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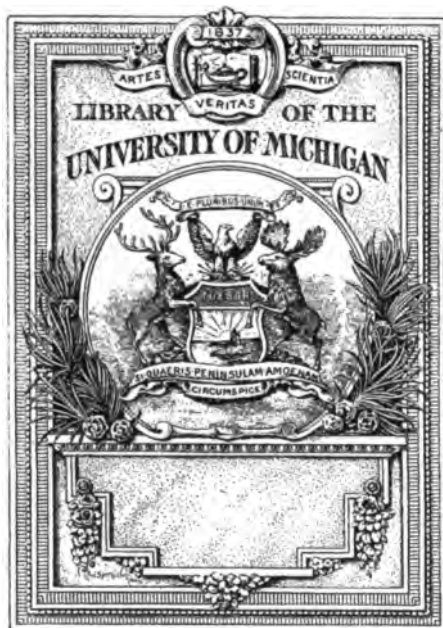
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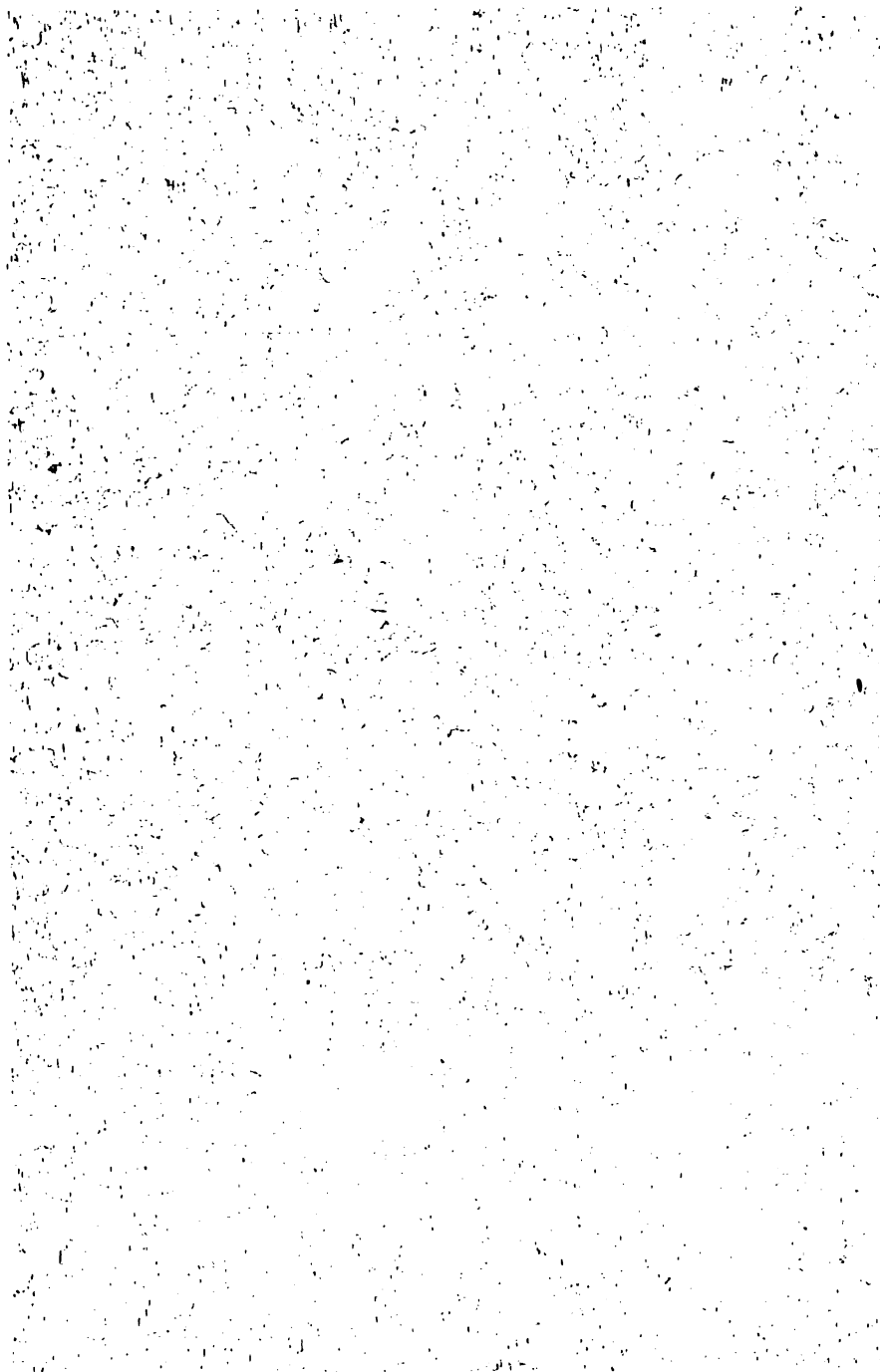
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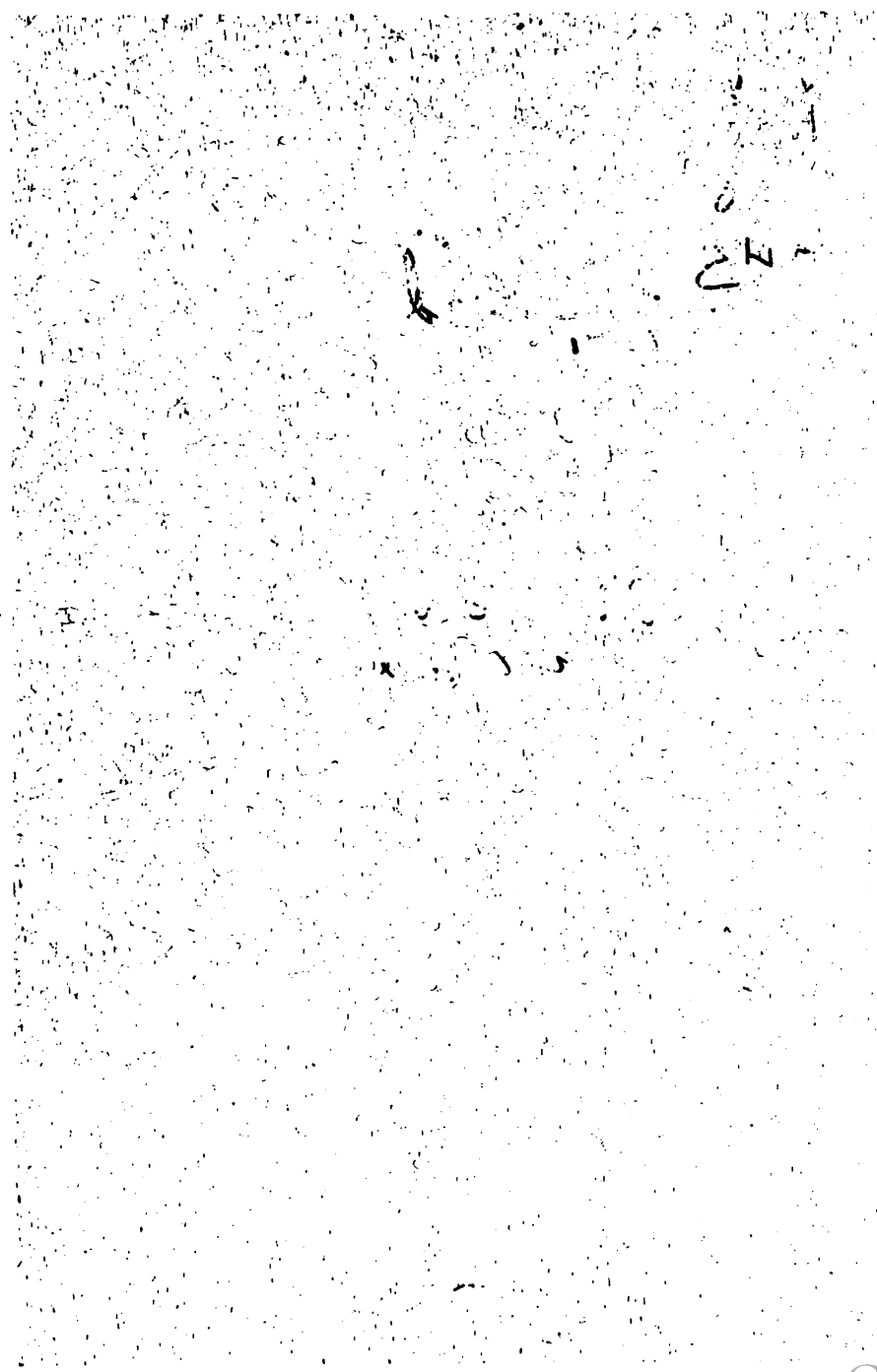


