; ubi autem res multi appetunt, etiam care vendi possunt.

Vals. Nonne idem valet etiam de materie?⁸

Mag. Sane; de materie perinde ac de manupretio⁹ idem di-

1. *-um i*, dwelling.—2. Real-estate dealer.—3. To cost \$1,200, 1,500; likely.—4. Do you say?—5. Ground; scattered.—6. \$1.25 per acre; by the inch.—7. Goods; not even cheaply . . . , dearly.—8. V, material.—9. Wages,

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cendum. Industria atque commercium centena & millia hucce alliciunt¹⁰ hominum, qui labore quæstum victumque mereri cupiunt. Hi omnes sunt inquilini¹¹, nullis est domus propria, ac proinde dominis locaria¹² solvant oportet, ex quo facto caritatem habitaculorum, annonæ¹³ atque materiei intelligetis.

Vals. Si sic res se habet, domini¹⁴ haud multi esse possunt.

Mag. Vix quatuor aut quinque e quibuslibet centenis; reliqui sunt inquilini & tributarii dominorum.

Vala. Si tugúria¹⁵ hæc binis millibus constent, pretium ædium elegantium vel audire extimesco¹⁶.

Mag. Scite dictum, Vala. Ædes alicuius momenti¹⁷ vicies, tricies, imo cénties tantum¹⁸ valent tantoque constant quam hæ muscipulæ¹⁹.

Vala. Res tristissima. Tunc belluas²⁰ hominibus magis fortunatas existimo prædicandas; hæ enim habent sua lustra²¹, aut latibulis sibi ædificandis pares²² sunt, nos homines vero neutiquam.

labor.—10. Lure hither.— 11. Tenants. — 12. Rent.—13 Provisions.— 14. Landlord. — 15. -um, ii, huts. — 16. I fear even to hear (. . . of the elegant mansions).—17. Of some account.—18. Worth 20, 30, 100 times as much. — 19. Mouse-traps. — 20. Brutes; more fortunate. — 21. Lairs. — 22. Are equal to building, able to build; unlike, not at all.



DE ANDRAGORA.

Lotus nobiscum est hilaris cœnavit & idem ;

Inventus mane est mortuus Andrageras.

Tam subitæ mortis causam, Faustine, requiris?

In somnis medicum viderat Hermocratem.

Mart.

Interpretatio: Andrageras *vesperi* lætus lavit se nobiscum (has taken bath with us joyfully), idem etiam cœnavit nobiscum, sed mane (proximo) invenerunt eum mortuum. Quærisne (interrogas), o Faustine, causam mortis repentinae? Hæc est causa; vidit in somnio Hermocratem, medicum.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN SEPTIMUM.

I.

1. Quid accidit (*happened*) horologio g tri ? Cur ?
2. Cur suppetebat tempus ad ulterius otiaudum ?
3. Quid erat Vala. libenter actura (*was to do cheerfully*) ?
4. Quo tendebant nostri tres (*our three friends*) ?
5. Quid ibant visum ?
6. Quomodo instituebant iter (*directed their course*) ?

II.

1. Stupefacta Vala. quomodo exclamavit ?
2. Prætermere quid non auderet ? Quando ?
3. Quid dixit gr. de lictoribus ?
4. Cur itant lictores bini ?
5. Quorum pauperum est Vala. miserta (*has pitied*) ?
6. Num pauperes vitam in ædibus degunt ? Ubi ?

TENTAMEN OCTAVUM.

I.

1. isericordiam (*compassion, pity*) qui merentur ?
2. Præter paucos pauperes honestos, qui inhabitant Suburram ?
3. Ubi solent nihilones, alique factiosi (*rioters*) conglobari ?
4. Temulenti (*full of liquor, drunk*) in cauponis quid solent agere ?
5. Cuiusmodi (*what kind*) tabernæ sunt in angulis ?
6. Qui sunt propolæ Suburrani ?

II.

1. Quam tabernam significant tres globi deaurati ?
2. Gratisne (*for nothing?*) datur pecunia pauperibus ? Sed ?
3. Cur videbatur locus Valerio miser ?
4. Ubi volutant pisinni ? Suntne mundi (*clean*) ? Sed ?
5. Quæ est fæx & sentina quæ in cornibus viarum converritur (*swept together*) ?
6. Quid petivit Vala. g trum ?—Cur ?

TENTAMEN NONUM.

DOMUM TENDUNT.¹

“Eso diis² grátia !” ait Mgr., “et hæc sumus felíciter eluc-tati.³ Quorsum⁴ vultist nunc eamus?”

“Præ⁵ ómnibus” respondit Vals. “te domum comitábimur.⁶

“Imo⁷ vero ego vos domum comitabor, ut vos salvos ad lares⁸ paternos pervenire vídeam. Ecce iam appropinquamus⁹ ad plateam nostram, Viam Verno-Horténsiam.¹⁰ Ut¹¹ placet vobis via nostra?”

“Nulla¹² magis!” læte reponit Vala., “quum enim sitis¹³ urbani, hic habitantes, agelli¹⁴ quoque fruímini aspectu.”

“Revera,¹⁵ nihil amœnius nihilque iucúndius in urbibus,” dicit Vals., “quam plateæ cespítibus arboribusque cónsitæ¹⁶ atque virentes.”

“Via,” inquit Mgr. “quæ sit nostra látior & spatiósior, est nulla. Cespes editior,¹⁷ sépibus férreis cinctus, arbóribus, rubis, frutícibus floribusque rénidens¹⁸ cum fonte saliente in médio, non modo est ornamentum urbis, oblectamentum¹⁹ ac-

1. -do⁸ *tetendi*, *sum*, (tum), strive, tend go.—2. *Deus*, *i*, plur *dii*, *deorum*, *diis*, gods, dat. (*esto*, imperat, of *sum*, be !); -a, æ, thanks.—3. -*tor*, *ari*, *atus*, to struggle out, *hæc* acc.; happily.—4. Whither, in what direction? *volo* (want you); now.—5. Before all.—6. -*tor*, *ari*, *atus*, to accompany, fut.—7. Nay.—8. Household gods, home; -*ire*, pres. of infin.—9. Approach.—10. Spring - Garden.—11. How do you like?—12. None more ! joyfully.—13. While you are (be) city people.—14. Il., small field, land; -*or*, *frui*, *fruitus* (*fructus*) *sum*, enjoy; gov. abl. IV., sight.—15. Really.—16. -*sero*,² *sevi*, *situm*, to sow, to plant.—17. Raised; -*es*, *is*, f., fence; -*go*³ *xi*, *ctum*, to surround, to fence; -*us*, *i*, rose bush, bush.—18. -*deo*,² *ui*, to be resplendent, cheerful, to smile.—19. Delight; l., m. (*adcolo*), dweller by.—20. -*is*, *is*, f.,

† *Quorsum vultis nunc eamus?*—particula coniunctionis *ut* ommissa. Dicit enim oportet (ought to be said) . . . *ut* nunc eamus, moris tamen est (*yet we use to* . . .) *gratia brevitatis* (*for the sake of* . . .) *ut* interdum omittere,

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colarum sed & valetúdini haud parum cónsulit. Æstate autem pelvim²⁰ silani pásserum multitudo óbsidet atque hirúndinum, sitim látice hac restinguentes*. Tum papiliones,²² tabani & asili, muscæ, crabrones, apes atque uricæ, scarabæi culicesque, aqua atque lumináribus eléctricis hucce allecti,²³ volucrum in-térdiu, ranarum vespertilionumque fiunt prædæ noctu.”

“Eheu, paupérculi!” suspirans²⁴ dolet Vala.

“Præterea,”²⁵ proséquitur Mgr., “strata²⁶ nostrarum via-rum bitúmine sunt pavita, quod asperitatem²⁷ tollit, quo pac-to²⁸ strépitus vehiculorum surdescit,²⁹ nec profecto quidquam est hic audire,³⁰ nisi clangor electrovagorum, viam binis plagis³¹ ambiéntium. Tabernæ hic sunt nullæ; loco³² harum ludi lit-terárii plateam hanc distinguunt,³³ veluti Schola Supérieur Puel-larum, Præparatória Præceptricum, dicta Normalis, pluresque áliæ. Hic quoque erigitur Moneta nova. — En, hic sunt ædes nostræ.

accus. -im, with several others, a basin; II., a fountain.—21. -er, eris, a sparrow; -do, inis, f., a swallow; -tex, icis, f., liquid, water; -guo,³ xi, ctum, to quench.—22. -is, onis, f., a butterfly; II., II., a horse-fly, a bumble-bee; I., a fly; -ro, onis, a hornet; is, is, f., a bee; I., a caterpillar; II., a bug, beetle, a June-bug; -ex, icis, m., a gnat, mosquito.—23. -licio,³ lexi, ctum, to allure; -cris, is, f. a bird; I., a frog; -lio, onis, a bat; I., a prey.—24. ro¹ r., to sigh; -eo³ ui, to feel pain.—25. Besides.—26. -um, i, road bed; -men, inis, asphalt; -io⁴ pavi, itum, to pave.—27. -tas, atis, f., roughness; tollo,³ sustuli, subla-tum, to take away, remove.—28. -tum, i, a covenant, a contract; quo pacto, an idiom, hence, thus, this way; nescio quo pacto accidit, I do not know in what manner it happened.—29. -co,³ to get muffled, dumb.—30. Nothing here to be heard.—31. -nus, a, um, double; I., a track; -io,⁴ vi, tum, to go about.—32. Instead.—33. -guo,³ xi, ctum, to paint, to color, to distinguish; Girls' High School; -trix, tricis, f., female teacher; -us, a, um, said, called.

* Multitudo-obsidet-restinguentes; subiectum numeri singularis, item alterum n. singularis prædicatum, alterum autem pluralis; concordatio (agreement) hic mentalis cum passeribus & hirundinibus enim est magis idonea (more befitting).

TENTAMEN DECIMUM.

IN ELECTROVAGO.

Postrídie¹ quam amici vias civitatis perambulando lustrá-
verant,² Vals. Valeriaque Mgtrum sic salutavérunt:

“Ave,³ Mgr. bone! Tata⁴ atque Mamma salutem tibi plúri-
mam nuntiant,⁵ teque a nobis rogatum⁶ volunt, ut, si per ótium
líceat,⁷ ad nobiscum prandendum⁸ hora 12-ma in ædes nostras
te conferre⁹ ne detrectáveris.”

Invitationi gratus¹⁰ ánnuens, seque adfuturum pollicitus, di-
scípulos considere iussit, quo facto, qui¹¹ parentes valerent, an
quidquam insóliti¹² gereretur, est percontatus. Rebus ultro-
citroque¹³ declaratis, tempus iucunde fabulando¹⁴ exígabant,
donec décima cum dimídio elaberetur. Matúrius¹⁵ quam sérius†
domo exeundum atque in ædibus Dñi Trebónii perveniendum
consúltius rati, mox dénuo viam petiverunt.

Vix dimidio quadro emenso¹⁶ ad plagam electróvagi próxi-

1 The next day.—2. Review, inspect.—3. -eo,² be well, “Salve!”—4. I. m. papa, mamma (breast).—5. o,¹ r., to announce, send (*salus, utis*, f. greet-
ing).—6. -go,¹ r., to ask, request, perf. patt., acc. “they want thee asked
by us.”—7. If you can spare the time.—8. eo,² *pransus*, to dine with us (in-
stead of *cum nobis*).—9. -fero,³ *tuli, collatum*, to betake (thee); -to,¹ r., do
not decline, refuse.—10. Thankful; 3, to assent; to be present (*ad-sum*); *pol-
liceor*,³ *itus*, to promise.—11. How?—12. -us, a, um, unusual, *genit. partiti-
vus*; was going on; -tor,¹ *atus*, ask.—13. On the other side and this side, on
both sides; -ro,¹ r., explain, p. p., abl., absol. being. or having explained.
—14. -lor,¹ *atus*, abl. of gerundium; -go³ *egi, actum*, pass, fill out time; -bor³
psus, to pass, half-past-ten.—15. Earlier than later (*us, a, um*, too late); fut.
pass. part. to be departed: to be arrived; -tus, a, um, more advisable; *rero*,
reri, ratus, to think, p. p. thinking, judging; *dénua*, again; -to,³ *petivi, (petii)*
itum, seek, go to.—16. Having left behind (-tior,⁴ *emensus*, measure out)

† Duo adiectiva comparata ambo comparativo grado iunguntur; velut: mensa hæc est lon-
gior quam latior. Idem valet (the same is true) de duobus adverbis, ut in exemplo superi-
ore: *maturius* quam *serius*.

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mam, vectábulum præstolantes, substiterunt. Adveniente¹⁷ eo, amici conscenderunt, atque in pulvinário sedes ceperunt. Mox appropinquabat ductor¹⁸ naulum exigens, quo exsoluta, & in plinthide continnito, is ad posticum, locum suum, recessit.

“Raro¹⁹ mihi contingit,” dicit Mgr., “ut mihi vianti in his vectábulis sedes obvéniat.”

“Sors²⁰ mihi eadem est,” assentitur Vals., “vétulæ²¹ arilatrices deorsum aut retrorsum peregrinantes vectábula replent, nos autem viri urbane locum cedentes²² e loris solemus mámbus pendére.”

Electróvagum intérea plúrimas vias plateasque prætervolabat,²³ número vectorum sensim decrescente ut vectabulum ad metam vergebat. Tandem²⁴ ductor viam X** proclamabat, ubi nostri consurgentes, quámprimum vectábulum substiterat, ex eo excesserunt.

“Qua²⁵ nunc?” quærit Mgr.

“Antrorsum,²⁶ hac!” indicat Vals., quo dicto se ad lævum converterunt.

the track; the nearest (*prope, propior, -ximus*); -lor,¹ *atus*, to wait, stopped.—17. Arriving; it; -do² *di, sum*, to mount, -rium, *ii*, cushioned seat.—18. -or, *oris*, the conductor (approached); -um, *i*, fare; -go³ *egi, actum*, demand; paid; -tbis, *tidis*, f., the register; -nio,⁴ *r.*, “to ring up,” -um, *i*, the rear; -do⁵ *cessi, sum*, go back.—19. Seldom; happens; *vio*,¹ *r.*, riding; traveling; to come to one’s lot.—20. Lot, share, destiny.—21. Old women; higgler, haggle in bargains; up or down riding, wandering.—22. *do⁵ cessi, sum*, to yield; -um, *i*, strap; -deo,² *pependi, pensum*, to hang down.—23. To fly by; -or, *oris*, passenger; gradually; decrease; *l.*, aim, end, destination; -go,³ to tend, turn toward.—24. At last; cry forth, out; to proclaim; as soon as.—25. Whither now? In what direction?—26. Forward! this way; to the left.



TUSCULUM

SERMOCINATIO.

De Ædificiis.

Vala. Quid tibi videtur de his unisonis¹ domuum rubrarum ordinibus Mgr.?

Mag. Mihi plane displicent,² contuentemque tædio afficiunt.

Vals. Genus hoc modo struendi iam obsolescit.³

Mag. Res sane mire mutantur. Progressus temporis sensus, opesque hominum perquam mutat. Sæculo superiore cives colores atros lugubresque⁴ dignos & solemnes existimarunt, hinc sunt enatæ ædes coram⁵ lapidibus atris obtectæ & fucatæ.

Vala. Nostratibus⁶ lateres rubri, frustulis marmorum candidorum distincti placuerunt.

Vals. Barbaries hæc pedetentim evanescit⁷ atque opulenti-ores simulatque cultiores colores lætiores appetunt.

Mag. Præterea, genus struendi quoque meliorescit,⁸ et quidem tam in domiciliis quam in officiniis.⁹ Hic iam genus Mauritanicum,¹⁰ iam Regenerationis Italicæ, iam norma ætatis Annæ Reginæ Angliæ imitantur, ita ut varietas specierum animum sensu artium præditum¹¹ secum rapiat.

Vala. Magnitudo tamen ædium parum videtur aucta.¹²

Vals. Vera memoras; saltem quod ad habitacula adinet, mutationes tantæ haud observantur, in suburbiis tamen secus.¹³

Mag. Mutationes pæne incredibiles circa officinia fiunt præsertim manifestæ. Perpendite mappalia¹⁴ civitatis antiquæ, quorum dena¹⁵ duodenaque, imo quadra a collegiatis¹⁶ coempta subruuntur, ut in loco eorum ædes giganteæ, decem, viginti

1. Monotonous.—2. Non placent.—3. Goes into desuetude.—4. Dark and gloomy.—5. On the face, front; to feign, sham.—6. To our people (-as, atis).—7. Disappear; wealthier.—8. Is improving.—9. Office-building (-um, ii).—10. Moresque; Italian Renaissance.—11. Gifted with sense of art; carries away, delights.—12. Increased.—13. Otherwise, it is different.—14. Gurgustia.—15. Tens and dozens.—16. IV., company.—17. Stories.—18. Sky-scraper.

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& ultra contignationum¹⁷ erigantur. Ubique enim videmus hæc nubiscalpra¹⁸ frontes ad sidera extollere, nec e lapidibus structa sed scéletis¹⁹ chalybeis, nervis cochleisque invicem constringentibus²⁰ lapides, lateres, terra cocta²¹ atque tegulæ sic appinguntur ut speciem muri soliti præse ferant.

Vala. Oh et quæ altitudo! qui contignationes supremas, quasi "sublunares²²" incolunt *cœlicolas* iure appellaveris.

Vals. Hi tamen cœlicolæ non alis²³ in sublime attolluntur sed levacris.

er.—19. -us, i, a skeleton; steel sinews; screws (I).—20. Bind.—21. Terracotta; tile; attach; usual wall; resemble.—22. Under the moon; heaven-dwellers, the gods; justly.—23. I., wings; the high; lifted; -crum, i, elevator.

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit & immemores non sinit esse sui.
Quid melius Roma? Scythico quid littore peius?
Huc tamen ex illa barbarus urbe fugit.

Ovidius.

Interpretatio: Nescio quæ sit ea dulcedo, qua terra, in qua nati sumus, trahit omnes homines ad se, nec patitur ut eius obliviscamur. Estne quidquam melius quam Roma? Quid esi deterius quam terra barbarorum Scytharum? Attamen barbarus spernit urbem Romam, atque ex ea huc, in suam patriam currit.



TUSCULUM

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN NONUM.

I.

1. Unde est Mgr. cum sociis eluctatus ?
2. Quibus verbis (*abl.*) exclamabat Mgr. ?
3. Quid erat propositum (*purpose*) Valii ?
4. Num Mgr. consensit ? Cur non ?
5. Ubi habitabat Mgr. ?
6. Placuitne via illa Valæ. ? Quomodo laudavit (*praised*) ?

II.

1. Accolas viæ illius quid oblectat ?
2. Multitudo quarum rerum obsidet pelvim silani ? Semper ?
3. Quæ animalia captant (*catch*) apes ? scarabæos, culices ? uricas ?
4. Quæ insecta sunt plagæ (*a plague*) æstivæ ?
5. Qua re pavuntur plateæ urbium nostrarum ? Omnium ?
6. Ubi educantur puellæ adultiores (*more grown*) ? Præceptorices ?

TENTAMEN DECIMUM.

I.

1. Quando redierunt (*went back*) discipuli ad Mgtrum ?
2. Quomodo salutarunt eum ?
3. Cur quoque fine invitarunt eum ?
4. Annuitne Mgr. ? — quid promisit ?
5. Qui (*how* ?) exegerunt tempus ?
6. Quid sunt rati consultius ?

II.

1. Ubi substiterunt ?
2. Quid agit ductor ?
3. Sæpene obtingit (*falls to his lot*) sedes Mgro. ?
4. Quas dicit Vals. sursum deorsumque (*up and down*) peregrinari ?
5. Ubi excesserunt e vectabulo ?
6. Qua erat eis eundum ?

TENTAMEN UNDECIMUM.

ÆDES DOMINI TREBONII ADEUNTUR.¹

“His in pártibus urbis superióribus usquequaque² versatus non sum,” ait Mgr., “nec mirandum foret si via³ aberrarem.”

“Iocaris⁴ Mgr.,” dicit Vala., “quis posset hic in deverticula abire ?”

“Minime tam raro⁵ évenit,” éxcipit Vals., “ut peregrini⁶ in errorem incidant. Sunt enim viarum plúrímæ, ubi nec lámpades⁷ compitales nómina viarum ferant, nec domus angulares ulla nómina aut inscriptiones exhibeant.”

“Prætérea,” addit⁸ Mgr., “quid iuvant nómina árborum, hóminum mortuorum aut vivorum ? Accedit⁹ quod haud raro tres quatuorque viæ eadem nómina gerant. — Nonne ædes vestræ ferunt número . . . ? tum sumus in vicinitate vobis¹⁰ próxima !”

“Ita quidem !” ait Vala., “domus illa flava in quadro próximo est nostra, in ictu óculi¹¹ adérimus.”

Minuto¹² vix elapso tres amici coram ædibus Dñi Trebónii substituerunt.

“Domus vestra,” sic fatur Mgr., “est ædificium certe” præstantissimum. Plúrima sunt quæ mihi circa eam placent. Pars vici septemtrionalis, quæ númerois dispáribus¹⁴ insignitur, meridionali, números pares ferenti, e senténtia mea, est anteponenda. Adde, quod fundus est látior quam vicinorum ; dimi-

1. *Ad-eo*,⁴ r., are gone to, impersonally (they go to.)—2. Altogether; -*sor*,¹ *tus*, to be familiar with.—3. Abl.—4. -*or*,¹ *atus*, to joke; to go wrong.—5. Not at all so rarely it happens.—6. Strangers, foreigners.—7. -*pas*, *adis*, f., a lamp (street); bear the name; corner house; show any . . . (-*hibeo*,² *ui*, *itum*).—8. -*do*,³ *didi*, *ditum*, to add; what is the use.—9. -*do*,³ *cessi*, *cessum*, add to this.—10. To your nearest.—11. In an instant; we shall reach it.—12. -*um*, *ti*, a minute; scarcely passed; stopped.—13. Certainly; excellent.—14.

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dium¹⁸ murorum, seu ad contignationem secundam e lapídis rude sectis¹⁸ est structum ; réliquæ duæ e latéribus fusco-gilvis¹⁷ absolutæ. Placent quoque fenestræ latæ & amplæ ; item gradus¹⁸ lapídeus sólídis ; óstium quercinum cum compágibus cárdinum férreis nigris, atque sera ansaque fórium argentata. Demum, tectum tegulinum próminens caminique proceri cum génere struendi sæculi XVII-mi apprime cóngruunt & quadrant.”

“Domo nostra mire videris delectari, Mgr.,” éxcipit Vals.

“Ecquis, óbsecro, sit naris tam obesæ,²⁰ ut his visis non delectetur ? Ordo²¹ concinnus rerum ubicumque se éxserat, sive in rerum natura, véluti in móntibus, vállibus, flumínibus sylvisque, sive in plantis & animálibus, in homínibus, aut in rebus artefactis,²² animum sibi devínciunt & secum rápiunt.”

Intérea ascendebant fastígium²³ gráduum, tum Vala. bullam²⁴ dígitó pressit, tintinnábulam eléctricum intus contínnuit, atque vix paucis momentis elapsis, Æthiops, ostiárius, in límíne, fores réserans, appáruit, nostri autem ædes Dñi Trebónii intraverunt.

Odd, not even (*par, is, dispar, is*) ; in my opinion ; preferable.—15. -ium, ii, half ; -us, i, wall.—16. -co,¹ ui, ctum, to cut, roughly cut.—17. -us, a, um, dark yellow, tawny ; -vo,³ vi, utum, to finish.—18. IV. steps, stair.—19. II. Entrance, door ; -us, a, um, fr. *quercus, us*, oak, oaken ; -es, um, pl., fastenings ; -do, inis, m., door hinges ; I., the lock ; knob ; -es, ium, f., double door ; silvered.—19. Finally ; -us, a, um, fr. *tegula, æ*, tile ; -neo,³ ui, to stand out high ; II., chimney ; very well ; agree, fits well.—20. Who (should) be so dull, *naris obesæ*, of fattened nostrils.—21. -do, inis, m., order ; harmonious ; wherever ; -ro,³ ui, rtum, to come to light ; in nature.—22. Things artificial ; wind ; bind down to themselves ; seize, carry off.—23. II., top.—24. Knob ; *premo*,³ *pressi, pressum*, to squeeze, to press ; bell ; inside ; -nio,⁴ ii, tum, to ring ; passed (-*bor, bi, psus*, to fall, escape) ; -ps, opis, an Ethiopian, a negro ; a door-keeper, a janitor ; -men, inis, n. threshold ; -ro,¹ r., to unlock ; -eo,³ ui, itum, appear ; our (people).

TUSCULUM

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN UNDECIMUM.

I. 1. Ubi non fuit Mgr. versatus?—2. Cur putabat (*thought*) Vala. Mgrum iocari?—3. Ubi solent nomina viarum inscribi?—4. Ubi substiterunt amici?—5. Nomina viarum ab hominibus aut plantis sumpta cur non iuvant?—6. Erantne ædes Dñi Trebonii rubræ?—quales?

II. 1. Præstatne vicus septemtrionalis australi? quare?—2. Describe muros ædium Dñi Trebonii!—3. Cuiusmodi fenestræ sunt pulchræ?—4. Velis ostium, compages & reliqua (*the rest*) describere!—5. Quid oblectat sensus nostros maxime?—6. Enarra introitum (*going in*) amicorum intra ædes Trebonianas!

Urbanitas *Cæsaris Augusti* circa Herennium deditum¹ vitiis iuvenem, quem quum castris excedere² iussisset, et ille supplex³ hac deprecatione uteretur: “Quomodo ad patrias sedes⁴ revertar?—quid patri meo dicam?” respondit: “*Dic⁵ me tibi displicuisse!*”

Macrobius.

1. Iuvenis *homo* vitiosus.—2. Imperator iussit ut iuvenis malus *exiret* e castris & domum iret ad parentes.—3. Humiliter orabat Cæsarem Augustum.—4. Quomodo redeam ad patrem meum?—5. Dic patri tuo, te ideo domum venisse, quod *tu* non me amvisses, quod *tu* fuisses bonus, *ego* autem malus.



TENTAMEN DUODECIMUM.

IN OEKO.¹

Vestíbulum ingressi,² pileos nostri sustulerunt, lænas exurunt, atque dentali³ ad lævum parieti innixo appenderunt. lánitor,⁴ cérberus domus Trebonianæ, áuleum⁵ ad dextrum gestu leni sublevat, nostros ad intrandum œcum blande⁶ invitât, ipse autem e médio disparet. Vala., moræ⁷ impâtiens, hóspiti se clánculum subducit, pernicitate sua sólita per scalas sursúm-volat, Mgtrum adesse paréntibus nuntiatura.

Nec mora.⁸ Dñus Trebónius de adventu⁹ hóspitis sui cértior factus, áccita uxore, Dña Trebónia, eum excepturus prótinus descendit. Œcum iunctis bráchiis intrant. Data redditaque salute,¹⁰ Hera hocce blandimento proséquitur Mgtrum:

“Iam dudum¹¹ avebam te videre, Mgr. clarissime, ut¹² cuius nomen percrebuisset; próinde nihil iucúndius nihilque grátius mihi contingere póterat, quam ut te, virum tam dignum, in domo nostra, coram revereri possim.”

I. II., parlor.—2. Perf. p. of *ingredior*,³ to step in; *suffero*,³ *sustuli*, *sublatum*, remove; I., overcoat;—o,³ *ui*, -*tum*, to take off.—3. -*e*, *is*, n., rack; to the left; -*es*, *etis*, f., wall; *innitor*, *ti*, *xus*, to lean against, w. dat.; -*do*,³ *di sum*, to hang to . .—4. -*or*, *oris*, a door keeper; *Cérberus*, *i*, the mythological three headed dog, guarding the entrance of the Lower World.—5. -*um*, *i*, curtain; IV., gesture; gentle; -*vo*,¹ *r*., to raise, lift.—6. Politely; invite; from the scene; to disappear.—7. I., delay, gen., impatient of . .; -*es*, *itis*, a guest or one who receives the guest; stealthily; *se subducere*, to steal away; -*tas*, *atis*, f., sprightliness, agility; usual; stairs, steps; to fly upward, up; to be present; -*to*,¹ *r*., to announce, fut. act. participle.—8. I., delay, a phrase, saying: no time was lost.—9. IV., arrival; having learnt; *accio*,⁴ *r*., to call, summon, abl. abs: to receive (in order to receive him); immediately, at once.—10. *Do*,¹ *dedi*, *datum*, *reddo*,³ *reddidi*, *ditum*, *salus*, *utis*, f., having saluted each other; *hera*, *æ*, the lady of the house; -*tum*, *i*, courtesy, flattering; -*quor*,³ *cutus*, to follow, to address.—11., since long; -*eo*,² to be desirous (I wished).—12. *Ut*, or *velut*, as one, whose name . . *percrebresco*,³ *ui*, spread by

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Mgr., blandimento haud parum¹³ conturbatus, sic respondit:

“Quinimo,¹⁴ Hera gratiosa, me egenum¹⁵ verborum fâteor, quibus dignas pro honore mihi præstito¹⁶ retribuam grátias, nec immérito¹⁷ timendum mihi esse duco, ne eidem me imparem iudicare débeam.”

Intérea Herus¹⁸ manus Mgtri. prehendit,¹⁹ eum secum considere iubet,²⁰ mox utrimque²¹ quæstiones pôstitæ responsaque data atque tempus iucunde actum. Heris²² interim bona vénia digressis, viri soli sunt relictí,²³ qui inter se de rebus litteráriis, præsertim Latinis, sermocinabantur. Licuit²⁴ proinde Mgtró. æcum eiusque instructionem²⁵ óculis perlustrare. Fenestræ latæ sipáriis reticulatis Bruxellanis²⁶ ornabantur, plicatilibus ne lumen arcerent, ad summum levatis. E parietibus effigies²⁷ maiorum pictæ, item suæ, tum étiam áliquot creta²⁸ delineatæ, in quadris auratis, chordis seríceis dependebant. Duo spécula²⁹ ingéntia quoque ornabant parietes. Coaxationem³⁰ tapeta crassa atque strágula tegebant pretiosa. E lacu-

rumor; consequently, therefore; *contingit*,⁸ impersonal, to happen; worthy; *coram*, in front, face to face; *-reor*,² *veritus*, to honor.—13. Not little; *-bo*,¹ *r.*, to stir up, confound, confuse.—14. Nay. —15. Poor, indigent; *-or*,² *fassus*, admit, confess (I lack words).—16. *-sto*,¹ *stili*, *stitum*, to give, (for the honor bestowed upon me); *-buo*,² *ui*, *utum*, to pay back.—17. Undeservedly; *-meo*,² *ui*, to fear; *-co*,² *xi*, *ctum*, to deem, existimate (I thought that I have just reason to fear, lest . . .); *impar*, *is*, adj., unequal, unworthy; *-beo*,² *ui*, *itum*, I must, I shall have to . . . (consider myself unequal to the honor).—18. The master of the house.—19. *-do*,² *di*, *sum*, seize.—20. *-eo*,² *iussi*, *iussum*, to bid.—21. On each side.—22. The ladies; meanwhile; excuse, abl.; *-dior*,² *sus*, step aside, leave.—23. *-quo*,² *reliqui*, *ctum*, to leave, left.—24. *-ceo*,² *ui*, *itum*, to have an opportunity.—25. Furnishing; review.—26. Brussels lace curtains, *-tile*, *is*, n., folding blinds; raised high.—27. V., pictures of ancestors (*-es*; *um*, pl.); *-pingo*,² *pinxi*, *pictum*, to paint; some few.—28. I., chalk, crayon; to draw; *-um*, *i*, frame; l., chord; *-us*, *a*, *um*, of silk; *-eo*,² to hang down.—29. *-um*, *i*, a mirror, looking glass; immense.—30. *-io*, *nis*, f. the floor; carpet (*-um*,

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nari³¹ luminária pendebant brachiorum plurimorum spiritui lith-anthracino luminique eléctrico accommodata, umbráculis vítreis coloratis ornata. Supellex³² quoque æci herum locupletem, cultum atque commoditatis amantem prædicat. Curules byssinæ, spondæ,³³ sellæ, scabella holosérica obducta, item mensæ rotundæ & angulares cum albis,³⁴ libris, patellis, aliisque ídgenus refertæ, viros circumsistebant. Iis coram³⁵ stabat clavicórdium grande cum módulis músicis; tandem armária librorum reliquas parietum partes circumdebant.

i,); -*um*, *i*, rug; expensive.—31. -*ar*, *aris*, *n.*, ceiling; -*ar*, *is*, *n.*, chandelier; -*us*, *us*, spirit; -*us*, *a*, *um*, of coal (coal gas); fitted; -*um*, *i*, glass shades, globes.—32. -*ex*, *lectilis*, *f.*, furniture; -*les*, *letis*, wealthy, well-to-do; comfort; announce.—33. *l.*, sophá, divan; foot-stool (-*um*, *i*,); silk velvet.—34. -*um*, *i*, album; *l.*, card plate; filled, loaded.—35. In front of them; piano; music-notes (-*us*, *i*, *m.*); -*um*, *ii*, book-case.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

l., 1. Ubi sustulere pileos?—2. Ubi stabat dentale? quid appendebant ei?—3. Etiamne Vala. intrabat æcum?—quid fecit?—3. Solusne descendit Dñs Trebonius?—quocum?—5. Refer (*report!*) verba Dñæ Treboniæ!—6. Recita responsum Mgtri!—7. De quibus rebus sermocinabantur?—8. Describe fenestras.—9. Narra (*tell!*) de instructione parietum!—10. Explica instructionem lacunaris!—11. Dissere (*speak, explain!*) de supellectili!—12. Num etiam instrumentum musicum áderat?—quod?—quid demum?



TUSCULUM

SERMOCINATIO.

*Trebonius, Magister & Valerius de Litteris Latinis
colloquuntur.*

Mag. Unum saltem est ista nostra tempestate¹ turpi quæstui dedita, quod mihi solatio est, nissus² quidam novus Litteras Latinas colendi.

Treb. Nescio quid dicas. Ego vero de conaminibus his, si quæ sint, ne rumorem quidem percepi.³

Vals. Num es oblitus, pater, eorum quæ tibi nuper narra-veram, scil., quod l. Latina imposterum⁴ iam in scholis grammaticis docenda inchoetur! Hoc est quod Mgr. indicare videtur.

Mag. Scite, Valeri. Non est quidem quod ab hoc novamine summum bonum in Remp. Latinam redundare⁵ arbitrer, nam præceptores grammaticæ l. Lñam ne labiolis quidem libaverunt,⁶ nihilominus animus quidam suscitatur Litteris Lñis amicus.

Treb. Vera memoras. Saltem hoc sensu & ego tibi assentior. Attamen, væ⁷ nobis, væ linguæ Latinæ, væ sempiternum Litteris Latinis, si salus Litterarum Lñarum fidei Mgrorum nostrorum concredatur.

Vals. Eccur desperas, Pater, de salute Litt. Latinarum.⁸

Treb. Fili mi, quondam futurum erit ut intelligas. Furor Mgrorum est Chrestomathias⁹ & libellos elementarios consarcinare, ne hos quidem bonos, nam & in his profunda arcana quærent, sibi adulantur, usum autem linguæ, cuius ipsi gnari¹⁰ non sunt, emori sinunt. Fatere, Valeri, utrum Mgr. vester in Urstate X** unquam vos Latine alloquatur?

Vals. Nunquam, Pater chare! Impræsentiarum¹¹ *Livium*

1. In our days.—2. Endeavor.—3. Received, have, no information.—4. Hereafter.—5. To result, -ror,¹ tus, to judge, think.—6. -bo,¹ r., to taste, touch with the lips.—7. Woe; eternal; to commit, entrust.—8. Reader; to stitch.—9. Versed; suffer to die out.—10. At the present.—11. Kinship; in-

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legimus; verum Mgr. vocabula, eorum radices, derivationem, affinitatem¹¹ cum radicibus Græcis, Saxonis, Teutonicis Sanscriticisque indagat & etiam nos indagare iubet, nulla ratione habita¹² sensus sententiarum aut mentis Auctoris.

Mag. Pereo præ indignatione! Quid? Et hæc, Auctorum desecratio in Urste. vestra toleratur?

Treb. Num toleretur? Imo vero nihil aliud toleratur! Iam autem Auctoribus Rñis quid præclarius? Quid elegantius, quid sublimius poetis Latinis? Præcepta Philosophiæ Tullii, Senecæ; monita Livii, Taciti, Suetonii, Quintiliani; præstantissima exempla virtutum Valerii Maximi; effata aurea Horatii Flacci, Virgilii Maronis, Ovidii Nasonis, castigatio vitiorum a Iuvenali, a Martiali, a Persio Catulloque præstita¹³ nullis unquam auctoribus sunt comparanda. Quot homines a virtutum tramite aberrantes ad saniora¹⁴ reducti; quot vitæ servatæ,¹⁵ spes erectæ, homines perditæ sibi suisque restituti, quot ad præclara facinora meris monitis horum immortalibus recolendis incitati!¹⁶ Hos virtutum thesauros¹⁷ Mgtri nostri gratia grammaticæ & syntaxeos legendos putant, legique curant!

vestigate.—12. Having no regard.—13. Done.—14. Rational things (lead back to . .).—15. Preserved from self-destruction; restored to hope; restored to themselves and families; moved to brave deeds.—16. By mere recalling an opportune quotation.—17. Treasures; for the sake of . . deem them to be read, and cause them to be read.



TENTAMEN TERTIUMDECIMUM.

IN TRICLINIO.¹

Vixdum² heræ in œcum revérterant,³ quum Æthiops dapinatum⁴ esse annuntiavit; quo audito convivæ se⁵ in triclinium contulerunt.

"En triclinium lúcidum & spatiosum!" exclamat Mgr. límine transgresso.⁶

Foriculi⁷ vítrei fenestrarum percolant⁸ colorantque rádios solares, aura vero aulæ⁹ aromátibus redolet. Candor¹⁰ claritasque loci talis est, ut imáginem sacelli¹¹ delubrique deorum immortalíum præ se ferat.

Tessellatum,¹² ex parte, mattæ scirpeæ molles opériunt, strépítum gréssuum absorbentes. Ad paríetem armárium¹³ fraxíneum, item aliquot ménsulæ sellæque circumstabant, ex paríetibus áliquot tábulæ pictæ,¹⁴ tum etiam horológium murale, pendent.

