

ABULAE FACILES

IS017-61-4
E6018-2
R-1

外文书库

FABULAE FACILES

A FIRST LATIN READING-BOOK
OF CONTINUOUS STORIES

WITH NOTES AND A VOCABULARY

BY

F. RITCHIE, M.A.

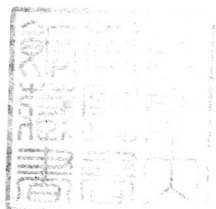
NEW EDITION

REVISED BY

J. W. BARTRAM, M.A.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY

T. H. ROBINSON



LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.
LONDON • NEW YORK • TORONTO

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO LTD

6 & 7 CLIFFORD STREET LONDON W 1

ALSO AT MELBOURNE AND CAPE TOWN

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO INC

55 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 3

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO

215 VICTORIA STREET TORONTO 1

ORIENT LONGMANS LTD

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| <i>New Edition</i> | . . . | <i>September 1937</i> |
| <i>Reprinted</i> | . . . | <i>February 1941</i> |
| <i>Reprinted</i> | . . . | <i>July 1947</i> |
| <i>Reprinted</i> | . . . | <i>March 1951</i> |
| <i>Reprinted</i> | . . . | <i>January 1953</i> |
| <i>Reprinted</i> | . . . | <i>August 1954</i> |

Printed in Great Britain by
Lowe and Brydone (Printers) Limited, London, N.W.10.



From a Greek vase in the British Museum.

MEDEA BOILING THE RAM

It is an amphora (wine-jar) of Athenian make, 6th century B.C. Medea stands left of the cauldron: with her right hand she is holding up her mantle and holds up her left arm in an attitude of command. Old Pelias is seated behind her on a folding-chair. He has long white hair and beard, and holds a staff in his left hand. The ram, restored to life and youth, is in the act of leaping out of the cauldron. To the right are the two daughters of Pelias; one of them is holding up her right hand in astonishment.

PREFACE

WHEN Mr. F. Ritchie published his *Fabulae Faciles* in 1880; it received a warm welcome from teachers, and ever since that date it has continued to be widely used as a First Latin Reading Book.

Unfortunately, no genuine Latin text suitable as a Latin reader at this stage has come down to us from the Romans, and Mr. Ritchie did a real service by preparing a Latin version of some of the beautiful legends which are part of our heritage from ancient Greece.

The then Head Master of Wellington College, the Rev. E. C. Wickham, a very competent judge, was most cordial in his praise. In a letter to Mr. Ritchie he wrote: 'The old classical stories simply told seem to me much the best material for early Latin reading. They are abundantly interesting, they are taken for granted in the real literature of the language.'

'It combines, if I may say so, very skilfully, the interest of a continuous story with the gradual and progressive introduction of constructions and idioms.'

But though the stories themselves still maintain their unique position as the text of a First Latin

Continuous Reader, certain other portions of the book do not so well commend themselves to Latin teachers of the present day.

Part I. in particular has been severely criticised. Here is an opinion from the point of view of the Secondary School teacher: 'I dislike intensely the whole of Part I. To start Latin nowadays with an interminable "string" of verb forms with no tenses given in full, to continue with huge exercises of uninspiring sentences—composed not to illustrate any good subject-matter, but to act as examples of grammatical rules—seems to me the most efficient and rapid way of destroying a child's appreciation of the subject.

'Parts II. and III. (now Parts I. and II.) are in an entirely different category.'

Very similar is the view of the teacher in Preparatory Schools who wrote: 'The book is not suitable for beginners. Before the continuous pieces can be tackled it is necessary to know the Declensions, Pronouns, Indicative, Active and Passive of all Conjugations, Imperative, *volo*, *eo* and *fero*. Since, then, something more elementary will be needed as a first book, the introduction is unnecessary and should be omitted.'

It was not without careful consideration and after obtaining competent advice that the old Part I. has been discarded in the new edition of *Fabulae Faciles*.

Another section of which strong disapproval has been expressed is the 'General Notes.' 'These should

be rewritten. The aim should be to give general hints for translating into English and not a complete summary of Latin syntax, which, as the book cannot form a complete Latin course by itself, is presumably learnt elsewhere.' Another view is that 'The section headed "General Notes" is definitely pernicious. A reading-book should be a reading-book, and not try to embrace work which is properly the province of a separate composition book. For example, no boy wants to look up the rules on gerunds and gerundives (old edition, pp. 96-8) because he comes across *one* gerund in a sentence. This explanation is the master's job.'

The whole section has, in consequence of this advice, been dropped in the new edition, though many useful things from it have been incorporated in an expanded 'Notes' and so applied to some particular passages.

The old section of 'Special Notes' is so brief as to lose much of its value. An attempt has therefore been made in the 'Notes' to give more explanation, to bring home to the pupil the real meaning of the words, and to do something towards making clear the structure of the sentences.

The Vocabulary has been carefully reconstructed for the new edition, and it is hoped that it will be found to afford all reasonable and desirable assistance.

The Text, which is the very kernel of the book, has been carefully revised, though in a conservative spirit.