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ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN SERIES

SELECTIONS FROM OVID

CHIEFLY THE METAMORPHOSES

EDITED BY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.
GINN & COMPANY
1890

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NOTE.

THIS selection follows generally the text of Merkel (1866) though the readings of other editors are preferred in one or two instances. We have endeavored to exhibit as far as possible within our limits, the variety of Ovid's style and genius, and especially to preserve the more interesting biographical hints of the *Amores* and the *Tristia*. The greater portion of the book is, however, made up, necessarily, from the *Metamorphoses*, of which we have taken about a third. By help of the Argument, which is given in full, we aim not merely to show the connection of the tales and the ingenuity of the transitions, — necessary to comprehend the poem as a whole, — but to put before the reader something like a complete picture of the Greek mythology; at least of those narratives which have held their permanent place in the modern mind and have entered more or less into every modern literature.

The first 88 lines of Book I. have been omitted in this edition in the belief that they offer too many difficulties and too little interest to the student. For similar reasons xiii, 1-398, and xv, 1-487, which were included in the old edition, are omitted, their place being supplied by a number of shorter selections.

The grammatical references are to Allen and Greenough's (§), Gildersleeve's (G.), and Harkness's (H.) Latin Grammars.

EXETER, N.H., June 13, 1890.

11 Nov. 1897

11 Nov. 1897

THE LIFE OF OVID.

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO was a fashionable poet at Rome in the reign of the Emperor Augustus, perhaps the most fashionable after the death of Virgil (B.C. 19) and Horace (B.C. 8).

