

THE
APPROACH
TO
LATIN
READING

PATERSON & MACNAUGHTON

THE APPROACH TO LATIN READING

BY

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ROMAN DIGNITY AND IMPRESSIVENESS OF CHARACTER

The magnificent life-sized statue of Augustus, found in the ruins of the Villa of Livia at Prima Porta and now in the Vatican. Note the fine work in the cuirass. The figure of Cupid on the dolphin symbolises the descent of the Julian gens from the goddess Venus.

P R E F A C E

THIS book is a sequel, as far as concerns translation work, to *The Approach to Latin*. It is intended to supply a collection of passages from which the teacher may select sufficient translation material to serve the pupil until the end of the fourth year.

The book is not an anthology, although it is hoped that no passage included will be found devoid of literary merit. Our aim has been to give passages interesting in themselves, so grouped as to convey an outline of Roman history, culture and life generally from the conclusion of the Punic wars to the collapse of the empire, and so simplified as to be really within the pupil's powers at each stage. In the process of simplification we have taken, wherever it seemed necessary, very great liberties with the text. That, it will be understood, has not always been a congenial task; it is hoped that the result will be to make available to the third and fourth year pupil something fresh, interesting and significant in Latin reading.

Importance is attached to the Introductions in English which preface selections.

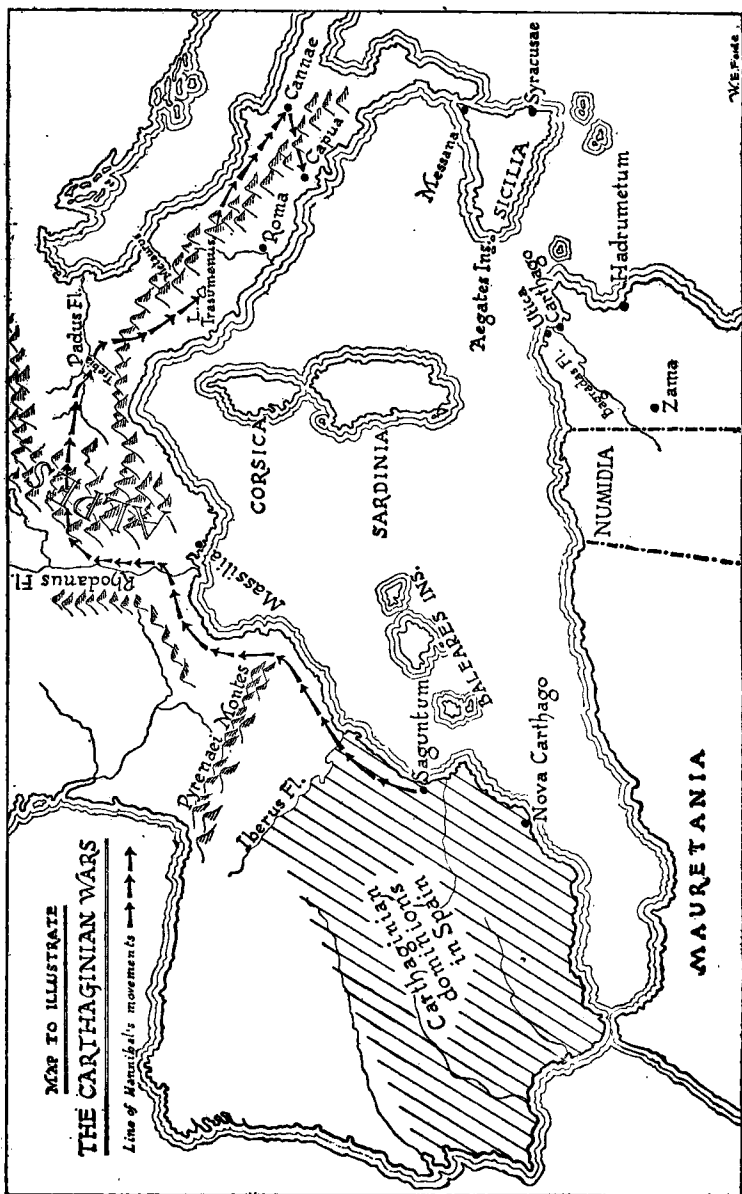
The notes are very brief, and are intended mainly as an aid to preparation. Considerations of space have forced us, oftener than we could have wished, to be content with a ready-made rendering of a hard phrase or sentence and leave explanation to the teacher. A certain amount of repetition of notes on syntactical matters will be found. This is intentional, in view of the omission by the class of a section here and there, if the teacher so desires.

