

Exercitus Indo-Britannicus ex Abyssinia redux : Carmen latinum, in Theatro Sheldoniano recitatum, die junii IX.MDCCCLXIX.

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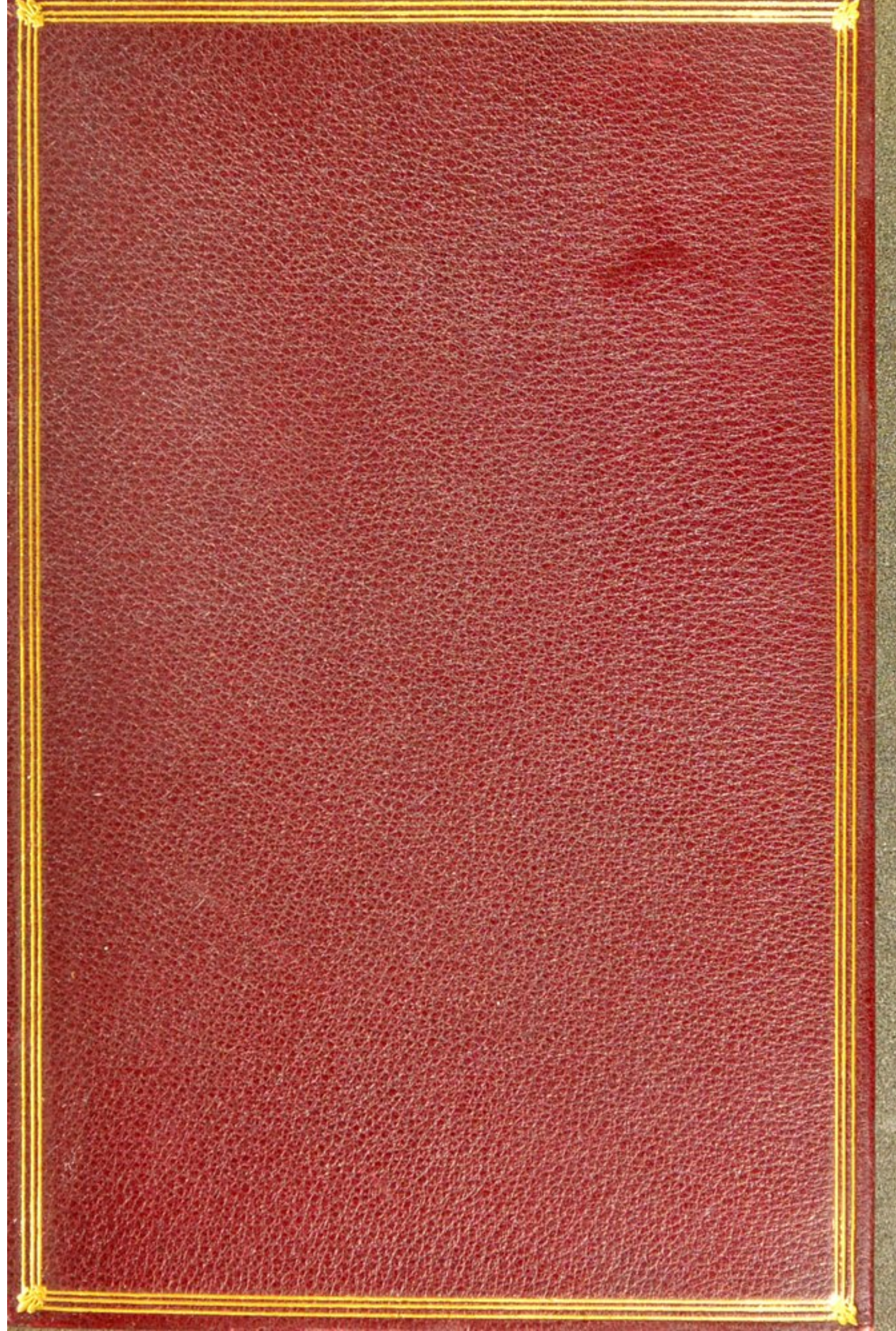