All that is worth knowing about his life is told by himself in a pleasing poem (Trist. iv. 10), which is given as the last but one in the present collection. Like most of the literary men of Rome, he was not a native of that city,¹ being born at Sulmo, in the country of the Peligni, about 90 miles from Rome. The year of his birth, B.C. 43, was that of Cicero's death. His father, a man of respectable fortune, removed to Rome to give his two boys a city education. Here the young poet was trained in the usual course of rhetoric and oratory, which he practised with fair success, going so far as to hold some subordinate political offices. His father was quite earnest to check his desire for a literary career. But the death of his elder brother left him with fortune enough for independence, and following his own strong bent Ovid became soon one of the favorite court poets of the brilliant era of Augustus. He was married three times, but was soon divorced from his first and second wives. The third, Fabia, remained faithful to him to the end. He had one daughter, who inherited something of his literary ability. After a career of great prosperity, he was

¹ Virgil was a native of Mantua, Horace of Venusia, Catullus of Verona, Propertius of Umbria, Ovid of Sulmo, Cicero of Arpinum, Sallust of Amiternum, Livy of Patavium. Of eminent writers of this age, only Caesar, Lucretius, and Tibullus were born in Rome. But then Rome, socially as well as politically, comprised the whole of Italy.

suddenly, at the age of 51, banished to Tomi, a town on the western shore of the Black Sea, in the present Bulgaria. The cause of his banishment can only be guessed from his allusions to the anger of the Emperor at some weakness, folly or fault, which he says he is not free to tell. Some have thought he was indiscreet enough to make love to Julia, the bright, witty, and erratic daughter of the Emperor, wife of the grave Agrippa ; others that he unfortunately knew too much of some court scandal, probably connected with Julia or her ill-famed and ill-fated daughter ; others that Augustus, as public patron of morals, took offence at the somewhat cynical indecorum of certain of his poems. At any rate, the Emperor was hardened against all his flatteries and prayers, and after an exile of about ten years he died at Tomi, A.D. 18.

Besides the poems represented in this volume, Ovid was the author of the *Ars Amatoria* and the *Remedium Amoris* (to which reference has just been made), and of numerous Elegies. As a poet, his fame is far below that of Virgil and Horace, — deservedly, since his loose and easy verse bears no comparison with the elaborate finish of theirs. For fancy and fine poetic feeling, however, many of the Elegies — both in the *Tristia* and *Amores* — show a vein of as good quality as either of his rivals ; while in absolute ease of handling the artificial structure of Latin verse it may be doubted whether he has ever had an equal. His chief merit, however, is as an excellent story-teller, — smooth, facile, fluent ; sometimes, it must be confessed, inordinately diffuse. As the most celebrated existing collection of the most famous fables of the ancient world, the *Metamorphoses*, in particular, makes the best of introductions to the nobler and more difficult verse of Virgil.

WRITINGS OF OVID.

1. **HEROIDES**: a collection of twenty-one elegies,¹ being letters chiefly from leading "heroines" of the Homeric age.

2. **AMORES**: forty-nine elegies, in three books; miscellaneous, but chiefly amatory or personal in their topics.

3. **ARS AMATORIA**: three books, on the means of winning and retaining the affections of a mistress; and

4. **REMEDII AMORIS**: a poem prescribing the means by which a foolish passion may be subdued. These two poems contain the passages supposed to have excited the anger of Augustus.

5. **METAMORPHOSEON** Libri xv. The *Metamorphoses* was still unfinished when Ovid went into exile, and he committed it to the flames, apparently, with his own hand (*Trist.* i. 7. 11, seq.); but copies had been preserved by his friends.

6. **FASTORUM** Libri vi.: a poetic Calendar of the Roman months, from January to June, designed to be continued to the end of the year; a storehouse of Roman custom and Italian legend.

7. **TRISTIUM** Libri v.; and

8. **EPISTOLARUM EX PONTO** Libri iv.: elegies written in exile. Many of the letters implore the intercession of friends at Rome, to obtain favor from Augustus.

9. **IBIS**, a poem of 646 verses written in exile: a bitter invective against some personal enemy.

10. **HALIEUTICON LIBER**: 132 hexameter verses, fragmentary natural history of Fishes.

11. **MEDICAMINA FACIEI**: a fragment of 100 elegiac verses, on the use of Cosmetics.

The following are included in some collections of Ovid's poems, but are probably not genuine:—

CONSOLATIO ad Liviam Augustam: an elegy of 474 verses addressed to the Emperor's wife on the death of her son Drusus.

NUX ("the Nut-Tree"): lamentation of a Walnut-tree by the roadside, at the cruelties inflicted by wayfarers, and the vices of the age in general.

¹ The word *Elegies*, in this connection, describes not the topic or style of treatment, but only the versification, — hexameter verse alternating with pentameter making the "elegiac stanza."

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS REFERRED TO.

<i>Arch. Zeit.</i> — Archæologische Zeitung. Berlin.	<i>Millin.</i> — A. L. Millin, <i>Gallerie mythologique</i> . Paris, 1811.
<i>Baum.</i> — Baumeister, <i>Denkmäler des Klassischen Alterthums</i> . Munich.	<i>Müller.</i> — <i>Denkmäler der Alten Kunst</i> , C. O. Müller. Göttingen, 1832.
<i>H. & P.</i> — <i>Herculanum et Pompei</i> , par H. Roux Aind. Paris, 1840.	<i>Roscher.</i> — <i>Roscher's Ausführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie</i> . Leipsic.