In medio triclinii est mensa, lóngior quam látior, línteo¹⁵ strata, quod candore nivem æquat. Accúbitus¹⁶ sunt quinque. Instrumenta cibária¹⁷ pontículis innixa, cochleária scil., fuscínulæ cultrique

1. -um, ii, modern Latin, *refectorium*, dining room.—2. Scarcely.—3. -to,⁸ *ti*, *sum*, or *tor*,⁸ *sus*, to return.—4. -no,¹ r., to serve up meals; *ad-* nuntio,¹ r., to announce.—5. l., table companions.—6. -gredior,⁸ *sus*, step across.—7. -us, i, window panes.—8. -io,¹ r., to sift.—9. l., hall (the atmosphere of the. .); -ma, *atis*, n., scent; -leo,⁸ *ui*, to diffuse scent.—10. -or, *oris*, glowing whiteness; -tas, *atis*, f., clearness, cleanliness; is such, as . . —11. -um, i, a chapel; -um, i, a church, temple; *deus*, i, pl. *dii*, *deorum*, god, gods; -is, e, not dying; *imaginem præ se ferre*, to have the resemblance of something, to look like . . —12. Inlaid floor; part of it; l., a mat; -pus, i, bulrush, -eus, u, *um*, adj.; -io,⁴ *ui*, *tum*, to cover; IV., step; -beo,⁸ *ui*, *psi*, *ptum*, to swallow, to suck up, devour.—13. A cupboard; ashen, of ash wood.—14. Picture.—15. -um, i, linen; *sterno*⁸ *stravi*, *stratum*, to spread out, to cover; *nix*, *nivis*, f., snow, -o,¹ r., to equal (as white as . .).—16. IV., seats, in Roman manner, i. e. places for leaning on couches.—17. From *cibus*, eating utensils;

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sunt argéntea. Scutellæ¹⁸ frúctuum exquisitorum centra sunt, quæ vasis vítreis argenteisque circumdantur. Lagenæ¹⁹ maiúsculæ sunt plenæ, aquæ* gélidæ sed apertæ; minúsculæ procerioresque sunt vinária²⁰ partim súbere, partim vitris obturatæ, vina generosa Burgúndica,²¹ Burdigalina, aliæ autem Campánica celant. Orificia²² horum filis férreis sunt revincta. His adstant pócula aquária plúsculum pátula,²³ atque vinária, nec non musto Campánico serviéntia, cuncta crystallinæ puritatis.

Elegántia & nitore²⁴ his haud absimilia sunt vasa cibária myrrhina picturis coloratis lineamentisque áureis distincta. Catinus²⁵ profúndior, gábatæ, scutra, paropses, cyathy cum patellis, item salina & órculæ mundítia fulgent. In ampullis²⁶ crystallinis óleum, acetum atque sinapis, in pátera autem butyrum, in camellis sálgamma, flos lactis, sáccharum, aliaque eiúsmodi condimenta apparata præsto sunt. Nec prætereunda²⁷ estsérvia, seu flores in grátiam Heræ natales celebrantis conser-ti, in tésseram²⁸ amoris gratitudinisque ab Hero natisque ad caput mensæ pie collocata.

-culus, i, a little bridge, to place knives and forks upon; innitor⁸ xus, to be propped up, to lean against; -ar, is, n., a spoon; l., a fork.—18. l., fruit stand (on the table); ex-quæro, p. p. sought, searched out; -trum, i, a center; vas, vasis, n., a vessel, a vase.—19. l., a bottle; a little larger; -us, a, um, ice cold; -ior, procerus, taller.—20. -us, a, um, of wine; -er, is, n., cork; -ro¹ r., to close with a stopper.—21. -us, a, um, of Burgundia (Burgundy in France); Burdigala, æ, Bordeaux; Champagne; conceal.—22. -um, i, mouth, opening, orifice; -um ferreum, wire; -io,⁴ xi, ctum, to tie down, back.—23. -us, a, um, open, wide; nec non, as well as, also; -um, i, must, new wine while sweet.—24. -or, oris, brightness; unlike; myrrhinus, a, um, porcelain.—25. ll., a tureen; -æ, arum, a larger plate; a platter; a smaller plate; ll., a cup; l., a saucer; a salt-cellar; a smaller pitcher; l., cleanliness.—26. l., a flask; -um, i, oil; vinegar; -is, is, f., mustard; a plate, wide; butter; l., a can, or jar; -a, orum, pickles; cream of milk.—27. Prætereo,⁴ vi, tum, to pass by; l., also seriva, æ, a bouquet of flowers; -ro,⁸ rui, tum, to tie together; in honor, for the sake of; -les, tum, birth-day; -o,¹ vi, tum, to celebrate.—28. l., token; love; -do, inis, thankfulness; natus, i, a child; pius, a, um, affectionate, adv. -ly; con- loco to place, p. p.

*Genitivus partitivus, l. e. full of cold water.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN TERTIUM & DECIMUM.

1. Quid nuntiavit Æthiops? —quando?—2. Qui (*how?*) exclamabat Mgr?—3. Cur erant radii solares colorati?—4. Cui rei erat triclinium simile?—5. Quid diximus de tessellato?—de parietibus?—6. Qualis erat mensa?—qua re strata.—7. Enarra instrumenta cibaria!—8. Narra (*speak, tell!*) de vasibus temetorum (*drinks!*)!—9. Describe vasa cibaria!—10. Loquere (*speak!*) de vasibus condimentariis!—11. Præter hæc quid erat in mensa?—12. Cur & a quibus erat ad caput mensæ collocata?

IN MAGISTRUM LUDI,

CUI IRASCITUR OB MATUTINAS VOCIFERATIONES.

Quid tibi nobiscum est ludi s̄celerate magister,
Invisum pueris virginibusque caput?
Nondum cristati rupere silentia galli:
Murmure iam sævo verberibusque tonas.
Tam grave percussis incudibus æra resultant,
Causidicum medio quum faber aptat equo.
Mitior in magno clamor furit amphitheatro,
Vincenti parmæ quum sua turba favet.
Vicini somnum non tota nocte rogamus:
Nam vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave.
Discipulos dimitte tuos, vis, garrule, quantum
Accipis, ut clames, accipere ut taceas?

Interpretatio: O Ludimagister nequam (male), caput odiosum pueris & puellis, quid *rei* est tibi nobiscum? Galli (aves) cristam (super caput) habentes silentium *matutinum* necdum ruperunt: iam tu ante gallicinium rugis & verberibus affligendo discipulos tonas (ut tonitru). Tam gravi sono metalla resonant, percussis incudibus, quum faber *statuam* metallicam advocati collocat in equum metallicum. Clamor, qui in Amphitheatro sævit, quum spectatores armati concutiunt sua scuta athletæ victori congratulantes est lenior. Nos, vicini tui, o Ludimagister, somnum non petimus abste pro nocte integra (tota); vigilare enim non est molestum, sed *totam* noctem *pervigilare* est difficile. O loquax magister, dimitte tuos discipulos! Dic mihi O Magister quantum (pecuniæ) accipis ut clames, visne tantum accipere ut sileas?

TENTAMEN QUARTUMDECIMUM.

PRANDIUM.¹ — I. PROMULSIS.²

Convivæ accumbunt.³ Principem⁴ locum Hera tenet, ad dextrum⁵ Herus, ad lævum hospes, a latere huius accumbit Valerius, e regione Valerio,⁶ iuxta parentem, Valeria. Mappis⁷ replicatis, tricliniaris⁸ pátinas ostrearum⁹ crudarum in conchis apponit.

“Nonne Mgr.” inquit Herus “æquum¹⁰ est ut ánimum a sériis¹¹ relaxando, génio quoque indulgendum sit? E senténtia¹² enim mea et ánimus et corpus sua¹³ iure postulant.”

“Dictis¹⁴ tuis nihil vérius. ‘Módicis¹⁵ honestisque inter bibendum remissiónibus réfici¹⁶ integrarique ánimos ad instauranda¹⁷ sobrietatis officia’ Platonem existimasse, Macróbius auctor est.”¹⁸

Sublatis¹⁹ intérea ostrearum pátinis, ius²⁰ adlatum, quod Hera, sumpto símpulo²¹ síngulis gratiose ipsa hausit.

1. Dinner.—2. *-is, idis*, f., a relish, a whet.—3. *-bo, bui, itum*, to lie down to, to lean (the Roman manner in taking the meals), to sit to the table.—4. *-ceps, ípis*, adj., chief, principal.—5. To the right (*latus*, n., *side*, is understood); *us, a, um*, the left.—6. Dative, opposite *to*, also w. Gen.; father.—7. l., napkin; *re-plico*,¹ r., unfold (wrinkle back), abl. abs.—8. *-is, is*, adj. a dining room servant.—9. l., oyster; raw; l., shell.—10. *-us, a, um*, just, reasonable.—11. *-us, a, um*, here a noun *-a, orum*, things earnest; *-xo*,¹ r., to slacken; *Genius, ii*, the tutelar deity of each being, man or thing, *genius*, enjoyment of life, social pleasure; *-geo*,² *si, tum*, to allow, make allowance, indulge.—12. l., opinion, sentence, judgment, it is my opinion.—13. Here as a noun, *suum, i*, that wick is his; *-lo*,¹ r., to demand, both body and mind *rightfully* demand (what is) theirs.—14. Nothing truer (more true) than what you say.—15. *-us, a, um*, little, trifle; at, by, while drinking; relaxation.—16. *-ior*,³ *fectus*, re-facio, pas. inf.. recreated; renew.—17. *-ro*,¹ r., to repair, restore; *-tas, atis*, f., soberness; *-um, i*, duty; *-to, nis*, Plato; *-mo*,¹ r., to deem.—18. A phrase: *-is* the author, has said, that Plato has entertained the opinion, that the mind is erected, strengthened for the duties of the sober

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"Apud nos," monet Hera, "moris est" nullum prandium absque iure, præsertim búbulo, parari."

"Morem vestrum, Hera gratiosa, enixe" laudo; búbulo & ipse delector," respondit Mgr. oblatam pátinam accípiens.

Hausto iure, pátinæ iusculentæ" sublatæ sunt; tum pincer-na," nutu Heri cálices convivarum atro" vino replet, ut more paterno, iusculum" 40 guttis ábluant.

Flavia ancilla" segmenta" panum parópside accumbéntibus offerebat, cúque" ad líbitum; erant enim qui siligíneum" alii secundum, álii qui autopyrum mallent.

Interea pátera nulli" garo conditi mensæ apponebatur, in lance autem lactucæ" capitatæ atque ova cocta sectaque convivis offerebantur.

"Mgr. bone," sic fatur Herus, "ego cum Túllio" mérito dixerim *integram famem ad ovum attulisse*," nam tametsi" ius gustaverim, hódie ientaculo frúitus" non sum, nec proinde me pudebit" palam fateri sólito plúsculum me esurire. Opto tamen ut tu quoque eodem cibi appetitu fruaris."

state of mind, by indulging occasionally in a moderate and honest relaxation in social drinking.—19. *Tollo*,^s *sustuli*, *sublatum*, remove.—20. *Ius iuris*, n., soup; *ad-fero*.—21. *-um, i*, a ladle.—22. It is customary with us; *-us, a, um*, of beef, here n. noun.—23. Adv., eagerly, earnestly; accepting the offered plate.—24. *-us, a, um*, adj. of *ius*, soiled by soup.—25. I., m., a waiter, particularly who has care of the cellar (wine); IV., wink, abl.—26. *-er, tra, um*, dark, dark red; like our fathers before us.—27. Dimin. of *ius*, this form is the most commonly used; I., a drop; to rinse, wash down.—28. Servant girl, waitress.—29. *-um, i*, cut, slice.—30. *Quisque, quæque, quidque*, each one; to satisfaction.—31. *-us, a, um*, fr. *siligo, inis*, f., wheat, the best kind, wheaten; *-us, a, um*, 2d quality, common; *-um, i*, graham; preferred.—32. II., mullet, barble; *-um, i*, sauce for fish.—33. I., lettuce; headed; *-um, i*, an egg.—34. Marcus Tullius Cicero; deservedly, could say.—35. To have brought unbroken fast, full hunger, to the egg (the first meal of the repast).—36. Albeit.—37. *Fruor, frui, frui* (fructus), to enjoy, have not had.—38. *Pudet*,^s *me*, I am ashamed, am not ashamed to openly confess; *-us, a, um*,

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“Pace” coci dixerim,” Mgr. respondet, “condimento ciborum illo trito”⁴⁰ me non carere. Nihilóminus si hæc ómnia nihil nisi “gustatio”⁴¹ sint, cum Petrónio dicere ‘Post asellum’⁴² diária non sumo,’ haud dubitabo.”

“Tu autem Iugurtha,” allóquitur Trebónius pincernam Æthíopem, curam habeto ne piscículis intenti torrescamus!”⁴³

pp. of *soleo*,³ usual; dim, of *plus*, am a little more hungry than usual.—39. *Pax, cis*, f., peace, a phrase; I should say with the peace of the cook, *i. e.*, with permission, without reflecting on . .—40. *Tero*,³ *trivi*, *tritum*, to tread under the feet, to wear out, use up, common, *trite*, “chestnut”; *-eo*,³ *ui*, to lack, need, I am not in need of the well-known seasoning of food, *i. e.*, an allusion to the saying ‘hunger is the best cook,’ that is, I am hungry.—41. *onis*, f., tasting, first part of the dinner.—42. *Il.*, cod fish; *-us, a, um*, daily, common; I shall not hesitate to say with Petronius (a Roman author) ‘After cod I shall not take any ordinary, (food, for the cod was so good).—43. *-sco*,³ to become parched; have care, see to it, that while we are all taken up with the fish, we should not get dry (*i. e.* fill up the goblets).

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN DECIMUMQUARTUM.

1. Quo ordine accumbebant convivæ?—2. Quando, a quo, quid est appositum?—3. Quid est æquum e sententia Dñi Trebonii?—4. Cuius asserti (*statement*) est Macrobius auctor?—5. Quid est moris apud Trebonianos?—6. Quid egit pincerna?—cuius nutu?—7. Quis est Flavia? quid egit?—8. Post quid est nullus allatus?—quo comitatus (*accompanied*)?—9. Quod dictum Tullii citatur (*is quoted*) ab Hero?—10. Cur ait Dñus Trebonius se esurire?—11. Qua re non caret Mgr.—12. Quid monuit Herus Iugurtham?



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SERMOCINATIO.

*Herus, Hera atque Mag. de propaganda lingua
Latina colloquuntur.*

Mag. Indulge, Hera gratiosa, ut tibi coram¹ summas laudes tribuam² non adulatione, sed admiratione, quam tibi cultu linguæ Latinæ non apud me solum, sed apud cunctos Latinos conciliaveras.³

Hera. Gratias, Mag. humanissime, laudibus me efferendam non arbitror.⁴ Quamvis mihi persuasum sit⁵ matronas plurimas, quæ linguam Latinam calleant, non dari,⁶ haud tamen existimo me esse solam. Cæterum, siquid laudis peritorum conciliaverim, marito in acceptum est referendum.

Herus. Quidquid sit, chara mea, te docilem fidamque discipulam probavisti.⁷ Præterea laus tua est quod proles nostræ eodem quo nos ipsi studio linguæ Latinæ teneantur.⁸

Mag. Utinam sexus sequior (sit venia verbo)⁹ litteras Latinas eodem zelo ac Dña Trebonia in suam gratiam adoptaverit ! Quid esset iucundius atque gloriosius, quam Herulas Dōlasque nostras Latine garrientes audire & auscultare ?¹⁰ Quid ? si virgines nostræ amicitiam eorum nonnisi epheborum dignarentur,¹¹ qui mellita amoris vocola¹² Latine halitando se pares comprobarent ? Tum puberes¹³ nostri vafri strenue æmularentur invicem litteris Latinis superare.

Hera. Ea quæ memoras, Mag., ego iam dudum tecum volebam.¹⁴ Virorum nostrorum pauci nonnisi humaniora anhe-

1. In your face, presence.—2. To give.—3. To gain, acquire.—4. Think, judge.—5. I am satisfied.—6. Do not exist.—7. The credit is due to my husband.—8. Proved.—9. Are possessed of same enthusiasm.—10. The inferior sexe, — is a Latin idiom —(excuse the expression).—11. To hear and to listen as they tattle in Latin.—12. Deign, consider worthy, the friendship of such young fellows only.—13. Honeyed little words; to breathe; prove themselves equal.—14. Adults, youths; cunning, crafty; each other.—15.

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lant.¹⁶ Omnes de centussibus libellisque,¹⁷ de turpi lucro, de illecebris sensuum,¹⁸ de equis, canibus, celocibus, divitiis, opibus rude frivoleque somniant, quo fit ut virgines quoque ad appetenda immodesta, vana & abiecta alliciantur.

Mag. Ecquid putas, Dña Trebonia, in tali rerum discrimine¹⁹ fieri posse aut debere ?

Hera. Propositum²⁰ mihi est amicas, affinesque meas omnes sive sint nuptæ sive innuptæ ad merendam semel iterumque invitare, eas amice ad partes nostras pertrahere, cum illis circulos familiares Latinos instituere. Medio enim vinculi²¹ huiusmodi socialis efficere me posse spero, ut & litteræ Latinæ a virgunculis matronisque adamantur,²² & simul etiam ut mulieres sic cultæ societatem virorum imperitorum & bardorum magis magisque sint aspernaturæ.

Since long thinking over it.—16. Have ambition for.—17. Dollars and cents.—18. Sensuality; yachts.—19. State of things.—20. Purpose; relatives; lunch; draw over to our party; club.—21. By means of such ties.—22. To kindle love for the letters; thus cultured; uncouth and boorish men; should spurn.



TENTAMEN QUINTUMDECIMUM.

PRANDIUM. — II. FERULA.¹

“*ieiunus*² raro *stómachus* *vulgária* temnet,” ait Herus, ubi ancilla repurgatis⁴ micis ossiculisque assaturam molis haud exiguæ convivis præposuerat.

Patris iocum⁵ iuvenes risu exceperunt, quem & Mgtr. vix continere⁶ potuerat, & lépide est protestatus⁷ assaturam rem vulgarem non esse.

Obsónia⁸ quoque sunt allata, quæ ancilla in scutris singulis obtulit, véluti pultem⁹ oryzæ, pulmenta olerácea pisorum, fabarum; item solana deglupta. Scutella minore embamma¹⁰ circumgebatur oléribus carnique offundendum.

Hera, quæ se ministram¹¹ suorum dilectorum non sine gaudio præbere consuéverat, sumpto cultro ad carpendam¹² assaturam se accinxit. More suo a singulis quæritabat¹³ utrum segmen arídulum, seu percoctum, an vero iurulentum, seu crudiúsculum

1. -*um*, *i*, a course, a dish, also a tray.—2. -*a*, *um*, fasting, empty; -*is*, *e*, fr. *vulgus*, *i*, common people, popular, common, vulgar.—3. -*no*³, to scorn, disdain, usually *con* temno (empty stomach rarely scorns things vulgar).—4. -*go*¹ *r*., to clear away, to clean up; *l*., *crum*; -*um*, *i*, small bones; *l*., a roast; -*es*, *is*, *f*., bulk, size; -*us*, *a*, *um*, small, diminutive.—5. -*us*, *i*, a joke; IV., laughter.—6. *neo*² *ui*, *tentum*, to check, *con*-teneo.—7. -*tor*,¹ -*atus*, make public avow-protestation.—8. -*um*, *ii*, or *op*-, what is eaten with another thing, victuals.—9. *Puls*, *tis*, *f*., pottage, mush; *l*., rice; -*um*, *i*, vegetables or other things cooked to a pulp, or soft mass; *olus*, *eris*, -*ceus*, *a*, *um*, of vegetables; -*um*, *i*, peas; *l*., beans; -*um*, *i*, potatoes; -*bo*³, -*ptum*, to peal.—10. -*ma*, *atis*, sauce, gravy; -*do*³, *di*, *sum*, to pour on.—11. *l*., female servant, ministering; -*tus*, *a*, *um*, her beloved ones, fr. *diligo*², *exi*, *ctum*, to love; -*beo*³, *ui*, *itum*, to reach, offer; -*suesco*², *suevi*, *tum*, was wont.—12. -*po*³ *psi*, *ptum*, to pluck, tear, carve; *go*³ *xi*, *ctum*, to girt up, get ready, to undertake.—13. -*io*,¹ *r*., frequ. of *quæro*, to ask repeatedly; -*ulus*, *a*, *um*, rather dry; well done; -*us*, *a*, *um*, juicy; rath-

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sibi dari vellent. Cuique ad libitum,¹⁴ & hoc affatim, ministratum.

Dapem¹⁵ hanc sáptide coctam férculum álterum optatissimum excepit, anser¹⁶ scil. átilis & opima, aromátibus & amygdalis farta. Accedunt acetária¹⁷ cucumerária cum flore lactis, atque cremor,¹⁸ item pruna passa coctaque, delíciæ voluptasque iuventutis.

Intérea & Líbero¹⁹ Patri mero rite libatur. Atra vina relegata²⁰ fulva excipiunt generosiora, inter se nunquam miscenda.

Tum Herus sic orsus est fari: “Matércula” chara, invicta regina domus nostræ, tu sane ómnium óptime nosti quemádmódum homunciones pascendi sint. Tibi, quæ nos tua sollicitúdine²¹ bonisque in diem cumulare consuesti, dignum est ut mea dilectorumque vota²² natálibus tuis persolvam. Diu vívito²³ & salveto!”

Hera, haud parum perplexa,²⁴ atque e sua laude pudibunda, voluptatem beatitudinemque cordis oris renidéntia ostendit.

Mgtr. quoque assurgens, sua vota his verbis effudit: “Dña Trebónia, hospes gratiosissima! Is honor amplíssimus” mihi cóntigit, ut hospes domus tuæ hospitalis eo die essem, quo natales tuæ a dilectis tuis celebrarentur. Indulge, quæso, ut cul-

er rare.—14. To one's satisfaction (*quisque*, &c., each, dat.); -*im*, adv., abundantly; *impers.*, has been ministered.—15. -*ps*, *is*, f., viand; tastily, -*us*, *a*, *um*, most desirable.—16. -*er*, *eris*, f., a goose; -*is*, *e*, fattened; *us*, *a*, *um*, fat; -*dalum*, *i*, almond; -*cio*⁴, *rsi*, *lum*, *ctum*, to fill, stuff.—17. -*ia*, *ium*, salad; -*is*, *eris*, m., -*arius*, *a*, *um*, of cucumber.—18. -*or*, *oris*, m., jelly; -*um*, *i*, plum, dried plum, prune; delight; -*tas atis*, pleasure.—19. A name of Bacchus, the god of wine; -*um*, *i*, pure wine; duly; -*bo*,¹ *r.*, to sacrifice.—20. -*go*¹, *r.*, banish.—21. Dim. of *mater*; unsurpassed queen; *nosti*, fr. *novisse*, defec. to know; manikin; -*co*³, *pavi*, *pastum*, to feed.—22. -*do*, *inis*, f.; day after day; to heap; for consuevisti.—23. -*um*, *i*, good wishes; -*es*, *ium*, birthday; -*vo*³, *vi*, *utum*, to pay up.—24. Imper. 2d.: may thou live long and flourish!—25. Confused; bashful for her praise; happiness; betrayed by the beaming, smiling countenance.—26. Great; has fallen to my lot.—27. Cultivator, worshiper.

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tor²⁷ tuus húmilis—nam amicum me vocitare non ausim²⁸—cum tuis concélebre. Velint cœlicolæ ut Phœbus²⁹ tibi nunquam sit núbilus. Esto Atropos³⁰ tibi propítia, nec trucem³¹ Rhadamanthi vultum contueare, donec in ulnis tuis nepotum sóboles amplecti tibi datum fuerit.”

Cuncti áclamant, Herus Heraque dextras pórrigunt,³² Valeria autem Valeriaque matrem básiis³³ amplexibusque ímpetunt.

lugartha ínterim iners³⁴ haud est. Promit³⁵ enim lagenas Campánicas, víncula earum solvit, lagenæ scloppant,³⁶ súbera ad lacunar excutiuntur, atque mustum in calicibus turgens, fervens tumensque ad labra levatum scintillat.

“Chari mei,” inquit Herus “pro salute matérculæ propíne-mus!”³⁷

—28. -*deo*³, *ausus*, to dare, irreg. form, perf. Coni.; I should not dare call (frequ.).—29. The sun; cloudy.—30. The parca which cuts the thread of human life (Mythol.).—31. *Trux*, *cis*, grim, -*us*, *i*, the judge in the lower world; -*are*, for *aris*, præs. Coni. dep., to behold; *l*., arms, bosom; -*es*, *is*, offspring (of your grand children); -*tor*,³ *xus*, to embrace.—32. -*go*³ *xi*, *ctum*, to reach, stretch out; right hand.—33. -*um*, *ii*, a kiss; to assail.—34. Inactive.—35. -*o*³ *psi*, *ptum*, to produce; *um*, *i*, a tie, fastening; -*vo*³ *vi*, *utum*, to untie, to loosen.—36. -*po*,¹ *r*., to pop; -*er*, *eris*, *n*., the cork; -*cutio*³ *cussi*, *ssum*, to knock out; must, wine; -*geo*³, to swell; to boil, to swell; -*um*, *i*, lip; to sparkle.—37. -*no*,¹ *r*., to drink for one's health, to clash the goblets.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN QUINTUMDECIMUM.

1. Quid erat ferculum primum?—2. Quo ioco recepit pater assaturam?—3. Quæ erant obsonia?—4. Ad quid agendum accinxit se Hera?—5. Quid quæritabat?—6. Quid erat ferculum alterum?—quæ res addebantur?—7. Cui libabatur?—quomodo?—8. Repete vota Dñi Trebonii!—9. Quid prodidit (betrayed) Dñam Treboniam gavisam fuisse?—10. Quibus verbis est Mgr. Heræ congratulatus?—11. Quid egit lugartha interea?—12. Quid fecerunt pro salute Heræ? quare?

TENTAMEN SEXTUMDECIMUM.

PRANDIUM. — III. MENSÆ SECUNDÆ.¹

Anseri frixæ³ perinde ac cárnibus réliquis nunc valedicunt. Obsónia oleraque belláriis³ atque cupédiis cedunt locum. Carnáriis⁴ farinácea succedunt. Placentæ⁵ caseatæ, scriblitæ sá-charo tuso conspersæ; marcipanís⁶ vino tingendus, tórtilis, libum mellitum mensam óbsident. Sátura⁷ pulchrálibus gravatur. Mala Aurántium,⁸ arienæ, mala rubicunda, pira, uvæ cupidinem edendi titillant. Fructus quoque passi,⁹ ut ficus, uvæ, item nuces iuglandinæ, amygdala, avellanæ,¹⁰ cum forcípibus, assidentes ad gustandum invitant. Tandem corónidem¹¹ tragemátibus fraga saccharata atque flore lactis offusa, item gelatura¹² tenér-ima imposuérunt.

“Qui sápiunt¹³ farinácei, Valeri?” percontatur parens primogénitum, “puer tuæ ætatis† eos carnáriis longe antehabebam.”

Valérius malo pro matre decorticando¹⁴ intentus genitori respondit eos quidem se cunctis áliis antepónere¹⁵ sólitum, modo tamen vix vel morsum libare audere, tam esse iam sáturum.

1. The second part of a dinner.—2. -go³ xi, xum, ctum, to roast, or fry; as well as.—3. Sweet meats, -aria, orum; -dia, arum, same as bellaria; yield.—4. Of flesh; of flour, both us, a, um.—5. l., flat cake; fr. caseus, i, cheese; l., pastry, anciently a kind of tart, served hot, to-day, dough-nuts, chips.—6. A kind of soft ginger-bread; panis tortilis, or tortus, a cake, or tart, both neo-Lat.; honeyed cake.—7. l., a fruit plate, or stand; -lia, ium, fruit for dessert.—8. -um, i, orange; banana: tickle.—9. Dried; fig.—10. Hazel-nuts; -ceps, cipis, f., tongs.—11. -is, idis, f., a flourish of pen at the end of a writing, the end, the crown; -mata, atum, dessert; -ga, orum, strawberry.—12. Iced-cream; -er, era, um, tender.—13. -io³, iui, ii,—, to taste (how do.); 11., first born; ante-habeo, I prefer.—14. -co¹, r to peal (an apple); 111., father.—15. Ante-pono, I prefer; -eo³

†Pronomen ego omissum, ut verbum suppleat; aliis verbis: quum ego eram puer tuæ ætatis, Anglice: when a boy of your age, I used to ..., instead of: when I was a boy .. &c.

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“Magister humanissime, permittisne¹⁶ ut patellam gelaturæ tibi præponam?” quærit Hera suaviter, “quum ne buccellam quidem epidîpnidis gustare velis.”

“Humillimas grâtiâs Hera benigna,” respondet Mgr. urbane, “recusare¹⁷ offam tam cômiter oblâti non audeo; gratus accipiam.”

Pincerna intêrea obbas¹⁸ & vinâria e medio sùstulit, ancilla autem argentum mensale summovit. Iugurtha enim morum¹⁹ mensâlium urbanorum post diuturnum servitium doctus, ordinem modumque quo & quæ vina essent ministranda, maxime exploratum habebat. Tenebat²⁰ post Campanicum vina ordinâria sequi non licere, nec hoc ea antecédere, neque eadem vina cum carnâriis quæ cum bellâriis offerenda. Simul atque²¹ hæc accumbéntibus præpósita fuerat, Iugurtha cum lagena exigua præsto erat, pulvere & telis araneanis²² deturpâta, ætatem vini indicântibus. Inscripta autem lagena erat: “Tokaj,”²³ et: “Nullum Vinum, Nisi Hungâricum.”²⁴ Poccella²⁵ proferebantur digitâbulis haud maiora, quæ guttis musti Tokaiiani, cum auro paris pretii, replebantur.— Mag. haud parum est attónitus,²⁶

ui, itum, to be used to (he used to prefer); now however; IV., a bite, a bit; -*bo*,¹ r., to taste by taking it; to dare; -*ur, a, um*, filled, satiated.—16. -*to*³, *sí, ssum*, to allow; I., a mouthful; -*dîpnis, idis*, f., dessert.—17. -*so*¹, r., to refuse; I., a bite, a mouthful; *is, e*, adj. -*iter*, adv., courteously, kindly; what was offered.—18. I., a decanter; table silver; removed.—19. -*es, um*, manners, customs; -*us, a, um*, of long duration; being taught.—20. -*to*³, *ui, tum*, to hold, to bear in mind, to understand; -*quor*³, *cutus*, to follow; to precede.—21. As soon as.—22. I., cobweb; disfigured.—23. A famous town in Hungary, and the world-renowned wine of the same name.—24. An old Latin saying in Hungary, adopted as a motto by a large Hungarian firm, the “Chateau Palugyay,” Pozsony, Hungary.—25. -*um, i*, dim. of *poculum*, a goblet; -*um, i*, a thimble; drop; must; like value with gold.—26. Surprised; -*ar, is, n.*, a drink of the gods; -*ceps, is*, a prince, a monarch; -*es, um*, the fore-

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quum nectar istud, potum principum & prócerum, conspexit. Pittácium²⁷ vindémias anni 1832-di indicabat.

“Noli²⁸ mirari Mgr.,” monet Herus, “est e munúsculis” Cómitis X²⁹ patri meo datis; cuius históriam álias enarrabo.”

His dictis lugurtham thecam³⁰ fumatóriam, convólulos ignificaque afferre iubet, ut dum Hera de apparanda caffá nigra sollicitaretur,³¹ allatamque sorberent, accensis Havannianis, dulci ótio inter fumigandum fabulandumque vacarent.³²

most, the highest aristocracy.—27. -um, *ii*, a label; -a, *arum*, pl., vintage.—28. Do not (will) wonder; a most frequent way of expressing a mild imperative.—29. -um, *i*, a present; gift; -es, *itis*, a count.—30. A smoking set; cigar, matches.—31. -or¹, *atus*, to busy one's self, to hustle; and (when it was) brought; -eo², *ui, psi, tum*, to sip, (absorbeo); -do³, *di, sum*, to light, set on fire, kindle.—32. -co¹, *vi, tum*, to be at leisure, to pass time.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN SEXTUMDECIMUM.

1. Quæ res cedebant locum?—quibus?—2. Quales placentæ erant appositæ?—3. Qui fructus? in quo vase?—4. Coronidem quid imposuit?—5. Quid agebat Valerius?—quid respondebat genitori?—6. Quid non est ausus (*audeo*,² *ausus*, to dare) Mgr. recusare?—quibus verbis?—7. Cuius rei erat lugurtha peritus (*versed in a thing*)?—8. Lagenam cuius rei adtulit?—quando?—9. Cuius magnitudinis erant poccella?—10. Qua re fuit Mag. attonitus?—11. Emit Dñus Trebonius mustum Tokaiianum?—unde obtinuit?—cuius anni?—12. Demum quas res iussit Herus afferri?—cur?

*Observe the Infinitive, instead of Indicative, and Accus. instead of Nom. when the sense and not the exact words of some body are quoted.

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SERMOCINATIO.

De moribus.

Treb. Non videtur tibi mirum, Mag. obsecro, quod quamquam litteræ hac nostra tempestate¹ tam sint diffusæ mores tamen eodem prorsus ambitu² diffusi non sint?

Mag. Eheu, Dñe Treboni, hæc mihi propemodum inversa apparent: nimium litterarum, morum penuria. Præterea, quæ litteræ, Dii boni! Litteræ exiles, mores viliores.

Treb. Certum est valorem litterarum ex effectu, hoc est, e fructibus iudicari debere, in dubium vocari non posse. Vide turbas vulgi bene maleque induti, ut sunt in triviis, in vectabulis, in aulis diversoriorum, in ædibus, in ganeis, uno verbo, in cunctis locis semper & ubique diariis legendis absorptæ, & quidem tam viri quam mulieres, seneciones³ quemadmodum iuvenes.

Mag. Hæc & ipse animo sæpe contemplabar.⁴ Vidi maritos neglectis uxoribus in loco publico diaria legentes; uxores, maritis posthabitis,⁵ fabellas novellas lectitantes. Vidi amicos in ganeis eidem mensæ accumbentes ambos diariis legendis mersos.⁶

Treb. Vitium geminum;⁷ nam nebulones huiusmodi & se dementant⁸ caput gerris farciendo & suos comites vilipendunt. Quid porro dicendum de aurigis⁹ in plaustis sedentibus, de operariis strata viarum pavientibus, veredariis, baiulis, fabris, labore pausante diario incumbentibus? Sacciperia¹⁰ tironum, ministrorum, non nunquam ipsorum magistrorum, diariis tument.

Mag. Furem hunc vulgarem ii, qui sapiebant,¹¹ iam pridem condemnarunt, ego autem, e parte mea, contemptui habeo;

1. In our days.—2 Extent.—3. Decrepit old.—4. Have meditated over.—5. To disregard; stories, novels.—6. Sunk.—7. Double.—8. To stultify; *gerræ*, *arum*, stuff, foolishness; to fill, stuff; *-do*³ to despise, do not respect.—9. A driver, coachman; paving the street; messenger; porters; pause, halt, stop of labor.—10. Pockets; apprentice; clerk; swell.—11. Who knew something.

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non modo quod mos hic nefandus mentem hébetet,¹² sed impi-
mis quod mores corrumpat, non vero emendet.

Treb. Tibi plane assentio. Quamquam enim folia eadem de
decore publico sæpe habeant quæ dicant, lectores eorum per-
petui¹³ vias publicas suis chartis conspergunt,¹⁴ tramites publi-
cos succo nicotiano conspuunt & conspurcant.

Mag. Quam parum mulceant¹⁵ mores diaria etiam privatos &
domesticos, vel inde etiam patet, quod et ii qui alioquin¹⁶ cultio-
res videantur, mensis cubitissim acclinant, instrumenta cibaria
pugnis¹⁷ prehendant, tum etiam, quod omnium maxime nau-
seam parit,¹⁸ dentiscalpiis non modo publice utantur, verum tro-
pæi instar,¹⁹ in indicium prandii habiti, eadem in viis, vectabu-
lis atque ubique, dentibus infixæ e buccisque²⁰ prominentia sibi
complacentes ostentent atque circumiactent. Dii immortales,
quid turpius? ! Velut vituli, cum stramine²¹ ex ore pendente.

Treb. Visne addam aliquid æque ridiculum? Vide eos cum mu-
lierculis itantes,²² quum brachiis harum sua subiiciunt, quasi
ebrias fulcientes;²³ tum cum Tullio exclamaveris: O tempora,
o mores!

—12. To make dull.—13. Constant reader.—14. To litter; tobacco juice; be-
spit; defile.—15. To smooth, soften.—16. Even those, who *otherwise*; lean on
with their elbows.—17. Closed hands, fists; grasp.—18. To bear, engender;
-um, i, toothpick.—19. As a trophy; as a token of having had a dinner.—20.
Blown up mouth, or animal-like.—21. Straw.—22. Trudging, walking
awkwardly.—23. Propping up.



TENTAMEN SEPTIMUMDECIMUM.

IN CUBICULIS.¹

Prándio finito convivæ in exédrium² discesserunt, ubi paulum³ morati, se mox in tablinum⁴ contulerunt. Hera páulopost⁵ diætam conscendit, Valéria autem se ancillis triclínum repurgantibus & concinnantibus societate iunxit. Nec diútius⁶ quam convólvuli sui erant exarsi⁷ ibi morabantur. Tum cubícula Valérii visuri statuerunt diætam pétère. Hero ígitur duce⁸ scalas ascendunt perveniuntque ad contignationem secundam.

Epimédium,⁹ íseu clathra sunt robórea,¹⁰ cuius parástata¹¹ simulacrum¹² fert mílitis Romani ex orichalco¹³ inaurato conflati, qui délixtera lucernam sústinet, læva autem ense ornatur. Stúdium¹⁴ Heri atque diætam Heræ prætergressi, advéniunt in contignatione tértia atque stúdium Valérii intrant.

Mensa scriptória ita est sita ut luce a sinistro perfundatur, studioso autem mensam inter & paríetem locus cómodus, a meatu¹⁵ áeris tutus, obtingat. Opérculo¹⁶ scriptoriæ revoluta utensília scriptória óculis se ófferunt. Atramentárium,¹⁷ theca calamária, pennæ, cáлами, culter chartárius, forfex, gummi, cum pennículo, cera sigillária, régula, scalprumque concinno ordine,

1. -ulum, *i*, a room, a bedroom.—2. -um, *ii*, sitting-room.—3. A little; -or,¹ *atus*, tarry, delay.—4. -um, *i*, nowadays a glass-covered room, or floor, looking into the yard, anciently nearly a similar room in rear of the main halls.—5. Soon after; *i*., living apartment, living rooms, up-stairs.—6. Longer.—7. -desco,³ -si, to burn out.—8. Being in the lead; *i*., stairs.—9. Balustrade (banister); -a, *orum*, the same.—10. -us, *a*, *um*, oaken.—11. *i*., the pilaster at the foot of the balustrade.—12. Statue.—13. -um, *i*, brass; *conflo*,¹ *r*., to cast; -na, *æ*, a lamp; -is, *is*, *m*., a sword.—14. Study (room).—15. *IV*., passage, going (of the air), draught; -go,³ to fall to one's share.—16. -um, *i*, a cover, top (of desk); rolling up.—17. Ink-stand; pen tray; pens; penholders; -culum, *i*, brush (painters', here, for mucilage); sealing

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nec pulverulenta, sunt dispósita. Loculamentis¹⁸ foriculisque litteræ amicorum, notæ,¹⁹ schédulæ, lineæ aliaque hóc genus cóndita atque reclusa sunt. Ad manus sunt vária gênera char-tarum, uti epistolaris líntea densa,²⁰ ália levigata, item macro-colla, ália, brévior, usui sólito, necnon bíbulæ quædam. Cor-bis²¹ iuxta mensam chartis tritis,²² láceris atque emporéticis tumet.