Teachers may find it useful to have a list of the Latin passages adumbrated, if not fully represented, in the book. Here they are:

I. Livy, xxx, 29-35; II. Nepos, *Hannibal*, 7-12; Livy, xxxix, 51; III. Plautus, *Mostellaria*, 484-529; Pliny, *Epp.* vii, 27, 5-11; Petronius, *Satyricon*, 61, 62; IV. Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 85; V. Velleius Paterculus, ii, 18-28; VI. Cicero, *Verrines*, 2, 4, 39-40; 2, 5, 48; 2, 2, 52; 2, 5, 10-12; VII. Lucretius, iii, 894-903; iii, 1025-1045; ii, 1-13; Catullus, v; iii; xlix; lxxxv; ci; VIII. Cicero, *Catiline Orations*, *passim*; Sallust, *Catiline*, 53, 55, 60; IX. Caesar, *Gallic War*, vi, 13-23; v, 12-14; iv, 33; X. Caesar, *Civil War*, iii, 85-99; XI. Cicero, *Epp. ad Fam.* iv, 5; XII. Suetonius, *Julius*, 80-82; Livy, *frgt.*; Velleius Paterculus, ii, 70-72, 84; XIII. Velleius Paterculus, ii, 89; Eutropius, vii, 5; XIV. Virgil, *Aeneid*, ix, 367-445; XV. Horace, *Odes*, i, 9; i, 11; iii, 13; i, 22; iii, 5; iv, 7; XVI. *C.I.L.* vi, 1527; XVII. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, viii, 183-235; XVIII. Suetonius, *Tiberius*, 68; Velleius Paterculus, ii, 107; Suetonius, *Caligula*, 50; *Claudius*, 10; *Nero*, 47-49; XIX. Tacitus, *Annals*, xii, 33-37; XX. Phaedrus, iii, 8; Martial, ix, 68; Petronius, *Satyricon*, 46; Martial, iv, 8; Pliny, *Epp.* i, 9; Seneca, *Epp.* 56; Pliny, *Epp.* ix, 6; Celsus, i, 1-2; Scribonius Largus, xi, xviii, liii, lxix, lx; XXI. Eutropius, vii, 13-15; XXII. Pliny, *Epp.* vi, 20; XXIII. Eutropius, viii, 1-7; XXIV. Tacitus, *Annals*, xv, 44; Pliny, *Epp. ad Trai.* 96; St. Ambrose, *Hymns*; St. Augustine, *Confessions*, viii, 12; Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*, ii, 1; ii, 13.

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J.P.
E.G.M.



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I

THE BATTLE OF ZAMA

INTRODUCTION

THE First Carthaginian War broke out in 264 B.C. and lasted till 241 B.C. Its real cause was the clash of commercial and imperialist interests between Rome and Carthage. The immediate cause was the resolution of the Roman people to lend aid to the Mamertines, a body of Greek mercenaries who had occupied the town of Messana and were being hard pressed by Hiero, king of Syracuse. In their extremity these Mamertines appealed for help simultaneously to Rome and to Carthage. When the Roman relief force appeared on the scene, it was to find a Carthaginian garrison in occupation of the citadel of Messana. Obeying a sound political instinct the Romans refused to allow a Carthaginian force to hold a point which commanded a short and easy crossing to Italy. They proceeded to expel the Carthaginians from Messana by force, and in so doing lit the flames of what was to prove the most terrible struggle in ancient history.

