

## TWO THOUSAND YEARS

### I. The First Roman Landing in Britain (55 B.C.)

*Julius Caesar's own description of how the first Roman soldiers went ashore in 55 B.C during the first of his two invasions of Britain. Translation of words and phrases in the first paragraph is provided below but glosses for this and for the remaining paragraphs can also be accessed by using [www.wordchamp.com](http://www.wordchamp.com) (select **Web reader** > **Read foreign websites** > **Text** and then paste the passage into the box.)*

nostrīs mīlitibus cūctāntibus, maximē propter altitudinem maris, quī X. [decimae] legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, obtestātus deōs ut ea rēs legiōnī fēliciter ēvenīret, `dēsilite`, inquit, `mīlitēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere; ego certē meum reī pūblicaē atque imperatōrī officium praestiterō.`. Hoc cum magnā voce dīxisset, sē ex nāvī proiēcit atque in hostēs aquilam ferre coēpit. Tum nostrī cohortātī inter sē nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt. hōs item ex proximīs nāvibus cum cōnspexisent, subsecūtī hostibus adpropinquāvērunt.

#### Vocabulary

<b>nostrīs mīlitibus cūctāntibus</b>	as our soldiers were delaying ( <i>the endings –īs, –ibus show that the phrase is giving the circumstances in which the main action took place</i> )
<b>maximē</b>	greatly, especially
<b>propter altitudinem</b>	because of the depth ( <i>the Latin altitudō means both height (altitude) and depth</i> )
<b>maris</b>	of the sea
<b>quī</b>	(the person) who
<b>decimae</b>	tenth ( <i>this gives the English word decimal</i> )
<b>legiōnis</b>	legion's ( <i>the legions, each containing around 6,000 men, made up the most important part of the Roman army</i> )
<b>aquila</b>	eagle ( <i>i.e the legion's standard – a pole with a model of an eagle at the top which had the same function as a flag</i> )
<b>ferēbat</b>	was carrying
<b>obtestātus</b>	having begged, having prayed to
<b>ut</b>	(so) that ( <i>conjunction</i> )
<b>ea rēs</b>	this affair
<b>legiōnī</b>	for the legion
<b>ēvenīret</b>	would turn out, would happen
<b>fēliciter</b>	happily
<b>dēsilite</b>	jump down ( <i>the –ite ending shows this is the form of the verb for giving an order to more than one person</i> )
<b>mīlitēs</b>	soldiers
<b>nisi</b>	unless
<b>vultis</b>	you (plural) wish
<b>hostibus</b>	to the enemy ( <i>the word is plural in Latin, as it refers to group of people, but English prefers the singular for an opposing army or country. The Latin singular is hostis and the plural subject and object forms hostēs</i> )
<b>prōdere</b>	to betray
<b>certē</b>	certainly
<b>reī pūblicaē</b>	to the republic, to the state ( <i>literally: to the public thing</i> )

<b>imperatorī</b>	to the general, to the commander ( <i>this word became emperor in English</i> )
<b>officium</b>	duty
<b>praestiterō</b>	(I) will have performed ( <i>Future Perfect Tense</i> )
<b>hoc</b>	this
<b>cum</b>	when
<b>magnā voce</b>	in a loud voice, loudly ( <i>literally: with big voice</i> )
<b>dixisset,</b>	had said
<b>sē</b>	himself/herself/themselves ( <i>which meaning fits the sentence?</i> )
<b>ex nāvī</b>	out of the ship
<b>proiecit</b>	threw forward ( <i>this verb is the origin of the English verb project</i> )
<b>ferre</b>	to carry
<b>coepit</b>	began
<b>nostrī</b>	our men, our troops
<b>cohortātī inter sē</b>	after encouraging each other, after urging each other
<b>nē</b>	so that.....not ( <i>conjunction used to express the wish that something should NOT happen</i> )
<b>tantum dēdecus</b>	so great a disgrace, such shame
<b>admitterētur</b>	should be admitted,
<b>ūiversī</b>	all
<b>dēsiluērunt</b>	jumped down ( <i>the ending of this verb should look familiar by now!</i> )
<b>hōs</b>	those men ( <i>object of the verb</i> )
<b>item</b>	in the same way
<b>ex proximīs nāvibus</b>	from the nearest ships
<b>cum cōspexissent</b>	when they ( <i>i.e. the other soldiers</i> ) had noticed ( <i>the verb is in the subjunctive to emphasise that seeing their comrades jump down made the others decide to follow; if there was no role for human decision but just one event happening after another, an ordinary verb form would have been used</i> )
<b>subsecūtī</b>	having followed
<b>hostibus</b>	to the enemy
<b>adpropinquāvērunt.</b>	approached