Pegma²³ libris scholáribus gravatur. Aliquot grammaticæ, léxica,²⁴ Auctores Romani, plerumque editionis Delphinianæ,²⁵ Batávicæ, item aliquot mathemática, physica, histórica, geo-gráphica, atlántica,²⁶ vitæ, itinerária, demum historiæ naturalis. In pariete mappæ, seu chartæ geográphicæ conspiciuntur, in púlpito²⁷ autem caterva periodicorum doctorum, item ioclárium atque pictorum.

Conclavatum²⁸ stúdio Valeriano est cubile, quod nunc a visi-tatóribus ingréditur. Est cubile angulare²⁹ trium fenestrarum. Sponda³⁰ lecti in ángulo siti est orichalcina, cimícibus impérvia. Sisurna³¹ setis equinis tumens spiris chalybeis insistit, línteá-

wax; a ruler; an eraser; *-lentus, a, um*, dusty.—18. Pigeon-holes (*-um, i*); *-us, i*, drawer.—19. Notes; scraps of paper; twine, string; *-do, si, sum*, close, put under lock.—20. Thick, heavy linen letter-paper; *-go, i, r.*, to smooth; *-um, i*, foolscap (large sized paper); *solitus, a, um*, usual; *-us, a, um*, drinking, blotting paper.—21. *-is, is, f.*, basket.—22. *-us, a, um, fr.*, *tero, i, trivi, um*, to bruise, to use up, worn, waste; *-er, eris*, torn; *-cus, a, um*, packing paper; swells.—23. *-ma, atis, n.*, book-case; is heavy.—24. *-cum, i*, a lexicon.—25. Published by the order of Louis XIV., for his son, the *Dauphin* (heir to the throne of France, *Delphinus*), by the best scholars of that scholarly age; the Holland edition in 8-vo is handier than the French, in 4-to.—26. *Atlas, -antis*, (see Mythol.), an atlas, *icus, a, um*, adj., biography; travel.—27. *-um, i*, a stand; a pack; scientific; *-ris, e*, humoristic; *-us, a, um*, illustrated.—28. *-us, a, um*, under one key; *Valerianus, a, um*, adj.—29. A corner-room.—30. Bedstead; *-us, i*, bed; *-mex, icis*, bed-bug; *-us, a, um*, not open to.—31. *l.*, a mattress; *l.*, horse hair; *l.*, steel spring;

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mine mundíssimo tecta. Plumæ sunt tomentum³² & cervicalis & pulvinorum, hi autem opérculis acupictis sunt strati. Lodix³³ lánea stromaque conchyliatum, nullo lectistérnio supertecta, sunt operimentum dormientis cómodum. De fulcro lecti camisia pendet, in mensula autem suscitatorium dormienti invigilat. Cunctæ vestes torales³⁴ munditíe candent.

Médium locum inter duas fenestras tenet scrínium³⁵ linteárium acernum, ad pedem lecti autem est mallúvium³⁶ cum pelvi, úrceo camellisique, iuxta quas pyxis³⁷ nitellæ, phíala dentifricii, patella smígmatis atque sétula circúmiacent, e plúteo autem sá-bana munda pendent.

rests upon.—32. *-um, i*, filling; *-al, is, n.*, a bolster, *-us, i*, a pillow; *acu pingo*,³ *-tus, a, um*, embroydered; *sterno*,³ *stravi, stratum*, to spread, cover.—33. *-icis, f.*, a blanket; *-ma, atis, n.*, a quilt, *-tus, a, um*, scarlet; *-um, ii*, bed-spread; cover, *-um, i*, post of the bed-stead; *l.*, night-gown; alarm-clock; watches.—34. Bedding.—35. Dressing case; maple.—36. Wash-stand; *-is, is, f.*, wash-basin; *-us, i*, a pitcher; *-la, æ, a* mug, for drinking.—37. *-is, idis, f.*, box; tooth-powder; *l.*, a vial; *-um, ii*, tooth-wash; *-ma, atis, n.*, soap; *l.*, tooth-brush; *-us, i*, the back-board; *-um, i*, a towel.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN SEPTIMO-DECIMUM.

1. Quid est exedrium?—tablinum?—2. Quid egit Valeria?—3. Quamdiu morabantur in tablino?—4. Ubi stetit miles Rñus fictus?—5. Qui erat scriptoria Valerii sita?—6. Quibus instrumentis erat scriptoria constrata?—7. Quales chartæ erant ad manus?—8. Cuiusmodi libros continebat pegma?—9. Ubi erat cubile Valerianum?—10. Describe spondam!—11. Quibus rebus erat lectus instructus? Describe partes singulas!—12. Narra de reliqua supellectili cubilis!

TENTAMEN DUODEVIGESIMUM.

IN SUBTERNO.¹

Póstea quam súpera^a ad cœnâculum supérius & ad subteglinum inspéxerant, plácuít ad ima^a descéndere. Prætereuntes pedéplanum,⁴ ubi triclínum, in subternum degressi sunt.

Fauces per longitudinem domus subternum percurrunt, lucem ex utrisque finibus haurientes, ab óstio antico^a vidl. atque a postico, vitro pellúcidis. Hic sunt habitácula famularum, mediastinorum^a autem ad posticam. Tum est cella penuária,⁷ in qua annona convasata & dispósita conservatur. Dólia^a farinæ, copiarum, sácchari; capsæ, arcæ, ábaci plena omnium rerum; bótuli,⁸ pernæ, lardum, pisces fumati, aliaque e funículis pendéntia, item gauli¹⁰ butyri pleni aliaque cibariorum innúmera sub fornice congesta cellam stipant.

Huic ádiacet culina, quæ est spatiosa & lúcida. Coca¹¹ ancillæque, labore absoluto, cunctisque rite dispósitis, iam absunt, ignis subactus vix candet, æstus subsedit, aura recens fenestris apertis calorem temperat. Focus¹² férreus modo atratus, nec ferrúgine nec máculis pinguédinis deturpatus, cinéribus purgatus, spéciem novi refert. Duæ cupellæ¹³ lithantracum foco adstant cum calis chartaque, ad ignem succendendum, apparatus. E látere foci rutábulum¹⁴ pendet, prope ad hoc, in solo, est ru-tella.

1. -um, i, basement.—2. orum, the upper; dining room (with the ancients), the top floor; garret.—3. -um, i, underneath, below.—4. Ground floor.—5. -us, a, um, and posticus, a, um, front and rear; translucent.—6. -us, i, menial servants.—7. Provision room, larder; l., provisions; -so,¹ r., to pack.—8. -um, i, a barrel; flour; crackers; boxes; chests; stands.—9. Sausage; ham; bacon.—10. Tubs; food articles; uncounted; under the vault; to crowd.—11. Female cook; subdued.—12. Range; blackened; rust; grease-spots; -nis, eris, m., ashes; is like new.—13. Scuttles; l., splinters, kindling wood.—14.—A poker; on the ground; shovel.—15. l., a cup; l., a pot; l., a jug;

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Circum stant armária & ábaci, cum culignis,¹⁶ fidéliis, hirneis, cullulis, ollis, olláribus, colis, bacríonibus, cácabis, sartaginibus, cratículis, vérubus, rudículis repleta. Cácabus cúpreus¹⁶ grandis aquæ tépidæ est plenus. Prope, in ángulo est fusórium¹⁷ binis epistómiis; iuxta, in solo, sunt luter & sítula. Ex adversa parte est pegma,¹⁸ cibus sursum levandis. Prope huic est arca glacialis, seu gillo.¹⁹

Culinam lavatrina²⁰ éxcipit, ubi tribus álveis, seu póllubris, vestes elui solent. Aquam tubi ex aquæductu público, qui e dividículo²¹ álitur, subministrant, quandóquidem domus úrbium ántliis & púteis cochleatis carent.

Próximam est promptuárium,²² *h.e.* cámara rudecta, in qua res, sæpe viles, in domo tamen útiles aut inevitabiles sunt repósitæ. In ángulo est dólium ólei fóssilis, vulgo *petrólei*, item dolia cínerum, cum rudéribus²³ vasorum fractorum; dein, crates exustæ, compages annulares doliorum ferruginosæ, crémia, chartæ sórdidæ, centones láceri, torres exstincti, scobes, stramen, cistæ convasatóriæ, aliaque ídgenus ad ignem faciendum apta. Scopæ²⁴ setáceæ, ad verrenda strágula, item genístæ; gauli várii quisquiliarum,²⁵ quas fámuli pala collectas hucce iníciunt, atque colluviei, qui, ut vacuefiant a mediastinis, hic stant parati.

II., m., a bowl; I., a pot; -*ar, is, n.*, a lid; -*um, i*, a strainer, filter; -*o, onis*, a saucepan; II., a boiler; I., a gridiron; IV., n., indecl., in sing., a spit; I., a wooden spoon (to stir.).—16. Copper.—17. Sink; spigot (-*um, ii*); II., m., a pail; also.—18. Dumb-waiter; (-*atis, n.*); upward; to lift.—19. Ice chest (m.).—20. Laundry; II., wash-tub; -*um, i*, wash-basin; *eluo³ ui, tum*, to wash out.—21. Reservoir (-*um, i*); I., a pump; fountain with a pump; lack.—22. A repository; a junk-chamber.—23. -*era, um*, III., pl., n., debris; -*um*, (also *es, is*). f., grates; burned out; -*es, is, f.*, joining, ring-shaped,= hoops; rusty; kindling wood (-*um, ii*); -*o, nis, m.*, rag; -*er, a, um*, torn; fire-brand; scrapings of wood, sawdust; straw (-*inis, n.*); packing cases.—24. Brush-broom; -*o, ri, sum*, to sweep; I., broom (a plant).—25. I., pl., what is swept up; I., dust-pan; -*ies, ei, f.*, swill; -*fio, fieri, factus*, to be

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In cellarium,²⁶ quod subterno subest, nec nisi furnos, ope tuborum atque pnieorum hyeme totam domum formidam reddentes & servantes, item cupas amphorasque temetorum celat, decensum non est.

Nec lavacra²⁷ seu labra, neque latrinæ desunt, secundum régulas artis modernæ structa, in singulis contignationibus collocata.

Area graminea²⁸ totam domum cingit, in fóculos callibus partita, in médio cuius silanus grácilem aquæ radiolum sursum vomit, atque rubos, frútices florumque cópiam rore²⁹ ímbrium rigat & fecundat. Ut autem non modo³⁰ iucundo verum etiam útili consulatur, sudessépium interdum fúnículis coniugantur, quibus, ut fit, diebus Lunæ vestes lotæ & amylo tinctæ ad siccandum sole auraque, appenduntur.

emptied.—26. Cellar; furnace; II., pipe; II., a damper; -us, a, um, warm; I., cask; a flask; -um, i, drinks.—27. -um, i, bath-tub, bathing; -um, i, bath-tub; I., water-closet, bath-room; wanting.—28. -us, a, um, grassy; -us, i, plot, bed; -is, is, m., path; -is, e, thin, slim; upward; II., rose-bush; bush.—29. Ros, roris, m., dew; -er, bris, m., a shower; to water; to make fruitful.—30. Non modo—verum etiam, not only—but also; -es, is, f., a stake, a post; fence; -go,¹ r., to yoke, bind together; as is customary; Monday, lavo¹, lavi, lotum (lautum, lavatum); -um, i, starch; -go,³ xi, ctum, to dip: sicco,¹ r., to dry; I., air, abl.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN OCTAVUM & DECIMUM.

1. Quando descendebant ad ima?—2. Unde hauritur lux in subterno?—3. Quibus rebus stipatur cella penuaria?—4. Cur absunt coca & ancillæ a culina?—5. Describe focum!—6. Quæ res sunt iuxta focum?—7. Quæ alia vasa coquinaria (*culinary*)?—8. Unde, quomodo suppediatur aqua?—9. Quas res invenimus in promptuario?—10. Quid continet cellarium?—11. Quid est labrum?—ubi?—12. Quæ sunt iucunda in area, quæ utilia?

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SERMOCINATIO.

De luce.

Mag. Omnia, quæ in domo tua vidi, Dñe Treboni, haud dicere queo quantopere¹ me delectent.

Treb. Cave, amice Mgr. ne aduleris? Commoda quidem cuncta,² quæ ad vires³ facultatesque meas potueram, pro familia mea comparasse non negaverim,⁴ luxui tamen haud servivi.

Mag. Non modoea, quibus ædestuæ instructæ sunt, quæ certe sunt summa, me ad admirationem rapiunt; sed ordo, dispositio, gustus, modestia & prudentia sunt quæ hæc mihi tam facunde commendant.

Treb. Plurima horum non mihi sed uxori sunt in acceptis referenda.⁵ Sed scire velim quid imprimis⁶ sit quod tantam tuam laudem mereatur.

Mag. Quod maxime insolitum⁷ in domo tua mihi innotuerit⁸ sunt siparia volubilia,⁹ quæ fenestras in omnibus domibus quas unquam vidi dimidio tenus¹⁰ obumbrant aut occulunt, ita ut dimidum fenestræ frustra institutum esse videatur. Tua domus secus.

Treb. Vix risum teneo. Luctamen uxoris cum ancillis perpetuum mihi incidit.¹¹ Siparia deorsum vellicare¹² his iam est natura altera, quam uxor semel iterumque monens vix expellere potest. Quinimo omnes mulieres, quæ nos visere solent, ad siparia deorsum vellicanda nisu¹³ quodam naturali feruntur.

Mag. Credo. Cacoethes¹⁴ istud non solum in domibus privatis sed in ipsis adeo ædibus publicis viget. Vidi scholas puellarum,

1. How greatly.—2. Lest you flatter.—3. All comforts.—4. To my ability.—5. I should not deny.—6. Are due.—7. Particularly.—8. Unusual.—9. Has come to my notice.—10. Spring rollers (curtains).—11. Till its middle.—12. Comes to my mind.—13. To pull down again and again.—14. Natural instinct.—15. Bad habit.—16. Till the middle.—17. Pale and eye-glassed.—

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quas palatia dixeris, in quibus fenestræ angustæ mediotenus¹⁸ obteguntur, atque sole æstivo in meridionali, intus lumina electrica candent.

Treb. Mira narras. Hinc intelligi queunt puellæ nostræ palidæ & perspicillatæ.¹⁷ Quid potest naturæ plus adversari¹⁸ quam beneficum diei lumen ab animantibus¹⁹ plantisque arcere?!

Mag. Attamen solem, præsertim mulieres nostræ, ut pestem fugiunt. In viis ad partem umbrosam transcurrunt; in carris²⁰ vectabulisque siparia, ut solem excludant, adoriuntur; nec hoc æstate modo sed etiam hyeme.

Treb. Vera memoras. Præter nostram, reapse,²¹ vix est ulla domus, quam mulieres nostræ ternis quaternisque²² sipariorum speciebus oclusam & obumbratam, quasi mortuum lugentes, habere nolint. Tenebras & opaca, mortem, loco vitæ, quærunt, ubi lux vitæque abundant.

Mag. Hinc est Dñe Treboni, quod vestra domo tantopere delecter, Dñam autem Treboniam laude merita celebrem.

18. Opposed to nature.—19. Animate beings.—20. Railway and street cars; attack.—21. In fact.—22. Three, four kinds of . . . ; closed; mourning.



TENTAMEN UNDEVIGESIMUM.

DE TEMPORIBUS ANNI.

Fervor¹ diei, sole in fastigio cœlorum ardente, tantus erat, ut æstus gramen pæne exúreret, animália atque iumenta prostérneret, homines autem sub dio² se exercentes atque natinantes³ percélleret. Mercúrius⁴ in scala thermómetri gradus calorís 98, secundum *Fahrenheit*, indicabat.

“Dii boni,” exclamat Valérius, cum Mgtro & cum sorore in luco⁵ humi iacens, “tantum æstum æquanfmiter quis ferre possit! Sudore iam terna aut quaterna⁶ mucínia infeci atque vultum ita perfrícui ut frons genæque mihi dóleant.”

“Valeri,” inquit Mgr., “mox futurum est ut de frígore conqueraris.”

“Quid, Mgr.,” quærit Valéria, “num tu tanto æstu non conféceris?”

1. -or, oris, m., boiling, fierce heat; -eo,² si, sum, to burn, be on fire; -en, imis, n., grass, turf; -ro,³ ussi, ustum, to burn out, scorch; -tum, i, beast of burden; -no,³ prostravi, tum, to spread down, out, lay flat.—2. Dius, a, um, or, diuus, a, um, godly, divine, diuum, i, the sky, sub dio, or diuo, under the sky, under no cover.—3. -nor,¹ atus, to be busy; -llo,³ culi, sum, to strike down, to smite.—4. Quick silver; l., ladder, scale; -trum, i, measurer of heat, thermometer; IV., step, degree; cardinal numerals; according to Fahr. It must be remembered that in other countries Réaumur, and Celsius, are used. This latter is on the decimal system, hence the best. The “C” however does not mean “Centigrade,” as popularly believed and spread by newspapers, but Celsius, the name of the inventor, who is entitled to this credit as much as Réaumur and Fahrenheit to theirs.—5. -us, i, a grove, park; -us, i, f., like domus, with Gen. to the question where? -eo,² ui, to be lying down.—6. As many as 3 or 4; -um, ii, handkerchief; -io, inficere, feci, factum, to soil; -co,¹ cui, catum, ctum, to rub; -leo,³ ui, to pain.—7. -ror,³ questus, to complain.—8. -fior, fici, factus, to be “done up,” to be consumed.—9. -eo,² ui, to be soaking, wet; -fio, fieri, factus, to melt, passive, or reflexive.—10.

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"Imo & ego mádeo" atque parum abest quin liquéfiam," Mgr. respondet, "nihilóminus, quum sit æstas, malum autem minus¹⁰ maiori anteponendum cénseam, æstum mutus pati, quam de eo conqueri, malo."

"Cápio,"¹¹ ait Valérius, "nec tecum ullo modo dissentire possum; nec me fugit" quibusvis tempóribus" anni sua esse tam bona quam mala."

"Ego tamen hyeme plus quam æstate delector," árguit Valéria.

"Revera, hercle, in cubículo fórmido!"¹² iocatur Valus.

"Sic sane, inter ália,"¹³ reponit Vala. Quid Pol¹⁴ delectabilius áere puro limpidoque, qui oxigénii" dives pulmones inflat, sánguinem incitat, genas rubore perfundit? Quid iucúndius immunitate a peste insectorum? Quid púlchrius stellato¹⁵ cœlo hiberno? Nec ego sum sola quæ vias nive glacieque lubricas¹⁶ trahis pervolare amet. Stagna fluvii¹⁷que glácie rigentes¹⁸ iuventutem utriusque sexus ad pastinandum¹⁹ & ad illubricandum,²⁰ tanta voluptate álicit quanta saltus²¹ nemoraque aucu-

Since it be summer, and I deem (*censeo*²) the lesser evil (*malum minus*) to be preferred (*antepono*) to the greater (one, *malum maius*); -us, a, um, dumb; -or pati, passus, to suffer [I prefer (*malo, malle, malui*,) to suffer silently than to complain].—11. -io,³ cepi, captum, to comprehend.—12. -io,³ fugi, fúgitum, to flee, fly, (nor does it flee me, *i. e.*, nor am I unaware).—13. Dat., each season has its . . —14. -us, a, um, warm.—15. Among other things.—16. *By Pollux*, used mostly by women.—17. A Greek word, -um, ii, oxygen, Gen. rich of . . ; -to,¹ r., to quicken; *rubor, oris, m.*, redness.—18. -tus, a, um, starry, -us, a, um, wintry.—19. -us, a, um, slippery (with snow and ice, *nix, nivos, glacies, et. f.*); *trabæ, arum*, also sing., a sledge, a sleigh.—20. -eo,² ui, to be brittle, stiff, rigid; IV., sex; -io,³ lexi, ctum, to lure.—21. -no,¹ r., to skate, -ium, ii, the noun; never occurs in any Roman author, but it is a traditional word, and that it was known to the Roman soldiers, is evident from the French *pâtiner*; otherwise it is a classical word in another application.—22. -co,¹ r., it occurs in Apuleius; in colloquial Latin we simply say *lubrico*,¹ r., intransitively, *to slide* (on the ice).—23. IV., hilly

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pes & venatores. Adde his quod in óppidis urbibusque vita æstate sit nulla, nec nisi hyeme vivatur.²⁴ Theatra,²⁵ aulæ musicales, musea cunctaque loca societatis bonæ tunc demum patent; visitationes amicorum, choreæ,²⁶ saltus, núptiæ; uno verbo cuncta iucunda quæ societas polita, ad oblectandum offert, hyeme contingunt."

"Quis hæc negáverit, sorórcula?" obvertit²⁷ Valus., "sed omnes géneris humani sóboles²⁸ participes 'societatis politæ' non sunt. Unquamne mente volvesti sortem²⁹ nautarum, cum glácie, gelu, procellis glaciálibus colluctántium? Vidistine páuperes viatores, quorum áliqui non secus ac béstiæ avesque interdum extorres³⁰ confúgii sub dio fiunt víctimæ aquilonis immitis? Quot vólucres, quot lépores,³¹ quot feræ rigore hyemis horidæ fame péreunt! Quot hómines, aut membra córporis, cóngelant!"

"Si tibi hyems e malis æstimanda³² videtur, num æstatem malis consimílibus carere putáveris? Recole³³ sis memóriam ærumnarum quibus cuncti mortales hoc ipso tempore affligimur. Quot homines & bruta pecora sole pérciti enecantur?³⁴ Febres,³⁵ variolæ, chólera, pestis, aliique morbi, cicadæ atque

forest, woods; *auceps*, *aucupis*, a fowler, bird-catcher; *-tor*, *oris*, a hunter.—24. Passive of *vivo*,³ *vixi*, *ctum*, to live.—25. *-um*, *i*, theatre, music-halls, *-um*, *i*, a museum, the seat of muses; *-us*, *i*, and *-um*, *i*, single places usually m., connected or continuous, n., however, little attention is paid to differences, and m. is mostly used in s., n. in pl.—26. *I*., ball, dance, choir; *IV*., leaping, to jump, hop, dance; *-æ*, *arum*, wedding.—27. *-to*,³ *ti*, *sum*, to turn against, to object.—28. *-les*, *is*, f. offspring, children; *-ceps*, *cipis*, adj. part-taker, member of . —29. *Sors*, *tis*, f., lot, share; *I*., sailor; *gelu*, *us*, n., frost; *I*., icy blasts; *-tor*, *atus*, to battle with . .;—30. *-is*, *e*, homeless, banished; *-um*, *ii*, refuge; *-is*, *e*, fierce.—31. *-us*, *oris*, m., a hare.—32. *-mo*,¹ *r*., to estimate, to judge (by its evils).—33. *-lo*,³ *ui*, to bring back to mind, imperat.; *I*., misery.—34. *-co*,¹ *cui*, *ctum*, (also regular), to kill out.—35. *-is*, *is*, f., (Acc. *im*), fever; small-pox; jaundice, cholera; *-is*, *is*, pest; *II*., sick-

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locustæ, insecta & vermes, muscæ & cúlices, plagæ³⁶ segetum & domuum, grándines & tempestates, fúlgora, eluviones, incéndia, procellæ & túrbines, quæ quercus sæculares radícitus evellunt, domos díruunt, & commínuunt, aliaque hóc genus efficiunt, ut vita plane tolerábilis non esse videatur.”

“Ecquid restat, hercle,” quærit Valus., “nisi ut more” ávium migremus, æstate mária glaciália polumque árticum³⁷ aut ant-árticum, hyeme autem Æthiôpiam petamus?”

“Ego autem,” inquit Mgr., “bona ac mala ex æquo esse iudicanda árbitor. Nullum enim est malum ex quo áliquid boni” in áliquem non redundet, neque bonum, quin áliquid mali in se complectatur. Migrando invertis tantum témpora, non mutas. Frúere bono iusto & honesto quoad³⁸ & quantum potes, sed bona & mala æquo ferre ánimo virtus est sapientis.”

ness.—36. *l.*, a plague; *seges, etis*, *f.*, crops; *-do, inis*, hail; *-io, onis*, *f.*, flood, *-um, ii*, fire; *-bo, inis*, *m.*, tornado, hurricane; *-is, e*, a 100 years old; *adv.*, by the root; *-o, ui, tum*, to destroy; *-nuo, ui, utum*, crush to pieces.—37. Like birds.—38. *-us, a, um*, under the bear (the great dipper); opposite “beary.”—39. *Gen. partitivus*, some of good; *-do, i, r.*, to redound, wave back.—40. As long as, and as much as (enjoy just and honest good things); *æquus animus*, serene, well balanced mind; *-us, utis*, *f.*, virtue; *-ens, tis*, wise.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN NONUM & DECIMUM.

1. Quid fit æstu?—2. De qua re conqueritur Valus?—3. Quid respondet Mgr. Valerio?—4. Qua re ait Valus. Valam delectari?—5. Quid facit aer purus ac frigidus?—6. Quibus colludiis (*-um, ii*, sport) oblectamur hyeme?—7. Quid fit in urbibus æstate?—hyeme?—quare?—8. Quid obvertit Valus?—9. Num nautæ hyeme gaudent?—cur non?—10. Amantne viatores hyemem?—quare non amant?—11. Quæ sunt mala æstiva?—12. Quid videtur Mgtro?

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM.

INCENDIUM.¹

Stómacho latrare² incipiente, etiam sole sub horizontem mergente,³ amici nostri in urbem revertendi consilium ceperunt. Magistro visum⁴ non est ut iter pédibus perficiant, partim propter metum ne discipuli sero⁵ ad cœnam venirent, partim autem quod lucus a domo paterna longe abfuerat. Idcirco⁶ electrovagum conscenderunt.

Dimidia hora vix elapsa domum vecti⁷ in eo erant ut invicem valedicerent, sóspitem serenamque noctem precarentur, quum e longinquo tinnitus campánulæ atque rumor petóriti ruentis, nec non sónitus ungularum equinarum ad aures pervenerunt.

"Quid rei, rogo?" anxie rógitat⁸ Vala.

"Incéndium!" utrique simul respondent.

"Noli timere Vala.," solatur⁹ Valus., "non horsum contendunt sed Latámviam versus. Eia¹⁰ Mgr. bone, eamus visum ubi incéndium sæviat. Tu autem Vala. mea, mane¹¹ domi, molestum enim valde est puellis tantas hóminum turbas penetrare!"

Valeria haud cunctando¹² cessit, atque domum, vix iactum lápidis, sola est reversa, Mgr. autem & Valus., gressu incitato, turbæ ruenti se immerserunt.

Interea tumultus crevit. Plebs ex angipórtubus ac vicis úndique confluit; pusiolæ¹³ pusionesque nudipedes illoti, voci-

1. Kindling, conflagration, fire.—2. To bark, *stomachus latrat*, a phrase, to feel hungry.—3. -go,³ rsi, sum, to sink; -to,³ ti, sum, also deponent, to return, Gen. of Gerundium, of returning; cápio,³ cepti, ceptum, take (advice), to decide on. —4. -or,³ visus, seems advisable.—5. Adv. too late (lest they come. . .); adv., far.—6. Therefore.—7. *Vehor, vebi, vectus*, to ride, to be carried (by any vehicle); they were about to. . .; -pes, itis, hale, sound, safe; peaceable; -cor,¹ atus, to wish, pray; -um, i, distance; IV., ringing, jingling; I., small bell, gong; -or, oris, noise, clatter; -um, i, heavy wagon; -o,³ rui, rutum, rush, tumble; as well as; IV. sound; I., hoof.—8. Iterative of rogo,¹ vi, tum, ask, pray.—9. -or,¹ atus, to comfort, console; hitherward; -do,³ di, tum, to tend, direct the course; towards.—10. Exclamation, hello, come on; eo, ire, let us go!; -io,⁴ ii, itum, to rage.—11. -eo,³ si, sum, to stay; -us, a, um, disagreeable; I., throng.—12. -tor,¹ atus, to tarry, cedo,³ cessi, sum, to yield (yielded readily); IV., throwing; a stone's throw; -us, a, um, alone.—13. Little girls; urchins; bare-footed; unwashed; I., gap, hallow place.

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ferantes lacunis inter viros ac mulieres plebéias lactentes¹⁴ in sinu gestantes, se insinuarunt & sic, quasi per rimas, prôpius serpsērunt, elicientes maledicta plebeiorum, quorum forte clavos morticinos calcâverint. *aperuerunt*

Lé Lictores vulgo utrimque¹⁵ represso viam siphonâriis,¹⁶ qui galeatis capitibus, habenis laxatis, cum syphônibus fumum vomantibus, sævo cursu equorum antrorsum præcípites ruebant. Instant¹⁷ scalârii petôrito longo cum uncis, scalis, contis funibusque, quorum vestigia utrârii premunt.

Fâbrica sex contignationum ignem concepit. Domésticis¹⁸ vêsperi discessis, flammæ furtim e loco in locum gliscebant, atque mox penetrâlia tota permeabant, nec nisi sero vigili innotuerunt. Pedetentim¹⁹ flâmmulæ lívidæ exustis fenestris foras gliscebant, atque quidquid câpere potúerant linguis horridis lambebant. Fumus ater, nimborum²⁰ instar, sîdera versus tardo motuolvebatur, flammis, interdum perfossus & rubore perfusus, imbrem scintillarum favillæque quaquaversum pluens. Cœlum flammis refulgens & rútilans,²¹ dignum erat otiosorum spectâculum.

Scalæ in ictu ôculi²² eriguntur, tubi fléxiles hydragogiis atque siphônibus destinantur, quorum rostellis prehensis utrârii scalis muros ascendunt, atque in sedes flammarum râdios aquæ copio-

—14. *-ens, tis*, a suckling; IV., breast; *-to, r.*, to carry about; *-uo, r.*, to insert, to wedge in; I., crevice; *-po, psi, tum*, to creep; *-um, i*, curse, swearing; *-etus, i*, one of the "people," a vulgar person; II., a nail (iron), also a corn, on the foot; *-us, a, um*, dead, a carrion, a sore corn; perhaps; *-co, r.*, to tread.—15. On both sides; *-reprimô, pressi, sum*, to press, push back (*vulgus, i, n.*, "folk," people, crowd).—16. Like French "pompiers," handlers of the fire-engine, firemen; *-us, a, um*, leather helmeted, having helmets on; *habenas laxare*, to slacken the reins, to gallop, dash, fly; *siphonis* fire-engine; forward; rush, dash.—17. Follow at the heels; the ladder bearers; II., hook; I., ladder; II., a pike, pole with a hook; *-is, is, m.*, rope; *-ius, ii*, bucket, hose carriers; *vestigia premere*, press on the heels, follow closely.—18. II., inmates; stealthily; *-co, r.* to kindle, increase, blaze up; *vigil, is*, guard, watchman; *-esco, ui*, to come to one's notice.—19. Step-by-step, gradually; bluish; outward; *-us, a, um*, horrid; *-bo, bi, itum*, to lick.—20. II., cloud; *instar*, as, like, w. Gen.; towards; *-us, a, um*, slow; *-vo, vi, utum*, to roll; *-do, fossi, fossum*, to pierce; *-or, oris, m.*, redness; I., a spark; I., fiery ashes; *-er, bris, m.*, a shower.—21. Glow red; sight for the idlers.—22. Instantly (*ictus, us, m.*, a stroke); II., pipe, tube; *-is, e*, flexible; I., hydrants; *-no, r.*, fasten; *-um, i*, the nozzle; *-do, di, sum*, seize; *-lor, atus*, to shoot,

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sissimos iaculantur. Flammæ quasi furore²³ ultro incitatæ & irritatæ in excelsum exsiliunt minacissimæ. Fenestræ inferiorum contignationum háctenus²⁴ ópacæ, ut flagrántia deorsum repit, cānteris axedonibusque seorsim exustis pedetentim illucescunt. Hisce firmamentis²⁵ sensim sublati, muri hiscere mox inclinare.

“Caveto!” “Caveto!” vociferatur²⁶ multitudo, partim siphonários, partim invicem monentes, “Recédite,” per Deos immortales! Muri nutant,²⁷ confestim ruent!”

Exstinctores,²⁸ quum servare iam útique nihil póterant, pedes sine mora retraxerunt, dum sócii tecta dómuum vicinarum, ne ignem cáperent solerter rigaverunt. Muri páulopost fissi²⁹ & cānduci conciderunt. Flammæ, pábulo³⁰ absumpto, fame sunt enectæ, nec nisi titionum ac tórrium acervi fumantes & scintillantes ultro ardebant.

Vulgus se quaquaversum dispergens³¹ de causa & origine incéndii disputabat. Erant qui id data opera³² factum fuisse existimarent, ut fabricatores, dómini fábrica, a societate assecuratória summam stipulatam pecúniæ elicerent & extorquerent. Aliis fornacatoris³³ ebrietas in causa fuisse videbatur. Alij, de

pour.—23. -or, oris, m., rage; to quicken; -to, ¹r., irritate; -um, i, height; -io, ⁴ui, to leap up; -ax, cis, threatening.—24. Heretofore; l., burning; downward; -po, ³psi, ptum, to creep; -us, ii, a rafter, -do, onis, m., a board; in turn, one by one; exuro, burn out, -esco, ³illuxi, to lighten up.—25. -um, i, prop, support, gradually; tollo, ³sustuli, sublatum, to take away; to gap; to lean, incline.

This Infinitive is very common with the Roman historians, standing for our imperfect, or still more properly, the real predicate, *cæperunt*, is left out, to be understood. It is only used to express some momentous event at its height.—26. -feror, ¹atus, to bawl, to yell, (-eo, ²cavi, cautum, to beware, look-out, Imperative, second).—27. -do, ³cessi, ssum, to retreat, Imperat. pl.—28. -to, ¹r., to nod, to sway to and fro; at once, immediately; -ruo, ³rui, rutum, to collapse, to tumble down, fut. s.—29. Extinguishers, firemen; to keep save; to draw back their feet, retreat; without delay; ll., a companion; sedulously; to water.—30. -findo, ³fidi, fissum, to rend, to split; -us, a, um, ready to fall; -do, ³cidi, (concado), collapse, fall in a heap, Perf. Ind.—31. -um, i, food, fodder; -mo, ³psi, tum, to consume; -es, is, f., hunger; -co, ¹cui, ctum, to kill out; -io, onis, stick of burnt wood; -es, is, m., firebrand; ll., a heap.—32. -go, ³si, sum, to scatter.—33. Abl., on purpose; the owners; insurance company; -lo, ¹r., p. p. stipulated; -io, ui, citum, to elicit; -queo, ³torsi, tortum, to screw out, squeeze out, extort.—34. Fireman; -tas,

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fatis²⁸ operariorum anxii, calamitatem dolebant, alii tandem iuste, mérito,²⁹ imo divínitus factum censebant, ut corporatio³⁰ tam lócuples affligeretur, atque sic pars suarum opum, quum fábrica de novo struenda foret, in vulgus efflúeret.

“En habes quod tecum pónderes,”³¹ Valeri,” ait Mgr. ridens, “hæc sunt tópicá” philosophiæ popularis, saltem pro nocte hac.” Mánibus dein porrectis invicem noctem bonam precantes, utrique domum festinaverunt.

tatis, f., drunkenness; seemed to have been the cause.—35. *-um, i*, what is told, decreed, fate; *-us, a, um*, solicitous, anxious.—36. Deservedly; nay providentially.—37. *-tio, oms*, in Roman meaning “embodiment,” becoming a body; here, in modern meaning, a body of men, a corporation; *-les, etis*, adj., wealthy; *-go, ixi, ctum*, to lash, to afflict; *opes, opum*, means, riches.—38. *-ro, i* r., to weigh, to ponder.—39. *Tópica, orum*, a book by Aristotle, a general heading, matter to dispute about; *saltem*, at least; *-no¹*, r., to hurry.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VICESIMUM.

I. Quando ceperunt amici consilium domum eundi?—2. Pedibusne iverunt?—cur non?—3. Quid accidit?—quando?—4. Quid hortatus est Valus. Mgtrum?—Valam?—5. Qui sunt “plebs?” unde prodibat?—6. Quemadmodum venerunt siphonarii?—qui sunt eos secuti?—7. Incendium ubi erat? quomodo enatum?—qui gliscebat?—8. Quid factum ubi iam arserat?—9. Quid agebant scalarii?—utrarii?—10. Num flammæ erant illico (*at once*) subactæ (*conquered*)?—11. Muris quid evenit?—12. Plebeiorum aliqui quomodo sunt incendium interpretati?

* Populus, plebs, &c., are singular nouns, the verb must be also sing., not pl. like in English.



TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & PRIMUM.

LITTERÆ INVITATORIÆ.¹

Dimidia hora post ientāculum tabéllifer,² vulso tintinnábulo significavit missilia advenisse. Epistolarum una huius erat tenoris:³

“Spect. Dño N. N.,⁴ Nro. — Via — .” Rescindens invólucrum⁵ Mgr. sequentes versus legit :

“FORTUNATUS TREBONIUS N. N. Magistro S. D.”⁶

“Vir Humanissime.” Munus⁷ pergratum rebar persólvere quum ea, quæ sequentur, tibi hisce paucis versiculis significare mihi suscipiebam.”⁸

“Die Solis futuro *Salicti*”⁹ núptiæ neptis¹⁰ meæ celebrabuntur, quam pater, frater meus, minor natu, Dño Pertinaci Hirúdi, ni,¹¹

1. -us, a, um, inviting.—2. Il., letter carrier; *vello*,³ *vulsi*, -sum, to pull; -co,¹ r., to notify, announce; -le, is, adj. and noun, n., what is sent, mail.—3. -or, oris, m., meaning, effect.—4. *Spectabili Domno* “N. N.” =NOMEN, name, *Smith, Jones*. In classical Latin no title is used. In medieval and modern Latin *Spectabilis* is the title of professional people; Dñus (domnus) is generally used like Mr. Married ladies *Dña*, unmarried *Herula*, in speech *Dcla*, domicella. *Versus*, IV., a line, in writing.—6. S. D. =salutem dicit, w. Dat., or, S. P. =salutem plurimam, or, S. P. D. =salutem plurimam dicit.—7. -us, a, um, kind, cultured.—8. -us, eris, n., duty; -us, a, um, very pleasing; *reor, veri, ratus*, to deem, to judge; to pay, to accomplish.—9. -io,³ *cepi, ceptum*, to take upon one’s self.—10. Next Sunday; -um i, a willow glen, or grove, a fictitious name of a place as applied here.—11. In clas. Latin a grand daughter, in late, and mod. Lat. a niece; minor natu, *younger*.—12. *Pertinax*, fr. *per*, and *tenax* (teneo) griping, tenacious, stingy, greedy, here a name; *hirudo, inis*, a leech, here a name; the purpose is to bring in the greatest number of useful words, which otherwise might not find room in the text; a lawyer, a somewhat sarcastic term, not quite so bad as a

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causídico, viro probo, in matrimónium locat.¹³ Próceres¹⁴ & optimates regionis circum circa invitatos esse scio, adfuturos spero, nec ullum dúbium súperest, quin¹⁵ cuncta prósperè cessura atque è senténtia eventura sint. E decreto¹⁶ familiæ munus mihi concréditum,¹⁷ ut Te, Vir amicíssime, amicum & familiarem fratris Chárule suorumque ad festum lítteris hisce datis invitem.”