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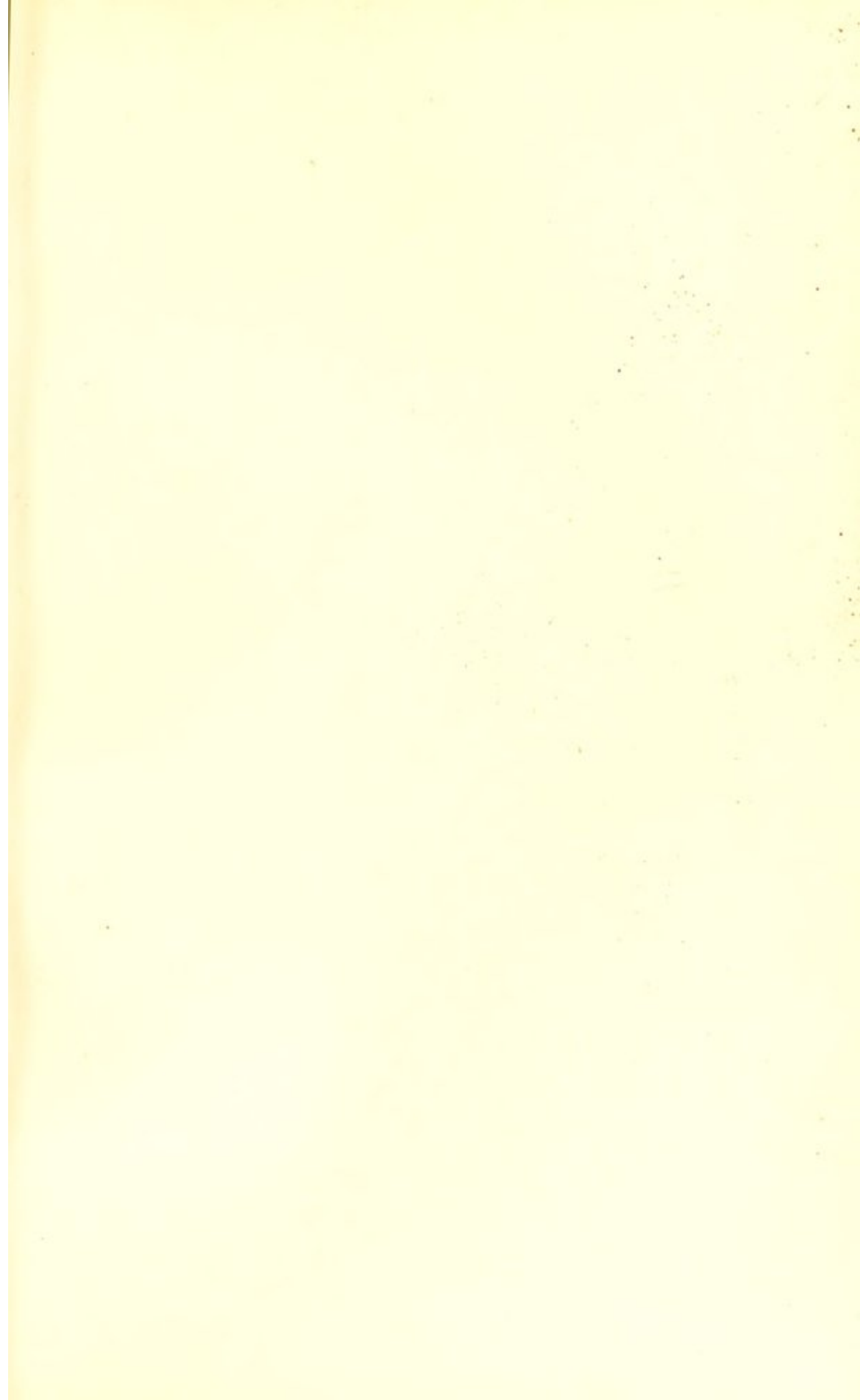
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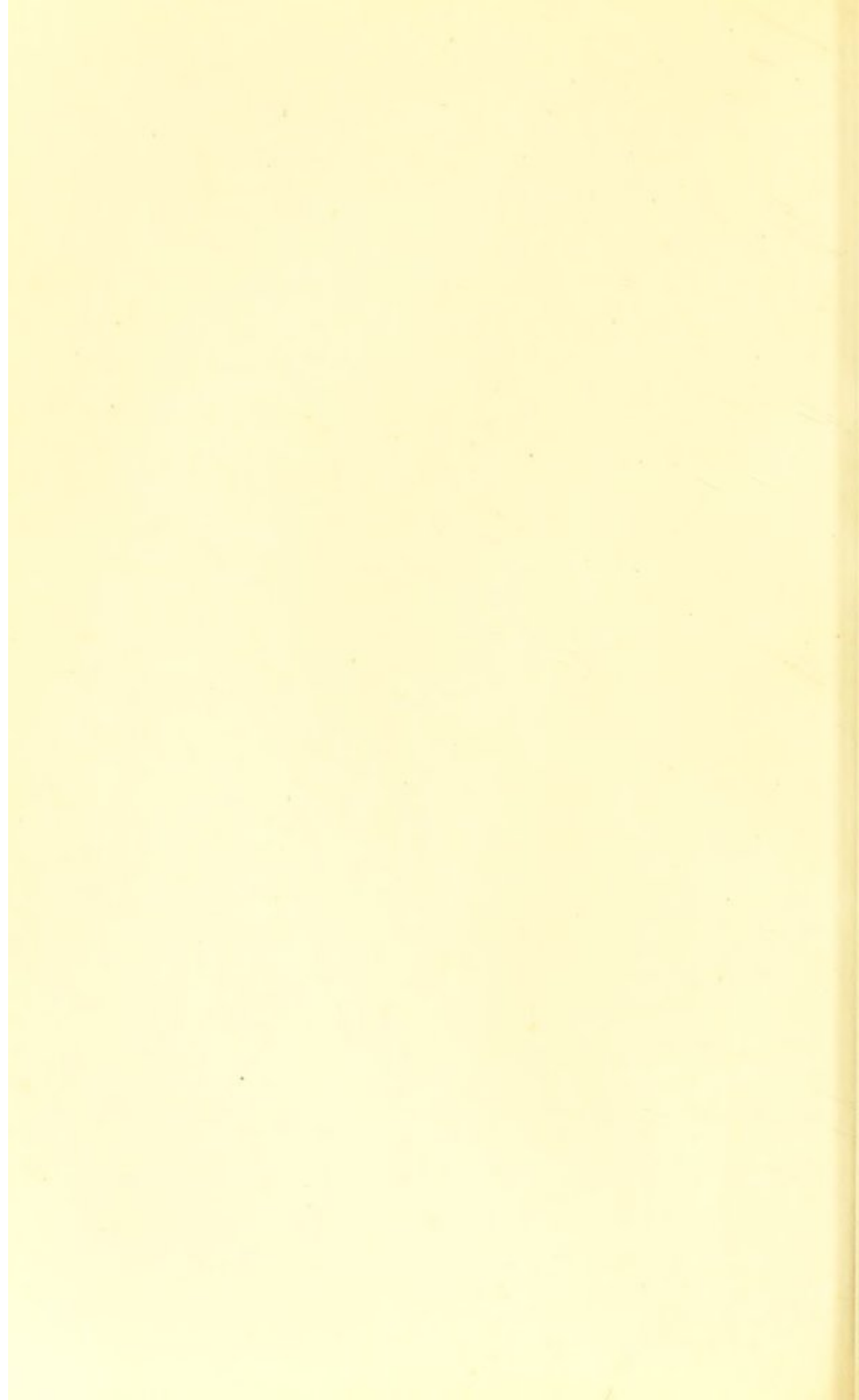


