



CSCP Support Materials: Translation

Eduqas GCSE Latin
Component 2

Latin Literature (Themes)
Travel by Land and Sea

For examination in 2021 - 2023



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Using this Document

Each section of the Latin text is displayed in three columns.

In the left hand column is the Latin text. Line numbers corresponding to the official examination text are indicated in square brackets.

In the centre column is an accessible interpretation of its English meaning (not a literal translation).

Where this interpretation is **significantly** different from a literal translation of the Latin, a literal translation is provided in the right hand column. Where this occurs, the relevant words of the Latin text, English meaning and literal translation are all marked with a dotted line underneath.

Where a word in the English meaning column enhances readability, but is not explicitly included in the Latin, it is given in square brackets: [...].

There are also a number of occasions where, in order to make the passage read more naturally in English, Latin verbs in the (historic) present tense have been translated as if they were in a past tense.

Again, to aid readability, translation of a Latin word equivalent to English 'and' has sometimes been omitted in the English meaning.

Latin	English Meaning	Literal Translation
<p>laborem itinerum iste facilem sibi et iucundum ratione consilioque reddidit. primum mensibus hibernis, ad magnitudinem frigorum et tempestatum vim, hoc sibi praeclarum remedium comparaverat. urbem Syracusas elegerat, ubi ita vivebat iste bonus imperator ut eum non facile non modo extra tectum sed ne extra lectum quidem quisquam viderit; ita diei brevitatis conviviis, noctis longitudo stupris et flagitiis continebatur.</p>	<p>CICERO, The governor of Sicily tours his province (in Verrem II.5.26-27)</p> <p><i>The effort of journeys that [man] made easy and pleasant for himself by method and planning. Firstly, in the winter months, [in response] to the extent of the cold and the strength of storms he had devised for himself a brilliant solution. He had chosen the city of Syracuse, where that fine commander lived in such a way that it was not easy for anyone to see him – not only outside the house, but not even out of bed; in this way the shortness of his day[s] was filled with banquets, and the length of his night[s] with scandal and debauchery.</i></p>	<p><i>a plan</i></p> <p><i>this brilliant ...</i></p>
<p>cum autem ver esse coeperat – cuius initium iste non a Favonio neque ab aliquo astro notabat, sed cum rosam viderat tum incipere ver arbitrabatur – dabat se labori atque itineribus;</p>	<p><i>When, however, spring began – the start of which that man did not notice by the west wind nor by some star, but when he had seen a rose, then he judged that spring was beginning – he devoted himself to work and to journeys.</i></p>	<p><i>began to be</i></p>

Latin

in quibus adeo se praebebat patientem atque impigrum ut eum nemo umquam in equo sedentem viderit. nam, ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, lectica octaphoro ferebatur, in qua pulvinus erat perlucidus Melitensis rosa fartus; ipse autem coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, reticulumque ad nares sibi admovebat tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosae. sic confecto itinere cum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, eadem lectica usque in cubiculum deferebatur. eo veniebant Siculorum magistratus, veniebant equites Romani; controversiae secreto deferebantur, paulo post palam decreta auferebantur. deinde ubi paulisper in cubiculo pretio iura discriperat, Veneri iam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur.

English Meaning

CICERO, The governor of Sicily tours his province (in Verrem II.5.26-27) (continued)

[15] *In these he showed himself to be so hardy and energetic that nobody ever saw him sitting on a horse. For, as was the custom of the kings of Bithynia, he was carried in an eight-bearer litter, in which there was a transparent cushion from Malta stuffed with rose[s]; moreover, he himself had one garland on his head and another on his neck, and he kept moving towards his nostrils a sachet made of the most delicate linen with tiny holes, filled with rose[s]. Thus, whenever at the end of a journey he had arrived at some town, he was conveyed in the same litter right into the bedroom. There came*

[20] *the Sicilians' magistrates, there came Roman businessmen; legal disputes were taken to his private room; shortly afterwards decisions were brought out publicly. Then, when he had handed out judgements, at a price, in his bedroom for a short time, he would decide that the rest of the time was now owed to Venus and Bacchus.*

Literal Translation

with the journey completed

Latin

English Meaning

Literal Translation

HORACE, A journey by canal (Satires 1.5 1-26)

After I had left great Rome, Aricia welcomed me

with simple accommodation; my companion [was] the teacher of rhetoric, Heliodorus, by far the most learned of Greeks; from there Forum Appi, full of sailors and grudging innkeepers.