“Peregrinum¹⁸ vel invísium te tanta in frequéntia velim ne existimáveris, imo in médio amicorum máxime colendorum te versaturum certo scias. Præter solemnitates consuetas¹⁹ venátio, lusus várii atque divertícula virília parantur, quorum te partícipem fieri desidérium nostrum est ómnium.”

“*Salictum* ab urbe 50 milliária²⁰ distat, atque iter ferróvia X** duarum horarum cursu cómmode absólvitur. Consultum²¹ dúcimus ut Saturni, 23-io huius, tractum horæ 3-iæ capessas, ut hora 5-ta in statione nostra, ubi te præstolaturi sumus, pervénias. Cautum²² porro est ut grátia certitúdinis securitatisque Valérius tibi comes sociusque itineris adsit.—Cæterum²³ omnia

“shyster”; -us, a, um, upright.—13. *Locare in matrimonium*, to give one's daughter into marriage.—14. -cer, eris, usually pl. -res, um, the leading men, -ates, um, pl., the aristocrats, aristocracy, the highest society people; round about.—15. After the words *dubium, dubito*, and expressions like *nemo est, nullus est*, the conjunction instead of *ut*, or *quod* is *quin* with a Subj.; *cedo*,⁸ *cessi, sum*, to go, fut. act. part., and with *est* together it is the simple fut. of the Subj.; *evenio*,⁴ *ni, tum*, to happen, to come off, the same tense.—16. *Decerno*³ *decevi, tum*, to decide (de-ferno, to look, to single out by sight).—17. -do,³ *didi, ditum*, to entrust; *familiaris, is*, a house-friend; *litteras dare*, to send, give, a letter.—18. -us, a, um, strange; -us, a, um, unwelcome; multitude; -lo,³ *ui, cultum*, to esteem, to be. .; -verso,¹ r., to be in the midst, to find one's self.—19. Usual; hunting; IV., play, game; -um, i, manly sport.—20. -re, is, n., a mile; originally *mille passus*, a thousand steps.—21. We deem it advisable; *huius*, of this month; IV., train, of 3 o'clock; -so,³ *vi, tum*, to catch, get hold, to be after a thing; *præstolor*,¹ *atus*, to be waiting.—22. *Caveo*,² *cavi, cautum*, to look out, beware, to provide, to take measure; for the sake of certainty.—23. As to the rest, otherwise, also *cæteroquin*;

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sunt peracta & comparata quæ commorationem diversionemque hóspitum nostrorum amœnam simul & diuturniorem reddere possint. Aquæ²⁴ enim sunt propinquæ, copia frúctuum, prædia viréntia & cuncta ália sunt delectabilia.”

“Rogo ²⁵te perhumane ut epistólio de tuo assensu atque adventu nos certiores reddere ne graveris.”

“S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.”²⁶ Vale óptime.”

“Hem, núptiæ, aquæ, prædia ! . . . qui us et ego intersim.” Quidni ? . . .” Lectis dein réliquis litteris, diária & periódica percurrit, tum íterum invitationem pónderat, tália secum volvens:²⁷

“Viri hi mihi sunt benévoli; nisi invitationi aures præbeam” eos iniuste offendam. Sátius itaque erit ut negótia própria posthábeam²⁸ eorum autem amicitiam & grátiam concíliem. Prætérea salubre etiam est interdum, dum licet, génio indulgere. Conversátio²⁹ cum viris mulieribusque honestis est non modo recreátio & oblectamentum sed etiam naturæ præceptum.” Re sic deliberata ad scriptóriam consedit atque sequentes litteras concepit:

“Dñe Fortunate Treboni! Litteris tuis sub 15-um huius datis rite³⁰ perceptis ea quæ significáveras probe intellexi. Humánitas tua tuorumque, qua me Salictum, 23-tio huius, ad núptias tuæ neptis celebrandas vocavisti, ut frequéntiæ virorum mulie-

done; prepared; -sojourn; entertainment; more lengthy.—24. Watering place; near; I., quantity; -um, ii, farm, particularly gentlemen's country places, near cities.—25. -go,¹ r., to beg, ask, request; very respectfully; -um, ii, a note, short letter; IV., consent, approval; IV., arrival; *certum, certiorum, reddere*, to inform; -vor,¹ atus, to burden, encumber, *ne graveris*, be kind! do not consider it cumbersome.—26. Si Vales Bene Est; Ego Quo-que Valeo. The ancients used to add these letters to the end or beginning of their epistles; to-day not very customary.—27. To attend, be present; why not?—28. Thinking, “rolling such thoughts with himself.”—29. Lend ears.—30. To subordinate; gain their favor.—31. Intercourse.—32. Duly;

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rumque insignium interessem, mihi gratissima & acceptissima est. Quamvis mihi præter morem³³ sit in diverticulis participare, vice³⁴ tamen hac voluntatem propriam vestræ perlibenter subiicio. Die proin atque hora, ut constitutum, vobis defuturus³⁵ non sum. Pro voluptatibus autem ibidem mox hauriendis perinde ac pro honore in me collato grâtiâs máximas refero.

Tibi addictissimus³⁶

N. N.

Scriptum dein bíbula³⁷ desiccat, filaram bifariam plicat, invólucro, título prius inscripto, inserit, alam gummitam lingua humectat, claudit, pittácium duarum libellarum adglútinat, tum, ne mora ulla patiatur, ipse eam ad pyxidem tabellariam defert.

probe, rightly.—33. Not in my habit.—34. *Vice hac*, this time; cheerfully.—35. I shall not fail.—36. Given to you most.—37. Blotter; dry up; sheet of paper; folds; cover; address; to insert, place into; wing, gummed; two cents' stamp; seals, glues down; letter box; carries.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM PRIMUM.

1. Quid evenit Mgtro post ientaculum?—2. Qui erat epistola inscripta (addressed)?—3. Quæ erat causa quod Fortunatus Trebonius Mgtro scripserit?—4. Quorsum invitat Mgtrum?—quo consilio?—5. Quid pollicetur (promises) Mgtro?—6. Quando, quomodo erat Mgtro eundum (was he to go)?—7. Assensitne Mgr. illico (at once)?—cur non?—8. Quid rescripsit Mgr.?—9. Cur accepit Mgr. invitationem?—10. Quid fecit de charta?—11. Quomodo clausit?—12. Quorsum detulit?—cur?

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM SECUNDUM.

SALICTUM PROFICISCITUR.¹

"Esne paratus pro intinere, Mgr.?" quærit Valus., conclave Mgtri hora 2da pomeridiana intrans,² "iamne convasasti? Ego sârcinas³ meas iam bastagário commisi."

"Putasne nos cõpia rerum indigere?"—Ut vides, iam vídulus⁴ convasatus præsto est, hic autem ascoperam vides tumere; hæc, spero, sufficient."

"Sufficient, sed non superabundabunt. Etenim, videre meo,⁵ Salicti & in vicinia diútius morábimur quam putáveris; discédere te non sinent;⁶ adeoque præstat esse próvidum. Cæterum usque dum tu reliqua disponis ego arcessitum⁷ pilentârium excurram. Intérea vale."

Digresso Valério Mgr. indumenta quædam commutavit, res circum conclave, velut qui iter longinquum parat, componit, fenestras, armária, cistas óbserat, omniaque ad loca dígerit.⁸ Val. paulopost recurrit, pilentum adstare significans, mox vídulumprehendunt,⁹ víribus iunctis deorsum báulant, et eo iuxta aurigam sepósito, rédeunt ut reliquam sarcinam secum deferant atque habitáculum óbserent. His peractis se pilento condunt,¹⁰ auriga autem édito mastigiæ crépitu, biga úngulis velócibus tolutum dispáruit.

1. -cor³ *fectus*, to journey, here impersonally.—2. -tro,¹ r., to enter; -so¹ r., to pack.—3. l., luggage; -us, ii, express man; -ga, æ, baggage.—4. -geo,² ui, to need, want, w. abl.; *cópia*, abundance.—5. A trunk, a valise; l., a satchel; to swell.—6. It seems to me.—7. Will not allow to depart (*sino*,³ *sivo*, *situm*); -dus, a, um, to be provident.—8. -cesso,³ *sivo*, *tum*, or *accerso*,³ to summon, call, fetch, arraign; -ius, ii, livery man, -tum, i, a cab, fiacre.—9. -ro,³ *gessi*, *stum*, to dispose, arrange.—10. -do,³ *di*, *sum*, seize, grab; with joint force; eo (is) abl. abs.; -no³ *posui*, *itum*, put by the side.—11. -do,³ *didi*, *itum*, to hide, conceal, step into the cab; l., a whip; IV., a crack; l. a

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Perventum ad stationem. Auriga, vectóribus¹² excessis, páriter descendit, spe, nec dúbium, corollárii allectus, ut impedimentis baiulandis auxílio esset. Magister interea tessellam,¹³ redemit, eam lamellatori exhibuit, hic duas lamellas cum tessella réddidit, tótidem sárcinis adnéxuit (nec corollarium oblitum), amici, utpote rebus rite peractis, se per ótium in præstolatórium¹⁴ contulerunt. Magna multitudo hóminum omnis ætatis & status erat hic congregata huc & illuc fluctuans. Sexus séquior¹⁵ in aula contígua se continebat, quarum plúrimæ corbículas, stolas, saccipéria, mantículas, manípulos charta emporética involutos gestantes, púpulos manu ducentes. Viri quidam capessendi¹⁶ tractus ánxii officiales quæstiónibus óbsident, álii huc-illuc festinant, álii officinam lecticularem circumstant tessellas redimementes, álii horológia recórrigunt, aut schema viáticum scrutantur. Totum ædificium múrmure¹⁷ resonat atque strépitu sursum-deorsum meántium, fores iactántium, quod vagitus¹⁸ Stentóreus præconum discessum tráctuum iterque significántium quandoque superat.

Hinc egredientes sub fornice¹⁹ immani subsistunt & oculos

team of two horses; l., hoof; *tolutim* on a trot; -eo,² *ui*, disappear.—12. Traveler, passenger: -do,³ *cessi, um*, to alight, go out; also, as well; no doubt; -um, *ii*, tip, pour boir; lured; -um, *i*, luggage.—13. l., ticket; -mo,³ *emi, redemptum*, to redeem; -tor, *oris*, check-giver; l., baggage check, properly a small piece of sheet metal; -do,³ *didi, ditum*, give back; -to³ *xui, xum* (adnecto); -scor, *lvisci, litus*, to forget.—14. Waiting room; leisurely.—15. *Secus, sequior, secius*, fr. *sequor*, what follows, secondary, otherwise than it ought to be, less good, inferior, *sexus sequior*, the female sex; neighboring halls, apartments; kept; l., little basket; cloak; pocket, traveling bag, wallet; bundles in packing paper; tots.—16. -so,³ *sivi, itum*, to catch; officials; l., -ris, *e*, sleeper-office; -ma, *atis*, n., plan, -us, *a, um*, time-table; -tor,¹ *atus*, examine.—17. -ur, *uris*, growling, grumbling, noise, murmur; IV., noise; meo,¹ *r.*, to go; up-and-down; to slam the doors.—19. IV., yelling; Stentorean (Stentor, a fabulous Greek soldier in the siege of Troy); -co, *nis*, crier; IV., train; way; announce; surpass.—19. -nix, *cis*, m., arch, vault; -is, *e*,

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circumferunt. Pone septum²⁰ duodenæ aut ternædenæ órbitæ cernuntur, in quibus tráctuum áliqui modo introrsum modo extrorsum procedunt. Cietra²¹ adventitorum, quasi cursu lassa, immani gémitu, vel hálitu gigantum pávitant, ubi ad metam suam quasi stertentia subsistunt. Eodem momento turbæ hóminum e carris²² emergunt atque gréssibus própéris portas pansas pertránseunt, septum inundant, mox vero quaquaversum disperguntur. Aliæ turbæ, pansis áliis portis ad tractus adstantes ruunt subséllia²³ commodíssima quærentes. Custodes²⁴ cancellorum mille quæstionibus respondent, millia tessellarum forant.

Cietrum novum est máchina grandis, quæ tráctui præfixa est. Rotis 4 præcursóribus vaccípula²⁵ præit, quatuor autem motóriæ 7 pedum diámetri fortitúdinis & celeritatis sunt indices. Has embolária e vaporeto acta, radios velut bráchia gigantumprehendunt. Suppetiárium éxcipit cietrum cui carri impedimentárii, tabellarii, vectórii, sésiles, fumatorii, lecticárii, tandem dapinariis subsequuntur. Dum báuli tabellatum²⁶ sarcinasque vectorum tensis convectant atque carris ingerunt, vectores sedília sigma-taque stipant.

Tempus discessus intérea appropinquat. Ductores²⁷ & frenatores adstant. Demum²⁸ ductor funículo vulso machinatorem

immense.—20. -um, *i*, enclosure; 12 or 13; *l.*, track; to see; now inward, now outward.—21. -um, *i*, a new word, fr. *cio*,² *vi*, *tum*, to make go, move, a locomotive; -titiús, *a*, *um*, incoming; tried; *IV.*, moaning; breathing heavily; -gas, *gantis*, a giant; -to,¹ *r.*, to shiver, have the ague; *l.*, goal; -to,³ *ui*, to snore.—22. *II.*, car; -us, *a*, *um*, quick, hasty; *IV.*, step; -do,³ *di*, *sum*, to open, to throw open.—23. -ium, *ii*, seat, chair.—24. -os, *odis*, guard; -li, *orum*, railing; -ro,¹ *r.*, to punch.—25. *l.*, cowcatcher goes before; -rius, *a*, *um*, moving, driving (wheels); -trum, *i*, diameter; piston-rod; cylinder; tender; baggage-car, mail-car, passenger-car, smoker, sleeper, buffet-car.—26. *IV.* Mail; *l.*, hand cart; -cto,¹ *r.*, haul up; rro,³ *ssi*, *tum*, to load; -le, *is*, *n.*, seat., -ma, *atis*, *n.*, cushioned, eclining chairs, seats; -po,¹ *r.*, to pack, crowd.—27. Cunductor; rakeman.—28. At last; string (*II.*, *m.*); -or, *oris*, engineer; *l.* whistle,

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fistula súbila calat, qui, vecte revulso frena laxat, vaporì viam pandit, atque cietrum, rotis sensim in gyrum actis, immani súbilo vaporem, fumum vómere incipit editoque ingenti strépitu ac gémitu tonans et tinniens se in motum, mox in cursum agit, atque fornicem ingentem fumo fuligineque atrum, sub quo fréquentia, velut apes in alveari aut formicæ in nido, fluctuat, relinquit atque e conspectu súbito evanescit.

hissing; -*lo*¹, *r.*, to call up, on; -*is is*, *m.*, lever; -*um, i*, brake, bridle; relax; gradually; turning around; to vomit; thundering; jingling; puts itself into motion, then into running; *ll.*, *m.*, smoke; -*go, mis*, *f.*, soot; -*er, a, um*, black; *is, is*, *f.*, bee; -*ar, is*, *n.*, hive; ants; *ll.*, *m.*, nest; disappears.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

1. Quid faciebat Mgr. quum Val. ad eum intrabat?—2. Quid erant simul acturi?—quo?—3. Quo abibat Val.?—4. Quo & quomodo sunt devecti (carried)?—5. Quid factum de impedimentis?—quomodo?—6. Qui erat aspectus præstolatorii?—7. Enarra quid viri & quid mulieres agebant!—8. Describe aream tractuum (fornicem)!—9. Describe cietrum!—10. Describe tractum!—11. Narra modum quo ductor tractum in motum egit!—12. Describe cietrum quemadmodum e fornice excessit!

M. T. CICERO TERENTIÆ¹ ET TULLIÆ, S. P. D.

Nec sæpe est, cui litteras demus,² nec rem habemus ullam, quam scribere velimus. Ex tuis litteris quas proxime³ accepi, cognovi, prædium nullum venire⁴ potuisse. Quare⁵ videatis velim, quomodo satisfiat⁶ ei, cui scitis me satisfieri velle.⁷ Quod nostra⁸ tibi grátias agit, id ego non miror te mereri,⁹ ut ea tibi merito¹⁰ tuo gratias agere possit. Pólicem,¹¹ si adhuc non est profectus quam primum¹² fac extrudas.¹³ Cura¹⁴ ut váleas. Idibus¹⁵ Quintil.

1. Marcus Tullius Cicero uxori Terentiæ atque filiæ Tulliæ salutem plurimam dicit.—2. Litteras non nitit frequenter, nec habet quod scribat.—3. Nuper.—4. Vendere.—5. Ideo.—6. Satisfiat creditori quum ei solvimus debitum.—7. Quia vos, uxor et filia, scitis mihi in animo esse ut debitum solvam.—8. Nescimus quæ mulier hic significatur sed probabile est Tulliam indicari.—9. I do not wonder that you deserve it.—10. Iuste.—11. Pollex est nomen servi; proficiscor.—12. As soon as.—13. Fac, age! -do, si, sum, properly push out, here, please (fac), send him.—14. -ro, i r., take care, see that. . .—15. Half month; Quintilis, 5th month (from March); July the 15th. Written probably from Brundisium, to-day Brindisi, Italy.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & TERTIUM.

I. AD VILLAM¹ TREBONIANAM PERVENITUR.

“Salictum!” pércrepat² vox ductoris, ubi cursu duarum horarum expleto, tractus in stationem lentescens³ pröcucurrit. Quámprimum⁴ tractus substíterat, vectorum plures excesse-
runt, álíi autem e turba præstolántium conscenderunt.

Advenas nostros salutatum mox Valeria occurrit, sole fusca,⁵ sed ánimo lépida, ludibunda & beata, atque nostros ad rhedam pone stationem morantem conducit.

“Ah, Valeria,” inquit Mgr., “putabam te domi mansisse literis & studiis mersam.”

“Quidni?—me domi natinari,⁶—nugæ!” læto cachinno respondet Valeria, “’est modus in rebus,’ nunc tempus est laute agendi.” Aliquot dictériis⁷ ultro iactatis, rhedam conscendunt, auriga, autem datis loris equos in cursum agit. Vicis⁸ dein prætervolatis, viam regiam attigerunt. A dextro et a lævo villæ opulentiorum⁹ colles occupant fastigiatos, arbóribus, rubis, frutícibus cónsitos. Régio úndique virore luxúriat, quámquam vepretum,¹⁰ viæ in longitudinem accline, pulvere denso sit ob-
sessum.

1. I., country-seat, villa.—2. *po*,¹ *ui*, *itum*, resounds.—3. *-co*,³ to slow down.—4. As soon as.—5. Swarthy, sunburnt, *-bundus*, *a, um*, playful; *-us, a, um*,, happy.—6. *-nor*,¹ to be busy; I., pl., nonsense! *-us, a, um*, jolly, joyful; II., m., laughter; a quotation from Horace, ‘there are ways and means in all things’; *-us, a, um*, mirthful, adv.—7. *-ium, ii*, jests, jokes,—*iactare*, to say funny things, to joke; *-um, i, lora dare*, ‘to give the straps.’—8. *Vicus, i*, rows of houses, village; *via regia*, high way.—9. *-us, a, um*, wealthy; terraced; planted (*consero*,³ *sevi, situm*); *rubus, i*, shrub.—10. Hedge; *-nis, e*,

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Paulopost ad villam Fortunati Trebónii perventum est, quæ in loco paulo editori,¹¹ arboreto occulta, sola stetit. In subdiali,¹² et in ædibus circum, hóspitum frequéntia videbatur. Advenientes F. Trebónius atque Chárulus Trebónius exceperunt, moxque in penetrália duxerunt.

* * *

II. HOSPITES INVICEM SISTUNTUR.¹³

Omnibus quæ ad præsentationem¹⁴ politioem spectant constitutis, hóspites in œco conclavibusque contíguis congregantur. Domifunda,¹⁵ Dña F. Trebónia, *i. e.*, uxor pátrui¹⁶ Valerii, atque Dña Ch. Trebónia apparitricum múnere fungebantur. Inter complures hóspites hi sunt præcipue nominandi: Vibúrneus¹⁷ Carbo, avúnculus Valerii, Senator Státuum Fœderatorum, cum fíliis, consobrinis Valerii. Béllidux,¹⁸ Licínus Ater, cum filiabus privignis, virgínibus venustissimis, quæ bráchiis vítrici ductæ, dexteras pudibundæ præbuerunt. Arundináceus¹⁹ Turbo, Reip. ad Comítia legatus, vir ætate moribusque commendatus, cum nuru sua huiusque filia adulta; Quintus Postúmius,²⁰ Státuum

lying along.—11. *-us, a, um*, compar., raised, higher (a little); *-um, i*, trees, a place with trees; *-lo, 3 ui, ltum*, to hide, conceal.—12. *-le, is, n.*, veranda; in the house all around; *-lia, ium*, inside of the house.—13. *-to, 3 stiti, statum*, to present, make appear, (introduced to one another).—14. Presentation, introduction; *-tus, a, um*, polished, polite; to pertain.—15. Landlady.—16. *ll.*, uncle, father's brother; *-tor, oris, m.*, *-trix, trixis, f.*, usher.—17. *-num, i*, a plant, the wayfaring tree, adj., *-eius, a, um*, here a name; *-bo, onis*, coal, char-coal, here a name; *ll.*, uncle, mother's brother; *-nus, na, m., f.*, a cousin on the mother's side.—18. General: *-nium, ii*, linen bandage, *-ius, a* name; *-nus, a, m., f.*, step-son, daughter; *-tricus, i*, step-father; *-dus, a, um*, bashful, ashamed.—19 *-do, inis*, a reed, *-accus, a, um*, adj., a name; *-bo, inis, m.*, whirlwind, tornado, a spinning top; as a name *-bo, onis*; *-tia, orum*, assembly, parliament; deputy, legate; *-res, um, m.*, character, morals; reputed, reputable; *nurus, us, f.*, daughter-in-law.—20. *ll.*, born after the father's

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Fœderatorum quondam Administer Naválium ; Æmílius Gráculus, iudex Cúriæ Stat. Fœd. Supremæ, cum uxore duobusque fíliis, studiosis iuris ; Victor²¹ Tranquillinus, navarchus, maritus matérteræ Valérii ; Tátius²² Vindex, præses Societatis Securatóriæ Vitæ, pater Dñæ Ch. Trebóniæ, seu socer Ch. Trebónii, cum uxore, seu socru Ch. Trebónii ; Sulpítius Trebónius, pater trium Trebóniorum, avus Valerii, nepotum amantissimus, Societatis Fiduciáriæ & Hypothecarum præses, vir ætatis provectissimæ — senécio octuagenárius — viribus tamen haud fractus ; Rotárius Velox, proxeneta²³ Societatis Navigatóriæ Transmarinæ, Anglicæ, maritus ámitæ Valerii ; Vertúmnius Hebéculus, Concinnator “Spectátoris Diurni ;” Sagácíus²⁴ Cápito, Doctor Philosophiæ, præses Universitatis Scientiarum Eremitanæ, vir litterarum & doctrinæ laude ornatíssimus. Memorandus²⁵ de-

death, a name, fr., *post, posterior, postremus* (postumus [postūmus], like op-tūmus) ; -*ter, tri*, a minister (secretary of state) of the Navy ; *Æmilia*, a prov. of Italy, -*us*, a son of that prov. ; a jackdaw ; U. S. Supreme Court ; law student.—21. -*or, oris*, a conqueror, defeating, surpassing ; -*lus, a, um*, still, quiet, peaceful, -*inus, a, um*, one derived from, a name ; ship captain ; husband of the mother's sister.—22. A name ; -*dex, dicis*, an avenger, a vindicator, a claimer ; *Securatorius, a, um*, seems to us better Latin than *Asscuratrix*, our own conjecture for Life Insurance Co. ; *socer eri*, father-in-law ; *avus, i*, grand-father, *avia, æ*, grand mother ; *nepos, otis, m., neptis, is, f.*, grand-son ; gr.-daughter ; Trust and Mortgage Co. ; *præses, idis*, president ; -*tus, a, um*, extended, prolonged, old ; -*to, onis, m.*, an old man, dimin. ; -*rius, a, um*, adj. of number 80 ; *vis*, Acc. *vim*, Abl. *vi*, plur. regular, and mostly used.—23. -*ta, æ, m.*, an agent of the Transmarine (the cross side of the sea) Shipping Co. ; adj., of *Anglus* ; -*ta, æ*, father's sister, aunt ; an Etruscan god (-*nus, i*) of the changes of weather, unstable, a name ; fr. *hebes, tis*, dull ; editor of “Daily Onlooker.”—24. A name, fr. -*ax, acis*, quick to perceive, quick witted ; -*to, onis*, fr. *caput*, a name ; D. Ph. ; *eremus, i*, a lonely place, a desert ; -*ta, æ*, a hermit, -*anus, a, um*, adj., here a name of a place, ‘president of the Allness of Sciences (University) of the Wilderness ; a gentleman famous for his literary pursuits and learning.—25. -*ro, i*

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munus est Torquatus Vulturinus, S.S. Th. Dr., Episcopus Dioceseos, vir dignissimus, canitie venerandus, qui caerimoniam nuptiarum est peracturus. Postremo²⁶ nominandus est Pertinax Hirudo, futurus gener Marci Trebonii, atque sponsus Pulcheriae, filiae Marci Trebonii, Gubernatoris Reip.

Nympha²⁷ erat virgo, annum ætatis vicesimum nondum egressa. Statura²⁷ habituque corporis erat gracilis, aquila facie, atra coma haud calamistrata, crinibus renodata, oculis cæcia, dentibus ebur referentibus; tota venustatis castitatisque mago, animo tamen haud parum turbata, aspectus in se defixos orbitibus pudibunde deiectis ferebat.

Caput diademat²⁸, collum niveum torque adamantibus micante refulgebant. Formam teneram stola²⁹ candida pulla³⁰

vi, tum, to mention; finally; *-ques, is, m. & f.*, a gold-chain, necklace, *-mus, i*, a river in Campania, Italy, adj., here a name; *Sacrostanæ Theologiæ Doctor*, a title of a learned clergyman; *Il.*, a neo-Latin-Greek word, here, a bishop, otherwise, an overseer, superintendent; *-is, eos (or is)*, f., a district, here, a bishopric; *-ies, ei, f.*, grayness; *venero*,¹ *r.*, and *-ror*,¹ *atus*, to respect, venerate; *l.*, ceremony; to perform (*per—ago*).—26. Lastly; to be mentioned; *gener, ri*, son-in-law; *Il., l.*, a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride; *-tor, oris* governor of the State.—26. The bride, as in this application; *egredior, di, ssus*, to step out, over (has not yet passed her 20th year of age).—28. *l.*, IV., the standing, the shape, the carriage of the body; slender; brunette; *abl.*, black hair; not curled by irons; fastened with hair pins; gray-blue eyes; resembling ivory; chaste modesty; picture; not little; agitated; gazing; *orbis, is*, a ball, poet. eye-ball, eyes, (bore the gaze of the . .).—28. *-ma, atis*, n., properly a royal ornament of the head; *-us, a, um, fr., nix; -mas, antis*, m., diamond; *eo*,¹ *ui*, to shine, glitter; *-eo, si*, to flash, to shine back.—29. The most difficult part of our task, namely, to adjust the names of the Roman feminine garments to modern uses, which has never been attempted. The *Stola* of the Roman lady was a robe, covering her from the shoulders down to the heels; it had no sleeves. Inside this was the *interula*, or, perhaps, *indusium*, if this two are not the same. Nearest to what we call a corset to-day, but for a little different purpose, was the *mammale*, or *strophium*.

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amiciebat, & ricínio sinuoso ad ultimam oram defluente velabat. Túnica ut et fimbriæ³¹ interulæ paragaudis séricis, non secus ac rica, auro pictis sunt distinctæ, lacínia autem iacens, ínstita stolæ, patágio redimita. Altera manu flabellum,³² plumis cygneis, unióñibus conchisque distinctum, altera autem sertum florum exquisitorum tenet. Circumstant sponsores coniugii, paranymphus³³ atque paranymp hæ.

III. NOX SALICTI.

Ritu¹ nuptiali absoluto cœnatum est tum ad multam noctem saltatum. Média nox iam pridem² est, elapsa quum choreis fi-

um, a large kerchief, in some cases of leather. The bodice of a modern dress comes nearest to *tunica*. The *amictus*, IV., m., might be a jacket, or coat. The *instita*, l., might, perhaps, be called a skirt. With the Roman lady it was a wide stripe on the *stola*, reaching the ground, and is often mentioned as dragging, sweeping the pavement, *vestis iacens*. The *pala* l., which we did not mention here, would seem to best answer a large cloak, particularly one like an opera-cloak. For a petticoat we should suggest *interula*, or *supparum*, which, although mentioned by the grammarians as being equivalent to *camisia*, a night-gown, does not seem to be the same.—For a hat, we might employ *galerus*, for a bonnet, perhaps, *mitella*. Ribbons, *vitta*, æ, in some cases *fascia*, æ; a belt, *zona*, æ; feathers, *pluma*, æ.—30. *-us*, *a*, *um*, clean; *io*,⁴ *ui*, (*xi*), *tum*, to be thrown around, pass around; *-um*, *ii*, a large veil, veiling, as a technical term, it is *flammeum*; *-us*, *a*, *um*, broad full; to the edge; to veil.—31. l., pl., fringe; lace-border on the dress; veil, *auro pingere*, to embroider; *distinguo*,⁸ *xi*, *ctum*, to paint in different color, to differentiate, to adorn; l., lappet, any wide down-flowing garment; *patagi-um*, *ii*, a golden border, or braid around the neck, or any part of a dress; *-tus*, *a*, *um*, to be girt, wreathed, circled around, ornamented.—32. A fan; *-nus*, *i*, (or, *olor*, *oris*), a swan, adj. *-eus*, *a*, *um*; *-io*, *onis*, m., a pearl, a “solitaire;” mother-of-pearl; a bouquet.—33. Bride’s man; the bride’s maids.

1. IV., religious celebration, rite; late night; dance.—2. Since long; *-bor*, *bi*, *psus*, fall out, away, pass; l., dance; or *novo-nuptus*, and *novus nuptus*; *-tus*, *a*, *um*, kindred, blood relation; *-nis*, *e*, neighbor, in the first meaning,

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nis factus; neo-nupti autem paréntibus, cognatis, affinibus, agnatis atque amicis haud sine lácrymis valedixerunt, tractu Neo-Eboracum petentes, inde autem vaporária Europam profecturi. Marcus Trebónius & uxor, item Rutílius Hirudo & sua uxor, et aliquot álíi abituríentibus³ socios & cómites sese adiunxerunt.

His discessis hóspitum plúrimi in domos suas reverterunt;⁴ qui autem superstitabant, alter post álterum sese in cubília contulerunt. Iam chorus⁵ Cingarorum Hungaricorum contícuit; fidícines, tubícines, concentus músicæ, modulationes canticorum alte silent; fidibus non cánitur; choréa saltuque fessos sopor benéficus obrepsit.

Nox serena super dormientes velamen⁶ stellatum expandit. Sopor ártubus fessorum infusus curas⁷ mortálium díssipat, sómnia dúlcia parit, ac vires intérdiu absumptas quiete plácida réficit & resarcit. Siléntium ædium profundum necquidquam rumpit, sónitum⁸ si demas supine iacéntium & idcirco stertentium.

but rare, properly, relation by marriage; -tus, i, (ad-nascor), blood-relation, particularly on the father's side; l., tears; New York; going; l., steamer, abl.; *proficiscor*,³ *profectus*, fut. act. part., to be journeying.—3. -uriens, tis, an ending, which turns the fut. act. part. into a new participle, with present meaning, signifying *one who is soon to* . . or, as a verb, -urio,⁴ as; *nuptúrio abiturio*, I am engaged in, or, am about to . . —4. -tor, ti, sus, or, actively -to,³ ti, sum, to return, come, or go back; stay over.—5. II., a band, choir; II., gypsy; -eo,² ui, (con-taceo); -cen, inis, violinist; -cen, cinis, (fides, tum, violin, & cano, tuba & cano), trumpeter, player on brass musical instruments; IV., con cano, sing together, corrupted into "concert;" -cum, i, and cantilena, æ, a song, a melody, not solemn; solemn, cantus, us; -lor, lari, atus, to sing; deeply; tired; oris, m., slumber; that does good; -po,³ psi, tum, to sneak, to creep up to . . —6. inis, n., a shroud; starry.—7. I., care; -po,¹ r., to scatter, disperse; -ium, ii, dream; -io,³ péperi, partum, to bear, bring forth; -us, a, um, gentle, calm; -mo,³ psi, ptum, to waste, take away; re-facio; -cio⁴, —, tum, to repair, patch, restore.—8. IV., noise; -mo,³ mpsi, tum, to take away; adv. of -nus, a, um, lying on the back; therefore; -to,³ ui, to snore.—9. Queen; pl. of *Deus*; us, a, um, meek; stronghold,

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Luna, blanda cœlorum regina,⁹ diis mansuetis Marte loveque comitata, cœlorum firmamenta cum maiestate silentiosa lente perambulât, supra mundum sublunarem rãdios argẽteos larga manu spargens. Palantes¹⁰ orbis, cadẽntium interdum siderum somnumque suadẽntium, testes sunt nictantes & taciturni.

Quandoque¹¹ e longinquo raucus canum ululatus perstrepat, lunam more suo adlatrãntium, hic & ibi autem vaga lúmina fenestrarum dissitarum conspiciuntur. Aura tépida¹² spiramine leni noctívaga insecta élicit. Graves scarabei¹³ bombitantes vólitant, donec muro sese impingentes décidant & obmutescant. Cicindelæ,¹⁴ lucificæ mites, lumine quandoque extincto cœcutientes, crebræ feruntur per áera. Papiliones nocturnæ alas infirmas téntitant,¹⁵ insidiantibus ranis imbecillibus quandoque pigrecoaxantibus. Bubo¹⁶ ignavus, sistit cantum lúgubrem, prædam quæstum provolat. Strix¹⁷ quoque, somni diuturni pertæsa, indum linquit, ut seram quandam vólucrem, murem autanguem incautum intercipiat. Et vespertilio¹⁸ tímida, muscis culicibusque infensa, pipando se in volatum agit, pernícies insectorum implacábilis.

“Leo” atque “Fidus,” habitaculi humani custodes¹⁹ impigri, fastenings of the skies; -as, atis, f., dignity, majesty; sub-luna; -gus, a, um, wide, liberal.—10. -lo,¹ r., wandering; sidera cadentia, shooting stars; -um, i, sleep; -deo,² si, sum, to suggest; -is, is, m., a witness; -to,¹ r., to wink.—11. Now and then; from far; howling; to resound; to bark at; -us, a, um, roaming, wandering, vague; -en, inis, n., light.—12. Lukewarm; -en, inis, breeze; -is, e, gentle; rambling, strolling at night.—13. Bug, June-bug; humming; fly; -go,³ pegi, pactum, to strike against, dat.; de-cado, decido,³ —, —, drop down; -co³ tui, to become silent.—14. Lighting bug; light making; tame; go blind; frequent, many; through the air.—15. Tento; -ior, ari, to be in ambush; frog, toad; awkward; to croak.—16. onis, an owl; cowardly; mournful; seeking.—17. Screaching owl; tædet, ére, impers., to be tired of; -us, a, um, late; -is, is, snake; mus, muris, a mouse; careless, reckless; to intercept (inter-capio).—18. A bat; -sus, a, um, hostile; piping; -ies, iei, f., danger; unappeasable.—19. -os, odis, guard,

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excúbias agunt. *Leo* e tugúrio²⁰ suo proserpit, artus diuturna oscitatione porrixat, somnolenter titubare, tum itare tentat, quum *Fidus* fitei óbviat. Nunc sese mutue olfáciunt, quassant²¹ caudas — indícium amicitíæ — amice sese lámbitant, tandem ludibundi sese in fugam agentes, áream céleri cursu persultant. Exploratis dein portis ostiisque, — præsertim regione culinæ — ad sua tugúria, non tamen quin sternutantes²² denuo se porrixaverint, revertuntur.

“Thomas” item ac Camilla” catus²³ scil. & felis, páriter prodeunt visuri, utrum circa ædes músculi libertate noctis ultra modum, per fas & nefas, abutantur, quod si fiat, semper parati eos compéscere. At, pro²⁴ dolor, púeri petulantes ad rimas foramínaque suspiciosa muscípulas disponentes cáculos prævenierunt, sicque decepti ac frustrati, rebus infectis discédere sunt coacti, animo tamen haud fracti, a seriis²⁵ ad lúdica se convertunt; igitur altas herbas felientes persultant, caudis erectis arbores propinquas unguis petunt.

Noctuarum²⁶ cantui, stridori streporique gryllarum & cicadarum iam Lúcifer,²⁷ sidus diei, est finem illaturus, útpote rádii cuius iam in horizonte rútilant, crápulam temulentis, evigilationem suavem sóbriis allaturi.

watch; not lazy; are on the lookout.—20. Hut, kennel; crawl (*-po*,³ *psi*, *tum*) forth; IV., limbs; long lasting, yawning; stretch; sleepily; stagger, go; runs up.—21. Wag; tail; indication; lick; bounce.—22. *-io*,¹ r., to sneeze.—23. II., cat (male); *-is*, *is*, f., cat (female); also; come forth; video; dim. of *mus*; beyond measure; right or wrong; to make a wrong use; in which case; ready; to curb, check.—24. Many write it *proh*, which orthography does not seem to us a Latin idea; *-ans*, *tis*, mischievous; I., a crack; a hole; suspicious; a mouse trap; to place; dim. of *catus*; anticipated; *-cipio*,³ *cepi*, *tum*, to deceive; to frustrate; ‘with things not done’.—25. *-us*, *a*, *um*, earnest; *-us*, *a*, *um*, “play-y,” not earnest; *-io*,⁴ r., to mew; I., claw.—26. Owl; creaking, whizzing; similar noise; cricket.—27. *-er*, *i*, fr. *lux-fero*; properly the morning star, i. e., Venus, when going before the sun, here it is applied to the sun; in-fero; as; to shine in red color; headache and dizziness, as a result of drunkenness; *-us*, *a*, *um*, drunk; awakening; pleasant; *-ius*, *a*, *um*, not drunk, being at senses; ad-fero, fut. act. part.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN TERTIUM & VICESIMUM.