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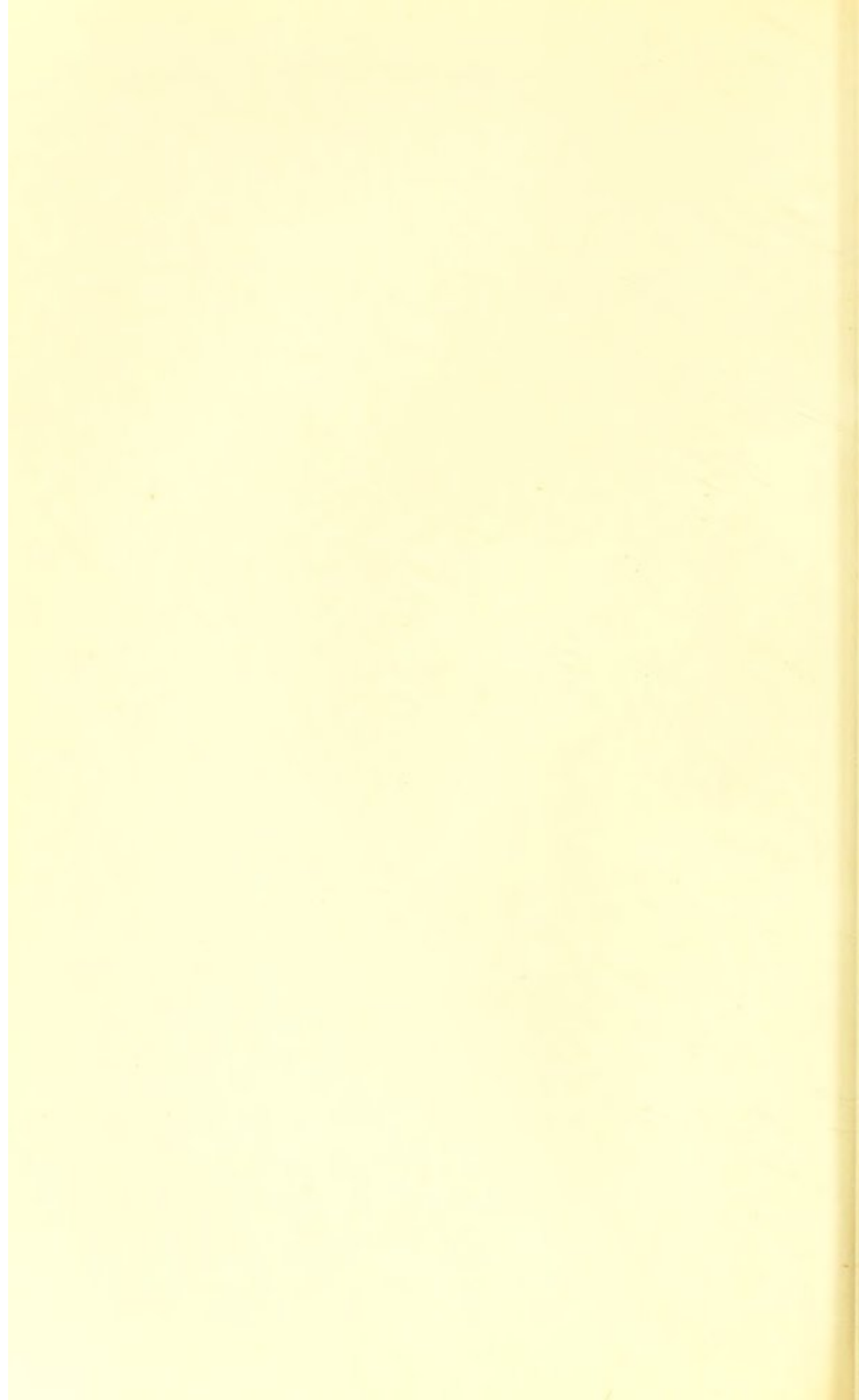