Among the first details to receive attention in the

revision was the order of words in a Latin sentence. The very first sentence in Section I. is a case in point, because it was felt how important it is to realise the Latin order from the very first.

Occasionally the choice of words has dictated a change in the vocabulary employed. In this connection it may be remarked that Cicero and Livy have sometimes been drawn upon to lend variety to the words and phrases from Caesar which Mr. Ritchie, as he tells us, introduced so freely into his book.

Whenever necessary, too, the spelling of Latin words has been altered in conformity with modern ideas on orthography.

What is now regarded as the best modern practice of marking all long vowels, and only long vowels, has been adopted in the new edition.¹ This will involve the marking of the so-called 'hidden' quantities. By so marking the quantities we are helped to obtain a nearer approach to the actual sound of Latin in the streets of Rome, and the useful habit of reading it aloud is facilitated.

It must be remembered that only the length of the *vowel* is shown by the marking, the length of the *syllable* still obeys the ordinary rules of prosody.

For instance, *o* in *omnis* is short, though the syllable

¹ There are just a few exceptions to this rule. *Intrōitus* is so marked in the vocabulary lest *oi* should be taken for a diphthong, and *āēr*, *āēra*, *āēneus* to avoid chance of mistake.

in which it stands is long, and there is no doubt that the difference between *ōmnis* and *ōmnis* would have been very obvious to the ear in Rome.

It is hoped that in its new form *Fabulae Faciles* will continue to render good service as a reading-book in the second-from-top forms of Preparatory Schools and for second-year pupils in Secondary Schools.

The improved appearance of the book, due to careful selection of type for the new edition, and the inclusion of illustrations will, it is hoped, be welcome to those who use it.

A word of praise is due to Mr. T. H. Robinson for the spirited drawings with which he has enriched the new edition of *Fabulae Faciles*.

The references are to Kennedy's *Shorter Latin Primer*.

J. W. BARTRAM.

CONTENTS

PART I

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| THE STORY OF PERSEUS | 1-9 |
| THE STORY OF HERCULES | 10-45 |

PART II

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| THE STORY OF THE ARGONAUTS . . . | 46-66 |
| THE STORY OF ULYSSES | 67-84 |
| NOTES | 85-121 |
| VOCABULARY | 122-168 |

PART I

THE STORY OF PERSEUS

ACRISIUS, an ancient king of Argos, had been warned by an oracle that he would perish by the hand of his grandson. On discovering, therefore, that his daughter Danæ had given birth to a son, Acrisius endeavoured to escape his fate by casting both mother and child adrift on the sea. They were saved, however, by the help of Jupiter ; and Perseus, the child, grew up at the court of Polydectes, king of Seriphos, an island in the Aegean Sea. On reaching manhood, Perseus was sent by Polydectes to fetch the head of Medūsa, one of the Gorgons. This dangerous task he accomplished with the help of Apollo and Minerva, and on his way home he rescued Andromeda (daughter of Cepheus) from a sea monster. Perseus then married Andromeda, and lived some time in the country of Cepheus. At length, however, he returned to Seriphos, and turned Polydectes to stone by showing him the Gorgon's head ; he then went to the court of Acrisius, who fled in terror at the news of his grandson's return. The oracle was duly fulfilled, for Acrisius was accidentally killed by a quoit thrown by Perseus.

1. THE ARK

Haec fābula ā poētīs dē Perseō nārrātur. Perseus erat Iovis, maximī deōrum, filius : avus eius Ācrisius appellābātur. Ācrisius Perseum, nepōtem suum, interficere volēbat ; nam propter ōrāculum puerum timēbat. Itaque Perseum etiamtum infāntem comprehendit, et cum mātrem in arcā lignēā inclūsit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare coniēcit. Danaē, Perseī mātrem, magnō opere territa est : tempestās enim magna mare turbābat. Perseus autem in mātrem sinū placidē dormiēbat.

2. CAST ON AN ISLAND

Iuppiter tamen haec omnia vīderat, et filium suum servāre cōstituit. Itaque mare tranquillum fēcit, et arcam ad insulam Seriphum perdūxit. Huius insulae rex erat Polydectēs. Postquam arca ad litus appulsa est, Danaē quiētem in harēnā capiēbat. Paulō post ā piscātōre quōdam reperta est, et ad rēgis Polydectis domum adducta est. Ille mātrem et puerum benignē excēpit, et iis sēdem tūtā in finibus suis dedit. Danaē autem hoc dōnum maximā alacritāte accēpit, et rēgī grātiās prō tantō beneficiō ēgit.

3. PERSEUS SENT ON HIS TRAVELS

Itaque Perseus multōs annōs ibi habitābat, et cum mātrem suā vitā agēbat beātam. At Polydectēs Danaēn magnō opere amābat, atque eam in mātrem mōnium dūcere volēbat. Hoc tamen cōsiliū Perseō

minimē erat grātum. Itaque Polydectēs Perseum dīmittere cōstituit. Tum iuvenem ad sē vocāvit et haec dixit : ‘Turpe est vītā hanc ignāvam agere ; iamdūdum tū es adulēscēns ; quōusque hīc manēbis ? Iam tempus est arma capere et virtūtem tuam prae-stāre. Hinc abī, et caput Medūsae ad mē refer.’