[5] *[Being] lazy, we divided this [stretch of the] journey, whereas for those who hitch their clothes higher than us [it is only] one; [but] the Appian Way is less arduous for slow [travellers].*

Here I, on account of the water, because it was very bad,

declared war on my stomach, waiting impatiently

for my companions eating their dinner.

By now night was preparing to draw

[10] *shadows over the world and to spread the stars in the sky.*

Then the slave-boys started throwing insults at the boatmen, and the boatmen at the slave-boys: 'bring it in here'; 'you're taking in three hundred'; 'hey, that's enough now.'

egressum magna me accepit Aricia Roma

hospitio modico; rhetor comes Heliodorus,

Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi

differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis.

hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos

praecinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.

hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri

indico bellum, cenantes haud animo aequo

exspectans comites.

iam nox inducere terris

umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat.

tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae

ingerere: 'huc adpelle'; 'trecentos inseris'; 'ohe,

iam satis est.'

waiting not with patient mind

Latin**English Meaning****Literal Translation****HORACE, A journey by canal (Satires 1.5 1-26)
(continued)**

dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur,

tota abit hora. mali culices ranaeque palustres

avertunt somnos, absentem ut cantat amicam

multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator

certatim. tandem fessus dormire viator

incipit, ac missae pastum retinacula mulae

nauta piger saxo reliqat stertitque supinus.

iamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere lintrem

sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus

ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno

fuste dolat. quarta vix demum exponimur hora.

ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha.

milia tum pransi tria repimus atque subimus

impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.

[15]

While the money is collected and the mule is harnessed, a whole hour goes by. The bad mosquitos and the marsh frogs

prevent any sleep,

while a boatman, soaked in too much bad wine, and a passenger sing in competition about an absent girlfriend. At last the tired passenger begins to sleep,

and the drowsy boatman, having put the mule out to graze, ties its reins to a stone and snores on his back.

and the drowsy boatman ties to a stone the reins of the mule sent off to graze

[20]

Already the day was here, when we realised that the barge wasn't moving at all, until one hot-tempered individual jumped up

and laid into the head and backside of both the mule and the boatman with a willow club. Only just at the fourth hour were we at last disembarked. We washed our faces and hands in your spring, Feronia.

[25]

Then, after breakfast, we crawled three miles and came near to Anxur, built on rocks [which] gleam white over a wide distance.

Latin

English Meaning

Literal Translation

JUVENAL, The unpleasantness of city traffic
(Satires 3.234-248)

nam quae meritoria somnum
admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.
inde caput morbi. raedarum transitus arto
vicorum in flexu et stantis convicia mandrae
eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis. [5]
si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburna
atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;
namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.
ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus obstat [10]
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
pinguia crura luto, planta mox undique magna
calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret. [15]

For what lodgings permit any sleep?

[Only] with great wealth is it possible to get any sleep in the city.

From that [comes] the start of disease. The passing of carriages in the narrow winding alleys and the abuse from a standing herd of cattle

will steal any sleep from Drusus and [those] seals!

If duty calls, the rich man will be carried along while the crowd gives way;
he will run over their faces in his huge Liburnian galley

and on the way he will read or write or even sleep inside;

for a litter with its windows shut causes sleep.

Nevertheless he will arrive early; when we hurry along, a wave [of people] in front stands in our way, and the crowd which follows in a long line presses on our backsides;

this man hits me with his elbow, another with a hard pole,

meanwhile this man strikes a plank on my head, that man a jar.