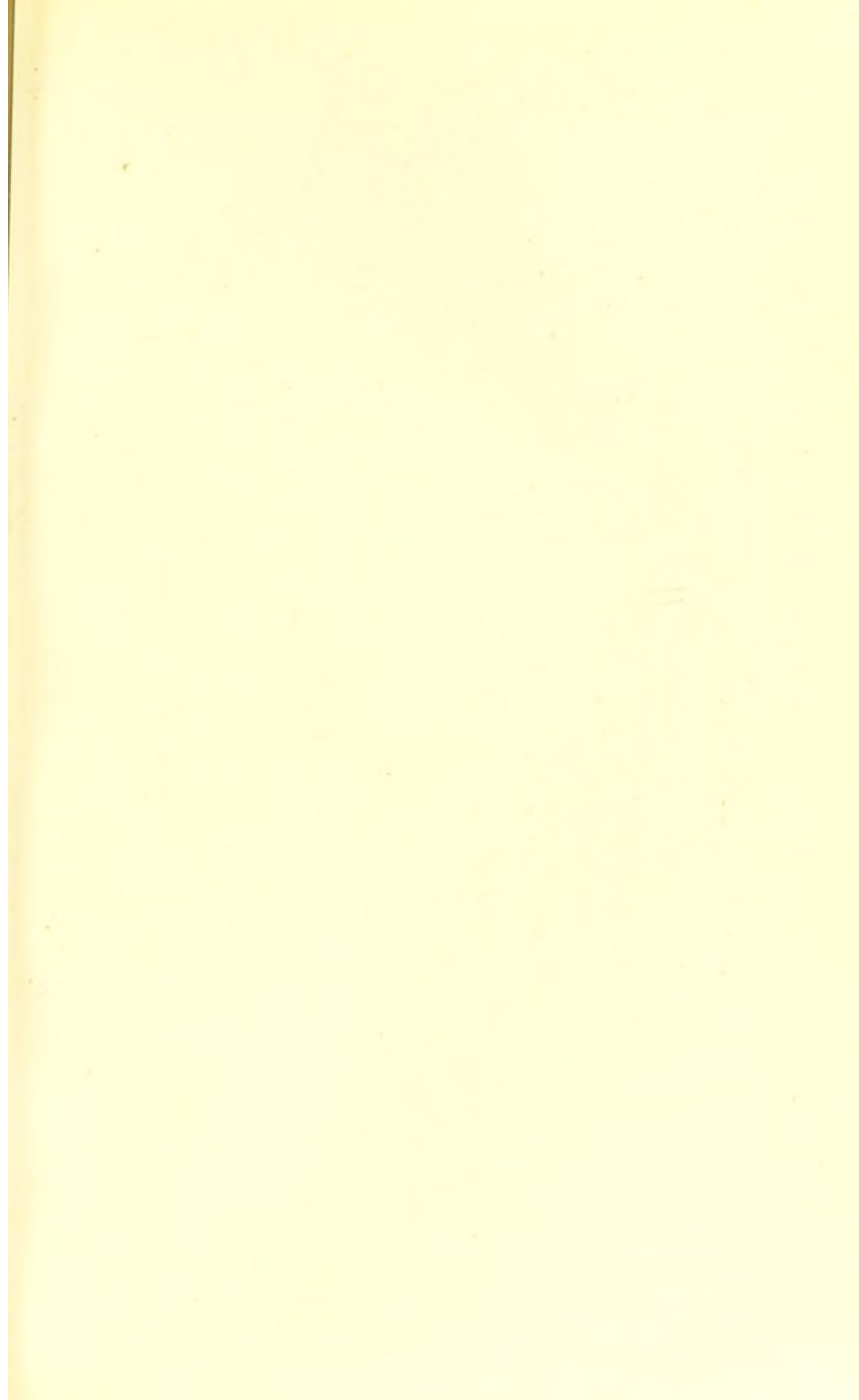


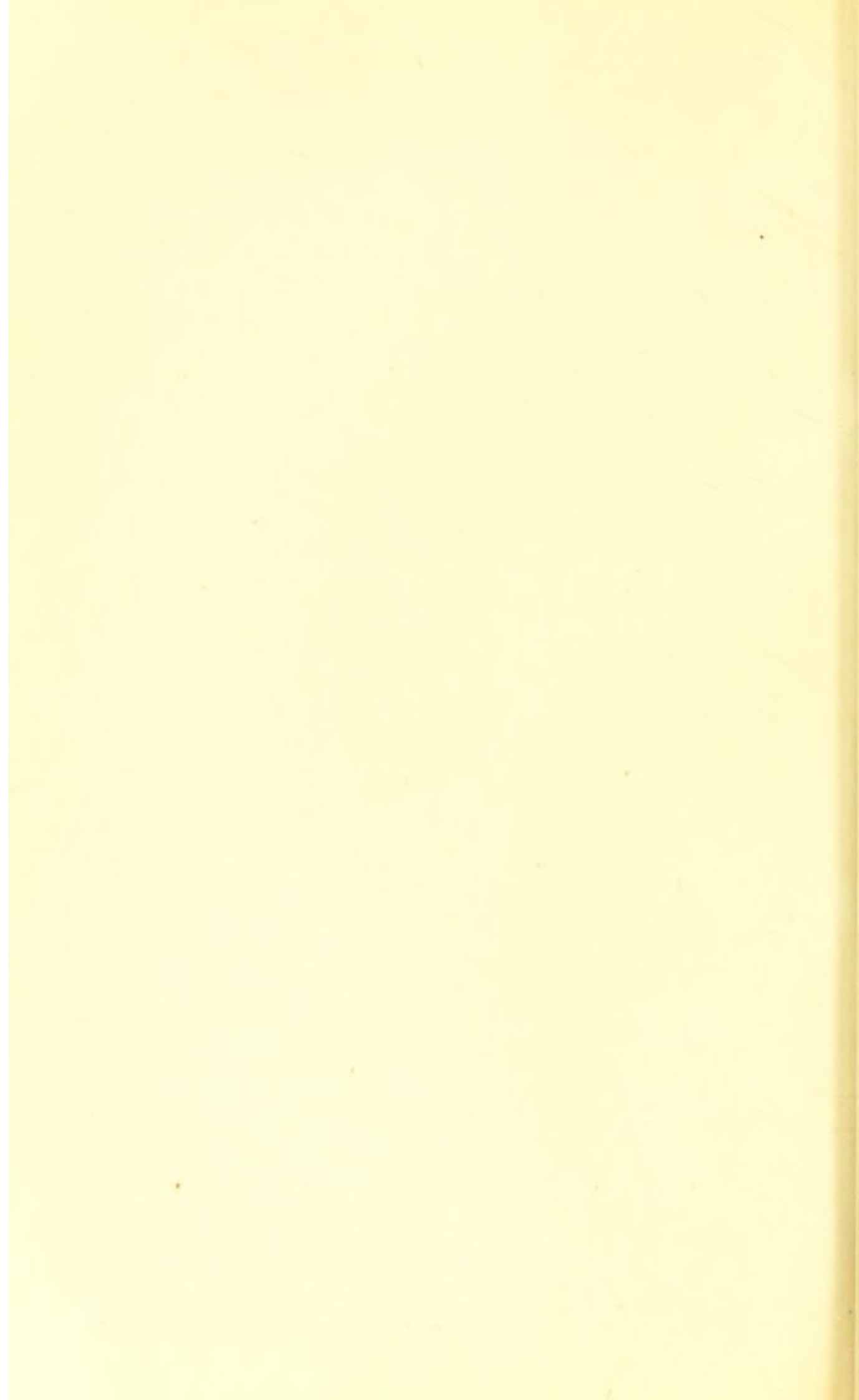


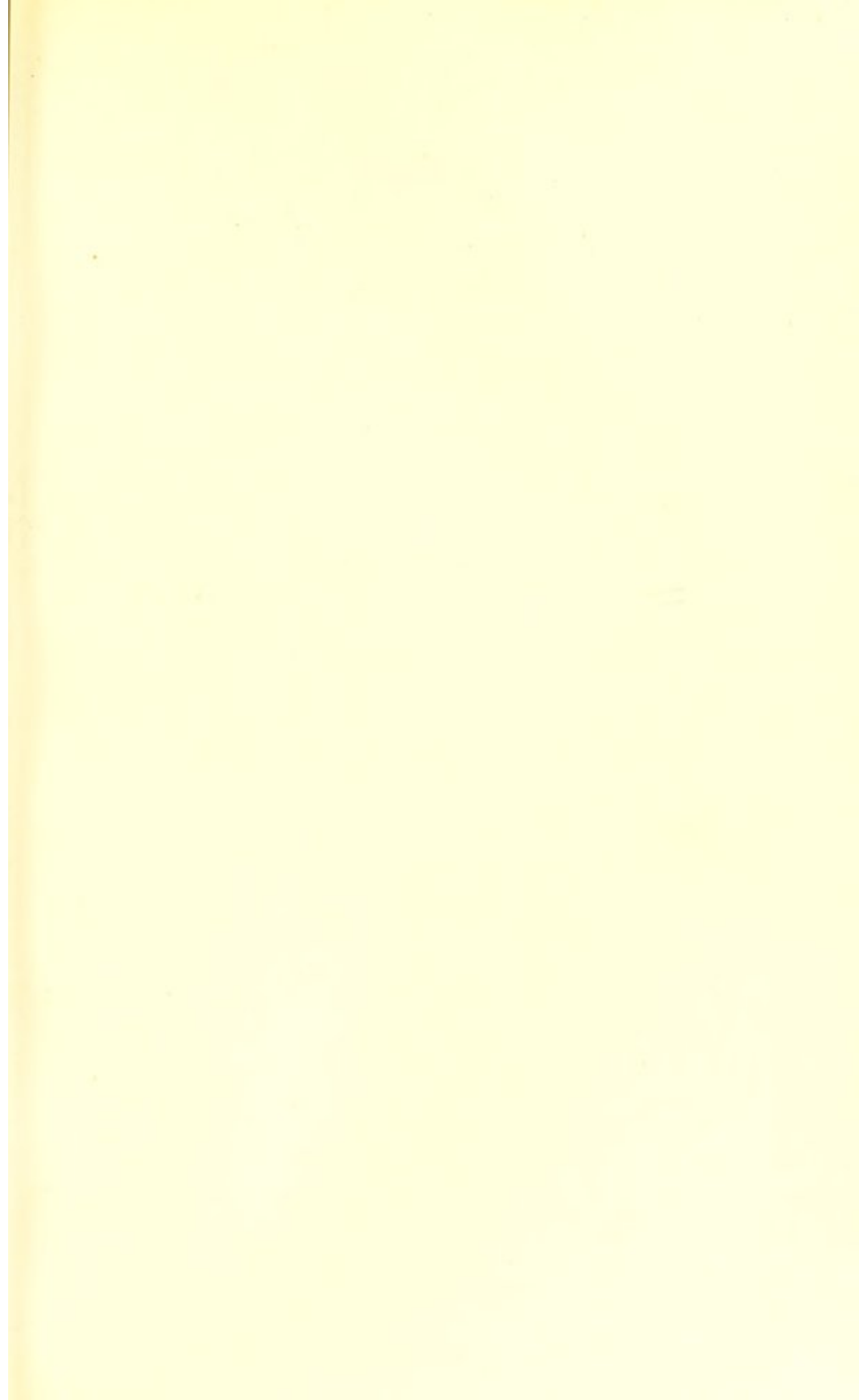














EXERCITUS INDO-BRITANNICUS EX
ABYSSINIA REDUX.

CARMEN LATINUM

IN THEATRO SHELDONIANO RECITATUM

DIE JUNII IX. MDCCCLXIX.

AUCTORE

J. A. ORMEROD,
C. C. C.



Oxonii:

T. ET G. SHRIMPTON.

1869.



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EXERCITUS INDO-BRITANNICUS EX ABYSSINIA REDUX.