FIG.

1. Jupiter. [Wall painting.] *H. & P.*
2. Jupiter destroying the Giants. [Gem.] *Baum.*
3. A Faun with grafting implements. [Gem.] *Pine's Virgil.*
4. Neptune. [Relief.] *Müller.*
5. Nereid on a sea-monster. [Wall painting.] *Müller.*
6. Prometheus. [Relief.] *Arch. Zeit.*
7. Apollo. [Statue.] *Millin.*
8. Lucifer, Aurora, and the Sun rising from the ocean. [Vase.]
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15. Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus. [Relief.]
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Gerhard, Herakles der Satyr und Dreifussräuber.

FIG.

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O. Jahn, Archäologische Beiträge.

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 48. Mercury conducting a soul to Charon. [Terra-cotta relief.] Arch. Zeit.
 49. Ganymede. [Statue.] Millin.
 50. Genius with Thyrsus and basket. Thompson's *Horace*.
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 52. Large crater, over which two youthful Satyrs are picking grapes. [Relief.] Millin.
 53. Silenus. [Statue.] Müller.
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 56. Galatea and Polyphemus, with two Nereids and a God of Love. [Wall painting.] Roscher.

FIG.

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59. Woman decorating a Hermes with a fillet. [Relief.]
Lilhow, Münchener Antiken.
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INTRODUCTION
TO
THE "METAMORPHOSES" OF OVID.

THE Mythology of the Greeks, adopted by the Romans, consists mainly of two distinct parts. The first is what is technically called Theogony, "the generation of the gods," and was put in the shape best known to us by Hesiod, some time about 800 B.C. It began, there is no reason to doubt, with rude personifications of the objects and forces of nature, such as would be natural to a people of active intelligence, lively imagination, and childlike ignorance on all matters of science. The Sun, the Dawn, the Winds, the Floods, are easily conceived as superhuman persons. Some of the earlier fables are hardly any thing more than metaphors, or poetic images, put in the form of narrative. That the Sun is figured as a shepherd, and the fleecy clouds his flock, which are scattered by the wind and gathered again by his beams,—a very old bit of Eastern poetry,—easily gives rise to the stories of Apollo as the shepherd of Admetus, and that which tells the stealing of his cattle by the rogue Hermes. That the maiden Artemis gazes with love on the sleeping prince Endymion, is hardly more than a poetical way of describing the beautiful spectacle of a full moon rising opposite the sun that is going down.

But few fables can be explained in this simple way. By a very natural process, a group of divine or ideal Persons was conceived, whose family history or personal adventures became the subject of tales sometimes absolutely devoid of any sym-

bolical meaning. In the system found in the Greek and Roman poets, nature is full of mythological beings, grouped — as subjects in a monarchy — about the one celestial or royal family, which has its abode on Mount Olympus. The King of Heaven, ZEUS (*Jupiter*), with his sister queen HERE (*Juno*), is the child of KRONOS (*Saturn*) or Time, who again is the son of OURANOS and GAIA* (Heaven and Earth), beyond which imagination did not seek to go. His brothers are POSEIDON (*Neptune*) and HADES (*Pluto*), kings of the Waters and of the Lower World. His sisters are DEMETER (*Ceres*) and HESTIA (*Vesta*), queens of the Harvest and of the Home. His sons are APOLLO, god of the Sun, ARES (*Mars*) of War, and HERMES (*Mercury*) the Herald. His daughters are ATHENE (*Minerva*), goddess of Wisdom, Household Arts, and War, APHRODITE (*Venus*) goddess of Love and Beauty, and ARTEMIS (*Diana*), goddess of the Moon and of the Chase. These are the twelve great divinities (*dii majores*).† And about them, in nearer or remoter kindred, are grouped the inferior deities, the heroes or demigods, their children by half-mortal parentage, and the innumerable progeny of fabulous beings inhabiting the kingdoms of sky, water or earth.‡

The other department of mythology is that with which this poem chiefly deals. It consists of the miracles and adventures ascribed to these superhuman persons, — a vast field, in which

* Ouranos was dethroned by his son Kronos, who was in turn overthrown by his son Zeus. Kronos belonged to the race of Titans, among whom were Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon), and the brothers Prometheus and Epimetheus. Kronos and the Titans (with the exception of Prometheus), struggled against the power of Zeus, but in vain.

† The ancients were not altogether consistent on this point. The list given above is, perhaps, the most usual, but Ares or Hermes is sometimes omitted, and HEPHAISTOS (*Vulcan*, god of Manual Arts) inserted. So, too, AMPHITRITE (a sea-goddess regarded as the wife of Poseidon) sometimes finds a place among the twelve great deities.