Pugnātum est ab utrīsq̄ue acriter. nostrī tamen, quod neque ordinēs servāre neque firmiter īnsistere neque signa subsequī poterant atque alius aliā ex nāvī quībuscumque signīs occurrerat se adgregābat, magnopere perturbābantur. hostēs vero notīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī egredientēs cōspexerant, incitātīs equīs impeditōs adoriēbantur, plures paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in universōs tela coniciēbant. quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārū nāvium, item speculātōria nāvigia mīlitibus complērī iussit, et quōs labōrantes cōspexerat, hīs subsidia submittēbat. nostrī simul in aridō constitērunt, suīs omnibus cōnsecutīs in hostēs impetum fecērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt, neque longius prosequī potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque īnsulam capere nōn potuerant. hoc ūnum ad pristinam fortūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

## Caput 27

(1) Hostēs proeliō superātī simulatque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem legātōs dē pāce mīsērunt; obsidēs datūrōs quaeque imperāisset sēsē factūrōs pollicītī

sunt. (2) ūna cum hīs legātīs Commius Atrebas vēnit, quem supra dēmonstrāveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. (3) hunc illī ē nāvī ēgressum, cum ad eōs oratōrīs modō Caesaris mandāta dēferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conīcerant. (4) tum proeliō factō rēmīsērunt et in petendā pāce eius reī culpam in multitudinem contulērunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignōscerētur petivērunt. (5) Caesar questus quod, cum ultrō in continentem legātīs missīs pācem ab sē petīssent, bellum sine causā intūlissent, ignōscere imprudentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvit. (6) quōrum illī partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locīs accersitam paucīs diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt. (7) interea suōs in agrōs remigrāre iussērunt, p̄ncipēsque undique convenīre et sē civitātēsque suās Caesarī commendāre coepērunt.

## II. A Birthday Invitation (c. 100 A.D.)

*A birthday invitation sent around 100 A.D. to Sulpicia Lepidina, the wife of the commander of the fort at Vindolanda, by her friend Claudia Severa. This letter and one or two others also found in the fort are the earliest examples of writing by women in Britain. Claudia dictated some of the letter to a secretary (probably a slave) but wrote some of the words herself. The text of all the letters discovered at Vindolanda can be viewed on-line at <http://vindolanda.csad.ox.ac.uk/>*

Claudia Sevēra Lepidīnae suae salūtem.

III (trēs) idūs Septembrēs soror ad diēm sollemnem nātālem meum rogō libenter faciās ut veniās ad nōs iūcundiōrem mihi diēm interventū tuō factura s[i tu aderis] Ceriālem tuum salutā. Aelius meus te et filiulus salūtant. sperābō tē soror.

vale soror anima mea ut valeam kārissima et have Sulpiciae Lepidīnae Ceriālis a Claudiā Sevērā.

### Vocabulary

<b>suae</b>	his own/ her own ( <i>the rest of the first line should be easy to understand if you remember how we start Latin e-mails!</i> )
<b>III (trēs) idūs Septembrēs</b>	three [days before] the Ides of September ( <i>the Romans counted backwards from special days in the month. The Ides of September were on the 5<sup>th</sup> but when working out the number of days between one date and another the Romans counted both the day at the beginning and the day at the end so the date of Claudia's birthday was 3<sup>rd</sup> not 2<sup>nd</sup>. September. For a Roman date table go to <a href="http://www.wikiecollins.demon.co.uk/roman/calco1.htm">http://www.wikiecollins.demon.co.uk/roman/calco1.htm</a></i> )
<b>soror</b>	sister
<b>diēm sollemnem nātālem</b>	birthday celebration ( <i>literally: 'solemn birth day'</i> )
<b>rogō</b>	I ask
<b>libenter</b>	cheerfully, willingly
<b>faciās ut veniās</b>	(that) you arrange that you come ( <i>the extra ā shows that the verb refers to a wish or thought rather than an actual fact</i> )
<b>nōs</b>	us
<b>iūcundiōrem</b>	pleasanter, happier
<b>mihi</b>	for me
<b>interventū tuō</b>	by your arrival
<b>factura</b>	<i>an adjective meaning going to make</i>