UNDE, viri, quo ducit iter? quæve ista tenetis
Arma triumphantes? aut qui celer æquore cursus?
Adsunt, Æthiopum quibus Anglia venit in oras
Non sine jure quidem vindex, sine pignore rapto;
Ipsa quot in Martem juvenes, totidem India misit:
Conjuncti paribus procedunt, aspice, telis.
Pars ingens belli^a, tandem salis æquora sulcat
Nauta sui, referuntque piam sua flamina classem.
Ecce interque acies, inter dux arma sequentum
Consilio pollens, quo non præstantior alter,
Nec qui Pellæus fera contudit agmina, nec qui
Unus Romanam cunctando restituit rem.
Ergo victrici jam tempora læta corona
Cingitur, et domitæ gaudet cognomine terræ.
Nulla catenato sequitur manus ordine, nullæ
Deformes stant Marte domus, inhonestaque rura;
At compressa manu rabies, resolutaque vincla,
At nova barbaricas virtus extenta per oras,
Hoc decus, hæ laudes meritæ. Salvete recepti
O socii, vobis jam pridem patria palmas
Extendit, panditque sinus, gaudetque referri
Nec regnum, nec opes, sed fortia facta suorum.

^a The naval brigade took an important part in the action before Magdala.

Abyssiniacæ surgunt telluris in Austrum
 Extremi^b montes, saxisque urbs accubat altis
 Magdala, Gallarumque minas immota refringit.
 Hinc procul a patria—quid enim non ausa tyranni
 Sævitia?—infando captivi e carcere cives
 Spectabant juga longa et inhospita saxa Britanni;
 Nequiquam, quibus apparent non ulla suorum
 Ora, nec auditæ voces; sed barbara regna,
 Sole alio candens cœlum; sed carceris horror,
 Nocturni gemitus ignotoque ore querelæ,
 Custodumque vices, venturi et fama tyranni.
 Ille recusantes in bella trahebat agrestes
 Contemptor juris Theodorus, et improbus arma
 Arma vocat, tanquam hæc tantæ tutamina fraudi.
 Ultrices sed enim jamdudum instare phalanges
 Senserat, imperio quas non terrere superbo,
 Nec capere insidiis, nec posset pellere pugna;
 Hos etiam adverso moliri flamine classem,
 Hos iter infestum pedites. Ceu pastus ab agris
 Quum deserta leo repetit, tandem agmine iniquo
 Oppressus, etiamque rapax, etiam ore cruento,
 Haud secus horrendas gressum referebat in arces
 Quæ non ille minans, quo non terrore suorum.
 At maria emensi^c, manus exspectata, Britanni

^b Magdala is part of a mountain mass to the extreme south of the Abyssinian table-land; it was first fortified by Theodore as an out-post against the Galla tribe. Not only the British captives, but all his political prisoners, were confined there.

^c The point selected for disembarkation was the village of Zulla, in Annesley Bay, where the high table-land approaches most nearly to the sea. "A rich green plain appears to stretch out from the shore to the foot of the mountains. But on landing it proves to be an arid waste of soft sand, and the deceptive green is composed of thickets of salt bushes." To the south lie the great Salt Plains described by Bruce; the Ragolay, flowing through these,

Ante aditus terræ cuncti simul ore repossunt
 Regem in supplicium ; dux temperat ipse coortas
 Ante tubam furias, immaturumque dolorem.
 Ora vocat foliisque frequens et amœna viretis
 Longius, at tactus avidos frons omnis et herba
 Pulverulenta fugit, sensuque avertit amaro.
 Tum quoque sublapsæ vestigia fallere arenæ,
 Tum campi apparere novi, et prætendere pontum,
 Quam longum, sale concreti et sub sole niventes.
 Hic nullum, si quod descendit ad æquora, flumen
 Evaluit vires perferre, sed æquor arenosum
 Abdit, et invitos bibulo vorat ore liquores.
 Hic æstus habitant rapidi, funestaque flabra,
 Hic hominum pecudumque lues. Procul ipsa minatur
 In cœlum tellus, limenque excelsa refugit ;
 Continui montes, valles nisi dividat, olim
 Imbribus hibernis torrens. Via quâ data, cursum
 Corripiunt, et adesse viros insuetaque bella
 Mirantur cava riparum, mirantur utrimque
 Montanum nemus et qui conditur æthere vertex.
 Olli materiem ducunt in prælia magna.
 Jamque ascendentes circum rarescere cœlum
 Aspirare gelu Boreas, nova surgere silva,
 Ornus, juniperique, et saxa colens oleaster ;
 Summa tenent montis fastigia ; protinus altis
 Apparet via vasta jugis ; Senafeiæ arces
 Apparent, Adovæque ; per omnes ima recessus
 Panditur, et gremio tellus invitat euntes.
 Ceu quondam in lento luctantibus æquore nautis
 Per noctem, surgunt Auroræ munere venti,
 Et matutino splendet sub lumine pontus.

disappears before it reaches the sea, through the action of the sun
 and the thirsty sand. The route of the army lay up the dry bed of
 the Nebhaguddy torrent to Senafé, their first station on the table-
 land.

