

Corrections and clarifications to The Complete Latin Course (2014)

- page 5 (etc) Romulus is missing a macron > **Rōmulus**
- page 20 Exercise 2b, number 4: ignore ‘incarcerate’. The word in the answer key – **carcere** – was part of a sentence dropped before publication, and does not appear in the chapter. Apologies.
- page 79 The past participle of **teneō,-ēre** should read **tentum** (and not – **itum**). It is correct in the other listings of this verb.
- page 152 No. 17: ‘his father’, i.e. Julius Caesar, his adoptive father.
- page 183 Similarly no. 13: Marcellus, Augustus’ ‘dead son’: i.e. adopted son, probably with succession in mind. He was also A.’s nephew and son-in-law. He died in 23 BC. Adoption was very common.
- page 163 There is a tradition that Augustus’ daughter Julia (his only natural child) was the mistress Ovid had written about in his *Amores* (‘Corinna’). Although there is not much evidence to support this, it only reinforces the impression that Ovid was a part of her circle.
- Ovid’s ‘culpa’ may have been gathering for a while in connection first with Julia, Augustus’ daughter, and then sealed later with Augustus’ granddaughter of the same name, for Julia herself had a daughter, also called Julia, who in her 20s was banished for committing adultery, close to the time of Ovid’s banishment: did the poet say something witty and provocative about this? There is even another tradition that Ovid, like Clodius many years before, crashed the all-woman festival of Bona Dea. We can only speculate.
- page 257 line 2 **lēctitō** (not lecticō)
page 378 in general vocab: **lēctitō** (not lecticō)
- page 274 Practice 21b (a): for **fugiās** read **fugēs**
- page 291 Exercise 22a, number 1(b): **amātūram**
- page 310 The British goddess Sul was more commonly identified with the Roman goddess **Minerva**, not Diana
- page 322 No 13 Reference – Virgil, *Aeneid* **12.952**
- page 352 **i** as a consonant/vowel: the example given of **i** as a consonant in **etiam** is wrong. It was probably once treated as a consonant, for the word was formed by **et + iam**, where the **i** is a consonant. But poets, e.g. Horace, treat the first part of **ētiam** as two short syllables. For practical purposes, as mentioned on p.352, it makes little difference whether you try to say the **i** in **etiam** as a consonant or vowel: any difference is virtually undetectable.