<b>s[i tu aderis]</b>	if you will be there ( <i>the letter is damaged at this point and the words in brackets are a guess at what Claudia actually wrote. The verb is the Future Tense of <b>adest</b></i> )
<b>Ceriālem</b>	Cerialis (name of Sulpicia's husband, the commander of the fort)
<b>tuum</b>	your (with an Object Case ending to agree with <b>Ceriālem</b> )
<b>salutā</b>	greet (form for giving an order to one person)
<b>Aelius</b>	the name of Claudia's husband
<b>tē</b>	you (object form)
<b>filiolus</b>	little son
<b>sperābō</b>	I will expect
<b>anima</b>	soul, darling
<b>ut valeam</b>	as I wish to be well OR so that I may be well ( <i>the meaning is either that Claudia wishes Sulpicia to be well as much as she wishes health for herself, or that if Sulpicia is well the result will be that she herself will also be well</i> )
<b>kārissima</b>	dearest
<b>have</b>	greetings! ( <i>the word is normally spelled <b>ave</b> but, as 'h' was generally not pronounced by Latin speakers at this time, confusion over spelling was common.</i> )

### III In Memory of Regina (2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cent.A.D.)

*This inscription was set up by Barates, from Palmyra in Syria, at the eastern end of Hadrian's Wall in memory of his wife, Regina. She was a member of the Catevellauni tribe of southern Britain who had played a prominent part in opposing Julius Caesar's invasions. Barates bought her as a slave market but then freed and married her. He himself was probably a merchant selling goods to the Roman army, or possibly an army officer. See the last three slides in BRITANNIA ROMANA for more details. The words 'liberta' and 'coniuge' are probably wrong spellings of the accusatives 'libertam' and 'coniugem', a mistake easily made because the final 'm' was not fully pronounced. The accusative case was used for the name of the dead person in Greek tombstone inscriptions and Barates, because he was from the east of the empire, almost certainly learned Greek before he learned Latin*

D.M. REGINA LIBERTA ET CONIUGE BARATES PALMYRENUS

To the gods of the underworld [in memory of] Regina [his] freedwoman and wife Barates of Palmyra [set this up]

NATIONE CATVELLAVNA AN. XXX

[she was] from the Catevellauni tribe [and] 30 years [old]

### IV The Battle of Hastings (1066)

*An account, written by a Norman shortly afterwards, of the famous battle in which Duke William of Normandy made himself king of England. The duke, who was related to earlier English kings, claimed that Harold, who came to the throne after the death of King Edward, had earlier sworn to support William's own claim. There was also a*

*third claimant, King Harald Hardrada of Norway, who landed in northern England in early autumn 1066. King Harold defeated and killed Hardrada but William landed near Hastings on the south coast whilst the English army was still in the north. The English marched south and took up position on a low hill on the route that William was taking from Hastings towards London.*

*Duke William is the subject of locāvit in the second sentence.*

Hāc autem commodissimā ordinātiōne prōgreditur, vexillō praeviō quod apostolicus  
this indeed most elaborate set-of-orders there-is-advance with-flag going-before which apostolic-one  
trāsmiserat. Peditēs in fronte locāvit, sagittīs armātōs et balistīs, item peditēs in  
had-sent-over infantry in front he-placed with-arrows armed and slingshots likewise infantry in  
ordine firmiōres et loricātos, ultimō turmās equitum, quōrum ipse fuit in mediō cum  
formation firmer and armoured in-last troops pf cavalry of-whom himself he-was in middle with  
firmissimō rōbore, unde in omnem partem consuleret manū et voce.  
strongest elite from-where in every part he-might-consult with-hand and with-voice

