

III

Agricola ad casam vēnit. Fīlia parva nōn est in casā. Tum agricola, “ Iūlia,” exclāmat, “ fīlia mea, ubi es ? ” Iterum Iūliam vocat, sed frustrā—nulla est puella. Cēna nōn est in mēnsā parāta, nec rosae in mēnsā sunt. Tum ad ōraꝝ maritimam properat et procul nāviculam albam spectat. Ad nautārum casās properat. Nautārum fīliae perterritae, “ Cum pīrātīs,” inquit, “ est Iūlia tua.” Magna est ira agricolae. Galeam et hastam raptat. Nautae nāviculam suam agricolae dant. Nautae quoque galeās et hastās raptant, et cum agricolā ad pīrātārum nāviculam properant. Tum agricola pīrātās vocat ; “ Ubi,” inquit, “ est fīlia mea ? ” Pīrātae, “ Fīlia tua,” inquit, “ in nāviculā nostrā est.” Tum agricola pecūniam multam pīrātīs dat. Pīrātae Iūliam ad agricolae nāviculam portant.

cēna, -ae, f.—supper.
exclāmo, 1—I exclaim.
inquiunt—said they.
īra, -ae, f.—anger.
iterum—again.
magnus, -a, -um—great.

mensa, -ae, f.—table.
nec—and not, nor.
noster, -ra, -rum—our.
nullus, -a, -um—no.
parātus, -a, -um—ready.
pecūnia, -ae, f.—money.
perterritus, -a, -um—frightened.
procul—far.
propero, 1—I hasten.
rapto, 1—I snatch, seize.
suus, -a, -um—his, etc. (*reflexive adjective*).
ubi—where, when.
voco, 1—I call.

You will be getting the hang of this now. Look out for the verb which is often at the end of the sentence and check the ending: is it I, you, **he/she/it**¹, we, you (plural) or **they** doing the action? Find a noun that matches that is in the nominative case and you will have the subject of the sentence. If there is no noun you will have to supply he or they etc. because in Latin the word “said” is also “he/she/it said” if necessary. Remember for simplicity everything is in the present tense. Remember to write your translation on alternate lines – i.e. leaving a blank line between each line that you write.

My translation is on the next page but try not to use it until you've done your best on your own.

1 In a narrative story you expect “he/she/it” and “they” mostly

The farmer comes to the cottage. The little daughter is not in the cottage. Then the farmer exclaims "Julia, where are you?" Again he calls, "Julia," but in vain. There is no girl. Dinner is not ready on the table nor are there roses on the table. Then he hastens to the seashore and sees the far ship. He hurries to the cottages of the sailors. The frightened daughters of the sailors say, "your Julia is with the pirates." Great is the anger of the farmer. He snatches his helmet and spear. The sailors give their boat to the farmer. The sailors also snatch helmets and spears and hasten with the farmer to the boat of the pirates. The the farmer calls to the pirates. "Where" he says "is my daughter?" "Your daughter," say the pirates, "is in our boat." Then the farmer gives the pirates much money. The pirates carry Julia to the boat of the farmer.