I.

1. Quam longus erat cursus Salictum?—2. In statione quis occurrit advenis?—quo consilio, (*with what purpose*)?—3. Qualis erat Valeria vultu & animo?—4. Quare non remansit domi natinans?—5. Quale erat iter per Salictum, versus villam Trebonianam?—6. Ubi erat villa sita? qui aderant?

II.

1. Ubi & quando sunt hospites congregati?—2. Quæ erant apparitrices.—3. Quis & quid est avunculus Valerii?—conso-brini?—4. Qui sunt privigni?—vitricus?—Quid est nurus?—6. Cuius filii erant iuris studiosi?—7. Quid est matertera?—8. Qui erant socer & socrus Charuli Trebonii?—9. Cuius nepos erat Valerius, Valeria autem neptis?—10. Quis et quid erat maritus amitæ Valerii?—11. Quis erat laude doctrinæ ornatus?—12. Quis & qualis erat Episcopus?—13. Quis erat sponsus Pulcheriæ?—14. Describe vultum, sp̄ciem nymphæ!—15. Describe vestes nymphæ!—16. Ornamenta vestium?—17. Flabellum quale habebat?—18. Qui circumsteterunt nympham?

III.

1. Quid est factum post mediam noctem?—2. Hospitibus discessis quid est factum?—3. Quid agit sopor?—4. Qui sterunt?—5. Quid dicitur de luna?—6. Quid agunt scarabei?—cicindelæ?—strix?—7. Describe *Leonem* atque *Fidum*!—8. Describe *Thomam* (l., m.) et *Camillam*!—9. Quid afferunt radii Luciferi temulentis (Dat. pl.)?—10. Sobriis?

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & QUARTUM.

I. MILVUS¹ & ANGUIS.

Postridie nuptiarum tristitia² quædam superstitantes incessit acsi mortem alicuius aut vero iacturam lugerent. Aspectus penetrâlium idem innûere³ videbatur. Deiectio⁴ hæc animorum, velut nimbus ater tẽpore labente sensim levâri atque pedetentim solvi cẽpit.

Primi qui mœstítiam⁵ hanc excusserunt, erant *Gilelmus*,⁶ *Geórgius* atque *Ioannes*, filii Fortunati Trebónii, atque *Maria* et *Iúlia*, filiæ eiusdem. Hæ cum Valéria hóspítum fœminarum animos mulcebant,⁷ fratres autem cum Valério Magistroque hospítibus sese subduxerunt. Hóspites intérea in ágmina⁸ dis-

1. II., a kite (bird); III., a snake.—2. I., sadness; -do,³ cessi, um, go into, take possession of; as if; I., loss; -geo,² xi, ctum, to mourn.—3. -o,³ ui, to indicate.—4. III., f., throwing down, dejection; II., a cloud; -bor,³ psus, to fall, course of time; gradually; -vo,¹ r., to lift; step-by-step; -vo,³ vi, utum, to dissolve.—5. I., sadness, gloom; -tio,⁸ ssi, ssum, to knock out, to throw off.—6. After French fashion, it is spelled *Guilelmus*, *Gulielmus* and *Guilielmus*; the *u* inserted on the principles of spelling of the French language. In Latin it cannot be justified, hence our spelling. It is a German name, and the second *i* has no place in it. These unclassical names are introduced for practical considerations. *Geórgius* a Greek name, *Ioannes*, Hebrew, *María*, Hebrew, *Iulia*, Latin, different from *Iuliana*, (ignorantly spelled *Juliana*), the feminine of *Iulius* and *Iulianus*.—7. -eo,² si, sum, to stroke, to sooth; to leave steadily or quietly without implying sneaking.—8. -en, inis, n., a swarm, herd, here a group; -tio,⁴ r., or dep., to divide (dis-pars), distribute, passive; inter-sum, esse, fui, interest, construction: mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra interest, all others Gen. as: hominum interest. Quid interest? what does it matter? Also a neuter noun: interesse meum;

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pertiti, de rebus, quæ sua máxime intérerant de sériis perinde ac lúdicris disputantes otiabantur.⁹

Foras egressis Gilelmus se ducem præbuit, et sic est orsus Magistro res explicare:

“Sine¹⁰ Mgr. perhumane, ut mores nostros tibi paucis verbis explicem, sic enim nónnisi intélliges quæ videbis. Pater, in bello¹¹ civili tribunus, est vir militaris, et totam domum suam ordine & disciplina militari gubernat. Mollíties¹² urbana nobis ignota est. Súrgimus hora.5-ta, sónitu tubæ,¹³ tum singuli nostrum sine mora ad munus suum persolvendum próperat. Ego prædio sum præpósitus,¹⁴ Ioanni fabrílium cura incumbit, Geórgius pecuáriis cónsulit, Iúlia autem gallinárii est magistra. Nec múnera nostra imperitando¹⁵ absolvuntur, sed villico ordinante, mercenáriis adiuti, própriis mánibus durum laborem præstamus. — Vide sis nunc septum¹⁶ istud. Est tripartitum.¹⁷ In áltera parte est vulpes¹⁸ Ioannis, in áltera milvus Geórgii, in plano autem & sub terra sunt cunículi mei. Hic solemus interdum otiari & recreari.”

Septum erat e palis¹⁹ lígneis, látera ferrofilis occlusa, tectum autem scíndulis. Milvus perticatus,²⁰ oculis clausis, intuentes ne animadvértere quidem dignabatur.

pl., interesse nostra, undeclinable.—9. -or ari, to be at leisure.—10. -no,³ sibi, situm, allow, permit.—11. -um, i, war; -is, e, adj. of civis, civil; Il., colonel; -is, e, soldierly.—12. V., softness; -us, a, um, unknown.—13. I., bugle; I., delay; -us, eris, n., duty; -vo,³ vi, utum, to pay over, off, to fulfill.—14. -no,³ posui, positum, put before, at the head; -ia, ium, pl., mechanical things, implements, machinery, tools; -rius, a, um, pl., relating to live stock, cattle; -ium, ii, poultry yard.—15. Impero,¹ r., freq. -ito,¹ r., to be going around and commanding; made up of . . ; Il., an overseer of a farm, country-seat, a steward; -no,¹ r., put in order, arrange, give orders, Il. hirelings, hands; adiuvo; do hard labor.—16. -um, i, inclosure.—17. -us, a, um, of three parts.—18. -es, is, a fox; Il., a rabbit.—19. Il., a post; -um, i, or, filum ferreum, wire; ob-claudo; I., shingles.—20. -us, a, um, perched, fr.

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“Attende,” Mgr. amabo,” inquit Geórgius, “videbis milvum consílium sine mora mutare.” His verbis cistellam” haud procul a septo collocatum súblevat, milvum nómine vocat, qui se érigens, Geórgium réspicit, qui interea aperta cistella, illinc anguem emittit. Nec mora. Milvus clamore truculento” édito, pértica sua dévolat, anguem terrefactum petit. Hic cónscius” perniciæ aliorum serpere tentat, sed púeri instant, anguem infortunatum fústibus per retículum intrudunt, milvus autem crudelis vociferatione vesana prædam suam úngulis árripit, cum ea ad pérticam révolat, uno ictu rostri caput serpentis findit, cérebrum eius exculcat, tum corpus in fila lániat, quæ summa aviditate dévorat.

* * *

II. IN ÆDIFICIIS OFFICINALIBUS¹.

A septo, per declivitatem, calle,² glárea fracta & cribrata strato, a Fido & Leone subsultántibus committati, ad hórrea & ad officinam est perventum. Ioannes erat hic rerum árbitet.³

pértica, a pole, — gallinaria, a perch ; -to,³ *ti*, *sum*, notice, take notice ; -nor,¹ *atus*, to deign.—21. -do,³ *endi*, *entum* (ad-tendo), to stretch, draw, attendo animum, to direct one's attention, or, simply *attendo* ; to change.—22. I., a box ; not far ; to raise ; -cio,³ *pexi*, *ctum*, to look back, look on ; in the meantime.—23. -us, *a*, *um*, wild, fierce ; *terrefio*,³ *factus*, to get frightened ; “goes for.”—24. -us, *a*, *um*, aware, conscious ; V., extreme danger ; in another direction ; -po,³ *psi*, *ptum*, to creep ; unlucky ; -is, *is*, m., a club, a stick ; -um, *i*, net work ; -do,³ *si*, *sum*, to push in ; -is, *e*, cruel ; -us, *a*, *um*, crazy ; I., prey ; I., claw ; -io,³ *ripi*, *reptum*, to grab, snatch ; -um, *i*, beak ; -ns, *tis*, a “creeper,” a snake ; -do,³ *di*, *fissum*, to split, -co,¹ *r*., to tread out ; -um, *i*, a thread, -io,¹ *r*., to butcher ; III., eagerness, -ro,¹ *r*., to swallow down.

I. -is, *e*, shops, out-buildings.—2. -is, *is*, m., path ; I., gravel ; p. p. of *cribro*,¹ *r*., to sift ; to jump, hop ; -um, *i*, a barn ; I., work-shop.—3. II., an

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Ædificium officinale in plures partes erat dispersita, quarum una erat materiária,⁴ áltera rudectária, tértia subgrúndium, quarta ipsa officina. Hæc tamen a réliquis pariete laterino erat separata, réliquis humílior, tecta autem teglino,⁶ ne vicinas incéndio periclitaret.

In subgrúndio suffúgium⁵ est rhedarum, pilentorum, traharum. Hic in tuto⁷ asservantur ephíppia, lodices equinæ, frena, hélcia, loricæ, strígiles, habenæ pulvinária & alia ad equos & currus spectantia.

Rudectárium erat receptaculum⁸ veteramentorum quæ usu attrita reficienda & reparanda hic congregabantur. In ángulo funes contorti, catenæ, stivæ, vómeres hebetes & infracti, irpex, rastri, ligones, dólabra & dolabellæ, pástina, runcones, occæ, síciles, rutra, spathæ, vanni, cotes, clavi, unci maiores & minores mixtim iacent. Ex ália parte aliquot aratra,⁹ planaratrum, item áliquot rotæ, modíolis aut rádiis evulsis, aut ánnulis frac-

umpire, *i. e.*, supreme master.—4. Supply, or store-house; of worn out implements; shed, or safe place to keep things against rain, &c.—5. Properly *tegula*, æ, (mostly pl.), tile, but colloquially we use *teglinum*, *i*, for *slate*; *-to*,¹ *r.*, to endanger.—6. Whither one runs from rain.—7. *-us*, *a*, *um*, safe; to keep; *-um*, *i*, a saddle, *-ix*, *icis*, *f.*, blanket; *-um*, *i*, bridle; *ium*, *ii*, horse collar; *l.*, properly a leather corselet, or protection of the Roman soldiers, with straps hanging down, here a leather web for horses, to protect them from flies; *is*, *is*, *f.*, a horse comb; *l.*, pl., reins; *-nar aris*, *n.*, a cushion, seat; pertaining.—8. Fr. *recipio*, to receive, a place to receive things; *-um*, *i*, old stuff; *ad-tero*,³ *trvi*, *tritum*, worn, outworn; *l.*, a plough-handle; *-er*, *eris*, *m.*, a ploughshare; *-es*, *etis*, dull; *-ex*, *icis*, *m.*, (hirpex), a cultivator; *-trum*, *i*, *n.*, pl. *rastri*, *orum*, *m.*, a rake; *-go*, *onis*, *m.*, a hoe; *l.*, a pick-ax; same, smaller; *-um*, *i*, a pronged spade; *-co*, *onis*, a grubbing hoe; *l.*, a harrow; *-is*, *is*, *f.*, a sickle; *-um*, *i*, a spade; *l.*, a shovel; *ll.*, *f.*, a van, a shovel, to winnow grain with; *cos*, *cotis*, *f.*, whetstone, a hone; *uncus*, *i*, a hook; adv., mixed.—9. *-um*, *i*, a plough; a shovel-plough; *ll.*, the nave, hub of a wheel; a spoke; the tire.—10 *Falx*, *lis*, *f.*, a scythe;

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tis. E clavis aliquot falces¹⁰ pendent, parieti autem adnixæ furcæ fimatoriæ, fœneæ & mergæ rubiginosæ.

Mgr. tantum rerum cúmulum¹¹ mirabundus aspexit, Ioannes tamen subridens stuporem eius his verbis díspulit :

“Noli mirari Mgr.; eā quæ cernis tibi omni prorsus órdine carere¹² videntur, nec est congéries hæc tanta ut eam non iustam arbitreris. Nulla est hic res quam ego nesciam, aut ubi sita sit, quum volúero, oculis revinctis¹³ non repériam. Tempus anni est, ubi labores máxime ardui, verni nimirum atque æstivi iam sunt potissimum peracti,¹⁴ velut arátio, fœnisécium, iam quæ sata erant fere maturuerunt, segetes messores præstolantur. Hinc est ut tanta matéria trita & mútila¹⁵ hic coacervetur. Instrumentum, cuius usus repentinus¹⁶ non est, hic sepónitur, quæ dein hyeme reparamus. Exacto hyeme nullum hic repéries.”

His dictis cámaram materiáram sunt ingressi. Iam hic nihil triti,¹⁷ cuncta nova.

Prope ad ingressum,¹⁸ tela picata obvelatum, est ventilabrum, h. e., máchina, quæ grana triturrata páleis & glumis efflatis & explosis, repurgat. Ultra eam est aggestus¹⁹ matériæ, tigilla, dolíola clavorum, cochlearum & matricum, bullarum, ólei,

adnitor, *ti*, *xus*, *sus*, to lean against ; *l.*, a fork ; *-us*, *a*, *um*, fr. *fimus*, *i*, dung ; *-us*, *a*, *um*, fr. *fœnum*, *i*, hay ; *l.*, pl., pitchfork ; from *rubigo*. *uis*, *f.*, rust.—11. *Il. m.*, a heap ; *-or*, *oris*, *m.*, astonishment ; *dispello*,³ *puli*, *pulsum*. drive away.—12. To lack ; *V.*, a pile, piling up.—13. *-co*,³ *xi*, *ctum*, bandaged, tied.—14. *Finiti* ; ploughing ; hay cutting ; *sero*,³ *sevi*. *satum*, to sow ; *-sco*,³ *ui*, to ripen, *-es*, *etis*, *f.*, the standing crop ; reaper, harvester ; to await.—15. *-us*, *a*, *um*, mutilated, maimed ; to amass.—16. Present, urgent ; put aside.—17. *Gen.* nothing of worn.—18. *IV.*, entrance ; cloth ; adj. of *pix*, *cis*, *f.*, pitch ; covered ; winnowing machine ; *-ro*,¹ *r.*, to thrash ; *l.*, chaff ; *l.*, husk ; *-lo*,¹ *r.*, blow away ; *-do*,³ *si*, *sum*, blow off ; *-go*,¹ *r.*, to clean.—19. *IV.*, a pile ; lumber ; *-um*, *i*, lumber, like lighter beams, poles ; dim. of *dolum* ; *Il.*, a nail (iron) ; *l.*, a screw ; the female ; *l.*, a rivet ; *um*, *i*, oil ; *l.*, axle-grease.—20

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axúngiæ. His ádiacent volúmina²⁰ fúnium,^{*} ferrofilí, láminæ & lateres ferri, plumbi et cupri, item cantharipigmentorum, hírneæ glútínis, pennículi, gutti novi, guttúrní, cápuli & manúbria nova, diversa instrumenta agrária nova.

“Curam omnium horum ego gero,” inquit Ioannes, “nec quomodocumque,” sed ad amussim. Libros enim rationum²¹ in officiana conservo, ubi æræ singulæ accurate connotantur, ita ut rei qualitas, quantitas, tempus præstinationis nomen venditoris æque ac pretium, quum libet, inveniri possit.”

“Amicule,” ait Mgr.,²² solertia,²³ ordo, atque methodus accurata negotii vestri, me in admirationem vestri rapit. Crédite mihi, necquidquam in toto terrarum orbe me tantopere delectat quam ordo iste concinnus, quam opera quæ vos tam eximio ordine præstatis. Pater & mater, qui sic & tales proles educant, sunt decus generis humani.”

* * *

III. IN OFFICINA.

Omnibus his perspectis, Ioannes hóspites suos intra officinam conduxit.

lúvenis quidam faber, limo¹ coriáceo præ se, foco adstabat pede lævo follem urgens, fórpice frustum ferri candefaciens sóleam inde ficturus. Ad manum erant duæ incudes² truncis insistentes, circum autem e pariete intrántibus obverso mállei pendebant e crátibus. In suggéstibus³ & mensis limæ asperiores

-en, inis, a roll; rope; wire; I., sheet-iron, bar iron; lead; copper; II., a can; -um, i, paint; I., a can (small); -en, is, n., glue; II., a brush; II., a water pot; -ium, ii, oil-can; II., and -um, i, a handle of a tool.—21. Anyway at all; -is, is, f., a carpenter's rule, a thread to strike a colored line, hence, correctly, exactly, to a hair.—22. Account books; I keep; an item; the date of purchasing; seller; at will.—23. I., skill; II., f., method; precise; astonishes me.

1. II., an apron; -us, a, um, of leather; m., bellows; -ex, ictis, f., tongs; to make red-hot; I., a slipper, a horse-shoe.—2. -us, údis, f., an anvil; -es, is, f., rack.—3. IV., stand; -er, a, um, coarse; -is, e, fine.—4.

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& subtiliores, variaque instrumenta circum iacebant. Faber nunc ferrum candens ex igne sústulit,⁴ celeri manu incudi admovit áltera autem málleo leviori íctibus rápidis scite pulsavit, scintillis quaquaversum dissiliéntibus.

Ab utroque látere iánua patebat, áltera in ferrárium,⁵ in lignariam áltera. Priorem ingressi circumspiciebant. Fenestræ tres lucem satis superque suppeditabant. Mensa fabrilis summum locum tenebat. In duabus oris⁶ eius tórcula chalybea erant ad mordendum ferrámina limanda quorum scobes diffluxæ circumiacebant. Crates & forículi, scrínia, cistellæ & dentalia cæla,⁷ térebras, scobinas, fórcipes, pavículas, fórfices, ad æra, resque æneas, scindendum, cælandum, terebrandum, cudendum continebant. Fôculus⁸ prope parietem stabat cum carbônibus extinctis atque particulis plumbi fusi. Hoc instrumento solebat loannes aut operárius suos vasa, clostella,⁹ claves, urnas vel quidquid manui sese offerebat, ut plumbárius, compingere, et ferruminando reparare.

In média ferrária est tornus¹⁰ maior, quem bálteus, discum torni cum discis sub lacunari axe verténtibus coniugans, quum libúerit, versat. Tornator¹¹ enim balteum ad líbitum iugat aut laxat unico tactu vectis. Vim vapor suppéditat. loannes, ut Magtro calliditatem¹² manuum ostenderet, arrepto frústulo ferri crudi retináculis torni ingessit, cochlea revinxit, balteum iugavit, & quum ferrum captum mira celeritate versaretur ei cælum caute admovit. Atque æs,¹³ velut malum, quasi córticem exuere cœpit, vix ullo tinnitu aut strépitu edito, & ferrum brevi spéciem mutare formamque columellæ indúere videbatür.—Últérius,¹⁴ pone tornatorem, tornus minor adstabat, pedalis.

*Tollo,*³ *sustuli*, -*blatum*; -*us*, *a*, *um*, rapid, swift; skilfully; to beat; I., spark.—5. I., Metal-shop; wood-shop.—6. I., edge; -*um*, *i*, a vise; -*eo*,² *momordi*, *morsum*, to bite; -*en*, *inis*, *n.*, iron things; to file; -*es*, *is*, *f.*, filing, dust, sawdust; *fluo*.—7. -*um*, *i*, a chisel; I., a borer, auger; I., a file; I., a mallet.—8. Dim. of *focus*; III., *m.*, charcoal.—9. -*um*, *i*, lock; I., urn, vessel for water; a plumber; to solder.—10. II., a lathe; II., a belt; II., a shaft-wheel, a disc; -*so*,¹ *r.*, to turn constantly.—11. III., a turner; IV., touch; III., a lever.—12. -*as*, *atis*, dexterity, skill; -*um*, *i*, a grip, what holds fast; screwed down; held fast; cautiously.—13. Metal; an apple; I., a pillar, a column, dim.; to put on.—14. Beyond; -*is*, *e*, a foot (lathe).—15. Pres. *p.*, to be

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Visis his nunc in lignariam transeunt. Muri albicantes,¹⁶ calicati, locum mundissimum ostendunt. Torni etiam hic sunt, item instrumenta plúrima véluti runcinæ,¹ planæ, serræ & secures, serra tamen rotária maiúscula, vi vaporária acta, máxime est conspicua. — Hic parum morati, foras iverunt púteum¹⁷ ventíferum versus, quum campana in turre ædium palantes ad revertendum coegit.

white; perf. p., white-washed.—16. I., a coarser plane; I., a plane, I., a saw; circular saw; apparent, conspicuous.—17. II., a well, worked by wind; the bell; the wandering ones; *cogo*,⁸ *coegi*, *coactum*, to compel.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

I.

1. Quo animo erant hospites postridie nuptiarum?—2. Quid fecerunt Maria et Iulia?—hospites?—3. Qualem dicebat Gilelmus suum patrem? (construction *Accusativus cum Infinitivo*: G. dicebat patrem esse — verb. gubernaret).—4. Quibus muneribus fungebantur pueri?—5. Quale erat septum?—quid erat in eo?—6. Quomodo excepit milvus visitatores?—7. Quid egit Georgius?—8. Enarra eventum milvi & anguis!

II.

1. Quo & quo itinere abiverunt amici?—2. Describe ædificium fabrilis!—3. Quæ res asservabantur in subgrundio?—4. Enumera instrumenta & supellectiles in rudectario?—5. Quid docuit Ioannes Mgrum?—6. Cur erant plura veteramenta in rudectario hoc anni tempore?—7. Num semper solent tanta esse?—8. Quid est cámara materiaria?—9. Quid servabatur ibi?—10. Num Ioannes fuit incurius (*careless*)?—11. Quomodo gessit curam rerum sibi commissarum (*entrusted to him*)?—12. Quid sentiebat (*thought*) Mgr. de visis (*of what he saw*)?—quid de parentibus iuvenum (*of the youths*)?

III.

1. Quis stabat præ foco in officina?—quomodo?—2. Describe instrumenta fabrilia in ferraria!—3. Qui utuntur foculo? quo fine?—4. Quid egit Ioannes torno?—5. Quid erat in lignaria?

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & QUINTUM.

I. DE PRELO¹ DIURNO.

Sub finem prándii convivæ adhuc caffam nigram sorbilantes,¹ de rebus litteráriis disceptabant. Mox a domiprædia² signo nutu dato omnes consurrexerunt, in éxedram se diverterunt, ubi stibádiis sigmátibusque cómodis discumbentes, discursum de rebus iisdem in turmis ultro texuerunt.

“Unum est indubitatum” inquit C, concinnator diárii “Probra Diurna,” “nimirum plebem diurnis miro modo educari. Cultus in Médio Ævo perinde atque apud gentes vétères³ Romanorum, Græcorum, Ægyptiorum, Persarum diffusus mínime erat & ad paucos litteratos tantum restrictus. Hódie propémódum⁴ omnes sumus litterati, ipsi ádeo coloni in finibus dissitissimis legunt ephemerides, & ea, quæ in Republ. gerantur, tenent.”

“Amice, Concinnator,” régerit A, vir grandævus⁵ litterarum Classicarum peritíssimus,” ea quæ memoras repetita audivi, nec ex parte vera esse infitias ibo. At sine calúmnia nemo asseret⁶ Athenienses, absque diurnis, nobis incultiores fuisse. Nul-
lus enim Athenis⁷ erat civis, quin a mensa fabрили, ab incude, a

1. -um, i, press; -us, a, um, daily.—2. -lo,¹ r. to sip; -to¹, r., to dispute.—3. I., landlady; IV, beckoning; I., a hall; -to³, ti, sum to turn to, toward, turn into; -ium, ii, seat, easy chairs; -ma, atis, n., round or half-circular seats; -us, a, um, comfortable; -bo³, ui, itum, sit down; IV., running off, a mental excursion, discourse; I., a group; -xo³, ui, xtum, to weave.—4. doubtless; -ium, ii, daily, a daily paper; -um, i, a shameful, infamous act, “daily scandals;” *miro modo*, abl., wonderfully.—5. -us, eris, adj. of one ending, ancient.—6. Well nigh; II., settlers, farmers; distant; -is, idis, f., daily-paper; hold, learn.—7. Aged; p.p. of -to³, vi, tum, to repeat, have heard repeatedly; *infitias ire*, to gainsay, deny.—8. -o³, ui, tum, to state, assert.—9. Abl. of place of Names of the III., or pl., others Gen. or Loca-

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buri ad regendam Remp., in impérium exércitus aut classis accersiri potuisset ; quod de vulgo civium nostrorum diária vestra legéntium nemo sanus dixerit."

C: "Tolle¹⁰ diária, & humanitatem díruis. Indústria, comércium atque opinionum emutátio¹¹ nostris præconiis nituntur; eventus polítics, sociales, litterárii, pædagógici, béllici, & sic porro, a nostris relatóribus referuntur & a nobis divulgantur. Atque hæc sunt nervi qui societatem modernam movent."

A: "Notumne tibi tritum¹² illud : 'Véteres litteris otiabantur, nos negotiamur?' En fontem vitiorum. Ubi litteræ fiunt negótium pro quæstu,¹³ ii quos cérnimus, fructus redundant. Prop-térea quod ars scribendi facta est quæstus mercenárius,¹⁴ mercatóribus, argentáriis & divítibus generatim, grátia lucri sordidi, ad capessenda præconia & favores, item multitúdini plebis ínfimæ¹⁵ partim ad captanda suffrágia, partim ad vendenda fólia, mpudice adulatur & assentatur. Hinc fit ut scriptores graviores ne in periódicis quidem ménstruis tolerentur, sed scribillatóribus¹⁶ cultu clássico caréntibus óstia pandantur, qui quum hoc cultu sint manci & mutili, rite ne sermone vernáculo quidem scribendo sint pares."

Matrona *B* venerábilis, *A* his verbis succurrit: "His ad-denda puto, velut corollárium, vítia corruptionis, invídiæ & avarítiae. A se enim dissidentes diurna¹⁷ convítiis lacessunt, partes

tive, as: Philadelphia; *quin*=qui non, that not, or *without*, Subj.; *-is, is*, f., plough-handle; *-is, is*, f., fleet, navy; no sane (person) could say.—10. Take away; *-o³, ui, tum*, destroy.—11. Exchange, interchange; *-nium, i, ii*, advertisement; *-or, ti, nixus (nisus)*, based, founded, w. Abl.; *-tor oris*, a reporter; report; *-go¹, r.*, to publish.—12. Tero³, *trivi, tritum*, worn, well-known; *-or, ari, atus*, to spend leisure time, we traffic.—13. IV., profit, money-making.—14. Wage-earning, hire-employment; *-idus, a, um*, filthy, dirty.—15. *-us, a, um*, the lowest; *-ium, ii*, a vote; *-um, ii*, sheet; adv. shamelessly; impers., to cajole and flatter.—16. A scribbler; lacking; *-us, a, um*, both, maimed and crippled.—17. *Sub curro³*, to help, assist; as a crown; bribe; l., envy; l.,

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adversas ódio, contuméliis, probris persequuntur, donec lite de libellis diffamatóriis sit honor privatus & públicus vindicandus. Nec præterire quo procacitatem¹⁹ & diariorum & mercatorum quorundam, qui spécies mércium venum oblatarum, sive sint eæ birotæ, lampades, supellex quæcumque sive res quamcumque viles & triviales, additis figuris muliébribus pictis²⁰ commendent & divénditent. Cuius rei scopum finemque haud áliud esse arbitror, quam ut pruriturum²¹ animale, procacitatem & lascíviâ bellualem vulgi abiectissimi titillent & flabellent. Nullus est dies quin ephémérides nostræ effúgia,²² adultéria, homicidia, suicidia aliaque flagítia stomachum movéntia minutatim enarrent & palam véntilent. Nulli sunt iam penates²³ sacri; aræ domésticæ adeuntur, indagantur; si dissidia domestica nulla dantur, ficta & ementita dapinantur: nam fames probro- rum vulgi ignóbilis iam sic increvit, ut restingui nullo pacto posset."

Ad hæc C: "Plura eorum, Matrona honoratíssima, quæ mé- moras negari nequeunt; ea et ipse defleo,²⁴ mederi tamen iis in

greed.—18. To sit apart, disagree, dissent; *-um, ii*, insult; *-so³, vi, tum*, to attack, provoke; *-ium, ii*, hatred; *I.*, disgrace, outrage; *-quor³, cutus*, follow up, persecute; a law suit for a criminal libel; *-or, is, m.*, honor.—19. *-itas, itatis, f.*, shamelessness, bold forwardness; *species, ei, V., f.*, shape, figure, reproduction; *merx cis, f.*, goods; *veneo⁴, ivi, ii, itum*, to be for sale (*ven—eo*, ven—do, venum—do, go to sale, give to sale); *offero, rre, tuli, latum*, to offer.—20. *Pingo³, nxi, pictum*, to paint, draw, embroider; *-to¹, r.*, to sell off, broadcast, bargain away.—21. *IV.*, itching; *-is, e, adj.*, of animal; *I.*, lewdness; *-is, e*, brutal; throw away, lowest; *-lo¹, r.*, tickle; *-lo¹, r.*, to fan.—22. *-um, ii*, running away, elopement; *-um, ii*, all three, same as in English; *ium, ii*, crime, moving the stomach, disgusting; in detail; to air (*-lo², r.*)—23. *-es, ium*, (Dii Penates) family sanctuary, Gods, presiding over the family, the family hearth; *I.*, altar; *ad—eo*, search; *-ium, ii*, disagreement; none are; feigned; *-tior⁴, itus*, lie out, hatch up; to dish up; *-es, is, f.*, hunter; *in—cresco*, grow great; could not be quenched.—24. *-o², vi, tum*, to lament, to weep over, deplore; *-or²*, to Neal.—25. If only; *-ces cum, f.*, prayer;

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potestate nullius hóminis est. Nos quidem, modo²⁶ lectores velint, vel libros precum imprimemus (sit vénia verbo) . . . ” *B*: “Dñe *C*, indulge ut te moneam inter libellos precum atque narratiúnculas scélerum & flagitiorum multum interesse discrímínis. Prætérea hoc a vobis nemo éxigit.”

C: “Nos imprimemus, inquam,²⁸ quidquid lectóribus arrídeat, et omne id quod proventum áfferat; absque proventu enim nec charta, typi, prela, atramentum emi, nec typothetis, relatóribus, scriptóribus, delineatóribus, concinnatóribus, neque pro lúmine, calore et locárium solvi potest. Nos appetítui servimus: qualis dóminus, talis servus.”

A: “Etiam hæc vera sunt. Ut instituta humana sint bona, homines ipsos singulos bonos esse oportet.” Audite poetam:²⁸

“Aúrea prima sata²⁹ est ætas, quæ víndice nullo,
Sponte sua sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.
Pœna³⁰ metusque aberant; nec verba minácia fixo
Ære legebantur: nec supplex turba timebat
Iúdícis ora sui, sed erant sine víndice tuti.”

Verum aurea hæc ætas in perpétuum haud durabat. Nam:

“Prótinus³¹ irrumpit venæ peioris in ævum
Omne nefas: fugére pudor, verumque fidesque:
In quorum subiére locum fraudesque, dolique,

-*mo*³, *pressi, sum*, to print; (excuse the expression); -*us, eris*, n., crime; -*en, inis*, n., difference; -*go*³, *egi, actum*, demands.—26. Say I; pleases; IV., revenue; II., type; I., typesetter; draftsman; rent.—27. It is necessary.—Publius Ovidius Naso, *Metamorphosis*, Book I., betw. verses 50-200, the description of the Golden Age, the fall of man, his wickedness and the wrath of Jupiter. A beautiful poem, intelligible to those more advanced in years and thought.—29. *Sero*³, *sevi, satum*, set out, the first, golden age; -*dex, icis*, an avenger; respected by its own impulse (without law).—30. I., punishment; -*ax, cis*, threatening; hung or suspended copper tablets of law; -*lex, icis*, praying for mercy, a fearing crowd; the countenance of its judge; -*us, a, um*, safe.—31. All at once; an inferior vein, *i.e.*, silver age; all crime; to flee (*fugerunt*); shame; in whose place succeeded, fraud, and cheat;

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Insidiæque, & vis, & amor sceleratus habendi.
 Vela³² dabant ventis, nec adhuc bene nóverat illos
 Navita : quæque diu steterant in móntibus altis,
 Flúctibus ignotis insultavére carinæ.
 Communemque³³ prius, ceu lúmina solis & auras,
 Cautus humum longo signavit límite mensor.
 Nec tantum ségetes,³⁴ alimenta que débita dives
 Poscebatur humus ; sed itum est in viscera terræ :
 Quasque recóndiderat, Stygiisque admóverat umbris,
 Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.
 Iamque nocens³⁵ ferrum, ferroque nocéntius aurum
 Sanguineaque manu crepitántia concutit arma.
 Vivitur ex rapto³⁶ non hospes ab hóspite tutus,
 Non socer a género : fratrum quoque grátia rara est.
 Imminet éxitio vir cóniugis, illa mariti :
 Lúrida térribiles miscent aconita novercæ :
 Filius ante diem patris inquirít in annos.
 Victa iacet Pietas : et virgo³⁷ cæde madentes
 Ultima cœlestum, terras Astræa reliquit.”

Iúpiter ipse sanando géneri humano diffisus,³⁸ ora sua indi-
 gnántia inde tálibus solvit :”

cunning; violence; wicked love of having (greed).—32. They set sails;
navita, or *nauta*, sea-faring man, has not quite well known yet; *carina* æ,
 ship, for a long time timber; rushed into unknown waves.—33. At first the
 ground common, like sunshine, and the air, the cautious surveyor marked
 with long boundary lines.—34. Nor the crops alone, and the earth rich on
 necessary food, itself was demanded, but they have gone into the bowels
 of the earth; and which this has kept hidden, concealing down to the
 shadows of Styx, riches are dug up, the irritation to evil.—35. Harmful;
 more harmful; had come forward; comes out; bloody; clashing.—36.
 What is robbed; father-in-law; son-in-law; harmony; scarce; makes ready
 for the destruction of his wife; she, of her husband; horrid step-mothers
 mix aconite (poison); sons inquire into the age of their fathers (want them
 to be dead, so as to get their property).—37. *Virgo Astræa*, i.e., justice, has
 left (last of the heavenly beings) the earth steeped in carnage and blood.—
 38. Distrustful of being able to heal; opens his indignant lips.—39. Sea-

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"Nunc mihi, quo totum Nereus³⁹ circúmtonat orbem,
Perdendum mortale genus. Per flúmina iuro
Infera sub terras Stygio labéntia luco.
Cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicábile vulnus
Ense recidendum, ne pars sincera trahatur."

Quid ergo? Mores quisque nostrum suos emendet;⁴⁰ id quod
médicis exprobrare solemus: Médice, cura te ipsum!

Mónitum cunctis erat probatum.

* * *

II. DE HONESTE VIVENDO.

Eodem fere témporis momento *Æsculápius*¹ *Pilula*, D. M.,
vir egrégius, perspicillatus, cápite calvus, bene pastus, vultu ra-
sus, more Anglico maxilláribus ornatus, accessit. Leporum² &
sálium fons perpétuus & iugis, ómnibus dilectus, disputántibus
póndere pæne tercentenário ássidet. Audita recitatione Ovi-
diana, hæc interpósuit:

Æ. P.: Quid iuvant plactus³ & luctus de perversione géne-
ris humani? Hómines boni & mali mixtim semper exstiterunt,
nec genus nostrum unquam ab hac sua natura differet.

B.: Adeoque, Cl. Doctor, tu non putas hómines ad meliorem
frugem⁴ perducí posse ac debere?

god; now it is my duty to destroy the mortal race; I swear by the rivers,
flowing under the shade of the grove of Styx; all has been tried; but the
incurable wound must be cut out with a sword, lest the sound part be also
infected.—The poem well deserves to be memorized.—40. -do¹, r., to correct,
mend; -ro¹, reproach; Physician, cure thyself! Warning; pleasing to all.

1. In the mythology, the son of Apollo, a deified physician; I., a pill;
Dóctor Medicinæ, a teacher of medicine; excellent; spectacled; bald; fed;
shaven; side whiskered.—2. -or oris, pleasantry; -es, ium, humor, witti-
cism; never ceasing: of 300.—3. IV., lamentation; mourning; wickedness.
—4. *Frux, gis*, f., pl., fruits, good morals.—5. II., cannibal.—6. Boni.—7.

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Æ. P.: Imo vero certissime puto ; plane scio gentes cultas a bárbaris anthropophagis⁸ plúrimum differre, perinde atque bene moratos a malefactóribus. Malítia tamen, e meo iudício, a causis physicis est repetenda, ita ut ego omnes malefactores partim vítio cérebri partim aliarum córporis pártium laborare censeam. Si alma rerum natura ártubus sanis quemque donasset, omnes essemus probi.⁹ Nam proavis¹⁰ & átavís nos multo præstantius vestimur, commódius habitamus atque vitam securiorem angoribus¹¹ minus perplexam dúcimus. Hæc certe sunt progressus témporum, nec hómines possunt móribus esse deteriores.

C: Tibi plane asséntior, Doctor exímie. Nihilóminus & tu concedes hómines dari omnino sanos corpore, mente tamen perpétuo mala moliri.

Æ. P.: Hómines, huiúsmodi sunt monstra. Deme his opportunitatem peccandi,¹² si perseverent, adimas eis libertatem Divítiae & voluptates ab ómnibus appetuntur & iuste quidem ; perículum est in ignorántia límitum. Non is peccat qui bonis huius mundi frúitur, sed qui iis abútitur, qui límites excedit.

B: Sed hæc præcepta vitæ carent¹³ virtutibus.

Æ. P.: Mínime. Temperántia¹⁴ est propémódum summa ómnium virtutum. Virtutes Rñorum erant Iustitia, Prudéntia, Temperántia & Fortitudo;¹⁵ sed hæ, reapse sunt una Temperántia, seu moderátio. Habeto corpus sanum, mentem sanam, organa¹⁶ corporis sana, pabulum sanum ; esto moderate dives, moderate pauper, ede, bibe, dormi, labora, frúere moderate ; habeto moderata exempla virtutum, præsertim prudentes et

Great-grand-father ; great-great-grand-father.—8. III., worriment ; plaited, woven, troubled.—9. To sin.—10. -eo,² *ui*, to lack.—11. Moderation.—12. Strength of character, bravery ; in reality.—13. -um, *i*, a musical instrument of pipes, in later Latin, something like a *compounded thing* was transferred to its modern meaning, in class. Latin it cannot be used in that meaning, but *partes*, *artus* are to be employed ; food.