Scribēns Heraldī agmen illud veterum aliquis in eius transit flumina epotāta, silvās in  
Writing of-Harold army that of-old (writers) any in its passage rivers drunk-up woods into  
planum reductās fuisse memorāret. Maximae enim ex omnibus undique regiōnibus  
open-ground reduced to-have-been would-record very-great for from all everywhere regions  
cōpia Anglōrum convēnerant. Studium pars Heraldō, cunctī patriae praestābant,  
forces of-the-English had-come-together enthusiasm some for-Harold, all for-fatherland were-displaying  
quam contra extraneōs, tametsī nōn justē, defensāre volēbant. Cōpiōsa quoque auxilia  
which against foreigners even-if not justly to-defend they-were-wishing plentiful also support  
miserat eīs cognata terra Danōrum. Nōn tamen audentēs cum Guillelmō ex aequō  
had-sent to-them related country of-the-Danes not however daring with William on-level-terms  
cōnfligere, plus eum quam regem Noricōrum extimentes, locum editiōrem  
to-fight more him than king of-the-Norwegians fearing place higher  
praeoccupāvere, montem silvae per quam advenēre vicinum. Prōtinus equōrum ope  
occupied-in-advance hill to-wood through which they-came adjacent right-away of-horses strength  
relictā, cunctī peditēs constitēre dēnsius conglobātī.

Abandoned all foot-soldiers took-position densely packed-together

Dux cum suīs neque locī terrītus asperitāte ardua clivī sensim ascendit. Terribilis  
the-duke with his-men and-not of-place frightened by roughness steep-slopes of-hill gradually climbed terrible  
clangor lituōrum pugnae signa cecinit utrinque. Normannōrum alacris audacia pugnae  
sound of-trumpets of-battle signals sounded on-both-sides of-th-normans keen daring of-battle  
pīncipium dedit. Taliter cum oratōres in judiciō litem agunt de rapinā, prior ferit  
beginning gave just-as when lawyers in-court case conduct of robbery first he-makes  
dictiōnem qui crimen intendit. Peditēs itaque Normannī propius accedentēs provocant  
speech who the-charge brings infantry so Norman nearer approaching challenge

Anglōs, missilibus in eōs vulnera dirigunt atque necem. Illī contra fortiter quō quisque  
the-English with-missiles on them wounds they-inflict and death they against bravely in-which each  
valet ingeniō resistunt. Jactant cuspidēs ac diversōrum generum tela, saevissimās  
is-strong with-ability resist they-hurl spears and various of-sorts weapons most-savage  
quāsque securēs et lignīs imposita saxa. Eīs veluti mole letiferā statim nostrōs  
each(type) axes and on-wood placed stones by-these as-if by-mass lethal at-once our-men  
obruī putārēs. Subveniunt equitēs et quī posteriōres fuēre fiunt prīmī. Pudet  
to-be-overwhelmed you-would-think come-up the-cavalry and who in-the-rear were become in-front shames  
eminus pugnāre, gladiīs rem gerere audent. Altissimus clamor hinc Normannicus,  
at-distance to-fight with-swords affair to-conduct they-dare very-loud shouting here Norman  
illinc barbaricus armōrum sonitū et gemitū morientium superātur. Sīc aliquandiu  
there of-the-barbarians of-weapons by-sound and by-groaning of-the-dying is-surpassed thus for-some-time  
summā vī certātur ab utrīusque. Anglī nimium adjuvantur superiōris locī  
greatest with-force is-struggle by both-sides the-English too-much are-helped higher of-place  
opportunitāte suā atque validissimā corpulentīā, praeterea pugnae instrumentīs, quae  
by-advantage their and strongest by-size-of-body besides of-battle by-instruments which  
facile per scuta vel alia tegmina viam inveniunt. Fortissimē itaque sustinent vel  
easily through shields or other coverings way find most-bravely thus they-withstand or  
propellant ausōs in se districtum ensibus impetum facere. Vulnerant et eōs quī  
push-away those-who-dared on them ??? with-swords attack to-make they-wound also those who  
eminus in sē jacula conjiciunt.....Credidēre Normanni ducem ac dominum suum  
at-a-distance on them javelins throw relieved the-Normans duke abd lodd their-own  
cecidisse. Nōn ergo nimis pudendā fugā cessēre, minimē verō dolendā cum  
to-have-died not therefore too-much shameful in-flight they-retreated and really not at all to-be-regretted when  
plurimum juverit.  
very-much it-helped