Danaë and the baby Perseus, cast up in an ark on the shore at Serīphos, are found by the old Fisherman.

4. PERSEUS GETS HIS OUTFIT

Perseus, ubi haec audīvit, ex īsulā discessit, et postquam ad continentem vēnit, Medūsā quaesīvit. Diū frūstrā quaerēbat ; namque nātūrā locī ignōrābat. Tandem Apollō et Minerva eī viam dēmōstrāvērunt.

Primum ad Graeās, Medūsae sorōrēs, pervēnit. Ab hīs tālāria et galeam magicam accēpit. Apollō autem et Minerva eī falcem et speculum dedērunt. Tum, postquam tālāria pedibus induit, in āera ēscendit. Diū per āera volābat : tandem tamen ad eum locum, ubi Medūsa cum cēterīs Gorgonibus habitābat, vēnit. Gorgones autem mōnstra erant speciē horribilī : capita enim eārum anguibus omnīnō contēcta erant ; manūs etiam ex aere factae erant.

5. THE GORGON'S HEAD

Rēs erat difficillima caput Gorgonis abscīdere. Eius enim cōspectū hominēs lapideī fiēbant. Propter hanc causam Minerva Perseō speculum dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit, et in speculum inspiciēbat. Hōc modō ad locum, ubi Medūsa dormiēbat, vēnit. Tum falce suā eius caput ūnō ictū abscīdit. Cēterae Gorgones statim ē somnō excitātae sunt, et ubi rem vīdērunt, irā commōtae sunt. Arma rapuērunt ; nam Perseum occīdere volēbant. Ille autem, dum fugit, galeam magicam induit, et, ubi hoc fēcit, statim ē cōspectū eārum ēvāsīt.

6. THE SEA SERPENT

Deinde Perseus in Aethiopum finēs vēnit. Ibi Cēpheus quīdam illō tempore rēgnābat. Hic Neptūnum, maris deum, quondam offenderat. Neptūnus autem mōnstrum saevissimum mīserat. Bēlua illa cottidiē ē marī veniēbat, et hominēs dēvorābat. Ob hanc causam pavor animōs omnium occupāverat. Itaque Cēpheus deī Hammōnis ōrāculum cōsultuit, atque ā deō filiam

mōnstrō trādere iussus est. Eius autem filia, nōmine Andromeda, virgō erat fōrmōsissima. Cēpheus, ubi haec audīvit, magnum dolōrem percēpit. Cīvēs tamen suōs ē tantō periculō extrahere volēbat, atque ob eam causam Hammōnis iussa facere cōstituit.



The Head of the Medusa.

Adapted from the marble head with snaky locks in the Sculpture Gallery at Munich.

7. A HUMAN SACRIFICE

Tum rēx diem certam dīxit, et omnia parāvit. Ubi ea diēs vēnit, Andromeda ad lītus dēducta, et in omnium cōspectū ad rūpem alligāta est. Omnēs eius fātum dēplōrābant, nec lacrimās tenēbant. At subitō, dum mōnstrum exspectant, Perseus accurrit ; et, ubi lacrimās vīdit, dolōris causam quaesīvit. Illi rem

tōtam expōnunt, et puellam dēmōnstrant. Dum haec geruntur, fremitus terribilis auditur ; simul mōnstrum speciē horribilī procul cōspicitur. Eius cōspectus timōrem maximum omnibus iniēcit. Deīnde mōnstrum magnā celeritātē ad lītus contendit, iamque ad locum, ubi puella stābat, appropinquābat.

8. THE RESCUE

At Perseus, ubi haec vīdit, gladium suum dēstrīnxit : et, postquam tālāria induit, in āera sublātus est. Tum dēsUPER in mōnstrum impetum subitō fēcit : et eius collum graviter gladiō suō vulnerāvit. Mōnstrum, ubi vulnus sēnsit, fremitum horribilem ēdidit, et sine morā tōtum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus, dum circum lītus volat, reditum eius exspectābat. Mare autem intereā undique sanguine īficitur. Brevī tempore, bēlua rūrsus caput sustulit ; statim tamen ā Perseō ictū graviōre vulnerāta est. Tum sē in undās iterum mersit, neque posteā vīsa est.

9. THE REWARD OF VALOUR

Perseus, postquam in lītus dēscendit, prīmum tālāria exuit, tum ad rūpem, ad quam Andromeda alligāta erat, vēnit. Ea autem omnem salūtis spem iam dēposuerat, et, ubi Perseus adiit, terrōre paene exanimāta erat. Ille vincula eius statim solvit, et puellam patrī reddidit. Cēpheus ob hanc rem maximō gaudiō affectus est et meritās Perseō grātiās prō tantō beneficiō ēgit. Andromedam quoque ipsam eī in mātirimōnium dedit. Ille hoc dōnum laetitiā ēlātus accēpit, et puellam uxōrem



Perseus, flying through the air by the aid of his winged sandals (*tālāria*), slays the dragon and rescues Andromeda.