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moderatos parentes & magistros, moderatas leges, moderatos iudices, moderata gubernacula sub moderato cælo, & cuncta habebis quæ genus humanum felix beatumque reddant.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & QUINTUM.

I.

1. Post prandium quid est actum?—2. Quis erat *C*?—quid asseruit?—3. Quid respondit *A*?—quid de Atheniensibus?—4. Quid asserit *C* ephemerides agere?—5. Ex opinione *A* quid agitant diaria?—6. Quid reprehendit (*reproaches*) *B*?—7. Cur reprehendit præconia figuris mulierum illustrata?—8. Quam impudenter (*impudently*) respondit *C*?—9. Récita carmen de *Ætate Aurea*!—10. Describe scelera *Ætatis Argenteæ*!—Manda memoriæ (*commit it to memory*)!—11. Quid iurat Iupiter?—12. Quid est agendum nobis ut omnes simus boni et honesti?

AD CARMEN OVIDII.

1. Qualis erat ætas aurea a Iove sata?—2. Quid continebat æs fixum?—3. Cur erant homines tuti?—4. Quod est ævum (age) venæ peioris (malus, *peior*)?—5. Quid subiit in locum pudoris, veri & fidei?—6. E qua re erant carinæ?—unde?—7. Cur signarunt menses agros?—8. Cur est itum (*gone*) in viscera terræ?—9. Quid est magis nocens (*peius*) ferro?—cur?—10. Quæ sunt exempla criminum, quæ poeta allegat?—11. Cur reliquit *Virgo Astræa* terram cruentam?—12. Quid iuravit Iupiter?

II.

1. Quis fuit *Æsculapius Pilula*?—qualis?—2. Cuius opinionis erat circa miseras humanas?—3. Estne discrimen inter gentes cultas & barbaras?—quale?—4. Quam putat causam esse malitiæ humanæ?—5. Quibus rebus præstamus maioribus nostris?—6. Quid putat *C*?—7. Quomodo sunt arcendi (*restrain*) malefactores sani?—8. Quis peccat?—9. Quid sentit *B*?—10. Quid docet Dr. *Æ. P. de Temperantia*?

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & SEXTUM.

I. IN GALLINARIO.¹

Ut fervor pomeridianus² paulatim subsidebat, Fortunatus Trebonius, et filia Iulia áccita, sese Mgtro & pueris adiungentes, simul domo egressi sunt, gallinárium inspecturi.

Iúlia est hic imperatrix.³ Area quam intrabant erat spatiosa, undique circumclusa,⁴ ita ut volucres nec evolare, nec effugere possent. In média área est stagnum exíguum aquæ vivæ,⁵ insulam circúmluens. Insula est octangularis cuius in médio altissima columna columbárium,⁶ palátium elegantissime pictum réferens, sústinet. Circum pinum⁷ sunt cáveæ grandes, in quibus palumbes & túrtures mansueti minúrriunt.

Area in stationes⁸ est divisa secundum spécies vólucrum. Ad dexterum sunt duæ, áltera anserum,⁹ ánatum áltera. Ad lævum, h. e., e regione priorum, meleágrides & numídicæ hábitant. Vicinæ anátibus sunt cúmeræ,¹⁰ spelta, hórdeo aliisque granis, pábulo vólucrum plenæ. Adversum huic est cámera¹¹ instrumentária lúcida, ubi Iúlia solet interdum legendo,

1. -ium, ii, hennery.—2. -us, a, um, a colloquial form for *post meridianus*, a, um; gradually; -do,³ sedi, ssum, subside.—3. Fem. form of *imperator*, like actor, actrix, victor, victrix, cis, a female commander, empress.—4. -claudio, circumcludo,⁵ si, sum, close in all around, p. p.—5. -us, a, um, flowing, not stagnant, water; -luo,⁶ ui, lutum, fr. *lavo*, to wash.—6. -um, ii, pigeon-house; -go,⁷ nxi, ctum, to paint; representing; -tineo,⁸ ui, tentum, to support.—7. IV., or II., f., pine tree; I., a cage; -ves, is, a dove; -ur, uris, a turtle-dove, -illa, æ, its dimin.; -us, a, um, (*manui assuetus*) tame; -rio,⁹ cooing.—8. Division, stall; -cris, is, f., fowl, bird.—9. -er, eris, f., a goose; -as, atis, a duck; -agris, idis, f., a turkey; -us, a, um, of Numidia, a guinea-hen.—10. I., a corn-bin; Indian-corn; -um, i, barley; -um, i, food, fodder.—11. I., tool-

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nendo,¹² nectendo aut acu pingendo recreari, amicas recipere & ova collecta in corbículis asservare.

Réliqua áreæ pars domicília sunt gallinarum; ima¹³ quidem ordines sunt foriculatorum adítibus pátilis ut gallinis liber esset accessus, superiora autem sunt pérticæ, quarum sunt terni quaternique órdenes quasi subséllia in theatro. Huc solet plumata turba¹⁴ sole recedente, glóciens & pípiens sursum volare.—Nidi¹⁵ in forículis numerati sunt, Iulíæ notíssimi. In quibusdam enim sunt ova úrina¹⁶ dispósita, quo gallinæ ovo prægnantes, fœtus suos enitantur. In cellis¹⁷ áliis gallinæ incúbitant, pullos exclusuræ.

Hóspites ingressi iis quæ viderunt mire delectabantur. Solum¹⁸ enim arena quotidie conspérgitur, locus evérritur, ne sordes squalorque auram inficiant, vólucres autem plagam pediculatorum cóntrahant.

“Num iste gingritus” ánserum, cantus perpétuus gallorum gallinaceorum, glutientes, glocitantes gallinæ aliæque volatiles, Dcla Iúlia, non te vexant?”—quærit Mgr.

“Mínime²⁰ géntium!” respondet Iúlia,” iam aures meæ sunt

house.—12. *Neo*,² *vi*, *tum*, to make lace, needle work; *-to*,³ *xui*, *xum*, *ctum*, to crochet, knitting; *acu pingo*, to embroider; *-um*, *i*, an egg; *-go*,³ *lexi*, *ctum*, to gather; *II.*, a little basket; *-vo*,¹ *r.*, to keep.—13. *-um*, *i*, the lower part, pl.; *II.*, little partitions; *IV.*, opening, access; *-us*, *a*, *um*, open; *-er*, *era*, *um*, free; *IV.*, passage, access; *I.*, perches; as if; *-um*, *ii*, seat; *-um*, *i*, a theatre.—14. *I.*, a crowd, a tribe; cackling; upward.—15. *II.*, a nest; *Iulíæ*, *Dat.*; *-us*, *a*, *um*, well-known.—16. *Ovum úrinum*, wind-egg, addle-egg; *-nans*, *tis*, pregnant; *IV.*, fetus, a young one, offspring, brood; *-tor*,³ *sus*, *xus*, to bring forth.—17. *I.*, a little chamber; *-ito*,¹ *r.*, frequ. of *incubo*, *ui*, *itum*, to brood, hatch, incubate; *-do*,³ *si*, *sum*, to hatch, close out.—18. *-um*, *i*, the soil; *I.*, sand; every day; *-go*,³ *rsi*, *sum*, to besprinkle; *-ro*,³ *rri*, *sum*, to sweep out; *-es*, *ium*, *f.*, dirt; *-lor*, *oris*, *m.*, filth; infect; *I.*, a plague; *-culus*, *i*, a louse; *-ho*,³ *xi*, *ctum*, to draw to one's self, to contract.—19. *IV.*, cackling; *gallus*, by itself is enough, but since it has various meanings, *gallinaceus*, the *kind*, is usually added; *-is*, *e*, a flying thing.—20. Not in the

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assuetæ. Vólucres meas libentissime pasco," præsertim mane. O si videres gregem meum mane, ubi gallinæ insíliunt" terga ánatum, hæ anséribus subserpunt, ínvicem calcantes, agentes & persequentes, humi volutantes, theatrum videres."

"Credo Dcla Iulia, sed theatrum drama" tristíssimum præberet si vulpécula, aut glires se gregi noctu insinuarent."

Visis ómnibus summe delectati, hópites e gallináris excesserunt.

* * *

II. IN APIARIO'.

"Restat nunc, Mgr. claríssime," inquit Fortunatus Trebonius, "ut ego tibi domínium¹ *meum* exhibíam. Proles meæ suis provínciis² gaudent, quarum, ut vides, curam máxime sollicitam gerunt, ego curam ápium⁴ in me suscepi. Prædium enim sine flóribus, sine fragrántia, adeoque sine ápibus, ne concípere⁵ quidem possum."

Locus apiárii certe erat totius predii amœnissimus. Iugum⁶

least; -tus, a, um, used to. 21. -co,³ pavi, stum, to feed.—22. -lio,⁴ r., to jump upon; -po,³ psi, ptum, crawl under; -co,¹ r., to tread upon, to trample, to chase, to pursue; rolling on the ground.—23. -ma, atis; l., dim. of *vulpes*, a fox: *glis*, *gliris*, a dormouse, an eatable field-mouse; this and *sorex*, *icis*, m., a shrewmouse, perhaps improperly, are used in the meaning of a "skunk," or other enemies of the fowl; the Romans called "mus," all of them, adding "odoratus" to designate the species. Ordinary mouse was *mus*, and particularly *musculus*, a rat, simply *mus*. The others, agrestes, aranei, domestici, etc.—24. -nuo,¹ r., to sneak into, interlope.

1. -um, ii, bee-house.—2. -ium, ii, property, domain; -beo,² ui, itum (ex habeo) to show, exhibit.—3. l., province, branch, department; -us, a um, careful, anxious, solicitous.—4. *Apis*, is, f., a bee. Its Gen. pl. is very uncertain; *apum* is quite as frequent as *apium*, and just as good—5. -pio,³ cepi, ceptum, to conceive, think.—6. Il., yoke, top; a gentle slope; -go,³ to

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collis paullo leniore fastigio ad septemtrionem vergebat, ubi arboreto denso circumclusum flatus gelidiores, ne apes floresque affligerent, repressit. Ex utroque latere árbores fructiferæ non modo tutelæ, erant, sed & pábulum, præsertim morus alba & nigra, delíciæ bombycum Mariæ. Declívitās est ad Austrum omnino aperta, sole perfusa, cállibus in aréolas⁸ distincta, millibus florum & fruticum cónsita, quorum fragrántia aura circumcirca redolebat.

A cápíte est ipsum tabernáculum⁹ apiárium, seu casa, quo nunc iter flectunt. Antérior pars tabernáculi meridiem respiciens modo est aperta, potest tamen fenestris vitreis pendéntibus ope funiculorum¹⁰ trochlearumque contra áeris intempériem sic claudi, ut nec plúvia, grando, nix, nec ventus nocere possint, prætéra & aves & álíi ápium hostes arceri, deín velis virídidibus étíam æstus solis temperari. Millia apium huc illuc vólitant bombitantes. Aliquot centena alveárium¹¹ in ordinibus quaternis vel quinis stant in alveáriis, cuncta arte moderna facta, coram quibus apes innúmeræ scatent,¹² quædam præda onustæ intrare, aliæ, vácuæ & inanes, onere levatæ foras properare tentantes.

lánua vítrea aperta, nostri ámbítum¹³ intrant, qui casam bifáriam dívidit. Ad lævum sunt alveária, visa a tergo, ad dextrum sunt cellæ duæ Dñi F. Trebónii.

bend, turn, tend; -*tum*, *i*, tree-covered ground; IV., blast; cold; *reprim*,⁸ *pressi*, *ssum*, to push back, keep away.—7. I., tuition, defense, protection; II., *f.*, mulberry-tree (-*um*, *i*, fruit); -*byx*, *cis*, *m.*, *f.*, silk-worm.—8. I., beds; -*tinguo*,³ *xi*, *ctum*, divided; -*tex*, *icis*, *f.*, bush; planted.—9. A hut, a shed.—10. -*us*, *i*, rope, chord; I., a pulley; -*ies*, *ei*, inclemency of the weather; -*do*, *inis*, hail stone.—11., -*are*, *is*, *n.*, (colloquially *alvear*, *is*), bee hive; -*ium*, *ii*, stand of the hive, or the hive itself.—12. -*teo*,³ to teem, bubble, overflow; -*us*, *a*, *um*, loaded, heavy; -*nis*, *e*, *vacuus*, *a*, *um*, empty, vacant, hollow; -*vo*,¹ *r.*, to lift, to relieve.—13. IV., passage, corridor; seen from behind; I., a small chamber.—14. -*ium*, *ii*, paradise, home of the happy.—15. I., care,

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"En, Mgr. bone," ait Trebónius, "hoc est" Elysium" meum! Si a curis," a labóribus recreari cúpio, hucce me cófero, has fenestellas sóleo reserare, miram indústriam ápium admirari, atque exemplum earum memóriæ mandare. His dictis tabellas" áliquot revellit, quo facto interiora alveárium, vitro munita revelantur. Mirum revera artis, indústriæ atque órdis & methodi exemplum conspéctui sese óbtulit. Mellisugæ" cellas, seu cava ad sena látera e cera struunt & texunt favum suum fingentes, cuius extrema parietibus alveárium adstruuntur, easque melle replent.

"Num te unquam pungunt?" quærit Mgr.

"Nunquam vel una me púpugit," respondit Trebónius, "apes noscunt" suos moderatores, non secus ac pécudes áliæ. Raro ádmodum áccidit" ut aliquem adorianur, nisi ipsæ provocentur vel irritentur." Post hæc ingressi sunt cellas Trebonii, ubi hic vária instrumenta exhibuit, véluti rete" longum quo ágmina ápium, matres insequéntium, témpore exáminis" intercipiun-

worry; -ro,¹ r., to unlock, to open; to commit to memory.—16. l., a panel, a thin board back of the glass; -lo, velli, vulsum, to pull back; -nio,⁴ r., to strengthen, to provide with; -lo,¹ r., fr., velum and re, to unmask, take the veil off, reveal.—17. Poetical name for apis, i. e., sugo,³ xi, ctum, to suck, and mel, mellis, n., honey; um, i, fr., -us, a, um, a hole, hollow, excavation; to the number of six; l., wax; -xo,³ xui, xtum, to weave; ll., m., honeycomb; -go,³ nxi, ctum, to shape, mould.—18. -go,³ púpugi, punctum, to sting, stab, prick, punch (the sting itself is acúleus, ei, m.).—19. -co,³ novi, notum, to know (as a person); -tor, toris, a governor, ruler, master; -cus, udis, f., a brute, particularly sheep, goats, hogs.—20. -dit,³ to happen (very seldom); -rior, riri, ortus, to attack; -co,¹ r., to challenge, to provoke; -to,¹ r., to annoy, irritate.—21. -te, is, n., a net; -men, inis, n., a swarm; mater apum (or apium) is a later expression for the queen-bee, as the Romans thought it was a male bee, hence they used the term regulus, i, a (little) king, a prince.—22. -men, inis, n., fr., ex and agmen, a swarm; -ium, ii, a mortar; -tio, onis, f., fr., verso,¹ r., to constantly turn; -er, eris, e, adj., swift, adv. -iter, ius, -errime, swiftly; mel, often pl., mella; -lio,¹ r., destrip, despoil; -ur, uris,

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tur, item vas, quasi mortárium, in quibus favi ope versationis celérrimæ méllibus spoliatur quin apes súlphure suffocentur, quæ, & his similia, Mgtrum stupore ceperunt. Magis adhuc obstúpuit Mgr. in cella proxima, ubi ópera M.^{us} Porcii Catonis, L. I. Mod. Columellæ, C. Plínii Secundi, M. Ter. Varronis, Lucrétii Chari, de Re Rustica, Históriam Naturalem, De Rerum Natura, Pall. R. Tauri, aliosque auctores Romanos conspexit. Ex his intellexit cur essent Trebonii ruris ac litterarum Classicarum tantópere amantes.

n.; -co,¹ r., to smother.—23. *Marcus Porcius Cato*, an orator and historian (B. C. 201), wrote *De Re Rustica*; *Lucius Iulius Moderatus Columella* (A. D. 42), wrote on husbandry; *Caius Plinius Secundus* (A. D. 79), wrote *Historia Naturalis*; *Marcus Terentius Varro* (B. C. 26), on husbandry; *Titus Lucretius Charus* (B. C. 50), a magnificent poet-philosopher, wrote "De Rerum Natura," 12 Books; *Palladius Rutilius Taurus* (A. D. 210,) *De Re Rustica*; *tantópere*, so greatly; loving.

* * *

III. CIRCUM STABULA.

Versus stabula spatiantibus ovile¹ erat obvium. Duo tantum arietes² erant intus, curam quorum opilio singularem gerebat, oves autem, verveces³ & agni adhuc in campis morabantur.

Pertransiverunt etiam volutabra⁴ suum. In porcinario⁵ scrofa grunniebat nefrendes lactens, in altero autem, huic contiguo, verres, optimi seminii, iacebat. Reliqua suilia⁶ vacabant, quod sues, porci, porcellique cum porcario domo aberant.

Servi⁷ circum stabula natinantes pétasis sublati hospites

1. -le, is, n., sheep-fold; -us a um, in the way.—2. -es, etis, m., a ram; inside, -io, onis, m., shepherd.—3. -ves, ícis, m., a wether (-vecinus, a, um, mutton); -us, i, lamb.—4. -um, i, a hog-pen, wallowing place.—5. -um, ii, a hog-sty, also *hara*, æ; l., a sow; -to,⁴ r., to grunt; -ns, dis, a suckling pig; -es, is, a boar, a male hog; -ium, ii, breed, race.—6. -le, is, n., a hog-sty; -co,¹ r., to be empty, vacant; ll., a hog; ll., a pig; a swine-heard.—7. ll.,

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salutabant. Aliqui strata straminea^a parabant, alii plaustis stercora summovertunt, alii alveos aqua repleverunt, pabula miscuerunt, uti speltam, avenam, furfurem, betas, aliaque viridia lactigena, quidam faliscas fœno repleverunt atque præsepia¹⁰ emungebant, prope enim erat tempus, ubi armentum boum ad stationes suas reverteret. Interea & in lactario¹¹ res præparantur. Mulctræ¹² atque sina aqua bulliente lavant, ne mucor lac, florem lactis, butyrum, serumque corrumpat.

In bovis¹³ impræsentiarum pauci boves intererant. In caula¹⁴ mundissima taurus ingens stabat optime pastus, cura bubulci specialis. Non procul erant quædam fordæ¹⁵ cura peculiari prosecutæ, nec cornibus aut collo devinctæ, sed liberæ.

Ordines præsepium quatuor ostendebant vaccarum, bucularum¹⁶ vitulorumque numerum haud esse exiguum, non secus atque iumentorum.

Georgius Mgtro ea quæ usui putabat rite ostendit & explicuit. Mundities, ventilatio¹⁷ aquæductus, totaque dispositio bovilis & caularum, methodus pascendi & purgandi, item pabula vectandi & administrandi, securitas & effugium si forte incendium oriatur, lux desursum,¹⁸ non oboculos pecoris, temperatura aeris aliaque huiusmodi Mgtro admodum placuerunt, quæ causam esse existimabat quare morbi pestisque gregem non affligeret.

a servant; II., hat, sombrero; *tollo*,⁸ *sustuli*, *-latum*, to take off.—8. *-eus, a, um*, adj. of straw, straw bedding; *-um, i*, wagon, cart; *-us, oris, n.*, dung; remove; II., a trough.—9. *-fur, uris, m.*, bran; I., beet; *-us, a, um*, milk-generating; I., hay-rack.—10. *-pe, is, a* manger; *-go*,⁹ *xi, ctum*, to wipe, clean out; *-um, i*, a drove, a flock.—11. *-um, ii*, creamery.—12. I., milking-pail; *-um, i*, a churn; *-lio*,⁴ *r.*, to boil; *-or, oris, m.*, mould; *-um, i*, the watery part of sour milk.—13. *-le, is, n.*, stable of cattle, barn.—14. I., the stall; II., a bull; fed; II., shepherd, one who takes care of oxen, a ploughman; particular care.—15. *-us, a, um*, here a noun, a cow with a young, a pregnant cow; tied.—16. *-us, i*, a young bull, *-a, æ*, a young cow; *tum, i*, a beast of burden, working oxen.—17. Ventilation, winding.—18. From above; toward the eyes; *-us, oris, n.*, the cattle.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM SEXTUM.

I.

1. Cui adiunxit se Fortunatus Trebonius?—quo iverunt simul?—2. Poterantne volucres effugere?—cur non?—3. Quid erat in media area?—4. Describe insulam!—5. In quot partes erat divisa?—secundum quid?—6. Ubi soluit Iulia morari?—7. Explica domicilia gallinarum!—8. Quid agunt gallinæ in cellis?—9. Quid est ovum úrinum?—10. Quomodo cavetur contra pediculos?—11. Num Iulia vociferatione anserum & gallinarum vexabatur? cur non?—12. Quod genus “drama” significabat Mgr. glires memorando?

II.

1. Quid putabat F. Trebonius nunc restare?—2. Ex opinione F. Trebonii quibus rebus debent prædia ornari?—3. Ubi erat apiarium situm?—4. Quæ erant tutamenta apum florumque e septemtrione?—5. Qua re pascuntur bombyces?—6. Quo respicit casa?—qui proteguntur apes ab intemperie aeris?—7. Ubi habitant apes?—describe alvearia!—8. Ubi est Elysium F. Trebonii?—quando solet sese huc recipere?—9. Quid faciebant apes?—ubi?—10. Num apes omnes & semper mordent et aculeis petunt?—11. Quæ exhibuit F. Trebonius Mgro?—12. Quas alias res reperit Mgr. in cella Treboniana?—

III.

1. Ubi erat ovile?—quid erat in eo?—2. Ubi erat scrofa?—verres? cuiusmodi?—3. Quid agebant mediastini (servi)?—4. Cur præparabatur mulctra (*mulgeo*³, *si*, *sum*, *ctum*, to milk)?—res autem reliquæ?—5. Ubi erat taurus?—qualis erat?—6. Præterea quid erat in stabulo?—7. Ubi servatur fœnum?—unde sumunt belluæ (*animals*) pabulum?—8. Enarra ea quæ Mgro. in stabulis placuerunt.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM SEPTIMUM.

I. DE STATU POLITICO & SOCIALI.

“Ecquómodo res tuæ próserant?” quærit Mgr. a mercatore quodam sibi noto,¹ ubi cœna finita hóspites sese ótio tradebant.

“Quidni, próserant?” respondet ille fere indignabundus, “negótia tantum absunt² a prosperando, ut, médius fídius,³ ne serpent quidem. Nisi sublevamen⁴ quoddam, et hoc sine mora, a Reip. administris reperiatur, ad incitas ruemus.”⁵

Fabricator quidam senex, qui spéciem⁶ affluéntiæ ferebat, quique cum amico argentário voce submissa colloquebatur, ef-fata mercatoris non usquequaque probans, hæc interpósuit :

Fabr. Non nego negótia quodammodo habetata⁷ laxaque exsistere, cuius rei et ipse sum testis ; sed si causam quæras, eam a principiis pártium populicolarum repetas est necesse. Vos enim estis vindices commércii líberi & irrestricti ; vos portória⁸ aboletis ut matéria indigesta Invehi possit, unde fit, ut mér-cibus Europæ, prétió vilíssimis, portório immúnibus hucce invec-tis, metállici, agricolæ fabrique nostrilabore & conductione, adeoque manuprétió orbi, in egestatem & ærumnam detrudantur. His autem nihil meréntibus, minutilárii,⁹ opífices, aliique ab

1. “How is your business getting along?”—2. *Nosco*,³ *novi*, *notum*, to know.—3. So far from . . . —4. *Deus Fídius*, Iupiter, *sic me Deus Fídius inuol*, the God of truth ; to crawl.—5. *-men, inis*, n., relief.—6. *Incitæ, arum*, also *-ta, orum*, a corner in a play of chess, or other, from which one cannot escape, cornered, bankrupt.—7. *Ferre*, v. *præ se ferre speciem*, has the appearance of. . . ; I., plenty ; low voice.—8. *-to*¹, r., to make dull ; *-us, a, um*, slack ; *-is, is*, m., witness.—9. *-um, ii*, a principle, platform ; party (pl.) ; *populus—colo*, I., democrat.—10. *-ium, ii*, custom-duty ; raw material ; *-nis, e*, free of. . . ; II., a miner ; *-tio, onis*, hire, employment ; *-ium, ii*, wages ; *-us, a, um*, devoid of ; *-tas, tatis*, f., need ; I., misery ; *-do*³ *si, sum*, to push, throw down.—11. II., retailers ; *-reo*², *hæsi, sum*, to stick, sit fast ; II.,

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his victitantes parum vendere possint, quibus hæsis, tum magnárii, tum fabricatores, fodinárii, argentárii, totaque societatis compages hæreat, aut plane ad incitas redigatur. Accedit¹² quod plebícilis in sócios adscitis fidem commercialem & públicam, monetæ argéntææ valorem spúrium affingentes, item, ut moneta huiúsmodi spúria libere cudi possit proclamantes, fallatis & subruatis. Hoc est quod palles.¹³

Merc. Sophismata¹⁴ hæc sunt insulsa, a nostrátibus iterum iterumque explosa, nec quemquam iam fallent; acriuscule redárguit mercator poplícola. Fabricatores Reip. assecclas¹⁵ se profitentes, non cura plebis egenæ, non operariorum ærumna, sed suarum fortunarum incremento anguntur. Hoc fine média comminiscuntur¹⁶ ad fabros tenuiores æmulatione sibi invisos e medio tollendos aut conterendos. Quo autem hoc expeditius¹⁷ éxsequi possint, légibus prótegi cúpiunt, portória prohibitória mércibus infligendo, quæ péregri viliori emi possunt, ut sua producta egenis tanto cárius divénditent. Quod autem ad monetam áttinet, partes Reip. aurum in locum principem ex-

wholesaler, manufacturer, mine-owner; -es, is, structure, holding together; -go,³ *egi, actum*, to reduce.—12. -do,³ *cessi, ssum*, to go to, to this must be added; I., *plebs—colo*, populist; -co,³ *vi, tum*, to draw to, to take to one's self: -es, ei, f., credit; -go,³ *nxi, ctum*, to feign to, to put on fictitious value; -do,³ *di, sum*, to coin; -lo,³ *fefelli, falsum*, to delude, deceive; *fidem fallere*, not keep one's word, "to leave in lurch;" -ruo,³ *ruí, rutum*, destroy.—13. -leo,³ *ui*, to be pale, to suffer from something, *hoc palles*, a praise, that's what makes you pale: or, here, "that's what's the matter with you."—14. -ma, tis, n., false conclusion, fallacy; -us, a, um, saltless, tasteless, senseless; -as, atis, our people; -do,³ *si, sum*, to drive out with clapping the hands, to expell, throw out, reject; -guo,³ *ui*, to argue back, reprove.—15. I., a follower; *angor*,³ *anxius sum*, to worry.—16. -scor,³ *mentus sum*, to invent, devise; small manufacturer; competition; -us, a, um, the sight of whom we cannot bear; drive out of existence; -ro,³ *trivi, tritum*, to crush.—17. Adv. -te, *ditiús, issime*, more promptly, easily; -quor,³ *cutus*, to carry out; -beo,³ *hibui, hibitum*, pro-habeo, forbid -ius, a, um, forbidding; -go,³ *flíxi, -ctum*, to

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tollunt, argentum autem deprétiant¹⁸ et æquo valore éxuunt, ut vis ac volumen nummorum coarctetur, eoque facílius in suis arcis fórtibus coacervent & contineant.

Arg. Amice, quæ iactas, sunt convítia,¹⁹ viro gravi haud digna. Tu poplicolis hæres, quod e mercatu libero lucra maiora & abundantiora cápias; nos respublicani²⁰ sumus, quia princípia pártium harum nostris negótiis plus favent. Tu rebus tuis familiáribus studes²¹ perinde ac nos nostris. Vulgus suffragántium interdum vestris, alias²² nostris princípíis cupit tentatque ditéscere; hinc fit, ut vestri pertæsum²³ ad nos, nostri pertæsum ad vos confúgiat, ab utrisque nostrum falsum & elusum, non quidem data opera ac de indústria, sed quod légibus Rerumpubl. civium singuli divites, aut saltem ditiores, reddi nequeant. Sic decepti, álias partes²⁴ comminiscuntur, a quibus iterum decepti, ex eadem causa, tandem de salute desperantes, in anarchiam ruunt.

Prétia metallorum, ut puta, auri argenteque a Gubernáculis figi ac definiri tam parum queunt quam commoditatum quarumcunque. Pretium frugum terræ æque ac productorum indústriæ & ártium a quæsitu²⁵ atque a suppeditatione dependent. Sic,

strike upon, inflict; -to,¹ r., to sell one by one around.—18. To take away the value; depreciate; to strip; the quantity and volume; -to,¹ r., to narrow down, or up; *arca fortis*, a safe (or either alone).—19. -um, ii, abuse, reviling, insult.—20. This particular form is not classical, but *publicanus* is classical. We are of the opinion, that, as technical terms, under the circumstances, both *respublicanus* and *demócrata*, could be used colloquially and in plain literary Latin without injury or violence to elegant Latinity, since the terms are partly well known among all nations, partly because the former is a legitimate formation, partly because the latter is a correct Greek word.—21. To promote one's own interests.—22. At another time; -sco,³ to grow rich; to enrich one's self.—23. (Vulgus) *pertæsum*, the voting people, tired of you, tired of us; mistaken in both of us (above 12); -do,³ si, sum, to be frustrated, deluded; on purpose; intentionally.—24. Form, contrive, other political parties.—25. IV., demand; -io, *ionis*, f., supply.—26. -io,⁴ ii, *ioi*,

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ut exemplo utar, onyx quondam caríssime veniebat,²⁶ ut lapis pretiosus; hódie, ubi montes onicheos sub oculis habeamus, valor eius est devolutus. Ubi aurum, quemadmodum argentum superabundáverit, prétio sese æquabunt, sed decretis potestatis políticæ nunquam. Fides itaque monetária éxigit,²⁷ ut ea sarta-tecta servetur, ne valorem spúrium fictumque argento tribuamus.

Merc. Obligátio legumlatóribus²⁸ sacérrima incumbit, ut leges æquas condant, non clássibus singuláribus faventes, ita ut ex iis máximum bonum in máximam pópuli multitudinem redundet. Quum autem máxima multitudo est agricolarum, laborariorum ac conductitiorum, qui sunt pauperes, ut his ímpri-mis opituletur²⁹ est necesse.

* * *

II.

Fabr. At hoc ipsum fit. Plúvia & imbres solum fecundantes,¹ calor frigusque légibus creari, nec fluctus ac tempestates iis averti queunt, quæ ómnia prosperitatem agricolarum pastorumque aut páriunt aut tollunt. Nec opes paratæ² inter pauperes légibus dilargiri possunt. Unum est quod superest,³ vidl., ut laboratóribus quæstus, rurícolis empória, h. e., consumptores, quoad eius fieri potest, legibus instituantur: ut his media ad

itum, to go to sale, to sell; -*vo*,³ *vi*, *utum*, to roll down, lose value.—27. -*go*,³ *egi*, *actum*, to demand; a phrase, *sarta-tecta servare*, to keep in good repair, to keep up in good standing.—28. *Legem fero*, *legislator*, or *legum lator*.—29 *Opitulator*, *ari*, fr. ops—fero, *latum*, to aid, help, assist.

1. -*do*,¹ *r.*, to make fertile; *pário*,³ *péperi*, *partum*, to bear, bring forth; -*to*,³ *ti*, *sum*, to turn away; -*or*, *oris*, a shepherd, cattle-raiser.—2. Ready means; -*gior*,⁴ *itus*, to freely distribute.—3. Remains to be done; i., country-people, farmers; -*ium*, *ii*, market; a consumer; as far as it be possible,—

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præstinandum⁴ fruges & merces ministrentur, illis autem præstinatores.

Ubi hæc dicta sunt, leguléius⁵ quidam accessit collóquio se ingerens his verbis :

Leg. Indulgete mihi, viri humanissimi, ut ego áliquid a vobis perconter.⁶ Æquumne⁷ est ut leges “de nobis sine nobis” ferantur ? Num est iustum ut Cræsi⁸ nonnisi Lucullique ad aulas legislatórias accessum invenient, pauperum autem, qui númerum divitum millies súperant, nemo omnino intersit ? Opibus⁹ affluentes indigéntias necessitatesque egenorum perspectas mínime habent, proinde nec horum vices agere possunt.

Fabr. Sine,¹⁰ quæso, ut tibi cum amico mercatore una respóndeam. Fontes provéntuum¹¹ conductitiorum sunt instituta industriália, ut puta, fábrica, fodinæ, ferróviæ, navigátio & his simília, agricolarum autem ac pastorum prædia, páscua, sylvæ & greges. Fábricis operántibus¹² manuprétia profunduntur, matéria indigesta fodinarum rurisque præstinatur, absúmitur & transformatur, ferróviis navigiisque convéhitur ac tractatur ;

4. -no,¹ r., to purchase ; *fruges, um*, produce of the field ; -tor, oris, purchaser.
—5. Il., a lawyer of little consequence ; -ro,³ gessi, stum, to meddle.—6. -tor,¹ tatus, to inquire.—7. -us, a, um, just, reasonable.—8. Il., a king of Lydia, famous for his riches ; Il., *Lucius Licinius Lucullus*, a famous Roman general, the conqueror of Mithridates, a prototype for his wealth and luxurious living ; l., a hall, porticus ; who surpass the number of the rich a thousand times ; *inter-sum*, to be present.—9. -es, um, f., means, wealth ; l., need ; do not comprehend ; *vicem agere*, to function for somebody, to act instead, to represent.—10. -no,³ sivi, situm, to permit, tolerate, imperat. ; an ante-class. form of *quæro*, used as “I pray,” usually with *ut* ; *una*, adv. together (*vice* understood).—11. IV., income, proceeds ; employé ; as (mean ! think thou) ; l., a mine ; and other like things ; -uum, i, pasture ; *grex, gis*, m., a flock.—12. -ror,¹ atus, to be working ; -um, ii, wages ; -do,³ di, sum, to pour forth ; -mo,³ psi, ptum, to take away, consume ; -gium, ii, ships, vessels ; -ho,³ xi, ctum, to carry, convey ; to handle ; -um, i, clothing ; IV., a living ; -ro,¹ r., to procure ; fellow-citizen ; to drive around, put into circulation ;

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conductitii sibi indumenta, victum ac domicilia comparant, monetam inter concives circum agentes; mercatores, opifices, medici, advocati, scholæ, fana, artes, litteræ, & cuncta instituta florent & prosperant. Afflige¹³ industriam, affligis societatem, tollis prosperitatem. Adeoque leges industriam protegentes prosperitatem universorum membrorum humanæ societatis protégunt.

Restat¹⁴ ut de paupéribus dicam, quorum vices in legumlatione non agi allegatur. Legumlatores e vicis, triviis,¹⁵ desertis aut e ptochotrophis cogi néqueunt. Non propterea quod sint páuperes, nec quod légibus prohibeantur, aut a divítibus arceantur¹⁶ aut opprimantur, sed plebs ipsa communis, penes¹⁷ quam ius est eos eligendi, hómines incultos, imperitos, moribus humanióribus haud ornatos, se ipsis viliores, spernit, eos ad moderandam Remp., útpote quibus nullum sit in ea interesse, suffrágio suo nunquam elegit, nec unquam éliget. Si éligeret, leges a corpore¹⁸ huiúsmodi ferri nullæ possent, si autem ferrentur, essent leges unius classis, a societate hóminum melioris frugis nunquam probandæ.

-um, i, a church.—13. *-go*,³ *xi*, *ctum*, to strike, dash a thing against something, to beat down, cast down.—14. It remains; to speak; *-go*,¹ *r.*, to bring forward, to allege.—15. *-um, ii*, the crossing of three ways, commonplace, road-side; *-tum, i*, a forsaken, forlorn place, a desert; *-ium, ii*, a poorhouse: *-go*,³ *egi*, *actum*, to collect, gather.—16. *-eo*,² *ui*, *ctum*, to narrow up, close, restrain from, prohibit, prevent; *-mo*,³ *pressi*, *ssum*, fr. *ob-premo*, to squeeze, press, to oppress.—17. Prep. beside, at, in the hands of; non cultus; *-us, a, um*, unexperienced, ignorant; *-res, um*, m., manners, morals; *-us, a, um*, compar., civilized; non; *-no*,¹ *r.*, to decorate, to ornament meaner than themselves; *-no*,³ *sprevi*, *spretum*, to despise; *-ror, rari, atus*, to govern; *-gium, ii*, vote, suffrage.—18. A body of men, a corporation; of better class; never to be approved.

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III.

Mgr., qui háctenus¹ dictorum testis auritus erat, pacem & concordiam inter disputantes his verbis conabatur restaurare :

Mgr. Mihi, auscultanti,² qui, licet múnera officiaque civium persolvere sólitus sim, nec tamen luctáminum pártium párticeps esse solúerim, res ad hæc redire videntur : Principia utrarumque pártium sine dúbio sunt honesta & probata.³ Partes utræque bonum públicum provéhere sátagunt :⁴ at multo plus pollicentur quam exsequendo pares sint. Leges *per se* paupertatem, quæ summum malum existimatur, non tollunt, affluéntiam commoditatum non páriunt. Iam enim partes impérium⁵ Reip. utræque tenuerunt, egestas tamen paupertasque multiúdinem pópuli prémere minime cessarunt, neque nunc cessant. Me iúdice,⁶ vítiū hoc est *hóminum*.