Prīnceps namque prōspiciēns multam partem adversae statiōnis prōsiluisse  
prince for seeing large part opposing of-army to-have-dashed-forward  
et insequī terga suōrum fugientibus occurrit et obstitit, verberāns aut mināns hastā.  
and to-follow backs of-his-own-men to-those-fleeing came-up and blocked striking or threatening with-spear  
Nudātō insuper capite detractaque galeā exclamāns. `Mē,' inquit, `circumspicite. Vivō  
bared additionally with-head and-taken-off with-helmet shouting me he-said kook-at I-live  
et vincam, opitulante Deō. Quae vobis dementia fugam suadet? Quae via patēbit ad  
and I-will-win helping with-God what to you madness flight urges what way will-be-open for  
effugiendum? Quōs ut pecora mactāre potestis, depellunt vōs et occidunt. Victoriā  
escaping Those-whom as cattle to slaughter you-are-able they-push-back you and kill victory  
deseritis et perpetuam honōrem; in exitium curritis ac perpetuum opprobrium.  
you-desert and ever-lasting honour into destruction you-run and ever-lasting shame

Abeundō, mortem nullus vestrum evādet.’ Hīs dictīs, recēpērunt animōs. Prīmus ipse  
 By-going-away death none of-you will-escape with-these-said they-recovered spirits first he-himself  
 prōcurrit, fulmināns ense, strāvit adversam gentem quae sibi – regī suō –  
 ran-forward striking-like-lightning with-sword cut-down opposing race who against-himself king their-own  
 rebellāns commeruit mortem. Exardentēs Normannī et circumvenientēs aliquot millia  
 rebelling deserved death burning-with-zeal the-Normans and surrounding some thousands  
 insecuta sē momentō delēvērunt ea, ut nē quidem ūnus supereset.  
 who-had-followed them in-an-instant destroyed them so-that not even one survived

(From William of Poitiers, *Guillelmi Ducis Normannorum Gesta*, in Sidwell (ed.),  
*Reading Medieval Latin*, p.176-177 )

## V. The Declaration of Arbroath (1320)

(downloaded from [http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/scotland/arbroath\\_latin.html](http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/scotland/arbroath_latin.html) 8/6/09)

*This document is a letter sent by the nobles of Scotland to Pope John XXII and thus roughly equivalent in modern terms to an appeal to the secretary-general of the United Nations. King Edward II of England was at this time attempting to annex Scotland and the signatories were appealing both for recognition of Robert the Bruce as their rightful king of and of their country’s right to remain independent. The letter is important both as a pre-modern example of nationalist ideology and for its assertion that a king’s right to rule depended ultimately on the consent of his subjects. The last two sentences are particularly well-known and the final one, adapted from a passage from the Roman historian Sallust (1<sup>st</sup>. cent. B.C),<sup>1</sup> was reportedly seen written (in English translation) on a wall in Hong Kong in summer 1989 during demonstrations in support of the Tiananmen student protests. The document was probably drafted by the abbot of Arbroath Monastery, who, ironically, may have been more comfortable speaking French than either Scots (the Scottish dialect of English) or Gaelic (the old Celtic language of western Scotland). The text has been given here without marking vowel length and in the original medieval spelling. Note particularly the use of ‘e’ for ‘ae’ and of ‘c’ (pronounced as an ‘s’) before ‘i’ (e.g. **Romane** for **Romanae** and **Scocia** for **Scotiae** (‘of Scotland’)). The manuscript also uses initial capitals inconsistently and has ‘u’ for ‘v’ as the letter ‘v’ was not invented until late medieval times.*

*There is a full English translation at [http://www.tom-hanna.org/?page\\_id=1301](http://www.tom-hanna.org/?page_id=1301) and translation of individual words is available on [www.wordchamp.com](http://www.wordchamp.com)*

Sanctissimo Patri in Christo ac Domino, domino Johanni, diuina prouidencia

<sup>1</sup> Sallust, *Catalinae Coniuratiō*, 33.4.: ‘at nōs nōn imperium neque dīuitias petimus, quārum rērum causā bella atque certāmina omnia inter mortālis sunt, sed libertātem, quam nēmō bonus nisi cum animā simul āmittit.’