‡ The Greeks, even more than the Romans, regarded the world as full of divine beings; every spring had its nymph, every river its god, every grove its protecting genius, and all the occupations of men had their patron deities.

ancient fancy rioted as freely as the modern fancy in novels and fairy tales. Some of them may possibly be explained as a picturesque way of recounting natural phenomena, or as exaggerated tales of real events. But in general they seem purely fictions of the imagination. In a very large proportion they take the form of *metamorphoses*, that is, transformations of men or other creatures into various shapes: and this feature gives the subject and the title of the present poem, the purpose and scope of which is expressed in the opening lines (Book I, 1-4):

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
corpora: di coeptis (nam vos mutastis et illas)
aspirate meis, primaque ab origine mundi
ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

The poet proposes to tell in a continuous narrative, beginning with the beginning of the world and continuing to his own time, those stories which have in them this element of the marvellous, — the transformations, particularly, of men into plants or animals. But as nearly all myths introduce some such feature first or last, he manages to include most of the important ones with more or less fulness. They are told in a rambling, discursive way, one story leading to another by the slightest possible link of association, — sometimes by what seems merely the poet's artifice, aiming to make a coherent tale out of the vast miscellany at his command.*

With the primitive (fetichistic) notion of a separate life in every object, and the human soul differing in no essential regard from the life that dwells in things, it is easy to imagine the spirit of man, beast or plant as passing from one dwelling to another, for a longer or shorter stay. Such a transmigration was, in fact, taught as a creed by the school of Pythagoras (see *Met.* xv. 1-487). But, as against the Hindoo doctrine of

* The connecting links between the several narratives contained in the present Selection are given, *bracketed*, in the headings, thus presenting the entire argument of the "*Metamorphoses*" as a connected whole.

transmigration into the very life of other animals, the Greeks held to the identity and continuity of the human soul, which after death had its abode assigned in the Lower World. The *metamorphosis*, therefore, is only an occasional miracle, not a real *metempsychosis*.* it did not alter essentially the ordinary course of human life, but only marked the intimate connection between that and the life of external nature; or, in a certain wild, pictorial way, showed the workings of human fancy, to account for the first creation of plants and animals, or other striking phenomena of the natural world,—a clear water-spring in a little island (*Arethusa*), a mountain ridge of peculiar shape (*Atlas*), a bird of plaintive note (*Philomela*), or a rock weeping with perpetual springs (*Niobe*).

To give something like system, order, and development to this world of fable seems to have been a favorite aim of poetical composition with the ancients. This aim is partly religious and partly scientific,—if that can be called scientific which only fills with fancies a void that no science yet exists to fill. Thus the "Theogony" of Hesiod groups together the myths relating to the birth of gods and heroes—making a sort of pagan "Genesis"—in a form partly chronological, partly picturesque and poetical. This is apparently the first attempt of human thought to deal systematically with the phenomena of nature—so as, in a manner, to account for things—before men were sufficiently free from superstition to reject the early fables. The titles of several Greek works of the same kind are known; and Virgil, in the Sixth Eclogue, puts a similar song into the mouth of Silenus.

* Thus the princess Io is changed into a heifer (Met. i. 611). She retains her human consciousness, deplors the change, and writes her own name on the sand, to inform her father of it. This is *metamorphosis*, or change of form. According to the oriental doctrine taught by Pythagoras (Met. xv. 459), the heifer in your stall was doubtless once a human being, perhaps your own mother or sister; it would be wicked to kill her, and impious to eat her flesh. But she has only a brute consciousness; and simply shares the universal life of man and brute. This is *metempsychosis*, or change of soul.

Any thing like a real belief in these fables had passed away long before the time of Ovid. He was the popular poet of a sensual and artificial age, who found in these creations of ancient fancy a group of subjects suited to his graceful, ornate, and marvellously facile style of narrative, and who did not hesitate to alter or dress them up to suit his purpose. The "Metamorphoses"—Libri xv. *Metamorphoseon* (a Greek genitive)—is the most abundant and rich collection of these fables that exists. They are told in a diffuse, sentimental, often debased way, which contrasts strongly with the serious meaning that originally belonged to these myths; but are wonderfully fluent, easy, and melodious in their language, and show a skill of versification which seems never to weary or halt. The poem begins with the origin of things from chaos, the four ages of gold, silver, brass, and iron, the deluge, followed by the graceful and picturesque version of the tales of gods and heroes, through a long narrative,—about 12,000 verses in all,—ending with the apotheosis of Cæsar, as a sequel to the tale of Troy. The series purports to be chronological; but the order is often arbitrary and the connection forced or affected, as would naturally be the case with an author *res diversissimas in speciem unius corporis colligentem* (Quint. iv. 1, 77).

The poems of Ovid are addressed to the cultivated society of his time, and he takes it for granted that his readers are already familiar with the most important fables. Some knowledge of Greek mythology is therefore necessary to an understanding of the poet's allusions. The reader should at least be acquainted with the story of Hercules and that of the Trojan War.

Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, though he is sometimes spoken of as the son of Amphitryon, Alcmena's husband. Both Alcmena and Amphitryon were descendants of Perseus. Hercules was pursued throughout his life by the jealous hatred of Juno, who sent two serpents to kill him in his cradle. These serpents the infant hero strangled, thereby