In the war we may distinguish three phases. In the first of these fighting was confined to Sicily, and the Romans were on the whole victorious. But it became apparent that victory meant little as long as Carthage retained command of the sea. In the second phase of the war, therefore, we find the Romans building a fleet, winning some important naval successes, and actually sending an expedition under Regulus to Africa. Disaster overtook Regulus, and the war entered its third stage, a long and weary war of attrition in Sicily which was ended when Rome, making another bid for naval supremacy, won the victory of the Aegates Insulae. Carthage withdrew from Sicily and agreed to pay a huge indemnity. Sicily became the first Roman province.

Soon afterwards the Carthaginian general Hamilcar sailed off to found a Carthaginian empire in Spain to compensate for the

loss of Sicily. His command eventually fell to his son Hannibal, the dream of whose life was a war of revenge upon Rome. By 219 B.C. his plans were complete. He provoked a conflict by his wanton attack on Saguntum, an ally of Rome. Thus began the Second Carthaginian War.

In the chart opposite you will find the chief events of this war clearly set out in order. Notice how the war in Italy falls into two stages. In the first of these Hannibal inflicted defeat after defeat upon the Romans. Yet Rome stood firm, and for the most part her allies in Italy remained faithful. Further, Roman troops in Spain did good work in hindering reinforcements from coming to Hannibal. In its second phase the war becomes one of attrition with the advantage slowly but surely passing to Rome. In Italy she pens up Hannibal in the south of the peninsula, remains unmoved by his spectacular dash to the very walls of the city, and makes his failure certain by the defeat and death of his brother Hasdrubal who had come to reinforce him. Sicily and Spain are cleared of the Carthaginians and Scipio transfers the war to Africa. Two Roman victories opened the way to Carthage itself. In their alarm and despondency the Carthaginians sought peace; Scipio offered terms and an armistice was agreed upon until those terms should be ratified by the Roman Senate. Meanwhile Hannibal was recalled from Italy.

Hannibal's arrival in Africa was a blow to the cause of peace. Negotiations with the Senate broke down, and the Carthaginians provoked a further appeal to arms by their seizure of some Roman ships which had been driven ashore near Carthage and by their maltreatment of the Roman envoys sent to demand reparation. In 202 B.C. Scipio drew Hannibal away from his base, Carthage, into the upper Bagradas valley where battle might be joined on ground of Scipio's choosing. About the middle of October the armies faced each other near the town of Zama. On the 19th of October, after a fruitless attempt to arrange peace terms at a personal interview between Scipio and Hannibal, the armies were drawn up for battle.

At this point it is important to note that throughout the period of the Carthaginian wars the Roman legion was regularly drawn

| Dates | In Italy | In Spain | In Africa |
|----------|---|--|---|
| 219 B.C. | | <i>Hannibal attacks Saguntum</i> | |
| 218 B.C. | <i>Invasion of Italy Ticinus. Trebia</i> | <i>Gn. Scipio in Spain Defeats Hanno</i> | |
| 217 B.C. | <i>Lake Trasimene Fabian Tactics</i> | <i>Roman successes P. Scipio joins Gnaeus</i> | |
| 216 B.C. | <i>Cannae. Capua revolts</i> | <i>The Scipios defeat Hasdrubal</i> | |
| 215 B.C. | | <i>In Hasdrubal's absence the Scipios conquer most of Carthaginian Spain</i> | <i>Hasdrubal has to quell a revolt by a Numidian prince called Syphax</i> |
| 214 B.C. | | | |
| 213 B.C. | | | |
| 212 B.C. | | <i>Hasdrubal returns. Both Scipios fall in battle</i> | |
| 211 B.C. | <i>Hannibal marches on Rome. Fall of Capua</i> | <i>Young P. Scipio takes command</i> | |
| 210 B.C. | <i>Romans complete conquest of Sicily</i> | <i>He captures New Carthage</i> | |
| 209 B.C. | | <i>Hasdrubal slips out of Spain</i> | |
| 208 B.C. | | <i>Scipio reconquers Carthaginian Spain.</i> | |
| 207 B.C. | <i>The Metaurus... Hasdrubal killed</i> | | |
| 206 B.C. | | <i>Carthaginians leave Spain.</i> | |
| 205 B.C. | <i>Scipio Consul: given permission to invade Africa</i> | | |
| 204 B.C. | | | <i>Scipio lands in Africa Besieges Utica</i> |
| 203 B.C. | <i>Hannibal recalled from Italy</i> | | <i>Surprises enemy camp. Wins battle of Great Plains.</i> |
| 202 B.C. | | | <i>Hannibal in Africa Battle of Zama</i> |