Sacrosancte Romane et Vniuersalis Ecclesie Summo Pontifici, Filii Sui Humiles et deuoti Duncanus Comes de Fyf, Thomas Ranulphi Comes Morauie Dominus Mannie et Vallis Anandie, Patricius de Dumbar Comes Marchie, Malisius Comes de Stratheryne, Malcolmus Comes de Leuenax, Willelmus Comes de Ross, Magnus Comes Cathanie et Orkadie et Willelmus Comes Suthirlandie; Walterus Senescallus Scocie, Willelmus de Soules Buttellarius Scocie, Jacobus Dominus de Duglas, Rogerus de Moubray, Dauid Dominus de Brechyn, Dauid de Graham, Ingeramus de Vmfraille, Johannes de Menetethe Custos Comitatus de Menetethe, Alexander Fraser, Gilbertus de Haya Constabularius Scocie, Robertus de Keth Marescallus Scocie, Henricus de Sancto Claro, Johannes de Graham, Dauid de Lindesay, Willelmus Olifaunt, Patricius de Graham, Johannes de Fentoun, Willelmus de Abirnithy, Dauid de Wemys, Willelmus de Montefixo, Fergusius de Ardrossane, Eustachius de Maxwell, Willelmus de Ramesay, Willelmus de Montealto, Alanus de Morauia, Douenaldus Cambell, Johannes Cambrun, Reginaldus le chen, Alexander de Setoun, Andreas de Lescelyne, et Alexander de Stratoun, Ceterique Barones et Liberetenenetes ac tota Communitas Regni Scocie, omnimodam Reuerenciam filialem cum deuotis Pedum osculis beatorum.

Scimus, Sanctissime Pater et Domine, et ex antiquorum gestis et libris Colligimus quod inter Ceteras nationes egregias nostra scilicet Scottorum nacio multis preconijs fuerit insignita, que de Maiori Schithia per Mare tirenium et Columnas Herculis transiens et in Hispania inter ferocissimas gentes per multa temporum curricula Residens a nullis quantumcumque barbaricis poterat allicubi gentibus subiugari. Indequa veniens post mille et ducentos annos a transitu populi israelitici per mare rubrum sibi sedes in Occidente quas nunc optinet, expulsis primo Britonibus et Pictis omnino deletis, licet per Norwagienses, Dacos et Anglicos sepius inpugnata fuerit, multis cum victorijs et Laboribus quamplurimis adquisuit, ipsaque ab omni seruitute liberata, vt Priscorum testantur Historie, semper tenuit. In quorum Regno Centum et Tredescim Reges de ipsorum Regali prosapia, nullo alienigena interueniente, Regnauerunt.

Quorum Nobilitates et Merita, licet ex aliis non clarent, satis patenter effulgent ex eo quod Rex Regum et dominancium dominus Jhesus Christus post passionem suam et Resurreccionem ipsos in vltimis terre finibus constitutos quasi primos ad suam fidem sanctissimam conuocauit. Nec eos per quemlibet in dicta fide confirmari voluit set per suum primum apostolum uocatione quamuis ordine secundum vel tertium, sanctum Andream mitissimum beati Petri Germanum, quem semper ipsis preesse voluit vt Patronum.

Hec autem Sanctissimi Patres et Predecessores vestri sollicita mente pensantes ipsum Regnum et populum vt beati Petri germani peculium multis fauoribus et priuilegijs

quamplurimis Munierunt, Ita quippe quod gens nostra sub ipsorum protectione hactenus libera deguit et quieta donec ille Princeps Magnificus Rex Anglorum Edwardus, pater istius qui nunc est, Regnum nostrum acephalum populumque nullius mali aut doli nec bellis aut insultibus tunc assuetum sub amici et confederati specie inimicabiliter infestavit. Cuius iniurias, Cedas, violencias, predaciones, incendia, prelatorum incarcerationes, Monasteriorum combustiones, Religiosorum spoliaciones et occisiones alia quoque enormia et innumera que in dicto populo exercuit, nulli parcens etati aut sexui, Religioni aut ordini, nullus scriberet nec ad plenum intelligeret nisi quem experientia informaret.

A quibus Malis innumeris, ipso Juuante qui post uulnera medetur et sanat, liberati sumus per strenuissimum Principem, Regem et Dominum nostrum, Dominum Robertum, qui pro populo et hereditate suis de manibus Inimicorum liberandis quasi alter Machabeus aut Josue labores et tedia, inedias et pericula, leto sustinuit animo. Quem eciam diuina dispositio et iuxta leges et Consuetudines nostra, quas vsque ad mortem sustinere volumus, Juris successio et debitus nostrorum omnium Consensus et Assensus nostrum fecerunt Principem atque Regem, cui tanquam illi per quem salus in populo nostro facta est pro nostra libertate tuenda tam Jure quam meritis tenemur et volumus in omnibus adherere.