My legs are thick with mud, soon I am trodden all over by a large foot,

and a soldier's hobnail sticks into me in my toe.

with great wealth it is slept/ one may sleep in the city

another hits with a hard pole

My legs thick with mud

Latin

**ad primum decima lapidem quod venimus hora,
arguimur lentae crimine pigritiae.
non est ista viae, non est mea, sed tua culpa est,
misisti mulas qui mihi, Paete, tuas**

English Meaning

MARTIAL, A slow journey (Epigrams XI.79)

*Because we reached the first milepost at the tenth hour,
we are accused with the charge of sluggish dawdling.
That isn't the fault of the road, nor mine, but yours,
since it was you who sent me your own mules, Paetus.*

Literal Translation

Latin

di maris et caeli – quid enim nisi vota supersunt? –

solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis,

me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum!

iam iam tacturos sidera summa putes.

quantae diducto subsidunt aequore valles!

iam iam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.

quocumque aspicio, nihil est, nisi pontus et aer,

fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.

inter utrumque fremunt immani murmure venti.

nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris.

nam modo purpureo vires capit Eurus ab ortu,

nunc Zephyrus sero vespere missus adest,

rector in incerto est nec quid fugiatve petatve

invenit: ambiguis ars stupet ipsa malis.

scilicet occidimus, nec spes est ulla salutis,

dumque loquor, vultus obruit unda meos.

English Meaning

OVID, Sailing to exile in Tomis (Tristia 1.2.1-2, 19-28, 31-34)

O gods of sea and sky – for what is left except prayers? –

please don't break up the frame of this battered ship.

O wretched me, what enormous mountains of water are being churned up!

Any minute now you would think they will touch the highest constellations.

What great valleys sink down when the sea is torn apart!

Any minute now you would think they will touch the black underworld.

Whichever way I look, there is nothing except sea and mist,

the first swollen with waves, the latter threatening with clouds.

Between both of them the winds roar with a huge moan.

The wave of the sea doesn't know which master to obey.

For at one moment the East wind [coming] from the dark red sunrise picks up strength,

now the West wind arrives, sent from late evening.

The helmsman is bewildered and cannot find what to avoid or what to make for:

even his skill is baffled by the conflicting evils.

We are certainly going to die, there is no hope of safety,

and even while I speak a wave smashes over my face.

Literal Translation

now now

now now

nor does he find

his skill itself

We are certainly dying,
nor is there any hope
my faces

Latin

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

quia confido, domine, ad curam tuam pertinere, nuntio tibi me
Ephesum cum omnibus meis navigasse quamvis contrariis
ventis retentum. nunc destino partim orariis navibus, partim
vehiculis provinciam petere. nam sicut itineri graves aestus, ita [5]
continuae navigationi etesiae reluctantur.

TRAIANUS PLINIO

recte renuntiasti, mi Secunde carissime. pertinet enim ad
animum meum, quali itinere provinciam pervenias. prudenter
autem constituis interim navibus, interim vehiculis uti, prout [10]
loca suaserint.

English Meaning

**PLINY, A governor travels to his province
(Letters 10.15, 16, 17a)**

Caius Pliny [sends greetings] to the emperor Trajan

Because I am sure, sir, that it is of concern to you, I am
reporting to you that I
have sailed to Ephesus with all my companions,
although
held back by contrary winds. I now intend to make for my
province, partly by coastal ships,
partly by carriages. For just as the hot weather is
arduous for travelling [by land],
so northerly winds hinder going all the way by sea.

Trajan [sends greetings] to Pliny

You were right to send me your report, my dearest
Secundus, for in my mind I am concerned to know
by what kind of journey you reach your province.
However, you are quite right
to decide sometimes to use ships and other times
carriages, according to what
different terrain suggests.

Literal
Translation

Because I am
sure, sir, [that] it is
of interest to your
concern

hot weathers [are]
arduous
hinder continuous
sailing

You have reported
rightly

sensibly, however,
you decide

places suggest

Latin

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI

sicut saluberrimam navigationem, domine, usque Ephesum
expertus ita inde, postquam vehiculis iter facere coepi,
gravissimis aestibus atque etiam febriculis vexatus Pergami
substiti. rursus, cum transissem in orarias naviculas, contrariis
ventis retentus aliquanto tardius quam speraveram, id est XV
Kal. Octobres, Bithyniam intravi. non possum tamen de mora
queri, cum mihi contigerit, quod erat auspiciatissimum, natalem
tuum in provincia celebrare.