Inde incompositæ gentes, incultaque longe
 Silva, sed antiquis ideo non gloria regnis
 Afuit, aut tacitos fugit sine nomine patres^d.
 Quin, ubi prima novâ floreret origine, gentem
 Dicitur imperio late tenuisse tyrannus;
 Septem illi sub gente tribus, septena per Afros
 Sceptra ministerio perhibent; sed bella moventem
 Illum Arabas tremuisse, illum maris æquora rubri.
 Classis et extremis opulenta redibat ab Indis;
 Tentabant multi votis; sæpe ipse petenti
 Annuit auxilium bellator, et impulit arma.
 Non metus, omnigenum non illos monstra deorum
 Oppressere; polo pax ipsa refulserat alto
 Unica, placatique viros clementia Patris
 Nota rudes inter clarabat numine gentes.
 At novus Auroræ placidos furor undique campos
 Concutit, et vastis vox exaudita Sabæis
 Ingens; apparet vates lunatus in armis;
 Undabant populi; quo contremuit alma tumultu
 Europa; Ægyptumque tenent, Libyamque catervæ.
 Sola inter tantos media Abyssinia motus
 Stabat, et accisas vires et vota videbat
 Irrita; tum versis inimicæ haud inscia noctis
 Sepsit se portis, silvamque refugit in altam.
 Anglica nunc longo veniens post tempore classis
 Victa situ longaque informia regna senecta
 Concitat, irrumpitque audax desueta recludi
 Claustra. Viros spectare juvat, moresque, manusque.
 Agnovere Dei mutatas unius aras,
 Sacra nova, et cultus oblitam simplicis ædem;
 Illi instaurantes intus sollennia pompa

^d For a description of the old Abyssinian Empire see Gibbon, ch. 42, *sub fin.*, and for the effect of Mohammedanism in isolating this nation from the rest of the Christian world, ch. 47, *sub fin.*

Vana supervacua ducebant, ac prece numen
 Orabant tamen ignara, votisque vocabant.
 Regna jacent; procerum late seges horruit armis
 Sæva, rapax; aliosque alii franguntque feruntque,
 Inque dies surgit non exsaturabile bellum.
 At si quis fessam patriæ rem sistat, in illum
 Consurgunt omnes, exæstuat omnibus ira.
 Teque adeo, belli torrens, qui sternis agrestum
 Otia, murorumque minas, munitaque saxa,
 Instantem, Theodore, tremunt, odere remotum.
 Hunc direpta domus, devictis dedecus armis
 Hunc movet; hunc regis fama invidiosa superbi;
 Diversæ irarum causæ, furor omnibus idem.
 Ergo avidi invitant hostem; dant tecta per alta
 Sollennes de more dapes; tum fœdere facto
 Perpetuis stabant mensis, paterasque tenebant.

Jamque locis suberant, alto qua fluminis alveo
 Munitæ exsurgunt arces, et, meta viarum,
 Ipsa sedens alte porrectos Magdala circum
 Despicit et montes, et valles despicit imas^e.
 Æstibus ex mediis jam mitius incendebat
 Arida saxa jubar, quum primi fluminis undam
 Tranavere, viæ læti exhausisse laborem.
 Ipsius at specula subito furialis ab alta

^e At four o'clock on the afternoon of April 10th the British were crossing the Bashilo, when Theodore, thinking them a reconnoitering party, opened fire, and sent down his troops from Fahla, a height which forms part of the Magdala system. They were repulsed, great havoc being made among them by the rockets of the naval brigade posted on the position of Affigo. Part of the enemy, however, attacked the baggage, where the Punjaub pioneers closed with them and drove them back. They fell in large numbers in a valley called the Dam-wuns, or "ravine of blood." — See "Macmillan's Magazine" for July, 1868, and the Despatches in the "Times," June 17th.

Intonat horrendum vox regis, et æthera complet;
 "Proh pudor" exclamat, "latebrasne armenta leonis
 "Sponte petunt? mollisne meos adit advena montes?
 "En spolia, o juvenes, en ultro oblata tropæa."
 Vix ea, quum vastus clamor; de vertice summo
 Marte latus ferventque viris juga, Marte tenebræ
 Ardescunt nemorum; tot tellus pullulat armis,
 Tam multæ juvenum facies, tantum imminet agmen.
 Compressere gradus, et rite Britannicus ordo,
 Ut pelagi furiis moles imposta, resistit;
 Stant acies, strictique micat vis horrida ferri.
 Ollis, dum toto rapiunt de monte catervas,
 Præstrinxit nova lux oculos, visusque repente
 Turbari tonitru flammisque volantibus æther;
 Obstipuere animi; tantam tormenta ruinam
 Exspirant, instructa locis, et missile letum
 Ferrea, feta metu; nec gressum tendere contra,
 Ille quidem hoc sperans, valet aut obnitier hostis.
 Parte alia junxere manus, et cominus hastas
 Exercent inhiantque incondita turba rapinæ;
 At ferro excipiunt, paucique id dedecus arcent
 Certatim, dum tota manus concurrerit, et dum
 Conjunctus steterit totis exercitus alis.
 Tum clamosa viros ter circumfunditur unda,
 Ter rejecta pedem retrahit; madet ipsa cruore
 Infaustum patrio, valles Damiensia, nomen.
 Nox ruit interea, et casuras imbrifer arces
 Contristat nimbus; venit atro vesper Olympo:
 Conticuit fragor armorum lateque quiescit.

At neque rex cœlo meminit, neque cedere nocti^f

^f Theodore had remained on the heights directing the fire of his artillery. On the morning of the 11th he sent down two of the captives with the following incoherent letter. He refused to surrender himself, but afterwards sent down the rest of the captives.

Perditus ; expectatque suos tenditque per umbram
 Voce, oculis : ceu quum effossis cava terra metallis
 Mole ruit vasta involvens operasque virosque,
 Itque vapor cœlo ; sævæ circum ora cavernæ
 Multa metu mater trepidat, si corpora tantum,
 Seu reduces videat crudeli a funere natos.
 At socii ad regem vix multa nocte redibant
 Mœsti, parva manus, magnaque oppressa ruina.