Quem si ab inceptis desisteret, regi Anglorum aut Anglicis nos aut Regnum nostrum volens subicere, tanquam inimicum nostrum et sui nostrique Juris subuersorem statim expellere niteremur et alium Regem nostrum qui ad defensionem nostram sufficeret faceremus. **Quia quamdiu Centum ex nobis viui remanserint, nuncquam Anglorum dominio aliquatenus volumus subiugari. Non enim propter gloriam, diuicias aut honores pugnamus set propter libertatem solummodo quam Nemo bonus nisi simul cum vita amittit.**

## VI Crossing the Himalayas (1667)

*From the account in Athanasius Kircher's China Illustrata of the journey of two Jesuit missionaries from Beijing via Lhasa and Kathmandu to Patna in India in 1661-62. The priests were the first Europeans to give a detailed account of the Kathmandu Valley. Kircher never visited China but was an immensely learned man and his book was one of the most widely-read of early European works on China and central Asia. Translations of individual words are available at [www.wordchamp.com](http://www.wordchamp.com):*

Ē Lassā sīve Barantōlā sub 29 grādum. 6 minūtōrum ēlevātiōne Polī cōstitutā, usque ad rādīcem montis Langur quatriduō vērunt. Est autem Langur mōns omnium altissimus, ita ut in summitāte eius viatōrēs vix respīrāre ob aēris subtilitātem queant,

neque is ob vīrulentas nōnullārum herbārum exhālātiōnēs aestīvō tempōre, sine manifestō vītae perīculō transīrī possit. Per hunc montem ob horrenda praecipitia et scopulōsōs tractūs, neque currus neque iūmentum trānsire potest. Sed pedestrī itinere tōtum iter cōnficiendum est, spātiō ferē mēnstruō usque ad Cūthī prīmam Regnī Necbāl urbem: quamvīs autem .sit trānsitū difficilis, prōvīdit tamen natura dē magnā aquārum undique ex montium cavernīs ērumpentium tam calidārum quam frīgīdārum cōpia, necnōn piscium prō hominibus, pāscuōrumque prō iūmentīs ūbertāte.....Ex Cūthī quīnque diērum itinere pervenītur ad urbem Nestī, Regnī Necbāl, in quō omnēs idolotriae tenebrīs involūtī sine ullō Christiānae fidēi signō vīvunt; abundat tamen rēbus omnibus ad vītā sustentandā necessāriīs, ita ut 30 aut 40 gallīnae prō ūnō scūtō passim vēndantur (c.3, II, 3-4<sup>e</sup>, p.65)

## VI Newton's Laws of Motion (1687)

*From Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica [Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy], 3<sup>rd</sup>. edition, 1726, p.13 and following. This and other extracts are available on-line at <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/newton>*

### Lex I

Corpus omne perseverāre in stātū suō quiescendī vel movendī ūniformiter in dīrēctum, nisi quātenus illud a vīribus impressīs cōgitur stātum suum mūtāre.

*[That every object remains in its state of rest or of movement at a constant speed in a straight line except in so far as it is made to change its state by forces applied to it]*

### Lex II

Mūtātiōnem mōtus proportiōnālem esse vi motrici impressāe, & fierī secundum līneam rectam quā vīs illa imprimitur.

*[That acceleration is proportional to the applied motive force and takes place in a straight line in the same direction as the application of that force]*

### Lex III

Actiōnī contrāriam semper & æquālem esse reactiōnem: sīve corpōrum duōrum actiōnēs in sē mūtuō semper esse æquālēs & in partēs contrāriās dīrigī.

*[That there is always an opposite and equal reaction to every action: that is, the actions of two objects upon one another are always equal and in opposite directions]*

## VII Introduction to Karl Marx's Matriculation Essay (1835)

*Throughout Europe until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century it was necessary for students to demonstrate competence in Latin before they could be admitted to university, This essay was accepted by Marx's examiner but the clause beginning quās aequālium et recentium iudicium seems to have lost its main verb: something like infēlicēs habet (considers unhappy) needs to be added after them*

KARL MARX

AN PRĪNCIPĀTUS AUGUSTĪ MERITŌ

INTER FĒLĪCIŌRĒS REĪPŪBLICAE RŌMĀNAE AETĀTĒS NUMERĒTUR?