English Meaning

**PLINY, A governor travels to his province
(Letters 10.15, 16, 17a) (continued)**

Caius Pliny [sends greetings] to the emperor Trajan

*Just as I enjoyed a very healthy voyage, sir, as far as
Ephesus,
so from there, when I began to travel in carriages,*

[15] *I was troubled by the most serious heat waves and even
touches of fever so stopped at Pergamum.
Then again, when I transferred to coastal ships,*

*I was held back by contrary winds and therefore reached
Bithynia considerably later than I had expected, that is
on the 17th of September. However, I cannot complain
about the delay,
since I had the chance to celebrate your birthday in my
province, which was a very favourable omen.*

[20]

Literal
Translation

since it happened
by chance for me

Latin

quid non potest mihi persuaderi, cui persuasum est ut
navigarem? solvi mari languido; erat sine dubio caelum grave
sordidis nubibus, quae fere aut in aquam aut in ventum
resolvuntur, sed putavi tam pauca milia a Parthenope tua
usque Puteolos subripi posse, quamvis dubio et impendente
caelo. itaque quo celerius evaderem, protinus per altum ad
Nesida derexi praecisurus omnes sinus.

cum iam eo processissem ut mea nihil interesset utrum irem
an redirem, primum aequalitas illa quae me corruerat periit;
nondum erat tempestas, sed iam inclinatio maris ac subinde
crebrior fluctus. coepi gubernatorem rogare ut me in aliquo
litore exponeret: aiebat ille aspera esse et importuosa nec
quicquam se aeque in tempestate timere quam terram. ...

English Meaning

SENECA, Sea-sick crossing the Bay of Naples! (Letter 53)

*What can I not be persuaded [to do], I who was
persuaded to
travel by boat? I set sail with a calm sea; without doubt
the sky was heavy
with dark clouds, which are usually released as either
rain or wind
but I thought that so few miles from your Naples*

[5] *as far as Puteoli could be covered quickly, even though
the sky [was] uncertain and threatening.
So, in order to get it over faster, I headed straight across
the open sea
towards Nesis, intending to cut out all the bays.*

[10] *When I had already gone so far that it made no
difference to me whether I carried on
or went back, first that calmness which had misled me
suddenly ended;
it was not yet a storm, but there was already a tossing of
the sea and the waves soon
[became] more frequent. I began to ask the helmsman to
put me ashore on some coastline;
but he kept telling me they were [all too] rough and
without a harbour,
and that there was nothing he feared so much in a storm
as land.*

Literal Translation

either into water
or into wind

the deep [sea]

Latin

... peius
autem vexabar quam ut mihi periculum succurreret; nausia
enim me segnis haec et sine exitu torquebat, quae bilem movet
nec effundit. institi itaque gubernatori et illum, vellet nollet,
coegi, peteret litus.

cuius ut viciniam attigimus, non exspecto ut quicquam ex
praeceptis Vergilii fiat – ‘obvertunt pelago proras’ aut ‘ancora
de prora iacitur’: memor artificii mei vetus frigidae cultor mitto
me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus. quae
putas me passum dum per aspera erepo, dum viam quaero,
dum facio? intellexi non immerito nautis terram timeri.

incredibilia sunt quae tulerim, cum me ferre non possem: illud
scito, Ulixem non fuisse tam irato mari natum ut ubique
naufugia faceret: nausiator erat. et ego quocumque navigare
debuero vicensimo anno perveniam.

English Meaning

SENECA, Sea-sick crossing the Bay of Naples!
(Letter 53)

However, I was too badly distressed for the danger to matter to me;

[15] for that sluggish kind of seasickness without any result, which stirs up vomit but doesn't get it out, was torturing me. So I insisted to the helmsman and forced him, like it or not, to make for the shore.

[20] When we reached the vicinity of it, I did not wait for one of Virgil's examples to happen – such as 'they turn their prows towards the open sea' or 'the anchor is thrown from the stern': but, remembering my training, being an old believer in cold-[water bathing], I lowered myself into the sea as a cold-water bather should, fully dressed.

What do you imagine I suffered while I crawled along through those rough [places], while I searched for a path and when I proceeded along it? I realised that it is not without good reason that land is feared by sailors.

They are unbelievable, the things which I put up with, when I was not able to put up with myself:
[25] take this from me, Ulysses was not doomed to face such a wild sea that he would be shipwrecked everywhere: he was [just] naturally sea sick. I too, wherever I have to go by sea, will arrive in the twentieth year!

Literal Translation

this sluggish seasickness

so that one of Virgil's examples would happen

when I make my way

make shipwrecks