Instituta⁷ Respublicana e iudício hóminum sunt óptima, quod rerum publicarum curatores e viris máxime idóneis optimisque éligi possint. At, num eliguntur ? Hómines, sive sint electores sive electi, quæ sua sunt quærun⁸,⁹ stúdiis sui ab officio detinentur. Opes sunt dii, & ut dii adorantur. His diis immolantur⁹ iustítia, pietas, verecúndia, amor pátriæ, misericórdia, concórdia, honor & véritas. Necessitatibus vitæ homines contenti non sunt ; luxum¹⁰ voluptatesque prosequuntur, nec his unquam satiantur, atque qui has ássequi nêqueunt, se misérissimos existimant, sortemque suam acerbíssime deflent. Quum autem aurum sit prétium ac cardo¹¹ cunctarum voluptatum, ut eo potiantur, hómines ómnia ius & fas existimant. Hinc proinde furta,

1. Thus far ; -is, is, m. f., a witness ; -us, a, um, of ear, ear-witness ; I., harmony ; to restore.—2. -to, ¹ r., to listen ; used to comply with the duties ; party-struggles ; the thing seems to amount to this.—3. -bo, ¹ r., to approve, approveable, right.—4. -go, ³ egi, actum, do the best, endeavor ; -eor, ² itus, to promise ; than are able to fulfill.—5. *Imperium tenere*, to hold the supreme power ; -tas, atis, f., penury, need ; -mo, ⁶ pressi, ssum, to press ; -so, ¹ r., to cease.—6. -dex, icis, a judge, an idiom, in my judgment ; men are at fault.—7. Republican institutions, constitution ; -tor, oris, who takes care, the administrators, officials : -eus, a, um, most fit ; but are they ?—do they elect them ?—8. They look after their own interests ; selfish pursuits keep them from.—9. -lo, ¹ r., to sacrifice ; -dia, æ, modesty, bashfulness ; I., mercy ; truth.—10. IV., extravagance ; pursue ; -quor, ³ cutus, obtain ; sors, tis, f., lot, destiny ; most bitterly deplore.—11. -do, inis, hinge ; -tior, ⁴ itus, to get

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interversiones,¹² doli, deceptiones, falsária, rapinæ, imo latrocinia & homicidia. Alii assentatione,¹³ mendaciis, gratiarum captatione, hypócrisi aut áleis conantur pecúniã comparare. Viros haud raro mulieres perdunt, quibus, saltem in publico, infandissime¹⁴ adulatur.

Leg. Adeoque tu non putas mulieres a viris revereri¹⁵ debere, eas summa úrbanitate observantiaque tractari?

Mgr. Imo vero has virtutes máxime commendo, quum sunt germanæ,¹⁶ verum experiéntia quotidiana docet virtutes has non coli sed simulari et affectari. Affectatio hæc mulieres pervertit, eas ult. a fas¹⁷ audaces, petulantes, quinimo fronte perfrictas reddit, ita ut summum decus muliebre, verecúndiam & pudicitiam omnino exuant. Fructus adulationis huius sunt flagitia¹⁸ & sacrilégia quæ vel memorare me piget.

Quis non stupeat ac cohorrescat¹⁹ quum légerit hicce terrarum dena millia homicidiorum ánnue committi, ab administris autem iustitiæ, criminum ultricis²⁰, plus quam bina hóminum millia quotannis supplicio áffici? Pro humanitate autem sæculi nostri carnificina²¹ hac quid horribilius, quid ea indignius?—Parum refert quibus institutis Respública gubernetur, an summum impérium Imperatores, Reges, Princeps aut populus teneat, gentes prosperant ubi singuli cives *moribus* commendantur,²² ubi autem mores labefactantur, Respública intéreat est necesse.

Ad hæc nullus disputantium respondit. Dictorum grávitās cunctos siléntio perculit,²³ & mox ad nocturnam quietem recesserunt.

into power; possession; they think all is allowed.—12. Embezzlement, defalcation; fraud; forgery (-um, i); ravages, robbery, highway robbery.—13. Flattery; *captare gratias*, to cajole; -is, is, f., mimicry, hypocrisy (*hypocrita*, æ, a hypocrite); l., dice, gambling.—14. Unutterably; flatter.—15. -eor, ² itus, to highly respect, worship; l., deference.—16. -us, a, um, genuine, true.—17. Beyond what is just; -dax, cis, adj., bold, daring; -aus, tis, forward, saucy; *perfrictus fronte*, rubbed forehead, impudent; -us, oris, n., decency, ornament, pride; l., shame.—18. -um, ii, crime; -ium, ii, to break what is sacred, sacrilege; -get, ² I am loath.—19. -sco, ³ to be shocked.—20. -ciscor, sci, ultus, to avenge, -ix, icis, f., -tor, oris, m., an avenger; every year; -ium, ii, death penalty.—21. l., butchery by the hangman.—22. Where the individual citizens are commendable by virtue; -to, ¹ r. to fall down, to cause fall down; to perish.—23. -cello, ³ culi, sum, to smite, strike down.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & SEPTIMUM.

I.

1. Quomodo alloquebatur Mgr. mercatorem?—2. Quid respondit ipse?—3. Unde putabat fabricator causam malorum esse repetendam?—4. Quæ principia vindicant populicolæ?—5. Cur putat fabricator minutilarios parum vendere posse?—6. Quid est *ad incitas redigi*?—7. Quid putat mercator esse sophismata?—qualia?—8. Quæ principia adscribit mercator respublicanis?—9. Cur hæret mercator principiis poplicolarum (or populicolarum), cur ipse respublicanorum?—10. Quid agit vulgus suffragans.—11. Quare sunt quædam res caræ, aliæ vili pretio?—12. Quales leges tenentur (*are obliged*) legumlatores condere?

II.

1. Quid parit prosperitatem agricolis?—quid tollit?—2. Quomodo succurritur laboratoribus?—agricolis?—3. Quid est leguleius procontatus?—a quibus?—4. Quis fuit Cræsus, (*rex*,...)? Quis Lucullus?—5. Cur non putabat rabula (l. = *leguleius*) opulentos egenorum vices agere non posse?—6. Quid putat fabricator fontes proventuum esse?—quorum?—7. Quid fit quum fabricæ operantur?—8. Quid si industria affligitur?—9. Unde non leguntur (*to pick, to gather*) legumlatores?—10. Cur plebs cives huiusmodi non eligit?—11. Cur non possent hi leges ferre?—12. Quid si leges tamen ferrent?

III.

1. Quid soluit Mgr. persolvere? cuius rei non soluit esse particeps?—2. Quid agunt partes utræque?—3. Num leges egestatem sustulere?—4. Quare viri optimi non eliguntur?—5. Num homines necessariis vitæ sunt contenti? sed?—6. Quæ flagitia sequuntur ex avaritia (*avarice*)?—7. Quid quærit leguleius?—8. Quid sequitur ex adulatione?—9. Qui afficiuntur supplicio?—10. Quid est sustentaculum (*stay, prop*) omnis Reip.?—11. Quando interit Resp.?—12. Quid fecerunt gravitate argumenti perculsi?

TENTAMEN DUODETRIGESIMUM.

I. IN HORTO.

Bene¹ mane ientati, duo Trebónii puerique cum Mgtro hortum perambulaturi prodibant.²

Septum³ ingressi, Mgr., aspectu læto viroris motus, illa poetæ recitare cœpit :

“Beatus ille qui procul⁴ negótiis
Ut prisca⁵ gens mortálium,
Paterna rura bobus⁶ exercet suis,
Solutus omni fœnore.”

Ad hæc Char. Trebónius : “Ego et frater de re rústica idem sentimus quod magnus Columella, vidl., esse eam sine dubitatione próximam & quasi consanguíneam sapiéntiæ.⁷ Omnem itaque curam in eo pónimus ut agelli⁸ nostri, ea qua pares sumus, indústria colantur.”

Erat autem hortus talis, ut eo Trebóniis iure meritoque superbire liceret. Horto enim hortulanus⁹ præerat curæ olerum peritissimus. Eo duce & intérprete¹⁰ rite intellexerunt quare seges pingui humo vegetatæ tantopere luxuriarent. Humus enim friábilis¹¹ & atra, glebis contusis, lapillis cribro electis &

1. Early.—2. *Prodeo*,⁴ *ii*, *itum*, go forth, out. — 3. *-um*, *i*, inclosure ; *-us*, *a*, *um*, joyous, thriving ; greenness.—4. Far.—5. Ancient.—6. *Bos*, Abl. pl. ; *-eo*,² *ui*, *itum*, exercise, work ; *-us*, *a*, *um*, fr. *solvo*,⁸ *vi*, *utus*, to loosen, free ; *-us*, *oris*, n., usury, encumbrance. A poem of *Quintus Horatius Flaccus* (ante Christum 65—8, vulgo *Horace*), as if they were the words of *Alfius*, a usurer, who made up his mind to live in the country, to this end he collected all his money, but the next month he again lent it out to usury.—7. The words of *Columella*, “*De Re Rustica*,” preface.—8. Dimin. of *ager* ; of which we are capable.—9. A gardener ; *olus*, *eris*, n., vegetables.—10. Abl. *-pres*, *tis*, an interpreter, with him guiding and explaining ; duly ; *-es*, *etis*, f., crop ; *-is*, *e*, fat, rich ; *-to*,¹ *r*., to quicken, enliven.—11. *-is*, *e*, or *putris*, *e*, friable

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elisis, volgiolo planata, herbis sterilibus eruncatis, canálibus subterrâneis irrigua fimoque cálida, segetum est feracíssima.

In médio horto est tríchila,¹² vineto umbrosa, pariétibus vítreis instructa, cuius in áditu harpa pendet Æolica, leni flatu ventorum canora. Aréolæ¹³ quadrangulares, triangulares rotundæque florum & herbarum odoriferarum pérfulam¹⁴ circúmíacent. In his pali¹⁵ sunt defixi picti, globos speculares vítreos ferentes. Sub tecto tríchilæ autem tintinnábula vítrea variorum colorum pendent circum circa, quorum malléolos suberinos pennis¹⁶ munitos aura leníssima ágitans, concentus suavissimi fit auctrix.

A tríchila fóru- ¹⁷ velut radii solares quaquaversum excurrunt. Ad muros hortum cingentes rubi,¹⁸ ribes, grossuláriæ aliæque baccíferæ plantæ virent. Aréolæ ad septemtriones dissitissimæ citrullas,¹⁹ melopepones rotundas oblongasque alunt miræ magnitúdinis. Ex una parte melonum pisa²⁰ humília, ex adversa in palos serpéntia vigent; item cícera & lentes. Non procul ab his sunt fabæ²¹ & phaséoli cum siliquis onustíssimis. Hinc est aréola lycopérsicis²² luxúrians, tum sunt carotæ, ápia, quæ et petroselina vocamus, portæ autem próximæ sunt radículæ, ráphani, armoráciæ adverso autem latere callis rheubárbara atque heleoselina, sulcis altis sata. Ex austro aréæ latiores be-

easily broken; I., a clod; -do,³ *tudi*, *tusum*, to pound, crush; II., small stones; -um, *i*, a sieve; to pick out; -do,³ *si*, *sum*, to knock out, throw out; -um, *i*, a roller; to level; weed, no special name in Latin; to weed, pluck out; -uus, *a*, *um*, watered; II., manure; -ax, *cis*, well-bearing.—12. I., a garden-house; -um, *i*, a growth of vines; IV., an entrance; an Eolian harp; -nis, *e*, gentle; -rus, *a*, *um*, resounding, singing.—13. A bed.—14. I., here the same as *tríchila*, otherwise a *studio*, a *shop*.—15. II., a pole.—16. Of cork; quill; IV., harmony, singing together, music.—17. Walks.—18. Bush, particl. blackberry; -es, *is*, *f.*, currant; gooseberry; *bacca*, *æ*, berry.—19. Water-melon; melon.—20. -um, *i*, peas; -cer, *is*, *n.*, chick-pea; *lens*, *tis*, *f.*, lentils.—21. I., general term, beans; *faselus*, *faséolus*, and *ph*, perhaps, better-string beans (?); -qua, *æ*, a pod; heavy, loaded.—22. -cum, *i*, (*i. e.*, *malum*)

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tas²⁹ foveat, item rapa rubra atque alba ; demum caules variæ sequuntur, uti brássicæ, crambes & crispæ botrytes, ac lactucæ. In extremis finibus állia,³⁴ porri, cæpæ, pípera, necnon cucúmeres.

Hortulanus, a Mgtró láudibus elatus,³⁵ aiebat se fimi artefacti usum nullum capere, nisi a se compósi ; tempore siccitatis plantas bis in die rigari, ante ortum & post occasum solis ; cárduos,³⁶ sentes, aliasque herbas inútiles sedulo evelli, comburi, cineres autem in horto dispergi. Siqui pedes,³⁷ larvæ, vermes, talpæ aliæque segetum pestes sibi innotescerent, in eas a se suisque prótinus animadverti ostendebat.

* * *

II. IN POMARIO¹ & VICINITATE.

Ex una parte horti áditus patebat in viridárium,² quod hoc anni témpore erat propémódum desertum ; nam & palmæ, cacti aliæque plantæ exóticæ sub dio próspere virebant, nec quidquam nisi quædam fictilia intus conspiciebantur. Hinc plácuít in pomárium transire.

Pars huius seminárium³ complectebatur, virgis, vimínibus

tomatoes ; carrot ; -um, ii, parsley (parsnip, *pastinaca*) ; radish (small) ; radish, (large) ; horse-radish ; rhubarb ; -num, i, celery ; II., furrow ; sown, planted.—23. I., beet ; nurish ; I., turnip ; -is, is, stalk, leguminous plant ; I., cabbage ; cauliflower ; -es, is, generally, a head of, particularly a smooth kind ; curled.—24. -um, ii, garlic ; II., a leek ; onion ; pepper (red, here, but means either) ; -er, or, is, eris, m., cucumber.—25. *Effero*, praised up ; II., manure ; makes no use of ; drought ; to water.—26. II., the wild thistle ; -is, is, m., thorn bush.—27. -is, is, a louse ; I., a mole ; at once ; to proceed against ; explained.

I. -um, ii, orchard ; neighborhood.—2. -um, ii, greenhouse ; nearly ; -ro,³ rui, tum, to abandon, desert ; -us, a, um, foreign, exotic ; -le, is, fr. *fin*go,³ nxi, ctum, to feign, to mould, pottery, flower vases ; inside ; *trans* -eo, go over.—3. -ium, ii, nursery of trees ; -tor,³ xus, embrace, contain ; II., a twig ; -men, inis, n., a switch, an osier ; II., a shoot ; *dives*, itis, adj. w. abl. or gen., lat-

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surculisque dives. Lætus aspectus árborum in pomário vigéntium,⁴ item frúctuum partim maturorum partim mature-scéntium index erat curæ sollicitæ perinde ac laboris indefessi. Arbores singulæ erant ablaqueatæ,⁵ córtices scalpiti, rami putati,⁶ sarmenta autem ad siccandum & comburendum coacer-vata. Nullæ ulvæ,⁷ ébula & cicutæ gramen enecántia tolerata, sed spátia inter árbores fœnum gignunt, pécori salubérrimum.

Cérasí⁸ frúctuum iam sunt orbæ, sed piri, quædam mali ma-turiores fœtus suos lætæ profundunt. Arménia⁹ quoque fera-ces, item pérsicæ, perinde ac iuglandes prunique frondes frúgi-bus onustas ostentant. Nisi intempéries¹⁰ áeris, gelu aut grando arbores depascant, quippe quibus ars industriaque humana me-deri nequit, messis ubérrima corda delectabit.

Pomário agellus vicinus est solanorum.¹¹ Hunc ingressi tes-tes¹² erant eiusdem indústriæ ac curæ cuius in horto & in po-mário. Hoc autem eo magis, quod fólía stirpesque¹³ plane erant

ter more poetical.—4. -eo,² *ui*, to thrive; -sco,³ getting ripe; -ex, *icis*, m. f., indication; -us, *a, um*, solicitous care; as well as; untired.—5. -queo,¹ *r.*, to remove the sod from around the roots of a tree, for ventilating, mulching and feeding the tree; -po,³ *psi, tum*, to scrape, to engrave, *scabo*,³ *bi*, to scratch, scrape, would be even more appropriate, excepting for its lack of supinum, therefore p. p., fr. this is *scabies*, *ei*, the itch, of which German *schaben*, *schäbig*, Engl. shabby, scabby, to shave, &c.—6. -to,¹ *r.*, to trim, cut off; -um, *i*, brushwood, a fagot; to pile up.—7. *l.*, sedge; -um, *i*, (also *us, i*) dwarf-elder; *l.*, hemlock; -co,¹ *r.*, to kill out.—8. -us, *i, f.*, cherry tree, -um, *i*, fruit of it; this applies to most trees and fruit; -us, *a, um*, deprived, de-void, constr. abl. or gen.; pear tree; apple tree; IV., m., fetus, brood, off-spring, young, fruit, of animals and plants.—9. Apricot tree; peach tree; nut tree (-ns, *dis, f.*, *nux, cis, f.*, the fruit); plum tree; -ns, *dis, f.*, a bough; -to,¹ *r.*, to display.—10. V., inclemency; IV., frost, -do, *inis, f.*, hail-stone; -co,³ *vi, stum*, to graze, eat down, figur.; as; -or,² to remedy, w. dat.; -is, *is, f.*, harvest; -er, *eris*, adj., rich, ample, plentiful.—11. -um, *i*, night-shade, a plant, in Roman times; as a botanical term of Linnæus, potato (*solanum tuberosum*), as used here.—12. -is, *is, m. f.*, a witness.—13. *Stirps, pis, f.*,

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viridia nec depasta, quum in regione circum síliquæ, cáлами,¹⁴ fabalia, pediculique plantarum partim arescebant partim iam exaruerunt. Hortulanus de re hac quæsitus hoc inde¹⁵ fieri docuit, quod doryphoris,¹⁶ lemislyttisque tempestive occursum sit, quod humus pinguior, item quod túmuli sint altiores, solum pastinando plus exércitum. Ait, ultro, túbera¹⁷ solariorum iam plúrima esse matura in parte adversa, dextra indicata, útpote spécie pæcociora, sed hæc fore tardiora & tunc imprimis mercabília quum réliqua obsolescerent.

Bina iúgera¹⁸ contígua zea erant cónsita. Hæ quoque plantæ virore vigoreque¹⁹ delectarunt contuentes. Singulæ stirpes binis pédibus ab invicem distabant, ad septem vel octo pedes altæ, spicis²⁰ gravibus crebræ. Revulsa gluma,²¹ inter crines ordines granorum lacte tuméntium conspiciebantur, indicium messis prósperæ. Sulci trium pedum pepones²² ac cucúrbitas gignebant esculentas, partim autem pábulum pécoris.

the stalk of a plant, the trunk of a tree, the pedigree of a man; -sco,³ (cf. 10).—14. Il., properly *reed*, but any stalk or stem of a plant, also a reed pen, a pen-holder; -ia, *orum*, bean-stalks; little feet, pedicles; -sco,³ drying out.—15. Thence.—16. I., — septemlineata, punctata, &c., potato-bug; I., a smaller kind; I., a potato fly; -ro,³ *ri, sum*, to run up to, to meet, to meet with preventive measures; Il., hillock; -no,¹ *r.*, to hoe; -ceo,² *ui, itum*, to practice, work.—17. -er, *eris*, n., a bulb, tuber, swelling; -us, *a, um*, turned against, opposite; right hand; -cox, *cis*, adj., fr. præ-coquo, adv. præcoque, ripe before others; -us, *a, um*, slow, late; particularly; marketable; -sco,³ *levi, letum*, becomes out of date, out of use.—18. -rum, *i*, fr. *iugum*, an acre (about two acres); I., Indian corn.—19. -or, *oris*, m., strength.—20. I., an ear (of corn); -ber, *bra, um*, frequent, copious, rich.—21. I., husk.—22. -po, *onis*, m., a gourd, or, more properly, a generic term, embracing several varieties of edible pumpkins, and is much interchanged with *cucurbita*, both meaning much the same, i. e., pumpkin, squash, gourd, &c.; -gno,³ *génui, génitum*, to beget, procreate.—23. *Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus* (having curly hair) a Roman patrician (ab. 519-438) who is said to have been called to the dictatorship from the plough (458 B. C.) in order to save Rome from the Æquians and Volscians. Having raised an army, he

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Visis his, Mgr. sic exclamabat: "Iam non miror Cincinnatum," non C. Fabricium," non Cúrium Dentatum," Imperatorem Diocletianum," sed invideo."

* * *

III. IN VINEA.¹

Hinc in vineam devenit² est, quæ a radicibus ad summum collem ascendebat, quattuor iúgera, sépibus tigillinis cincta complectens.

defeated and conquered the enemies in a single day, after which he went back to his small farm of 4 acres. He was called twice, and went back twice.—24. *Caius Fabricius*, the conqueror of the Lucanians and Brutii, consul, gained immense booty, celebrates a triumph, ambassador to Pyrrhus, who tried to bribe him, but could not. He is reported to have stroked his body with his palms, from his eyes to his stomach, and said: "So long as I control all these, I do not want any riches." He died so poor, that the Senate had to make provision for a dowry for his daughter.—25. The conqueror of the Sabines. He enriched Rome with great territory, of which he received 7 acres. Here he received the Samnite ambassadors, eating from a wooden dish, on a wooden bench, turnips, roasted in the ashes by himself, refusing the present of gold offered, without moralizing, simply saying, that it gave him more pleasure to command rich people, than to be rich himself.—25. *C. Aur. Valer. Diocletianus*, (284-305, A. D.), Roman emperor, having abdicated, returned to his farm in Dalmatia. The empire being in danger, the Senate called him back to the throne. The legates found him on his farm, whom he addressed thus: "If you saw the cabbages I have been raising, you would not call me back to the throne." However, he obeyed the call, went back, crushed the enemy, after which he again returned to his farm.—26. *-deo³, di, sum*, to envy.

1. I., vineyard. It is scarcely necessary to remind the student that wine producing has always been one of the chief industries of the old world, and wine a great factor both in modern and ancient civilization. We cannot read a Roman, a Greek or a Hebrew author, but grape, vine, vineyard, wine and all pertaining to its manufacture, will constantly occur; this vocabulary is, therefore, of great importance for understanding the Roman classics.—2. *De-venio*, to arrive, to come; *-ix, icis*, f., root, foot of a hill, or

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Vites adhuc vix sexénnium erant satæ, ut viviradices,⁸ sed iam fértiles, atque cápita egerunt robusta. Vinitor⁴ Gallus, vitícola peritissimus strénue invigilabat, ut vites tempestive nodarentur, putarentur, alligarentur, ne tamen nímium constringerentur stipítibus. Ubi loca macriora⁵ invenit, sulcos interiecit, cápita circumfodit, stércore fovit, unde mox frondere ac calvitiei mederi cœperunt. Novellæ⁶ ac véteres æque virent. Pálmites⁷ & rampinárii & fructuárii sunt crebérrimi, quorum priores reciduntur, præter eos qui vitem sústinent, posteriores autem racemos⁶ páriunt, quorum ácini, adhuc vírides, vindémiam pollicentur locupletíssimam. Cautum étiam est ut spécies uvarum diversæ ínsitæ⁹ sint, item ut phylloxeræ, aliæque pestes vítium arceantur.

Pérgula¹⁰ est ad radicem collis cellário præstructa. Duce vinitore amici hucce sunt ingressi. Præter duo cubícula privata intérius ædificií instrumenta vinitória continebat, item vasa vinária. Hic erat tórcular,¹¹ seu prelum ex parte férreum, cóchlea scil., cum rugis & canálibus, quala,¹² córbulæ, aliquot dólia, infundíbula, guttúrnia, tubária, ad vinum decantandum, item cúllea, cupæ, cadí, urnæ ac modioli.

mountain; to the top of the hill; picket-fence (fr. *tigillum*, *i*, a stick of wood, dressed).—3. A quickset; *caput, itis*, n., the stock; *-us, a, um*, strong.—4. A vintner; French; *l.*, a grape-vine raiser; strenuously; to watch; *-is, is, f.*, grape-vine; early, in due time; to tie in a knot; to trim (hence *amputo*¹, *r.*); to tie up; too tight; *-es, itis*, a stock, post, pole.—5. *-er, era, um*, lean; to put between, to throw; *fodo*³, or, *fodio*³, *fodi, fossum*, to dig; *-deo*², to get bough, foliage; *-ies, ei, f.*, baldness, here, thinness of the growth; to remedy.—6. *-us, a, um*, the new ones; old ones (*vetus, eris*, adj.).—7. *-mes, itis*, m., a new shoot, branch; *-us, a, um*, fr. *-no*¹, *r.*, to trim, those to be cut off; fruit-bearing; *-ber, ra, um*, frequent; *-do*³, *di, citum*, to cut back.—8. *ll.*, a cluster of grapes; *ll.*, grape-berries, used also for others; *l.*, vintage; *-us, a, um*, rich, with plenty.—9. *Insero*³, *sevi, insitum*, to engraft; a bug; gen. pl. of *vitis*; *-ceo*³, *ui, ctum (arcitum)*, to keep off.—10. Here a house, where wine is manufactured from the grapes, as this is seen in Europe in each vineyard; *-um, ii*, wine vault.—11. *-ar, aris*, n., a press, wine, oil press; *-um, i*, press, any kind, also printing press; *l.*, screw, the thread of a screw; *-is, is*, the groove (*involutus* its specifying adj.).—12. *-um, i*, a wine strainer, wicker basket; *l.*,

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Cella vinária fóribus quérneis¹³ est occlusa, quas vinitor modo réserat atque lámpade accensa interiora ostendit. Cel-lárium est fornix,¹⁴ seu cavum subterrâneum, colli incisum & obmuratum, centum pedes in profundum, subtus collem, pedes duódecim in altitúdinem, viginti in latitúdinem, utrimque dóliis plenís vacuisque instructum. Vinitor guttúrnio, seu siphone primum ex uno, mox ex álio dólio vinum exsugit,¹⁵ ut amici vária génera vinorum pitissarent ac degustarent. Erat hic mustum¹⁶ defrutum, merum generosíssimum, vina mensália, item posca. Dóliola exígua áliquot vinum malinum,¹⁷ ália spíritum fæcinum, secalinum vineáticum celabant, quos tamen intactos¹⁸ reliquerunt.

a basket, to gather grapes; -*ium*, *ii*, a barrel; -*um*, *i*, a funnel; -*um*, *ii*, properly a vessel with a narrow neck to pour out liquids cautiously, such as our oiling cans, it is applied to a siphon, made of glass, for lifting out wine from a barrel by sucking with the mouth; -*ium*, *ii*, a V shaped siphon to draw wine from one vessel into another by suction; -*to*¹, *r.*, to draw off wine, to decant; -*um*, *i*, a vat; *I.*, a smaller wooden vessel with a handle; *II.*, a smaller vat; *I.*, an urn; *II.*, a wooden wine measure.—13. -*us*, *a*, *um*, oaken; -*ro*¹, *r.*, to unlock.—14. -*nix*, *cis*, vault; -*um*, *i*, hollow, cavity; under; on each side.—15. -*go*³, *xi*, *ctum*, to suck out; -*ssu*¹, *r.*, to taste wine.—16. -*um*, *i*, must, wine before fermenting; -*us*, *a*, *um*, to boil down, boiled must; -*um*, *i*, pure wine; table wines; watered sour wine for laborers (drunk by Roman soldiers.)—17. Apple wine, cider; brandy distilled from the lees, or sediment of wine (*fæx*, *cis*, *f.*, lees, dregs of wine); whiskey, *fr.*, *secale*, rye (spiritus secalinus, or simply *secalinum*); -*us*, *i*, (*spiritus* understood, or *vineaticum*), brandy. Any such liquor may be named from its original material. These are mere suggestions, as we have no knowledge of Roman terms. The Germans call brandy *crematum*, but it is in no way correct, and is but the translation of the German “Branntwein,” itself incorrect. In the druggists’ language “spiritus frumenti” is just as absurd; for, potatoes, apples, mulberry, &c., are no “frumentum,” nor is wine such; hence their “spiritus” must be called from the substance of which it is distilled.—18. *Fr.* *tango*³, *tétigi*, *tactum*, to touch; -*quo*³, *liqui*, *ctum*, to leave, abandon.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM & OCTAVUM.

I.

.1 Quo prodiverunt Treboniani cum Mgtrō?—quando?—2. Recita carmen Flacci!—3. Quid sensit Ch. Trebonius de rustica?—4. Qualis erat humus horti?—5. Quid erat in medio horti? Describe vicinitatem trichilæ!—6. Quid pendebant sub tecto?—7. Quid erat satum circum muros?—8. Quid procreabant areolæ septemtrionales.—9. Iuxta melones quid?—10. Quid fabis proxime?—11. Ex austro quid florebat?—12. Quid docuit hortulanus Mgtrum?

II.

1. Intrabantne viridarium?—cur non?—2. Quid est seminarium?—3. Quæ cura gerebatur arborum?—4. Quæ arbores erant in pomario?—5. Quæ obstant messi lætæ?—6. Qualis erat agellus solanorum?—7. Quare vigeabant solana præter morem (*unusually*)?—8. Quæ sunt pestes solanorum?—9. Quantus erat agellus zearum?—10. Quomodo satæ?—quales spicæ?—11. Quid erat in sulcis?—12. Qui erant Romani quibus Mgr. invadebat?

III.

1. Quo est itum?—2. Quis habet curam vineæ?—3. Quæ sunt partes vitis?—4. Quomodo coluntur vites?—5. Ubi fit vinum?—6. Describe vasa vinaria!—7. Ubi servantur vina?—8. Quæ sunt genera vini?—9. Quantæ magnitudinis est cellarium?—10. Quomodo obtinetur vinum e dolio quin vinum perturbetur?—11. Quid est "*malinum*"?—12. Quid sunt *fæcinum*, *secalinum*, &c.?

TENTAMEN UNDETRIGESIMUM.

I. IN AGRIS.

Fortunatus Trebónius grátiam præfectorum militárium meritus cum iis convenit,¹ ut diem pro venatione diceret, non tam cædendarum ferarum causa² quam recreationis. Dies hic advenit.

Colles & anfractus³ quo excursuri erant, vix terna quater-naque millia passuum⁴ áberant, atque viæ eo agros inter & campos ducentes pópulis,⁵ siléribus, præsertim ad rívulos, item pinis erant cónsitæ et umbrosæ.

Consílium vésperi initum, utrum equis, an rhedis iter fiat,⁶ an vero, ut Mgtró visum est, pédibus iter emetiatur.⁷ Consílium hoc plácuit.

Summo ígitur mane, ut constitutum, sese in ágmina disper-tientes,⁸ quidam eorum armati, iter aggressi⁹ sunt. Militares armati præcedebant, horum vestigia álíi hós-pites viri preme-bant,¹⁰ domnoprædia autem cum áliquot matronis virginibusque rhedis subsequebatur.

Ch. Trebónius, Magister & Valérius, vitæ campestris¹¹ aman-

1. Has made an agreement (to oblige the military officers); to fix a date.—2. *Causa* and *gratia*, w. Gen. for the sake of (killing game).—3. IV., m., bends, particularly winding roads and valleys.—4. A thousand steps, a Roman measure of distance, a stone marked each thousand steps, “ad decimum lapidem,” ten miles from the city, or, simply, *milliare*, is, a mile.—5. II., f. a poplar tree; -*er*, *eris*, n., a willow tree, on the banks of creeks; IV., usually however II., f., pine tree.—6. . . . be the journey made.—7. -*ior*, *iri*, *emensus*, to measure out, *iter emetiri*, to traverse a distance, to go, pass.—8. -*tior*, *iri*, (and -*tio*¹), to divide.—9. *Ad-gradior*, *aggredior*³, *ssus*, to step to, *iter aggredi*, set out on a journey, begin to go, to start, also, to attack, step up to the enemy.—10. *Vestigia premere*, to follow on the heels; I., landlady.—11. Adj. of *campus*.—12. -*um*, *i*, fallow land; -*cto*,³ *xi*, *xum*, to

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est, ubi ad vervactum¹² quoddam preventum esset a via deflexerunt, ut per hoc novalesque quasdam ad segetes visendas peragrarent, sóciis intérea iter prosequentibus.

Agricolarum plures iam in prædoliis quæ ad messem spectant¹³ parandis natinabantur, & in arvis¹⁴ circum mērgites in acervis conspiciebantur, alii fālcibus, máchinis álii metebant, álii triturbant¹⁵ partim tribulis, partim triturráris & ventilabris, demum álii grana módiis metiebantur antequam in granária transveherent.

“Vide sis istas spicas,¹⁶ Mgr., óbsecro,” allóquitur Ch. Treb. Mgtrum, “aristæ quam longæ & gráciles, folliculi pleni, grana tuméntia viginti, imo triginta & ultra, tríticum & siligo adoris generosissimi, nec tamen a rústicis nostris admodum coluntur, nisi propter stramen. Hoc inde fit, quod tríticum pretio tam est vili ut ne operam quidem rependat.” Far¹⁷ omne vili venit, necquisquam est tam insensatus¹⁸ ut non farinam optimam paratam emat æque ac furfur. Ad summum quod nostri colunt

bend away, down; -is, is, f., and -le, is, n., fresh broken land, ploughed for the first time; -gro,¹ r., per and ager, to wander through the fields, to travel, go, hence: *peregrinus*, a, um, a foreigner, a stranger (across the field), -grinor¹, to travel abroad, in mediæval Latin, a traveler to the holy land, hence, Germ. and Engl. *pilger*, pilgrim.—13. What pertains, belongs, to harvesting (-is, is, f.); -nor¹. atus, to busy one's self.—14. -vum, i, (also -us, a, um) a field under cultivation; -ges, itis, f., a sheaf, while *manipulus* is before binding, *merga*, æ, is the pitch-fork, to handle both; ll., m., a stack; -to,³ ssui, sum, to reap.—15. -ro,¹ r., to thresh, -lum, i, a flail; -ria, æ (scil. machina), -um, i, winnowing machine; ll., a bushel.—16. l., an ear of corn; l., the beard of corn, also the ear itself, poetically the corn, or even summer itself; -lis, e (-lior -limus), slender; ll., and *gluma*, æ, the husk, which contains the grain; wheat; -go, inis, f., also wheat, the pale kind, winter wheat, also fine flour; -or, is, n., indeclinable, originally wheat, or spelt, but in later Latin the best part of wheat crushed, the finest flour; -men, inis, n., straw.—17. -do,³ di, sum, pay back (*opera*, æ, labor, in abstract).—18. Far, farris, n., much the same as *frumentum*, in partic. grits, or, what is called in Engl. *farina*; *vili venit*, sells cheap.—19. Devoid of sense; flour; bran.—20. -le, is,

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sunt secale,²⁰ hórdeum atque avena, & hæc potíssimum pro pábulo & strámine."

"Mirum sane est, nec probandum. Hinc est ut iuventus agricolatum²¹ fúgiat et in urbes confluat ibique vilescat. Causa, opinor,²² est agricultura pirática in Occiduo, quam *magnáriam* licet appellare. Millia enim iugerum magnárie, *i. e.*, máchinis arantur, seruntur atque metuntur, ita ut frumento empória stipent²³ & óbruant, adeo ut prætía vilescant, nec præmium laboris aut lucri in operários colonos redundet, sed dardanárii cocionesque inde ditescant. Hi enim opes ingentes nullo labore, nullarum virium impendio²⁴ conflant, agricolæ ad incitas rediguntur. Agricolæ minutilárii²⁵ Europæorum, dómini 40 iúgerum, sunt divites, ipsi adeo partiárii prósperant, hic ne dómini quidem."

* * *

II. VENATUR.¹

Bívia² áliquot transeuntes et púlveres excedentes in prata pervenerunt. Planities erat áltero genímine³ gráminis virens. Rará⁴ áliquot sálices, cupressi & cedri, quædam separatim, aliæ una, umbráculum pécoris delectábile. Ut prata ad rivum vergunt, árbores crebrescunt⁵ virgúltis passim cinctæ, refúgia

n., rye; *-um, i*, barley; I., oats; *-um, i*, fodder.—21. IV., farming.—22. *-or¹*, *atus*, I think; *pirata æ*, a pirate, *-icus, a, um, p.* -like; *-uum, i*, West; *-us, a, um*, wholesale.—23. *-po, i* r., to glut, to cram full; *-o, ui, tum*, to overwhelm; II., a farmer, a squatter.—24. II., a speculator; *-io, onis*, a broker; *-co, i*, to become rich.—25. *-um, ii*, to put money in a thing, to invest, *expendo*, opp. *impendo*; to hoard up; become bankrupt.—26. II., a small farmer; owners of 40 acres; II., one who works somebody's farm on shares.

1. Impers., (the verb itself is reg. dep.) to hunt.—2. *-um, i*, two roads, crossing; *-um, i*, meadow.—3. *-en, mis*, n., crop, generation, second growth.—4. *-us, a, um*, scarce, here and there; willow; cypress, cedar (both f., former pronounced w. an *ü*); separately; together.—5. *-sco, i* fr. *creber, ra, um*,

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latibulaque vólucrum frigutientium, scíuri agiles, perdicesque mansuetæ.

Búculi⁶ iunicesque peregrinis diffidentes a carpendo grámine luxurianti desistentes cápita in altum tollunt, editoque mugitu tarde se aliorum⁷ divertunt. Balantes⁸ quoque oves & agnelli sitanii, turiónibus infensi, pascua læta persultant.—Alaudæ⁹ canoræ æthera corusca tremula cantilæna replent. Sub cæru-lis,¹⁰ ad perpendiculum, áquila per inane pennis sese librat, acie meticulosos quæritans musculos ac pullos.—Catulaster¹¹ tibix pertæsus, cánibus ad pedes convolutis, pécore tuto, sub ílice récubans⁹ cantu fistulæ curas suas meditatúr.

Pedetentim ad amnem¹² appropinquarunt. Pons férreus uno arcu¹³ ripas coniungebat. Maturandum¹⁴ tamen non rati, sini-strosum gressus deflexerunt, adverso aquæ cursu in salicto dumoque errare maluerunt. Ad locum pátulum¹⁵ umbrosum-que advenientes placuit peregrinantibus subsistere atque in ripa fastigiata, parum ardua, humi se prostérnere. Aspectus lymphæ,¹⁶ nullo múrmure ad pedes volventis, sitim viatorum

frequent; -um, i, fr. *virga*, a twig, a place full of bushes; occasionally, here and there; -tio,⁴ to chirp; II., a squirrel; deft, nimble; -rix, cis, partridge; mild, tame.—6. II., a bullock; -ix, icis, a heifer, calf.—7. In another direc-tion (they turn away leisurely).—8. To bleat; -us, a, um, of this year; -io, onis, m., a shoot, a tendril; hostile.—9. A lark; -us, a, um, that sings; -er, eris, m., the ether, the sky, the air, poet., n.; -us, a, um, clear, bright, glittering; -us, a, um, quaking, trembling; song.—10. -a, orum, the heavens, sky, the blue; I., an eagle; -is, e, empty (space); -ro,¹ r., to balance; -es, ei, f., the sharpness (here, of sight); -us, a, um, timid; frequ. of *quæro*; II., mouse; chicks.—11. A lad, a chap (also *catulaster*); I., a flute; tired; doubled up; *ilex*, icis, f., scarlet oak; -bo,¹ r., lying down; whistle; I., care, thoughts.—12. is, is, m., a stream (as a technical term, a rapidly flowing river).—13. IV., an arch, a span.—14. -ro,¹ r., to hasten; *reor*, *rerí*, *ratum*, to judge, to think; leftward; *adverso amne*, against the stream, *secundum amnem*, along the course of a river; -um, i, a growth of willow bushes; II., (and -etum, i,) a thicket.—15. -us, a, um, open; rising; little steep.—16. Clear water; -ur, uris, n.; -vo,³

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eliciebat. Detergo igitur sudore, cyathum, a Valério pródigo porrectum, grati acceperunt. E longinquo conspiciebant púeros pilis¹⁷ ponti insidentes, arúndine in manu, hamis piscantes, ultra pontem autem, ubi flúvius diffúsior scaphisque¹⁸ pèrvius erat, piscator videbatur everrículo piscibus insidiari. Alias¹⁹ aviculæ grátia sitis restinguendæ in arido stabant láticem rostro sorbillantes. Dum & quando²⁰ piscículi in altum se ex undis extulerunt, vermículos aut músculas profluvio incidentes captantes.