betraying his divine origin. In his youth he performed many good deeds, killing the lion of Cithæron and freeing the Thebans from paying tribute to Orchomenus.* He then became, by command of Jupiter, the servant of King Eurystheus of Tiryns, who imposed upon him twelve great labors: 1) to kill the *Nemean Lion*; 2) to kill the *Lernæan Hydra*, a monster with nine heads of such terrible nature that when one head was cut off two more sprang forth to take its place; 3) to bring alive to Eurystheus the huge *Erymanthian Boar*; 4) to bring alive the *Cerynithian Deer*, an animal with golden horns; 5) to drive away from lake Stympthalos the *Stymphalian Birds*, whose claws, wings, and beaks were of brass, and whose feathers could be shot like arrows; 6) to bring the *Girdle of Hippolyte*, Queen of the warlike Amazons; 7) to cleanse in one day the *Stable of King Augias* of Elis, which he did by turning the rivers Peneus and Alphens through it; 8) to bring alive the *Cretan Bull*, which had been sent by Neptune to ravage Crete; 9) to bring the *Mares of Diomedes*, King of the Bistones in Thrace, animals which were fed on human flesh; 10) to bring the cattle of the three-bodied Geryones, which were kept in the extreme West under the care of the giant Eurytion, and the two-headed dog Orthros; 11) to bring up from the realms of the dead the three-headed watch dog of Hades, *Cerberus*; 12) to bring the golden *Apples of the Hesperides*, which were under the charge of the giant Atlas, who held the vault of heaven on his shoulders, and were guarded by the dragon Ladon. All these labors he performed, being constantly assisted by Minerva. Besides these labors Hercules took Troy and performed many other deeds, the last of which was the capture of *Echalia* in Eubœa. He was married first to Megara, and afterwards to Dejanira. At his death he was received among the number of the gods (see Met. ix. 134-272).

* He was at one time sold as a slave to Omphale, a Lydian queen, by whom he was made to sit spinning among her handmaidens.

Jupiter wished to join in marriage with Thetis, daughter of the sea-god Nereus. But it was prophesied that she should bear a son mightier than his father, so that Jupiter determined to wed her to a mortal, Peleus, son of *Æacus*. All the deities were invited to the wedding except Eris, goddess of discord. To avenge this slight Eris threw into the assembly a golden apple, upon which was inscribed "for the fairest." Juno, Minerva, and Venus claimed the apple, and decided to submit their claims to the judgment of Paris, son of King Priam of Troy. Paris was then a shepherd of the royal flocks on Mt. Ida, having been cast into the wilderness at his birth because his mother had dreamed that she gave birth to a fire brand. Paris awarded the prize of beauty to Venus, who promised him the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife. This was Helen, wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, daughter of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda. Paris came to Sparta as a guest and carried Helen away to Troy.

At the summons of Menelaus, and his brother Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, the Grecian chiefs assembled at Aulis to sail against Troy for the recovery of Helen. At Aulis they were detained by the winds until Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to appease the anger of Diana (*Met.* xii. 1-34). The siege of Troy lasted ten years, and ended with the destruction of the city. The commander-in-chief of the Grecian force was Agamemnon. The chief heroes were :—Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, King of the Myrmidons in Phthia ; Ajax, son of Telamon, the brother of Peleus, King of Salamis ; Ulysses, son of Laertes, King of Ithaca ; and Diomedes, King of Argos, though many others played prominent parts in the siege, among them Philoctetes, who bore the arrows of Hercules. The foremost warrior of the Trojans was Hector, the greatest son of King Priam. Æneas, son of Venus and Anchises, was, perhaps, after Hector, the greatest of the Trojan chiefs. Cygnus, son of Neptune, Sarpedon, son of Jupiter, and Memnon, son of Aurora, were prominent allies of the Trojans. In returning from Troy many of the Greek chiefs met with various adventures.

Ulysses, whose adventures are narrated in the *Odyssey*, was driven for ten years about the Mediterranean Sea before he reached Ithaca.

The mythology of Ovid and the other Roman poets was Greek mythology dressed up in Roman names. It is not necessary to remind the reader that the stories here told related to Zeus, Athene, Artemis, and the other members of the Greek Olympus, and could never have been attributed to the sober abstractions of the Roman Pantheon. Nevertheless, in commenting upon Ovid, it is impossible to avoid making use of the names in the same sense that he did,—the names long familiar in modern literature, which took them from the Romans and not the Greeks.

METAMORPHOSES.

I. THE FOUR AGES AND THE FLOOD.

[BOOK I. — 89-415.]

[PROEM (1-4). Description of Chaos (5-20). The Creator assigns the elements to their places, and divides the land from the waters: the zones and climates (26-58). The heavens are clear, and living things come forth upon the earth: lastly man, fashioned by Prometheus in the image of the immortals (69-88).]

The Four Ages: description of the Golden Age (89-112). The Age of Silver, Brass, and Iron: Astræa quits the earth; the Giants, and men of violence that sprang from their blood (113-162). Jupiter recounts the crimes of Lycaon, and his transformation to a Wolf (163-243). He resolves to drown the world with a Flood rather than destroy it by Fire: description of the Deluge (244-312). The righteous Deucalion with his wife Pyrrha: when the waters are abated, they behold the earth desolate, and beseech aid at the shrine of Themis (313-380). Instructed by the oracle, they cast stones above their heads, which are miraculously converted into human beings, and thus repopulate the earth (381-415).

AUREA prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo,
sponte sua, sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. 90
poena metusque aberant, nec verba minacia fixo
aer legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat
judicis ora sui, sed erant sine iudice tuti.
condita caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas, 95
nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.

nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae :
 non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi,
 non galeae, non ensis erant ; sine militis usu
 mollia securae peragebant otia gentes.