Magdala was stormed on the afternoon of the 13th. Batteries were opened upon it from the neighbouring heights of Salamgi and Fahla. The artificial defences consisted of folding wooden doors called the koket-bir, and on either side a thick hedge with stakes. Just as the English forced these, Theodore shot himself:—

No. I. Delivered by Lieut. Prideaux and the Dajez Alamie on 11th April, 1868. Note, without superscription, seal, signature, or date. Along with it was returned the Commander-in-Chief's letter of that morning, in which the king was called upon to submit. "In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God in His Trinity and His Unity, Kassa, whose trust is Christ, thus speaks: O people of Abyssinia, will it always be thus, that you flee before the enemy, when I, myself, by the power of God, go not forth with you to encourage you? Believing that all power had been given to me, I had established my Christian people in this heathen spot. In my city are multitudes whom I have fed: maidens protected and maidens unprotected; women whom yesterday made widows; and aged parents who have no children. God has given you the power. See that you forsake not these people. It is a heathen land. My countrymen have turned their backs on me and have hated me, because I imposed tribute on them, and sought to bring them under military discipline. You have prevailed against me by means of people brought into a state of discipline. My followers who loved me were frightened by one bullet, and fled in spite of my commands. When you defeated them I was not with the fugitives. Believing myself to be a great lord I gave you battle; but, by reason of the worthlessness of my artillery, all my pains were as nought. The people of my country, by taunting me with having embraced the religion of the Franks, and by saying that I had become a Mussulman, and in ten different ways, had provoked me to

Quid faceret? victum se verteret? ipse novaret
 Reliquiis Martem moriturus? at arma virosque
 Pulvis habet; frustra turbæ dat signa fugaci.
 Nocturnæ ingeminant curæ; mens conscia fraudis
 Urget; nec cessant umbræ apparere minaces,
 Quos carcer sepelit, quorum albent ossibus agri.
 Vix tandem, Aurora terram retegente cruentam,
 Captivos, indigna dolens, sic increpat ultro;
 "Maturate, viri, cursum, et sine fraude remissi
 Regia ductori vestro hæc mea dicta referte;
 Vicisti; imperiis acies assueta catervas
 Obruit agrestes, fugit heu sine rege juvenus;
 Vicisti; miserere manus, quæ montibus errant
 Matres atque viri; transcripta est cura meorum.
 Pignora, quæ poscis, reddo tua; defluat omnis
 Sic dolor atque iræ. Regem sin tanta cupido est
 Tendentem spectare manus, audire precantem,
 Meque meosque simul pedibus sprevisse superbis—
 Idem ego nunc, olim, qui Martem ac prælia fovi,
 Arma mihi placuitque cruor, placeantque per ævum."

Dixerat; ast illos lætus pavor occupat; arcem
 Deseruere viri, sociosque et ovantia jungunt
 Castra exsultantes, jam libertate potiti.

anger against them. Out of what I have done of evil towards them may God bring good. His will be done. I had intended, if God had so decreed, to conquer the whole world; and it was my desire to die if my purpose could not be fulfilled. Since the day of my birth till now no man has dared to lay hand on me. Whenever my soldiers began to waver in battle it was mine to arise and rally them. Last night the darkness hindered me from doing so. Your people who have passed the night in joy, may God not do unto you as He has done to me. I had hoped, after subduing all my enemies in Abyssinia, to lead my army against Jerusalem, and expel from it the Turks. A warrior who has dandled strong men in his arms like infants will never suffer himself to be dandled in the arms of others."

At rex impatiens vinci et fera lumina volvens
 Mortem orat, mediisque manu petit ipse catervis
 Ni teneant. Tandem trepidæ lux reddita menti.
 Respicit; atque urbem, quam condidit ipse, quietam
 Invitare videt, sonipes fremit arma paratus.
 Emicat hic, rapit arma manu, molitur habenas,
 Quadrupedante gradu levat exsultantia corda,
 Vociferans, "Hostem vos o tentate precando,
 Vita quibus curæ. Me me juvat ire per omnes
 Ante vias mortis, quam vivam obnoxius ulli."
 His socii dictis, atque hæc extrema minantem
 Viderunt glomerare gradus, et in ultima bella
 Marte levem noto^s et sparsis præludere telis,
 Tum raros inter comites magno objice portas
 Clausisse, et vasto vivum subiisse sepulcro.

At magis atque magis Martem intentare propinquum
 Victores, alia ex aliis conscendere saxa,
 Jamque hæc jamque illæ cum defensoribus arces
 Procubuere; virum longo fluit ordine trames
 Ipsas ante fores, et mœnia ad ipsa tyranni.
 Tum vero adversis ex montibus intonat alte
 Sulfureus fragor, et trepidam densissima in urbem
 Flammea tempestas, sævitque volatile ferrum.
 Fit via vi; rupitque moras, fremituque secundo
 Saxa per et sæpes levis insilit hostis. At ille
 Audiit, invenitque viam Theodorus honestam.
 Liminibus primis jacet ingens vulnere corpus,
 Ecce, suo; Martisque memor rex ipse caduca
 Territat arma tenens, oculisque natantibus hostem.
 Regna ruant, odia ardescant hominumque deumque,
 Servitium pœnæque premant; at nescia vinci
 Vindicat in mortem se plusquam barbara virtus.

^s "Next to Waagshum Tefere, the king was the best horseman, the best spearman, and the best shot in Abyssinia. Now for the last time he could display these qualities."

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
discussion of the principles of the theory of
the function of the mind. It is shown that the
function of the mind is to represent the world
as it is, and that this representation is
based on the senses. The second part of the
paper is devoted to a discussion of the
principles of the theory of the function of the
mind. It is shown that the function of the
mind is to represent the world as it is, and
that this representation is based on the senses.
The third part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the principles of the theory of the
function of the mind. It is shown that the
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as it is, and that this representation is based
on the senses. The fourth part of the paper
is devoted to a discussion of the principles of
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