Examinātiō Matūritātis (1835)

Quaerentī, quālis Augustī aetās fuerit, plūra occurrunt, ex quibus de eā iudicārī potest; primum comparātiō cum aliīs Rōmānae historiae aetātibus, nam, sī ostenderis, aetātibus priōribus, quās fēlicēs appellant, similem fuisse Augustī aetātem, illīs vērō, quās aequālium et recentium iudicium, versīs et mūtātīs mōribus in pejōrem partem, rēpublicā in factiōnes dīvisā, in bellō etiam rēbus malē gestis, dissimilem, dē eā ex aliīs conjectūram facere potes; tum quaerendum est, quae veterēs dē eā ipsā dīxerint, quid externae gentes de imperiō habuerint, an id veritī sint aut contempserint, dēnique vērō quālēs artēs litteraeque fuerint.

Nē vērō longius sim, quam necesse, pulcherrimam aetātem ante Augustum, quam mōrum simplicitas, virtūtis studia, magistrātuum plēbisque integritas fēlicem fēcērunt, aetās, quā Italia inferior subigebātur, illamque Nerōnis, quā nulla miserior, cum Augustī aetāte comparābō.

## VIII The Allied Advance against Germany (2009)

*An account written by an Italian, Victorius Ciarrocchi, in 2009 and circulated to members of the Grex Latine Loquentium Latin e-mail correspondence group. As a boy, he watched German soldiers retreating under fire during the advance of American and British troops through northern Italy in 1944. The Italians had entered the war in support of Germany in 1940 but deposed the pro-German dictator Mussolini and changed sides after the Allied forces captured Sicily in 1943. During subsequent fighting some Italians continued to fight on the German side although the main Italian forces supported the Allies. The passage is glossed on [www.wordchamp.com](http://www.wordchamp.com)*

Diē 6 Iun. 1994 quīnquagēsimus annus commemorātus est, cum exercitus Anglicus Americānus Canadēnsis nōn sine gravī mīlitum dētrīmentō ēscēnsiōnem in litora

Normanniae fecit. Vividior ut illius appulsus commemoratio esset, televisio Italica non modo proeliorum in ea regione commissorum photographemata exhibuit, sed etiam veteranorum rettulit verba, qui in Galliam redierant ut festum victoriae diem celebrarent. Diurnario Italicum percontanti quomodo milites Theodiscum pugnassent, dux quidam Anglicus, cuius pectus multis virtutis insignibus ornatum erat, "Ut leones!", respondit.

.....In primis distinguendum est: A) altero in bello mundano aliqui milites Germani atque interdum quaedam Germanorum cohortes- praesertim illae <SS> appellatae- crudeliter, quin etiam crudelissime se gesserunt maxime adversus Russos, quorum multi milites, regionibus Germaniae orientalis occupatis, ultionis voluptati non pepercunt. B) Germanorum autem exercitus- in unum sum scripturus!- fuit verus exercitus, cuius milites strenue pugnarent etiam cum hostibus, qui duplo, triplo, quadruple armorum telorumque instructi erant, sicut accidit in proelio Alameinico (Oct./ Nov. 1942). Nonnullos milites Germanos vidi ego puerulus aestate a.1944, dum eos receptum cogebant copiae Americanorum et Britannorum armatissimae dumque prope 'lineam Gothicam', cuius limes Adriaticus urbem Pisaurum attingebat:

<<http://tinyurl.com/lbrsqh>>

acriter pugnabatur. Per decem circiter dies (ineunte mense Sept. 1944) pauca milia Germanorum militum restiterunt- 'sicut leones', ita vero - adversus tres quattuorve hostium legionem. E fenestella cuiusdam refugii subterranei in oppido c.n. 'Ginestreto' siti videntur, nos pueruli, viginti triginta milites Germanos suas ipsorum vasa ac tela in autocinetum onerarium transportantes, dum circumcirca ipsos cadebant bombardum fragmenta: sed et maiorum natu nostrorum admirationem movebat ea disciplina et animi tranquillitas, qua illi milites praediti erant. Quorum unum - etiam hoc bene recordor- in tergo vulneratum duo commilitones in refugium adduxerunt: cruor fluere copiose, at ille adulescens non gemit; interdum aliquid Theodisce murmurabat medicum cuiusdam, qui vulneri mederi conabatur. Civis quidam meus (anno 1921 natus) aestate a. 1943 in Sicilia fuit miles cuiusdam cohortis, quae legioni Germanicae 'Hermann Goering' appellatae adgregata erat. Olim quaerenti mihi quomodo ea occasione pugnaverint et Itali et Germani, is respondit: "Cuique militi Germano vel gregario summa erat peritia bellica".