THE SECOND CARTHAGINIAN WAR

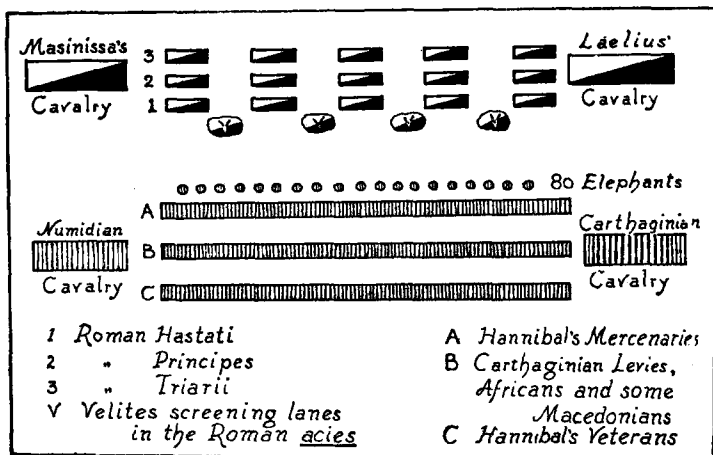
up in three lines. The first consisted of the *hastati*, the youngest men of the legion; the second comprised the *principes*, men in the prime of life; the third was formed of the *triarii*, tried veteran troops. Each line was drawn up in maniples—a maniple being a group of two centuries—with the men ranked eight deep and gaps between each maniple. The maniples of the second line covered the gaps in the first line while those of the third line covered the gaps in the second, thus:



The legion had also a number of *velites*, light-armed troops whose function was to form a defensive screen in front or on the flanks of the *acies*. Cavalry were normally stationed on the flanks.

Expecting the Roman army to be drawn up thus, Hannibal posted eighty elephants in front of his force. He intended to use these like the tanks of modern warfare, to smash and disorganise the enemy lines. Behind the elephants he drew up his mercenaries; behind these a line consisting of Carthaginian levies, Africans and some Macedonians; behind these a third line formed of his own seasoned veterans. On the left he placed his Numidian cavalry, on the right the Carthaginian cavalry.

So much for the disposition of Hannibal's forces. What of Scipio? Thanks to extremely good intelligence work or to brilliant guesswork he seems to have anticipated Hannibal's intentions. Accordingly he drew up his maniples in column, leaving lanes through which Hannibal's elephants might charge quite harmlessly. The following diagram makes the arrangement of Roman and Carthaginian forces quite clear:



To begin with, Scipio screened those lanes with his *velites*. When Hannibal's elephants charged, the *velites* withdrew into the gaps between the *hastati* and the *principes*. The elephants, assailed from right and left as they entered the lanes, were either slain or forced to rush harmlessly down the lanes or else hurled back upon the Carthaginian lines. At the same time Masinissa and Laelius drove the Carthaginian and Numidian cavalry off the field. Scipio's *hastati* then engaged and drove back Hannibal's first line. In their retreat the Carthaginian mercenaries came to blows with the men of Hannibal's second line. However, in seeking to come to grips with the Carthaginian second line, the *hastati* lost formation, had to be halted, reorganised and reinforced by the *principes*. The Romans seem to have been successful in pushing the fighting forward until faced by the serried mass of Hannibal's veteran troops. Then a deadlock ensued; Scipio deployed the *triarii* on to the flanks, but, even so, the grim struggle was not decided until Masinissa and Laelius returned with their cavalry and fell upon the rear of Hannibal's infantry.

