

Latin Transition Primus: Week 6 Reading

Gellius, Atticae Noctes Liber V.IX.17-25

When we left our hero last week, Androclus had just been summoned to Caesar so the emperor could figure out why the fiercest of the lions, who was the fiercest of all the beasts in the arena thank you very much, had not eaten him, but rather was acting like a Labrador Retriever. Here is the story that Androclus told Caesar:

"Cum provinciam" inquit "Africam proconsulari imperio meus dominus obtineret, ego ibi iniquis eius et cotidianis verberibus ad fugam sum coactus et, ut mihi a domino, terrae illius praeside, tutiores latebrae forent, in camporum et arenarum solitudines concessi ac, si defuisset cibus, consilium fuit mortem aliquo pacto quaerere. 18 Tum sole medio" inquit "rabido et flagranti specum quandam nanctus remotam latebrosamque in eam me penetro et recondo. 19 Neque multo post ad eandem specum venit hic leo debili uno et cruento pede gemitus edens et murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia." Atque illic primo quidem conspectu advenientis leonis territum sibi et pavefactum animum dixit.

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21 "Sed postquam introgressus" inquit "leo, uti re ipsa apparuit, in habitaculum illud suum, videt me procul delitescentem, mitis et mansues accessit et sublatum pedem ostendere mihi et porrigere quasi opis petendae gratia visus est. 22 Ibi" inquit "ego stirpem ingentem vestigio pedis eius haerentem revelli conceptamque saniem vulnere intimo expressi accuratiusque sine magna iam formidine siccavi penitus atque detersi cruorem. 23 Illa tunc mea opera et medella levatus pede in manibus meis posito recubuit et quievit, 24 atque ex eo die triennium totum ego et leo in eadem specu eodemque et victu viximus. 25 Nam, quas venabatur feras, membra opimiora ad specum mihi subgerebat, quae ego ignis copiam non habens meridiano sole torrens edebam.

provinciam Africam – The Roman province of Africa was not the whole continent of Africa, but rather the northern part on the Mediterranean Sea in what is now Tunisia and Libya. This area was incredibly important to the Romans because this was one of the main sources of grain to feed the city. Provincial governors were always ex-consuls of Rome (**vir consularis**) and as proconsuls were given supreme power like a consul (**proconsulare imperium**), which basically allowed them to do whatever they wanted to in their province.

iniquus, a, um (adj) – unjust, unfair, unkind

cotidianus (adv) – daily

verber, -eris (n) – flogging, whipping, thrashing

cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus – here "compel" but it can also mean collect, gather, force

a domino – take *with tutiores*

tutius = tutus (tutus, a, um) (adj) – safe, prudent

latebra, -ae (f) – hiding place (See the adjective made from this line 18 – **latebrosam** "providing a good hiding place")

forent = essent imperfect subjunctive of sum, esse which is formed from the future infinitive fore. Ut...forent is a purpose clause but the purpose is coming before what is being done for that purpose. Start by translating it with "so that..."

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arenarum – from harena, -ae- desert, sand. (The "h" has been lost in this later Latin)
concedo, concedere, concessi, concessum – withdraw to, go away to
defuisset – from desum – lacking, wanting
cibus, -i (m) - food
aliquo pacto – idiomatic term for "some way or another" (pactum, -i (n) is an agreement, manner, way – our word
"pact" comes from this)
sole medio rabido et flagranti – an ablative absolute (sole medio – midday day, lit. mid sun; rabidus,a, um (adj) –
raging, fierce; flagro (1) – burn, scorch)
specus, -us – cave (The adjectives here show that the gender is feminine, but it can also be masculine or neuter)
nanciscor, nancisci, nanctus sum (dep) - find
penetro (1) – set, place, put into, make one's way into
recondo, recondere, recondidi, reconditum – put away, put back, hide
debilis, -e (adj) – lame
cruentus, a, um (adj) –blood-stained
gemitus, -us (m) - groan
edens – present participle of edo, edere, edidi, editum (e + do) –give out, put forth, produce. It is not related to
edere "to eat" (line 37)
murmur, -uris (n) - roaring, growling
dolorem cruciatumque – an example of hendiadys (the use of two words to express what is essentially one idea);
direct objects of commiserantia (commiseror, -ari (dep) - pity, commiserate) - participle agreeing with murmura
vulnus, -eris (n) – wound
quidem – (adv) indeed
conspectus, -us (m) - sight, look, view
pavefactus, a, um (adj) – quaking with fear, panicking
introgredior, introgredi, introgressus sum (dep) – enter
uti = ut "as" and then translate the apparuit as an impersonal
habitaculum, i (n) - home, dwelling
delitesco, delitescere, delitui – conceal oneself, hide
mitis, -e (adj) – gentle
mansues (adj) – tame
porrigo, porrigere, porrexi, porrectum – stretch out, extend
ops, opis (f) – help
peto, petere, petivi, petitum – seek, beg, ask for
gratia is ablative here
stirps, stirpis (f) splinter, thorn
vestigium, -i (n) – the part of the foot that makes a print, on an animal the pad of the paw
haereo, haerere, haeis, haesum – stick, cleave, attach to
revello, revellere, revelli, revulsum – tear, pull, pluck
concipio, concipere, concepi, conceptum – gather, take in, absorb
sanies, -ei (f) - pus
intimus, a, um (adj) deep within
accurate (adv) - carefully
sicco (1) – dry
penitus (adv) – thoroughly
detergeo, detergere, detersi, detersum - wipe away
medella, -ae (f) – treatment
levo (1) - relieve
posito, -onis (f) – a position, placing, posture
recumbo, recumbere, recumbui, recumbitum – lie down
quiesco, quiescere, quievi, quietum – rest, go to sleep
triennium, -i (n) – period of three years
victus, -us (m) - food
venor, venari (dep) – hunt
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membrum, -i (n) – limb, joint
opimus, a, um (adj) – choice, rich, fat
subgero = suggero, suggere, suggessi, suggestum – bring up, supply, provide
torreo, torrere, torrui, tostum – bake, dry up with heat,
edo, edere, edi, esum - eat