100

ipsa quoque immunis rastrisque intacta, nec ullis
 saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus :
 contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis,
 arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant,
 cornaque et in duris haerentia mora rubetis,
 et quae deciderant patula Jovis arbore glandes.
 ver erat aeternum, placidique tepentibus auris
 mulcebant zephyri natos sine semine flores.
 mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat,
 nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristas :
 flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant,
 flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

105

110

Postquam Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso
 sub Jove mundus erat, subiit argentea proles,
 auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere.
 Juppiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris,
 perque hiemes aestusque et inaequales autumnos
 et breve ver spatiis exegit quattuor annum.
 tum primum siccis aer fervoribus ustus
 canduit, et ventis glacies adstricta pependit.
 tum primum subiere domus : domus antra fuerunt
 et densi frutices et vinctae cortice virgae.
 semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis
 obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juveni.

115

120

Tertia post illas successit aenea proles,
 saevior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma,
 non scelerata tamen. — De duro est ultima ferro.
 protinus inrupit venae pejoris in aevum
 omne nefas : fugere pudor verumque fidesque :

125

in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique 130
insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.
vela dabant ventis, — nec adhuc bene noverat illos
navita, — quaeque diu steterant in montibus altis,
fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinae.
communemque prius, ceu lumina solis et auras, 135
cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.
nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives
poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terrae;
quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris,
effodiuntur opes, inritamenta malorum. 140

Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum
prodierat; prodit Bellum, quod pugnat utroque,
sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma.
vivitur ex rapto: non hospes ab hospite tutus,
non socer a genero; fratrum quoque gratia rara est. 145
imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti;
lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae;
filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos.
victa jacet pietas; et virgo caede madentes,
ultima caelestum, terras Astraera reliquit. 150
neve foret terris securior arduus aether,
affectasse ferunt regnum caeleste Gigantas,
atque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.

Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum
fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelion Ossae. 155
obruta mole sua cum corpora dira jacerent,
perfusam multo natorum sanguine Terram
inmaduisse ferunt calidumque animasse cruorem,
et, ne nulla suae stirpis monumenta manerent,
in faciem vertisse hominum; sed et illa propago 160
contemptrix superum saevaeque avidissima caedis
et violenta fuit; scires e sanguine natos.

Quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce,
 ingemit ; et, facto nondum vulgata recenti,
 foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae, 165
 ingentes animo et dignas Jove concipit iras,
 conciliumque vocat ; tenuit mora nulla vocatos.
 est via sublimis, caelo manifesta sereno :

Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.
 hac iter est superis ad magni tecta Tonantis 170
 regalemque domum ; dextra laevaque deorum
 atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis.
 plebs habitat diversa locis ; a fronte potentes
 caelicolae clarique suos posuere penates.
 hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur, 175
 haud timeam magni dixisse *Palatia* caeli.

Ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu,
 celsior ipse loco sceptroque innixus eburno
 terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque
 caesariem, cum qua terram, mare, sidera movit. 180
 talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit :

‘Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa
 tempestate fui, qua centum quisque parabat
 inicere anguipedum captivo brachia caelo.
 nam quamquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno 185
 corpore et ex una pendebat origine bellum.
 nunc mihi qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem,
 perdendum est mortale genus. Per flumina juro
 infera sub terras Stygio labentia luco,
 cuncta prius temptata ; sed inmedicabile vulnus 190
 ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur.
 sunt mihi semidei, sunt rustica numina, nymphae,
 faunisque satyrique et monticolae Silvani.
 quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore,
 quas dedimus, certe terras habitare sinamus. 195

an satis, O superi, tutos fore creditis illos,
cum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque regoque,
struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon ?'

Contremuere omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum
talia deposcunt. Sic, cum manus impia saevit 200
sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen,
attonitum tanto subitae terrore ruinae
humanum genus est totusque perhorruit orbis.
nec tibi grata minus pietas, Auguste, tuorum est,
quam fuit illa Jovi. Qui postquam voce manuque 205
murmura compressit, tenuere silentia cuncti.
substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis,
Juppiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rupit :

' Ille quidem poenas (curam hanc dimittite) solvit :
quod tamen admissum, quae sit vindicta, docebo. 210
contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures :
quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo,
et deus humana lustris sub imagine terras.
longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum
enumerare ; minor fuit ipsa infamia vero. 215
Maenala transieram, latebris horrenda ferarum,
et cum Cyllene gelidi pineta Lycae.
Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni
ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.
signa dedi *venisse deum*, vulgusque precari 220
coeperat ; irridet primo pia vota Lycaon ;
mox ait : *Experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto,*
an sit mortalis ; nec erit dubitabile verum.
nocte gravem somno necopina perdere morte
me parat ; haec illi placet experientia veri. 225
' Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossa
obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit :
atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus

mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.
 quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flamma 230
 in dominum dignosque everti tecta Penates. —
 territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris
 exululat, frustra loqui conatur; ab ipso
 colligit os rabiem, solitaeque cupidine caedis
 vertitur in pecudes, et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet. 235
 in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti:
 fit lupo, et veteris servat vestigia formae.
 canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultus,
 idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago.

‘Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire 240
 digna fuit; qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinys.
 in facinus jurasse putes. Dent ocios omnes
 quas meruere pati, sic stat sententia, poenas.’