Than Zama no battle in history has a better claim to be called decisive. With Scipio's victory the war collapsed; Carthage had

no choice but to accept the Roman terms in all their severity; Hannibal, after his flight from the stricken field, returned to Carthage and spent the next seven years of his life in the direction of affairs at home, endeavouring to heal the wounds his country had sustained in the long and bitter struggle.

CHAPTER I

(202 B.C. *Hannibal lands in Africa, advances to the vicinity of Zama, asks and is granted an interview with Scipio.*)

Iam Hadrumetum venerat Hannibal. Vt milites defessos reficeret, paucos dies sumpsit; deinde, certior factus omnia circa Carthaginem obtineri armis, magnis itineribus Zamam contendit. Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abest. Inde praemisit speculatores qui, capti a custodibus Romanis, ducti ad Scipionem sunt. Tradidit eos Scipio tribunis militum, iussitque sine metu visere omnia. Itaque per castra in omnes partes circumducti sunt. Deinde percunctatus num satis per commodum omnia exploravissent Scipio retro eos ad Hannibalem dimisit.

Hannibal nihil quidem eorum quae nuntiabant,—nam Masinissam cum sex milibus peditum, quattuor equitum venisse eo ipso forte die affirmaverunt,—laeto animo audiit, maxime spe hostis fiduciaque percussus. Itaque, quamquam et ipse causa belli erat et adventu suo turbaverat et indutias et spem foederis, tamen, si integer quam si victus peteret pacem, aequiora impetrari posse ratus, nuntium ad Scipionem misit ut colloquium sibi daret. Quod cum Scipio haud abnuisset, ambo ex composito duces castra protulerunt ut coire ex propinquo possent. Scipio haud procul Naraggara urbe in loco satis opportuno consedit; Hannibal tumultum a quattuor milibus inde, tutum commodumque, cepit. Ibi in medio locus conspectus undique, ne quid insidiarum esset, delectus.

CHAPTER 2

(The interview begins: Hannibal's speech.)

Submotis inde armatis, cum singulis interpretibus congressi sunt, non suae modo aetatis maximi duces, sed omnis ante se memoriae, omnium gentium cuilibet regum imperatorumve pares. Paulisper alter alterius conspectu, admiratione mutua prope attoniti, conticuerunt. Tum Hannibal prior, "Cum factum sit ut ego, qui primus bellum intuli populo Romano, quique toties prope in manibus victoriam habui, ultro pacem petam, laetor mihi sorte datum esse ut a te petam. Tibi quoque non in ultimis laudum hoc erit, Hannibalem tibi cessisse, teque huic bello et vestris et nostris cladibus insigni finem imposuisse. Vtinam vos Italiae et nos Africae imperio contenti fuissetus! Ne vobis quidem Sicilia ac Sardinia satis digna pretia sunt pro tot classibus, tot exercitibus, tot tam egregiis amissis ducibus. Sed praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi. Vos in portis vestris prope ac moenibus signa armaque hostium vidistis, et nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum audimus. Itaque in meliore vestra fortuna de pace agimus.

Quod ad me attinet, iam aetas senem me in patriam revertentem unde puer profectus sum, iam secundae, iam adversae res ita erudierunt ut rationem sequi quam fortunam malim. Tuam adulescentiam et perpetuam felicitatem metuo. Quod ego fui ad Trasumenum, ad Cannas, id tu hodie es. Potest victoriam, inquam, malle quam pacem animus tuus. Quodsi in secundis rebus bonam quoque mentem habemus, non ea solum quae evenerunt sed etiam ea quae evenire possunt, reputare debemus. Vt omnium obliviscaris aliorum, satis ego documentum in omnes casus sum. Quem modo, castris inter Anienem atque urbem vestram positus, signa inferentem ad moenia Romana videras, hic cernis pro patria precantem. Noli credere maximae fortunae. Melior tutiorque est certa pax

quam sperata victoria; haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est.

