Perseus et Andromeda IV

Perseus et Andromeda posteā ad Graeciam nāvigāvērunt. Tandem ad urbem Lārissam vēnērunt. Ibi lūdī magnī ā rēge parātī erant. Viae plēnae erant. Cīvēs currēbant, puerī clāmābant, mercātōrēs cibum et vīnum vendēbant.



Ūnus mercātor Perseum vocāvit. Perseus paulum bibit.



Mercātor

Vīnum optimum! Parvā pecūniā!

Perseus

Multam aquam habet.

inquit.

Mercātor

Aqua quoque optima est.

respondit mercātor.

Prope campum iuvenēs discōs iaciēbant. Turba ingēns eōs spectābat. Perseus discum ingentem cōnspexit et ad iuvenēs accessit. Ūnus iuvenis rīsit.



Perseus

Ego quoque iacere volō.

Iuvenis

Discus gravis est. Potesne eum tollere?

Text by Sean Gabb, 2026 10 03

Perseus et Andromeda IV

Perseus discum sustulit. Andromeda subrīsit.



Perseus
Possum.

Iuvenis
Sed potesne eum procul iacere?

Andromeda
Temptā igitur. Sed nōlī mercātōrem occīdere. Vīnum malum est, sed virum necāre nōn dēbēs.

inquit.

Inter spectātōrēs senex stābat. Longam viam ad Lārissam fēcerat et fessus erat. Prope eum puer cum patre stābat.



Puer
Cūr iuvenēs saxa iaciunt?

rogāvit puer.

Pater
Nōn sunt saxa. Discī sunt.

respondit pater.

Puer
Cūr discōs iaciunt?

Pater
Quod lūdī sunt.

Puer
Cūr—

Pater
Tacē et spectā!

Senex rīsit.



Senex
Ego quoque fīliam habeō. Ōlim multa rogābat.

inquit.

Text by Sean Gabb, 2026 10 03

Perseus et Andromeda IV

Tum Perseus discum iēcit. Discus per caelum volāvit. Turba magnā vōce clāmāvit. Sed discus ē campō volābat et ad spectātōrēs appropinquābat.



Pater puerum cēpit et sē ad terram iēcit. Senex autem celeriter fugere nōn poterat.



Perseus

Fugite!

clāmāvit Perseus.

Discus caput eius percussit. Senex statim cecidit. Sanguis ē vulnere fluēbat. Perseus ad eum cucurrit et prope corpus stetit. Sed nēmō eum servāre poterat. Senex mortuus erat.



Perseus

Auxilium! Servāte eum!

clāmāvit.

Text by Sean Gabb, 2026 10 03

Perseus et Andromeda IV



Perseus

Quis est?

rogāvit Perseus.

Pater

Acrīsius, rēx Argōrum. Ē patriā discesserat quod nepōtem suum timēbat.

Pater puerī respondit:

Perseus corpus spectāvit. Iam omnia intellegēbat. Acrīsius avus eius erat.



Deus

Fīlius fīliae tuae tē necābit.

Ōlim deus rēgem monuerat:

Acrīsius mortem effugere voluerat. Itaque ē patriā ad Lārissam vēnerat. Nunc tamen mortuus erat, et fīlius fīliae eius prope corpus stābat.

Andromeda ad marītum accessit.



Andromeda

Nōn volēbās eum occīdere.

inquit.

Perseus

Nōn. Sed eum occīdī.

respondit Perseus.

Circum eōs omnēs tacēbant. Etiam mercātor vīnum nōn iam vendēbat. Acrīsius multōs hostēs timuerat. Tandem eum occīderat nepōs, sine īrā, sine cōnsiliō, in lūdīs.

Text by Sean Gabb, 2026 10 03

Perseus and Andromeda 4

Perseus et Fāta

Macronised and reformatted text

Perseus et Andromeda posteā ad Graeciam nāvigāvērunt. Tandem ad urbem Lārissam vēnērunt. Ibi lūdī magnī ā rēge parātī erant. Viae plēnae erant. Cīvēs currēbant, puerī clāmābant, mercātōrēs cibum et vīnum vendēbant.

Ūnus mercātor Perseum vocāvit.
‘Vīnum optimum! Parvā pecūniā!’
Perseus paululum bibit.
‘Multam aquam habet,’ inquit.
‘Aqua quoque optima est,’ respondit mercātor.

Prope campum iuvenēs discōs iaciēbant. Turba ingēns eōs spectābat. Perseus discum ingentem cōnspexit et ad iuvenēs accessit.
‘Ego quoque iacere volō.’
Ūnus iuvenis rīsit.
‘Discus gravis est. Potesne eum tollere?’
Perseus discum sustulit.
‘Possum.’
‘Sed potesne eum procul iacere?’