Quum hæc tranquille²¹ contemplarentur auram a flúmine temperatam respirantes, sónitus ictus²² sclopetorum repetitus per aerem percrépuit.

“Ah, hi sunt nostri venatores!” exclamat Ch. Treb.

“Audisne latratum canum hilarem & sævum?” quærit Val., “hi certe léporem²³ aut vulpéculam persentiscunt, vel indagatam insequuntur.”

“Audio, Valeri,” respondet Mgr., “nec tamen re delector. Idem nesus²⁴ crudelis videtur homínibus esse innatus atque bel-luis, sanguinem vidl. profundendi. Animal versútius²⁵ feroci-ori aut cautiore tendículas, rétia, cásses vel tricas insidiasque tendit; æquália sibi dentibus & únguibus invicem adoriuntur,

vi, utum, to roll.—17. *I.*, a pile, pillar, pier; *-do, inis*, f., reed, fishing rod; *II.*, hook; *-cor, ¹atus*, to fish.—18. *I.*, a skiff; *-um, i*, a drag net; *-or, ¹atus*, to sit in ambush.—19. Elsewhere; for the sake of; *-us, a, um*, dry; *-ex, icis*, f., (poet.) fluid, liquid (water); *-um, i*, beak; *-llo, ¹r.*, to sip.—20. Every now and then; *I.*, a wave; dim. of *vermis*; dim. of *musca*; *-um, ii*, flow, flood, stream.—21. Calmly, quietly; *-lor, ¹atus*, beholding.—22. *IV.*, m. stroke, shot; *-um i*, gun; *-po, ui, itum*, to crash, resound.—23. *-us, oris*, a hare; dim. of *vulpes*; to scent; pursue.—24. *IV.*, proclivity, instinct; *-is, e*, cruel; *I.*, a brute.—25. *-us, a, um*, cunning; *-ox, ocis*, wild; *-us, a, um*, careful; *I.*, noose, snare; *-le, is*, n., net; *-es, ium*, m., hunting-net; *-æ, arum*, tricks, trumpery; *-iæ, arum*, ambush; *-do, ³telendi, tum, sum*, to stretch; *-ior, ⁴ortus*, to attack; more wily, blood-thirsty; death-dealing; *-miniscor, ³mentus*, to devise, concoct;

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homo unus bélluis callídior, sæpe magis sanguinolentus, arma letífera commentus est, ut bruta laniaret, cadaveraque plurimorum devoraret. Si iam grátia nutrimenti belluas cædimus & laniamus, malum est, pæneque flagitium,²⁶ sed causa lusus, nec sui tutelæ, crimen appellare haud dúbito."

III. LUCARIA.¹

Dum venatores feris insequendis óperam dabant,² fœminæ in recéssibus sylvæ flóribus & ácinis baccisque legendis vacabant. Fervorem diei opacæ umbræ róborum,³ ulmorum, tiliarum, ornorum, fagorum, ácerum, cornorum ac dumetorum pé-nitus absorbebant. Rupes⁴ & saxa cachinnis scande-bant ferme ad cacumen usque, nihil nisi cólubros, áspides lacertasque metuentes. Tandem, magna præda onustæ,⁵ haud parum lassæ ad castra pedes retraxerunt. Prædæ venatorum parum confusa,⁶ domnoprædia annonam domo ádvēhi iussit, atque ignis iam læte flagrabat, dapes parabantur, fessos venatores refecturæ.

Púeri Treboniani atque militares intérea cava⁷ & antra, cautes, vorágines & abyssos perscrutantur siqui apri, cervi, rupicaprae, dórcades, damæ, aut saltem coturnices cogi possint. Nihil horum. Aliquot lépores & ericios repererunt, sed nulla lustra bestiarum, quamquam ursos, leópardos, pantheras, lynces his in sylvis latitare fama fúerit. Panthera⁸ proinde tota

to butcher.—26. *-ium, ii*, a disgraceful act, a burning shame; *-men, inis, n.*, a crime; I do not hesitate.

1. *-ium, ii*, grove, or forest festival, picnic.—2. *Operam dare, navare*, to be working at something, to pursue; to follow up, go after; IV., the innermost part, recess; berry; to gather; to spend time.—3. *-ur, oris, n.*, oak, a hard kind; II., elm; I., linden tree; ash tree; a beech-tree (all f.); *-er, eris, n.*, maple-tree; II., cornel cherry tree (very frequent in Roman historians, as the handles of javelins were mostly made of this wood); thicket.—4. *-is, is, f.*, rock; *-um, i, rock*; *-do, 3 -*, to climb; almost; *-men, inis, n.*, peak; *-er, i*, a snake, partic. big ones; *-is, idis, f.*, an asp, (*vípera æ*); I., a lizard; *-o, 3 ui*, to fear.—5. *-us, a, um*, loaded, heavy; went back.—6. *-do, 3 di, sum*, to trust, depend on; to own.—7. *-um, i*, hollow, cave; *-um, i*, a cave, grotto; *-es, is, f.*, pointed, out reaching rocks, cliffs; *-go, inis, f.*, chasm, II., abyss; search through; if any; *-er, i*, a wild boar, II., a stag, elk; a chamois, *-cas, adis, n.*, an antelope; a deer; *-nix, cis*, a quail; *-cius, ii*, (*erinaceus, i*), a hedge hog; a lair; has been rumored.—8. The whole booty; *-tlo, 1 r.*, to exhaust, *labor exantillatus*, the labor accomplished.—9. *-to, 3 ti, sum*, (or dep.) to return, go back.—

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quam e tanto labore exantlato reportare potúerant, áliquot avículæ & lepus únicus erant, épulæ sane exiles.

Venatores eo plane témpore ad castra revertébant,⁹ quo peregrinatores nostri pervenerunt. Invicem summa lætitia grantantur.¹⁰ Vóculæ,¹¹ dictéria ac scómmata affatim iactantur. Tum in umbra resíditur¹² & discúmbitur ut eventus facinoræ re-colantur.

Iúvenes nostri tela¹³ militárium præsertim mirabantur, quæ sub funeto erant dispósita cum bálteis & missílium apparatu. Duo præsertim sclopeta¹⁴ placebant: alterum duplum alterum singulum, glandárium iteratórium, ambo clunipletória. Alterum binis clostellis,¹⁵ seu malléolis & manúleis, alterum scapo octángulo & repágulo, quo corticelli ænei pyreis glandeque onerati e caudice spira sursum acti, scapo citissime inseruntur, ita ut ictus creberrimi edi, vácui autem corticelli revulso repágulo elidi possint. Militaris iúvenis púeris exemplo ostendit præstantiam telorum, perinde ac suam collineandi¹⁶ peritiam. Arrepto¹⁷ enim glandário gallam sibi digito indicatam traiecit, duplário autem camellam lámíneam sursum iactam in cribrum foravit.

Interea ahenum¹⁸ sédulo fervebat, lepus excoriatus, repurgatus, veru fixus, item avículæ degluptæ, necnon annona servátilis domo advecta, condimenta, temeta & ália hoc genus, fœminina industria mox in prándium regale commutata, venatores perinde atque agricolas famélicos, convivas gratos paverunt.

10. -tor, ari, to salute.—11. I., little speech, words, jokes; -um, ii, sarcasm, derision; -a, atis, n., teasing; abundantly; to bandy.—12. -do,³ to sit down; -lo,³ ui, to call back, relate.—13. -um, i, an arm, a weapon; -um, i, vines creeping high on trees, houses; II., (or um), a belt; -le, is, n., ammunition, what is shot out, also *taculum*, i.—14. -um, i, a gun, musket; double (barreled); -ium, ii, fr., *glans*, a rifle, for bullets; -us, a, um, repeating; -us, a, um, a term gotten up by us, a literal translation of *breechloader*.—15. -um, i, a locket, the hammer of a gun; I., a trigger; II., the barrel; -us, a, um, octangular; -um, i, a bolt; II., a shell; -us, a, um, metal; -us, a, um, (*pulver* understood), gun-powder; *glans*, dis, f., an acorn, a bullet; -ex, icis, m., a block, butt; I., a spring; IV., a stroke, a shot; very quick, frequent; give out, forth; empty; throw out.—16. -eo,¹ r., to take an aim.—17. -io,³ ui, tum, to seize; I., a gall-nut; -cio,³ ieci, ctum, to shoot through, to shoot dead; a tin can; tossed up; a sieve; -o,¹ r., to riddle.—18. -um, i, a kettle; skinned; -u, us, n., a spit; -bo,³ ptum, to peel, to take off skin, bark, feather, &c.; -is, e, preserved; -lis, e, kingly; changed; hungry; *pasco*,³ pavi, pastum, to feed.

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN VIGESIMUM NONUM.

I.

1. Quo fine dixit diem F. Trebonius?—cur?—2. Ubi erat locus venationis?—quantum aberat?—3. Quod consilium placuit?—4. Quando & quomodo exibant?—5. Quid fecerunt Dñs Ch. Treb., Mgr. & Val.?—6. Narra opera agricularum!—7. Quales erant spicæ, stipulæ (the stalk, halm, of grain), &c., tritici?—8. Cur coloni triticum & siliginem non colunt?—9. Quid colunt ad summum (at most)?—10. Quare vilescit iuventus?—11. Agricolatus magnarius quid appellatur?—12. Qui ditescunt?—qui rediguntur ad incitas?—quare?

II.

1. Quo iverunt nostri tres?—quomodo?—2. Describe pratum!—3. Quæ pecora pascebantur in prato?—quid fecerunt?—4. Quæ aves?—quid hæ fecerunt?—5. Qui erat pastor (*herdsman*) armenti?—quid ipse agebat?—6. Cur adiverunt fluvium?—qualis erat fluvius, ripa, pons?—7. Quid viderunt iuxta amnem et in amne?—8. Quid evenit quum hi in ripa iacebant?—9. Quid dicebat Val.?—10. Quid videbatur Mgtro de venatione?—11. Quid agunt belluæ?—12. Quid docebat Mgr. de cæde belluarum?

III.

1. Qua re vacabant fœminæ?—quando?—2. Quo scandebant?—quid metuebant?—3. Reduces (*having arrived back*) quid fecerunt?—4. Quid agitabant interea venatores?—5. Quid reppererunt?—6. Quæ bestię reputabantur ibi latitare?—7. Quid evenit quum ad campum reverterunt?—8. Describe unum sclopetum!—9. Quale erat sclopetum alterum.—10. Quid ostendit iuvenis militaris?—quomodo?—11. Quid est ahenum?—12. Quibus e rebus constabat prandium lucarium?

TENTAMEN TRIGESIMUM.

I. AD AQUAS¹ ATLANTICAS PROFICISCITUR.

Unum adhuc supéreat ántequam in urbem rediretur, ut vidl. aquas Atlánticas visum proficiscerentur. Treboniani cum Mgtro consílium proinde ceperunt, ut postrídie ferróvia portum² Promontórii Nótii péterent, inde Atlantidem navígio³ pervehendi.

Témpore stato equi hamaxati⁴ cum rhedis ad óstium præstolantes adstiterunt. Viatores salute plúrima data & réddita, dómui⁵ valedixerunt ut paucis post minutis céleri tráctui⁶ se committerent. Cursu dein trium horarum cóllibus, sáltubus, agris demessis pratisve prætervecti, tractus in planítiem excurrit.

Cum regione et tempéries⁷ áeris repente mutatur. Planíties úvida⁸ lacunis & palúdibus intersecta et ulvosa iuncos, arúndines & scirpos gignit atque herbam pécori ingratam, látebras ánguium culicumque. Arborea nállibi⁹ conspiciuntur. Aquæ e palúdibus stagnisque ferme pénitus recesserunt nec nisi

1. In pl. it means a watering place; -us, a, um, adj. of *Atlas, lantis*.—2. IV. m., dat. and abl. pl. -ibus and ubus, a port, haven; -um, i, head-land, mountain reaching out into the sea, a cape; -us, a, um, south, southern, as if "South Cape," a fictitious name of a place; *Atlantis, idis*, f., according to Greek traditions, an island, far distant beyond Gibraltar, and generally supposed to be America, especially for the many Aztec names ending in -tlan; here a fictitious name of a place.—3. -ium, ii, a vessel; *perveho*,³ xi, ctum, to be carried thither.—4. -xo,¹ r., hitched.—5. Family.—6. IV., fast train, express.—7. V., f., temperature; suddenly.—8. -us, a, um, wet, damp, moist; l., ponds, pits, where water gathers; us, údis, f., swamp, morass; full of sedge; ll., rush; -do, inis, f., reed, *equus* or *veredus arundinaceus*, a hobby-horse, or, simply *arundo*, hobby; ll., rush, bull-rush; -us, a, um, not pleasing; l., hiding place.—9. Nowhere.—10. ll., slime; -um, i,

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limus¹⁰ ater álveos æstuariorum óperit, ut æstu maris revolvente, loca hæc aqua idéntidem repleantur. Quasi¹¹ nota cérulæ in horizonte, ad solem orientem océanus Atlánticus æquore¹² glauco appáruit. Pauca intra minuta in portu pervenerunt, ubi áliquot lembi,¹³ celoces, liburnæ, actuáriæ aliæque navígia velífera perinde ac vaporária in statione erant.

Návium quædam erant mercatóriæ, áliæ onerária, vectóriæ¹⁴ áliæ, inter quas lintres, cymbæ & scaphæ flutant, item barca, merces & vectores a návibus in portum & vicissim vectantes. Máximæ erant transmarinæ,¹⁵ seu pontivagæ, cum álveis nigris, carinis autem rubris, ac binis cóchleis propulsæ, malisque instructæ, quibus antennæ anquinis destinatæ vela ferunt, ventis secundis fúnium ministério obvertenda. Prope tutelam¹⁶ proræ nomen légitur “Argo,” in puppi vexillum gentile ex antário ventis datum.

marsh, creeks, which receive the tide (*æstus maris*, *mare æstuat*, the sea is running high, swells); again, in its turn.—11. Just like, as if; *l.*, a mark; *l.*, “the blue pencil,” i. e., a piece of wax (*cera*, *æ*), used by the Romans as we use blue pencil, to strike out passages from writings, *miniata* (also *miniatula*), colored w. *minium*, red.—12. *-or*, *oris*, *n.*, a plain, particularly the sea, a more frequent word with the poets than *mare* itself; *-us*, *a*, *um*, gray-blue, the color of the sea.—13. *ll.*, a cutter, a small boat; *-ox*, *cis*, *f.*, a yacht; of *Liburnum* (Livorno), a brig, a brigantine; *-us*, *a*, *um*, another sort of small fast sailer; *-fer*, *a*, *um*, sail-bearing, or sail-borne, a sailer.—14. Transport, passenger-boat, ship; *-ter*, *tris*, *f.*, properly a trough, but just as frequently a skiff; *l.*, the same; *l.*, the original of English *skiff*, and *ship*, German *Schiff*; *-to*,¹ *r.*, or, *flúito*, to float; *l.*, a barge.—15. *Trans*, across, and *mare*; *-us*, *a*, *um*, fr. *pontus*, *ti*, the sea, and *vagor*,¹ *atus*, to ramble, to be a vagabond, tramp-steamers, or simply steamers which cross the ocean; *ll.*, *m.*, the hull of a ship; *l.*, the keel; *l.*, a screw; *ll.*, *m.*, the mast; *l.*, the sail-yards; *l.*, the rope which held the latter to the former; *-no*,¹ *r.*, to tie down; *-um*, *i*, sail; *-us*, *a*, *um*, favorable; *-is*, *is*, *m.*, a rope; *-to*,³ *ti*, *sum*, to turn against.—16. *l.*, the godhead, whose statute formed the head ornament of the beak of the vessel, the supernatural patron of the ship; *l.*, the prow; *Argo*, *us*, *f.*, the ship of Iason to Colchis, in quest of the

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Crepidinibus" stupis deligatæ mercatóriæ mércibus onerantur, áliæ autem ad exteriora navalis, intra molem in áncoris consistebant.

Nostri intérea ad fornicatum¹⁸ "Collegiatus Navigationis Atlánticæ" tuti pervenerunt, ubi "Olor," náucula scítula vectores expectabat. Tessellis¹⁹ redemptis nostri conscendebant, ascoperas impedimentário erga lamellas custodiendas tradiderunt, ipsi autem stegam superiorem ascendentes, sub párada umbrosa consederunt. Iter diurnum quum non esset, nec camis²⁰ nec castériis consulendum fuit.

Embola²¹ finita, navarcho imperante fistula vaporária signum datum, ad pulsum campanæ machinator víncula solvit, turbo sub puppi circumagi, navis, exostra retracta, fúnibus solutis, loco dimoveri cepit. Subter²² puppim aquæ gubernaculo fissæ turgentes & spumantes dextrorsum lævorsumque dilabuntur & venílias túrgidas ad ripas agunt.

golden fleece; -is, is, f., the stern, or poop of a ship; national flag, -ius, a, um, (*funis* understood), a line, or rope to hoist, to raise, here to hoist the flag; *vento* (-tis) dare, to unfurl.—17. -do, inis, f., the pier; I., a heavy rope, a hawser; -go,¹ r., to tie down; to load, lade; -le, is, n., a wharf; -es, is, f., a heavy dam, or pier, run into the water to form a harbor, where there is no natural protection for the vessels, a mole; I., an anchor (the English spelling is retained from the old Latin spelling *anchora*).—18. IV., m., this form does not occur in the classics, but we need it, the store-houses of a pier; "Atlantic Navigation Company;" -oris, a swan; I., a boat, a "ship-pie;" -us, a, um, neat, trim, tidy.—19. I., a ticket; to board a ship; I., a bag, traveling bag; II., baggage-master; I., a small sheet metal, a check; -io,⁴ r., to guard; I., deck; I., awning.—20. I., a birth, a bed; I., a room, state room.—21. I., lading; II., captain; IV., ringing; I., a bell, a gong; -bo, inis, m., that which whirls, a turbine, propeller, I., hanging or shifting bridge.—22. Beneath; -um, i, the helm, rudder (poetically *plectrum*); *findo*,³ *fidi*, *ssum*, to split; -eo,² *rsi*, and -esco,³ to swell, to begin to swell; -mo,¹ r., to foam; to the right and left; -bor,³ *psus*, to fall apart; I., (*unda* understood), rolling waves, breakers, surf, running or coming to the shore.

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II. IN ALTO.¹

Paulo post iam alta tenebant. Viatorum plúrimi erant fœminæ et pauci earum cómites,² viri, cuncti tenuatim induti, partim stegas partim stibádia stipabant, cachinnantes & verbi-gerantes.

‘Quonam peregrinantur axitiosæ³ istæ muliérculæ?’ quærit Mgr. Ch. Trebónium voce submissa, “nec paucæ, sed gregatim?”

‘Oh, hæ sunt muliérculæ,” respondet Trebonius, “quarum tatæ aut mariti sunt nummosi,⁴ et, quæ ótio pertæsæ, oblectamenta quærent, ut tempus gerris ineptisque terant ac pecúniam pródigant.”

Dum amici hæc & tália secum dísserunt,⁵ ventus húmídior graviorque oriri, móx flare, tum sævire cœpit, nubes vapore onustas ex Austro terram versus volvens. Quandoque⁶ fúlgora emicuerunt immani strépitu & tonitru comitata. Stridor⁷ rudentum, tristis concentus procellæ, nautis signo erat ut ea quæ ad salutem úsui essent, véluti hórias, curarent ac disponent. Aspectus⁸ cælorum colorque océani mutantur in ravum. Undæ⁹ surgunt, tument, procella æquor verrente, spumantes cristas suas statúmini sæva rábie impingentes & se infligentes.

1. -um, *i*, the high sea.—2. -es, *itis*, companion; thinly; *l*., deck; -um, *i*, seat, circular seat; to crowd; gossip, tattle, prate.—3. -us, *a, um*, making a party, a kind of ‘combine.’—4. -us, *a, um*, moneyd, have plenty money; *pertædet*,³ *sus*, tired; -um, *i*, pleasure; -æ, *arum*, nonsense; -ia, *arum*, foolishness; -ro,³ *trivi, tum*, to tread under the feet, to wear, to waste time; -go,³ *egi, actum*, to squander.—5. -ro,³ *ui, tum*, to discuss, talk over; -us, *a, um*, damp, wet, moist; to blow; to rage; -um, *i*, the South (-er, *i*, south wind); landward; to roll.—6. Now and then; -co,¹ *cui*, to flash out.—7. -or, *oris*, (verb, *strideo*,² and *strido*,³ both *di*, hiss, gnash, whistle), creaking, whizzing, hissing noise; -ens, *entis*, usually pl., possibly from *rudo*,³ *vi, tum*, to roar, ropes, rigging of a ship; IV., concert, singing together; *l*., whirl-wind, storm; *l*., *m.*, a sailor; -um, *i*, a sign, a signal, what regarded, was helpful for safety; *l*., a fishing boat, or life boat.—8. IV., the appearance; -us, *a, um*, gray.—9. *l*., a wave; the storm sweeping the face of the ocean; *l*., a crest; -en, *inis*, *n.*, a rib of a ship; -es, *ei, f.*, rage; -go,³ *pegi, pactum*, to strike, knock

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Olor, quasi lanugo,¹⁰ nutare, oscillare, tum veheméntius agitari cœpit. Fluctus¹¹ irruentes ac látera arietantes eam mox in altum eliserunt atque in cristis saltu horribili iactarunt, tum præcípiti lapsu in imam voráginem detruserunt, ita ut compages navígii striderent, nec multum ábesset quin navis rimas acciperet ac fatisceret. Ad hæc accedunt cataractæ¹² imbrium, caligo nimborum picea, boatus procellæ, mugitus fluctuum stegas ac penetrália irruentium, et rugitus rudentum, quæ omnia certum interitum minantia, corda et fortium saltem angore, formidolosorum terrore ac formidine perculerunt.

Vectores, qui stegis desertis in penetrália confugerunt, pavor¹³ ac trepidatio tanta incessit, ut mulierum aliquæ intermorerentur, aliæ passis capillis insanientes huc & illuc cursitantes eiularunt. Erant qui in genua prociderent¹⁴ et brachiis in altum sublatis Deorum misericordiam opemque supplices implorarent. Plures nausea¹⁵ premebantur, et in subselliis reclinati, miserabiliter gemebant. Ipsi viri fortiores¹⁶ pallebant, ignavi autem imbellesque cum fœmellis una lamentabantur.

“Bono animo” este !” acclamat iuvenis locumtenens a na-

against, to run into ; -go,² *fixi, ctum*, to strike into, to inflict.—10. -go, *inis*, f., fr. *lana*, light, woolly hair, down, specially of plants, and of the lips, generally light substance ; -to,¹ and -llo,¹ to swing, the former, as if falling, the other, to and fro.—11. IV., flood, waves ; -o,³ *ui*, to rush in, on ; -to,¹ r., to ram, beat ; l., a crack, a crevass, fissure ; -co,³ to open in clefts, to gape, crack open.—12. l., a water-fall ; *inis*, f., blackness, darkness ; ll., cloud ; -us, a, *um*, fr. *pix, cis*, f., pitch ; fr. *boo*,¹ r., to bellow ; IV., roaring ; -le, *is*, n., usually pl., the inside ; -io,⁴ r., to roar, bray ; IV., destruction, perdition ; -nor,¹ *tus*, to threaten ; -or, *oris*, m., anxiety ; -us, a, *um*, fearful ; -do, *inis*, f., dread, horror ; -cello,³ *culi, sum*, to smite.—13. -or, *oris*, m., fear ; *onis*, alarm, consternation ; -do,³ *cessi, ssum*, to go into, to seize ; -rior, *mori, tuus*, to faint ; disheveled hair, crazed ; to wail.—14. -do,³ *cidi*, to fall down (on their knees) ; l., mercy ; -plex *plicis*, prostrate on the knees ; -ro,¹ r., to beseech.—15. l., sea-sickness ; to press, oppress ; -ium, *ii*, chair, stool, seat ; pitifully, miserably ; -mo,³ *ui, itum*, to moan.—16. Strong, brave ; to be pale ;

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varcho ad firmandos animos delegatus, "perniciēs est nulla. Capite animum!" Tum ad viros: "Nobis autem viris tanto terrore pavitare¹⁸ est indignum. Erigite corda! *Olor* non mergetur.¹⁹ Iam alios vidit ventos. Præteŕea auxilium est tam prope ut nullo modo periclitēmini.²⁰ En bataláŕiam²¹ 'Herculem,' inde autem torpidáŕiam 'Ignívomam,' quæ rogatæ nobis succurrerent. Mittite metum!"

III. ATLANTIDI.¹

Summum rerum discrimen² feliciter evandens, *Olor* cum viatōribus, a scōpulis illæsa et incólumis, ad navale suum appéllitur. Examen³ vectorum littus petit, navis exágio levatur, nec nisi saburra gravatur.

Turbam eluctati, amici sarcinas secum ferentes in diversórium "Reginam⁴ Pélagi," devecti sunt, binas vel ternas septimanas ibidem moraturi.

Locus sane erat amœnus, in littore, túmulo⁵ editiore, in con-

-us, *a, um*, cowardly; -is, *e*, unwarlike, unmanly; to wail, lament.—17. Have courage: lieutenant, which is a verbal translation of the Latin, which however is a mediæval Latin term; V., f., danger.—18. To fear; is unbecoming; cheer up!—19. Will not sink; she has seen other winds, a saying to despise present danger.—20. -tor,¹ *atus*, to run risks, to be endangered.—21. I., a battleship, a Roman word; -es, *is*, Hercules; -do, *inis*, f., fr. *torpeo*,² and -presco,³ *ui*, to be numb, stiff, and adj. -idus, *a, um*, stiff, numb, torpedo, a fish, and in modern meaning (from that fish): a torpedo boat; -us, *a, um*, fire-vomiting; -go,¹ *r.*, to ask, pray (if asked); -rro,³ *ri, rsum*, fr. *sub-curro*, to run under somebody to raise him up, to help, assist.—22. Cast off, banish fear!

1. -tis, *idis*, like *domi, ruri, humi, Carthagini*, &c., in Atlantis, a fictitious name of a place.—2. -en, *inis*, n., danger; -do³, *si, um*, go out of, escape; II., rocks near the surface of the water; -us, *a, um*, unhurt; unhurt *ad pello*, seldom reflexive, yet, so too is used (*navis ad ripam appellit*).—3. -en, *inis*, a swarm (of passengers); -inm, *ii*, burden; I., ballast, and, as a slang: *se saburrare*, to ballast one's self with food.—4. The Queen of the

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spectu océani situs, cuius e subdiali murmur perenne flúctuum auscultari, undæ in omne ævum littus verberantes cónspici, turbæ se lavántium véstibus balneatóriis indutæ cerni possunt. Littus per totam longitúdinem trames plancinus^a latissimus percurrit, quem advenarum innúmeri terunt, præsertim sub vésseram, ubi lúmina eléctrica effulgent, et fervor diei subsedit. Tabulata⁷ sublícia in mare excurrunt, otiántibus subgrúndium præbéntia, ubi propolarum multitudo e zothecis suis merces vescas novorum cúpidis vénditant. Hic quoque solent proci,^a lactrices, iúvenes et cascí, catulastri et ‘canæ cúlices’ congregari.

Via tabulata partim utrimque partim ex una parte tabernis lígneis sepitur, ubi curiositates omnígenæ^a venum prostant, véluti mirabilia artis & naturæ, doli & fraudes, præstigia, tricæ, crepúndia, portenta & monstra; hic “professor melanteriæ” cálceos atrat, illic ignívorus, ultérius, funambulo & æruscator spectatores stupore percellit. Mox theatra, musæa, tentória sequuntur, in quibus sannis¹⁰ pláuditur, astrología, necromantía aliæque imposturæ exercentur. Dehinc¹¹ sunt lusus várii, uti gyróplana, oscilla, curvocлива, rotæ basternáriæ, lapsárium, quorum síngula suos trahit clientes & patronos. Non procul

Sea.—5. II., a little elevated hill; -le, is, n., veranda; -is, e, ever-lasting; to listen; for ever; to beat; bathing.—6. Fr. *planca*; at, under, evening.—7. Wooden trestles, wharves; shelter; I., a closet; -us, a, um, poor, wretched; to sell with much commendation.—8. II., a suitor, lover, who asks a woman into marriage; -trix, cis, is our formation from *lacio*,³ and more frequently *lacto*,¹ r., to lure, to catch one with sweet talk, to catch a dupe, here, a *flirt*; -us, a, um, aged, not young; lads; ‘old foxes’ (*culex* mosquito).—9. All sorts; are for sale; II., cheat, *fraus*, dis, f., deception; -um, i, juggling, imposition; trumpery; -ia, orum, toys; wonders; freaks; I., blacking; there; a fire-swallower; -lo, onis, a rope-dancer; a traveling juggler.—10. II., a clown; *do*,³ to clap w. the hands; star-reading; summoning departed souls.—11. Thence on; IV., games; -um, i, merry-go-round (our word); -um, i, a swing; -um, i, the inclined plane with depressions for cars to run by their

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sunt popinæ atque cauponæ, in quibus vulgus hīlare¹² turburcinatur et ingurgitat. Nec specus¹³ desunt ubi aleatores et chartifoliarii ac saccularii invicem emungunt. Música quoque multifaria résonat organorum versatiliū manu aut vapore actorum. Demum, ut nihil desiderari videatur, Exércitus Salutis quoque pugna¹⁴ interest.

Sabulonem¹⁵ lavántium multitudo premit. Peritiores in aquis natandi sciéntiam ostentant, álīi cum muliérculis in aqua iocantur & ineptiunt, plúrimi in sábulō iacent proni aut supini, sæpe immodeste, dum pisinni vángulis scrobículos fódicant, aut arenam ténsulis huc & illuc divéctitant.

Quodam die amicis nostris in solário¹⁶ sedéntibus iuencæ quædam partim in diversório partim in casis & convíctibus circum convictrices sub iisdem subdiálibus, prope nostros congregatæ & his auscultántibus, tália inter se verbigerabant :

A. Agami,¹⁷ quibus háctenus hic óbviā facta sum, vix tálitrum valent ; sunt potissimum cascī & turpes.

B. Oh, chara mea, nuper præ risu fere moriebar quum scurra¹⁸ quidam propemodum calvus amore suo me obsidebat.

A, C, D & omnes: Quidni ? Te amore obsidebat ? Fuitne dives ? Quantum redditum¹⁹ hábuit ? Cuius status ? Quem quæstum prosecutus ? Num repulsam ei dedisti ?

own weight, carrying people; Ferry-wheels; a chute.—12. *-is, i*, jolly; to “gobble;” to drink heavily.—13. *IV.*, *m.*, a den; a gambler; a gambler with cards; a pick-pocket; *-go, xi, ctum*, “to clean out.”—14. *-ax, acis*, frightful; is present.—15. *-lo, onis, m.*, sand; also *sabulum, i*, just as good; *-us, a, um*, both, to lie flat on the belly, and, on the back; the youngsters; *II.*, a little spade; *II.*, a little ditch, hole; to dig; *I.*, sand, (dry); *I.*, little wagon.—16. *-ium, ii*, veranda; *IV.*, boarding-house, *convictor, crix*, a *m.*, a *f.* boarder; *-lia, ium*, veranda; *-to, r.*, to listen; to prate.—17. *II.*, unmarried man, a bachelor; *-um, i*, a filip with the finger, a snap.—18. *I.*, *m.*, properly a *gentleman*, but more used in the sense of a fool, a buffoon, or clown, like here; *-us, a, um*, bald.—19. *IV.*, income; of what condition; what his business; *I.*, rejection, ‘the mittens.’—20. By Pollux! *Pol*, the same.—21.

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B. Ecquid, Edepol!¹⁰ Putatis me avo nupturam? Certissime! Derisi eum.

C. Scitissime! Pol, desipit¹¹ puella quæ, quum tot sint hic iuvenes studiosi, actarii, negotiarii, étiam opulentissimi, ætate sui æquales, cúlicem canam nubat.

D. Idem séntio et ego. Amásios¹² & procos, nisi sint mei æquales, aut minores, stipendia opulenta ac ditiora ni fácient, aut negótia fructuosissima, ut uxori familiæque opipare consúlere possint, respuendos esse existimo.

E. Viri utique sunt infidi¹³ & infideles, sive cœlibes sive nupti . . .

Matrona cana & venerábilis, quæ acupingens prope assidebat, puellis tália iactántibus hæc regessit:

Puellæ chárulæ, nescitis quid blateretis.¹⁴ En favor¹⁵ históriam meam. Puella inops¹⁶ annorum 20, vobis haud minus venusta, viro libenter nupsi et inopi (mei símili) et 15 annis me maiori. Vos, nullum dubium, eum in malam crucem mitteretis;¹⁷ ánimus, índoles ac mores proci aut amásii non hettæ facienda enim vobis videntur. Primos annos, ómnium felicíssimos, in subteglino¹⁸ exégimus. Post quinquénium emebamus domum própriam. Maritus, piæ memóriæ,¹⁹ post decénium oppétiit. Vidua triginta et unum annos nata ducta sum a viro

-pio, ui, to be, or become a fool; *II.*, or, *actuarinus*, a clerk, particularly about books (a book-keeper however we call *libriger*, although it may also mean a book canvasser); *II.*, business-men.—22. *II.*, *m.*, *l.*, *f.*, a lover; or younger; earn big salaries; with luxury; to reject.—23. Untrustworthy; faithless; *cœlebs, ibis*, single, unmarried.—24. *ro'*, *r.*, to twaddle.—25. *Fari*, fut., to tell.—26. *-ps, is*, penniless; even if penniless; older.—27. A much used word with the ancients, *cross* meaning gallows: *I in malam crucem*, go to the devil! *Quæ mala crux te agitat* (torquet, &c)? What the devil ails you? What's the matter with you? With epithets as *scurra*, *nebulo*, *mus*, *fur*, *furcifer*, *trifurcifer* (carrying the *furca* on the neck, by which slaves were joined together, or thieves with their booty around the neck); *-es, is*, character; morality; *non hettæ facere*, not value at a rap.—28. *-um, i*, garret.—29. Of

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quinguenário, et eo³⁰ paupérismo. Nihilóminus, sum mater duorum iúvenum adultorum atque unius filiæ minoris, sumque dómina circiter sexaginta dómuum, nec³¹ in pagis, sed in summa urbe, atque vitam omnimode beatam, affluentem duco.

Puellis “vox fáucibus hæsit,”³² et “conticuére omnes intentæque ora tenebant;” nec viri inviti historiæ testes auriti facere poterant quin in risum diffunderentur, atque

“leni resonant plangore cachinni.”

Tum Magister Trebonianis hæc³³ prælegebat:

“Sed nil dúlcus est, bene quam munita tenere
Edita doctrina sapientum templa serena:
Déspicere unde queas alios, passímve videre
Errare, atque viam palantes quærere vitæ;
Certare ingenio; conténdere nóbilitate;
Noctes atque dies niti præstante labore
Ad summas emergere opes, rerumque potiri.

O miseris hóminum mentes, o pectora cæca!
Quálibus in ténebris vitæ, quantisque periclis
Dégitur hoc ævi, quodcunque est! Nonne videre
Nil áliud sibi Naturam latrare, nisi ut, quum
Córpoze seiunctus dolor absit, mente fruatur
Iucundo sensu, cura semota, metuque?”

happy memory; -to,³ r., to meet (*mortem* understood).—30. A very poor one at that.—31. Not in some villages either; every way; in plenty.—32. “The word stuck in the throat,” a phrase of *Virgilius Maro*; “all became silent, and, intent on the narrative, kept their mouths shut,” also in *Virgilius*; unwilling witness; ear-witness; burst forth in laughter; a passage of *Catullus*; with gentle beating.—33. *Lucretius Charus*, Lib. II., ver. 7 & sq. The passage is so easy, that it does not seem to demand almost any help. These few words will suffice: Nihil est dulcius quam bene tenere (in potestate) alta templa, doctrina sapientum munita, firmata, et videre quemadmodum homines, quærentes viam vitæ errent. — — Labore honesto eniti (conari) et emergere ad divitias, atque potestatem. Quam brevis est vita (ævum) humana, et hanc tantis periculis repletam vivere (degere)! Nonne, Natura nihil aliud videtur suadere, nisi ut dolorem a corpore arceamus, utamur mente, vivamus beate, metu et curis abactis, expulsis.?

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EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

TENTAMEN TRIGESIMUM.

I.

1. Quid supererat quod Treboniani cum Mgtrō agere debebant?—2. Postridie mane quid factum?—3. Cui rei se commiserunt?—quo sunt devecti (*carried*)?—4. Describe planitiem!—5. Quid sunt æstuaria?—6. Quas res videbant in portu?—7. Quales naves maiores & minores consistebant in ancoris?—8. Qualis erat *Argo*?—9. Quo perrexerunt nostri?—10. Quomodo conscendebant?—quo?—11. Qualia signa data?—a quo?—12. Quomodo discessit *Olor*?

II.

1. Qui potissimum erant viatores?—2. Quid putabat Ch. Treb. de mulierculis peregrinantibus?—3. Quid est interea exortum?—4. Quid erat signum nautis?—ad quid agendum?—5. Describe *Olorem* in tempestate!—6. Ad tumultum undarum procellamque quid accedebat?—7. Quid fecerunt vectores?—8. Quantus pavor incessit fœminas?—9. Quid accidit pluribus?—10. Quid acclamavit locumtenens?—11. Quibus non decet (*is becoming*) esse timidis?—12. Quid erat prope, quod in extremo discrimine (*extreme danger*) opem esset adlaturum?

III.

1. Quomodo advenit *Olor*?—quo levatur? qua re gravatur?—2. Quo se divertebant Treboniani?—3. Quæ res poterant e subdiali 'Reginæ Pelagi' cerni?—4. Describe littus!—quid fit in tabulato sublicio?—5. Enarra mirabilia quæ in tabernis visui

TUSCULUM

se offerunt!—6. Qui lusus? —popinæ, specus, musica? —demum?—7. Quid fit in sabulo? in aqua?—quid pisinni?—8. Quid factum quodam die in solario?—9. Quid dixit *A?*—*B?*—10. Quibus quæstionibus obruebant eam cæteræ?—11. Quid putabat *C?*—quid *D?*—quid *E?*—12. Narra historiam matronæ!—13. Quid puellæ?—viri?—14. Quid est quo dulcius nihil?—15. Quid videtur e templo sapientiæ?—16. Quare vocat poeta pectora (cor) huminum cæca?—17. Quid videtur Natura docere?



FINIS.