Est quidem eius qui dat, non qui petit, condiciones dicere pacis; sed fortasse non indignum videbitur si nobis ipsi multam irrogaverimus. Volumus omnia, propter quae bellum initum est, vobis tradere,—Siciliam, Sardiniam, Hispaniam, quidquid insularum toto inter Africam Italiamque continetur mari. Carthaginienses inclusi Africae litoribus vos—quando ita dis placuit—externa etiam terra marique videamus regentes imperio. Non nego suspectam esse vobis Punicam fidem. Quo fidelius pax servetur, multum pertinet per quos petita sit, Scipio. Hannibal peto pacem; peto quia utilem eam esse credo, et tuebor eam propter eandem utilitatem propter quam petii.”

CHAPTER 3

(Scipio's Reply: Conference fails.)

Adversus haec imperator Romanus in hanc fere sententiam respondit: “Satis scio, Hannibal, adventus tui spe Carthaginienses et praesentem indutiarum fidem et spem pacis turbasse. Neque tu id sane dissimulas, cum de condicionibus superioribus pacis omnia subtrahas praeter ea quae iam pridem in nostra potestate sunt. Sed ego operam dabo ne ea quae tunc pepigerunt, hodie cives tui subtrahant ex condicionibus pacis et praemia perfidiae habeant. Neque patres nostri priores de Sicilia, neque nos de Hispania fecimus bellum. Tum Mamertinorum sociorum periculum, nunc Sagunti excidium nobis pia ac iusta induerunt arma. Vos lacesse et tu ipse fateris et dei testes sunt.”

Quod ad me attinet, et humanae infirmitatis memini et vim fortunae reputo et omnia, quaecumque agimus, subiecta esse mille casibus scio. Sed cum restitanti te ac tergiversanti in Africam traxerim, nulla sum tibi verecundia obstrictus. Proinde si ad priores condiciones pacis multa

navium per indutias expugnatarum legatorumque violatorum adicitur, rem referam ad senatum. Sin illa quoque gravia videntur, bellum parate, quoniam pacem pati non potuistis.” 20

Ita infecta pace ex colloquio ad suos se receperunt; frustra verba iactata esse nuntiant: “Armis,” inquit, “rem decernamus, habeamusque eam fortunam quam dei dederint.”

CHAPTER 4

(Preliminaries to battle.)

In castra cum pervenissent, imperaverunt ambo ut arma expedirent milites animosque ad supremum certamen, non in unum diem sed in perpetuum, si felicitas adesset, victores. Vtrum Roma an Carthago iura gentibus datura esset, ante crastinam noctem eos scituros esse affirmaverunt. “Neque 5 enim Africa,” inquit, “neque Italia, sed orbis terrarum victoriae praemium erit; par quoque periculum praemio eis quibus adversa pugnae fortuna fuerit.” Et vere: nam neque Romanis effugium ullum patebat in aliena ignotaque terra, et Carthagini, supremo auxilio effuso, adesse videbatur praesens 10 excidium. Ad hoc discrimen procedunt postero die duorum opulentissimorum populorum duo longe clarissimi duces, duo fortissimi exercitus, qui multa ante parta decora aut cumulaturi eo die aut eversuri erant.

Anceps igitur spes et metus miscebant animos; contemptibusque modo suam, modo hostium aciem, simul laeta simul tristitia eis obversabantur. Quae militibus ipsis sua sponte non succurrebant, ea duces admonentes hortantesque subiciunt. Poenus sedecim annorum in terra Italia res gestas, tot duces Romanos, tot exercitus occisos, referebat; Scipio 20 Hispanias et recentia in Africa proelia et confessionem hostium, qui neque non petere pacem propter metum, neque manere in ea ob insitam animis perfidiam, potuisse videbantur. “Adest,” inquit, “finis belli ac laboris. In manibus