Andromeda subrīsit.
‘Temptā igitur,’ inquit. ‘Sed nōlī mercātōrem occīdere. Vīnum malum est, sed virum necāre nōn dēbēs.’

Inter spectātōrēs senex stābat. Longam viam ad Lārissam fēcerat et fessus erat. Prope eum puer cum patre stābat.
‘Cūr iuvenēs saxa iaciunt?’ rogāvit puer.
‘Nōn sunt saxa,’ respondit pater. ‘Discī sunt.’
‘Cūr discōs iaciunt?’
‘Quod lūdī sunt.’
‘Cūr—’
‘Tacē et spectā!’
Senex rīsit.
‘Ego quoque fīliam habeō,’ inquit. ‘Ōlim multa rogābat.’

Tum Perseus discum iēcit. Discus per caelum volāvit. Turba magnā vōce clāmāvit. Sed discus ē campō volābat et ad spectātōrēs appropinquābat.
‘Fugite!’ clāmāvit Perseus.

Pater puerum cēpit et sē ad terram iēcit. Senex autem celeriter fugere nōn poterat. Discus caput eius percussit. Senex statim cecidit. Sanguis ē vulnere fluēbat. Perseus

ad eum cucurrit et prope corpus stetit.
‘Auxilium!’ clāmāvit. ‘Servāte eum!’

Sed nēmō eum servāre poterat. Senex mortuus erat.
‘Quis est?’ rogāvit Perseus.
Pater puerī respondit:
‘Acrīsius, rēx Argōrum. Ē patriā discesserat quod nepōtem suum timēbat.’

Perseus corpus spectāvit. Iam omnia intellegēbat. Acrīsius avus eius erat. Ōlim deus rēgem monuerat: ‘Fīlius fīliae tuae tē necābit.’ Acrīsius mortem effugere voluerat. Itaque ē patriā ad Lārissam vēnerat. Nunc tamen mortuus erat, et fīlius fīliae eius prope corpus stābat.

Andromeda ad marītum accessit.
‘Nōn volēbās eum occīdere,’ inquit.
‘Nōn,’ respondit Perseus. ‘Sed eum occīdī.’

Circum eōs omnēs tacēbant. Etiam mercātor vīnum nōn iam vendēbat.

Acrīsius multōs hostēs timuerat. Tandem eum occīderat nepōs, sine īrā, sine cōnsiliō, in lūdīs.

Complete Alphabetical Vocabulary

The vocabulary gives dictionary forms and explains less obvious forms where this is useful.

Acrīsius, Acrīsiī (m.) — Acrisius, king of Argos and grandfather of Perseus

ad + accusative — to, towards

Andromeda, Andromedae (f.) — Andromeda

appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātum — I approach

aqua, aquae (f.) — water

Argī, Argōrum (m. pl.) — Argos; Argōrum = of Argos/the Argives

autem — however, but

avus, avī (m.) — grandfather

auxilium, auxiliī (n.) — help

bibō, bibere, bibī — I drink; bibit = he drank

caelum, caelī (n.) — sky, heaven

campus, campī (m.) — field, open ground; here the competition ground

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum — I take, seize; cēpit = he seized

caput, capitis (n.) — head

cecidī — see cadō

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum — I fall; cecidit = he fell

celeriter — quickly

cibus, cibī (m.) — food

circum + accusative — around

cīvis, cīvis (m./f.) — citizen

clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātum — I shout

cōnsilium, cōnsiliī (n.) — plan, intention

cōnspiciō, cōnspicere, cōnspexī, cōnspectum — I catch sight of, see

corpus, corporis (n.) — body

cum + ablative — with

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum — I run

cūr — why?

dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum — I ought, should; dēbēs = you ought

deus, deī (m.) — god

discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessum — I depart, leave

discus, discī (m.) — discus

effugiō, effugere, effūgī — I escape, avoid

ego — I

et — and

etiam — also, even

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum — I make, do; fēcerat = he had made

fessus, -a, -um — tired

fīlia, fīliae (f.) — daughter

fīlius, fīliī (m.) — son

fluō, fluere, flūxī — I flow; fluēbat = was flowing

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum — I flee; fugite! = flee!

Graecia, Graeciae (f.) — Greece

gravis, grave — heavy

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum — I have

hostis, hostis (m./f.) — enemy

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum — I throw; iēcit = he threw

iam — now, already; nōn iam = no longer

ibi — there

igitur — therefore, then

ingēns, ingentis — huge, enormous

in + ablative — in, at

inquam — I say; inquit = he/she says or said

intellegō, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctum — I understand

inter + accusative — among, between

itaque — and so, therefore

iuvenis, iuvenis (m.) — young man

Lārissa, Lārissae (f.) — Larissa, a city in Thessaly

longus, -a, -um — long

lūdus, lūdī (m.) — game; plural lūdī = public games

magnus, -a, -um — great, large

malus, -a, -um — bad

marītus, marītī (m.) — husband

mercātor, mercātōris (m.) — merchant

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum — I warn

mors, mortis (f.) — death

mortuus, -a, -um — dead

nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātum — I sail

necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum — I kill

nēmō — no one, nobody

nepōs, nepōtis (m.) — grandson

nōlī + infinitive — do not... (singular negative command)

nōn — not

nunc — now

occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsum — I kill; occīdī = I killed

omnis, omne — all, every; omnia = everything

optimus, -a, -um — best, excellent; superlative of bonus

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum — I prepare; parātī erant = had been prepared

pater, patris (m.) — father

patria, patriae (f.) — fatherland, native country

paulum — a little

pecūnia, pecūniae (f.) — money; parvā pecūniā = for little money

per + accusative — through, across

percutiō, percutere, percussī, percussum — I strike, hit

Perseus, Perseī (m.) — Perseus

plēnus, -a, -um — full

possum, posse, potuī — I can, am able

posteā — afterwards

procul — far, a long way

prope + accusative — near

puer, puerī (m.) — boy

quī, quae, quod — who, which; quod can also mean because

quis? quid? — who? what?

quoque — also, too

rēx, rēgis (m.) — king

rīdeō, rīdēre, rīsī, rīsum — I laugh

rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātum — I ask

sanguis, sanguinis (m.) — blood

saxum, saxī (n.) — rock, stone

sed — but

senex, senis (m.) — old man

servō, servāre, servāvī, servātum — I save

sine + ablative — without

spectātor, spectātōris (m.) — spectator

spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum — I watch, look at

stō, stāre, stetī, statum — I stand; stetit = he stood

statim — immediately

subrīdeō, subrīdēre, subrīsī — I smile

sum, esse, fuī — I am

sustollō, sustollere, sustulī, sublātum — I lift up; sustulit = he lifted

taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitum — I am silent; tacē! = be quiet!

tamen — however, nevertheless

tandem — at last, finally

temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātum — I try

terra, terrae (f.) — ground, earth

timeō, timēre, timuī — I fear

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum — I lift, raise

tum — then

turba, turbae (f.) — crowd

ūnus, -a, -um — one

urbs, urbis (f.) — city

vendō, vendere, vendidī, venditum — I sell

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum — I come, arrive

via, viae (f.) — road, street

vīnum, vīnī (n.) — wine

vir, virī (m.) — man

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum — I call

volō, velle, voluī — I want, wish

volō, volāre, volāvī, volātum — I fly; volāvit = flew

vōx, vōcis (f.) — voice

vulnus, vulneris (n.) — wound

Particularly Useful Forms and Constructions

lūdī magnī ā rēge parātī erant — ‘great games had been prepared by the king’. This is a pluperfect passive: perfect passive participle + imperfect of sum.

viae plēnae erant — ‘the streets were full’. The text leaves the thing with which they were full unstated; the following sentence explains the crowded scene.

parvā pecūniā — literally ‘with little money’, hence ‘for a small amount of money’.

potesne...? — ‘can you...?’ The enclitic -ne marks a direct question.

nōlī mercātōrem occīdere — ‘do not kill the merchant’. nōlī + infinitive is a negative command to one person.

longam viam ... fēcerat — literally ‘he had made a long journey’; fēcerat is pluperfect.

quod lūdī sunt — ‘because there are games/the games are taking place’. Here quod means ‘because’.

per caelum volāvit — ‘it flew through the sky’. Do not confuse volō, volāre, ‘I fly’, with irregular volō, velle, ‘I want’.

sē ad terram iēcit — ‘he threw himself to the ground’. sē refers back to the subject, the boy’s father.

nēmō eum servāre poterat — ‘no one could save him’. possum takes an infinitive.

rēx Argōrum — ‘king of Argos’. Argōrum is genitive plural from the plural place-name Argī.

fīlius fīliae tuae — ‘the son of your daughter’, that is, ‘your grandson’. fīliae tuae is genitive.

tē necābit — ‘will kill you’. necābit is future.

mortem effugere voluerat — ‘he had wanted to escape death’. voluerat is pluperfect; effugere is its complementary infinitive.

eum occīdī — ‘I killed him’. occīdī is first-person singular perfect, despite looking like an infinitive to a beginner.

nōn iam vendēbat — ‘he was no longer selling’. nōn iam = ‘no longer’.

sine īrā, sine cōnsiliō — ‘without anger, without a plan’. sine always takes the ablative.

eum occīderat nepōs — ‘his grandson had killed him’. Latin word order allows the subject nepōs to come at the end for emphasis.