Dicta Jovis pars voce probant stimulosque frementi
 adiciunt, alii partes assensibus implent. 245
 est tamen humani generis jactura dolori
 omnibus, et, quae sit terrae mortalibus orbae
 forma futura, rogant; quis sit laturus in aras
 tura? ferisne paret populandas tradere terras?
 talia quaerentes, sibi enim fore cetera curae, 250
 rex superum trepidare vetat, subolemque priori
 dissimilem populo promittit origine mira.

Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras:
 sed timuit, ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus aether
 conciperet flammas, longusque ardesceret axis. 255
 esse quoque in fati reminiscitur, adfore tempus,
 quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia caeli
 ardeat, et mundi moles operosa labore.
 tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.

Poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis 260
 perdere, et ex omni nimbo demittere caelo.

protinus Acoliis aquilonem claudit in antris,
 et quaecumque fugant inductas flamina nubes,
 emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
 terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum :
 barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis,
 fronte sedent nebulae, rorant pennaëque sinusque.
 utque manu late pendentia nubila pressit,
 fit fragor, inclusi funduntur ab aethere nimbi.
 nuntia Junonis varios induta colores
 concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubibus adfert.
 sternuntur segetes et deplorata colonis
 vota jacent, longique perit labor irritus anni.

265

270

Nec caelo contenta sua est Jovis ira, sed illum
 caeruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis.
 convocat hic amnes ; qui postquam tecta tyranni
 intravere sui, 'Non est hortamine longo
 nunc' ait 'utendum ; vires effundite vestras,
 sic opus est ; aperite domos, ac mole remota
 fluminibus vestris totas inmittite habenas.'

275

280

Jusserat ; hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,
 et defrenato volvuntur in aequora cursu.
 ipse tridente suo terram percussit ; at illa
 intremuit motuque vias patefecit aquarum.
 exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos,
 cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque virosque
 tectaque, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.
 siqua domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto
 indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus
 unda tegit, pressaeque latent sub gurgite turres.

285

290

Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant :
 omnia pontus erat ; deerant quoque litora ponto.
 occupat hic collem ; cymba sedet alter adunca,
 et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper ararat ;

ille super segetes aut mersae culmina villae 295
 navigat ; hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.
 figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, anchora prato,
 aut subjecta terunt curvae vineta carinae.

et, modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellae,
 nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocae. 300

mirantur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque
 Nereides ; silvasque tenent delphines, et altis
 incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsan.

nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leones,
 unda vehit tigres ; nec vires fulminis apro, 305
 crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.

quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur,
 in mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis.

brulerat tumulos, immensa licentia ponti,
 ulsabantque novi montana cacumina, fluctus. 310
 maxima pars unda rapitur : quibus unda pepercit,
 los longa domant inopi jejunia victu.

Separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis,
 terra ferax, dum terra fuit : sed tempore in illo
 pars maris et latus subitarum campus aquarum. 315

mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,
 nomine Parnasus, superantque cacumina nubes.
 hic ubi Deucalion — nam cetera texerat aequor —

cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhaesit,
 Corycidas nymphas et numina montis adorant, 320
 fatidicamque Themis, quae tunc oracula tenebat.
 non illo melior quisquam nec amantior acqui
 vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum.

Juppiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,
 et superesse virum de tot modo milibus unum, 325
 et superesse videt de tot modo milibus unam,
 innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos,

nubila disjecit, nimbisque aquilone remotis
 et caelo terras ostendit, et aethera terris.
 nec maris ira manet, positoque tricuspile telo 330
 mulcet aquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum
 exstantem atque umeros innato murice tectum
 caeruleum Tritona vocat, conchaeque sonanti
 inspirare jubet, fluctusque et flumina signo
 jam revocare dato, Cava bucina sumitur illi 335
 tortilis, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo, —
 bucina, quae medio concepit ubi aëra ponto,
 litora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phoebō.
 tunc quoque, ut ora dei madida rorantia barba
 contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus, 340
 omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis
 et quibus est undis audita, coercuit omnes.
 flumina subsidunt, collesque exire videntur :
 jam mare litus habet ; plenos capit alveus amnes ;
 surgit humus ; crescunt loca decrescentibus undis ; 345
 postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvae
 ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.
 Redditus orbis erat : quem postquam vidit inanem
 et desolatas agere alta silentia terras,
 Deucalion lacrimis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis : 350
 ‘ O soror, o conjunx, o femina sola superstes,
 quam commune mihi genus et patruelis origo,
 deinde torus junxit, nunc ipsa pericula jungunt :
 terrarum, quascumque vident occasus et ortus,
 nos duo turba sumus ; possedit cetera pontus. 355
 haec quoque adhuc vitae non est fiducia nostrae
 certa satis ; terrent etiam nunc nubila mentem.
 quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses,
 nunc animi, miseranda, foret ? quo sola timorem
 ferre modo posses ? quo consolante doleres ? 360

namque ego, crede mihi, si te quoque pontus haberet,
 te sequerer, conjunx, et me quoque pontus haberet.
 O utinam possim populos reparare paternis
 artibus, atque animas formatae infundere terrae!
 nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus : 365
 sic visum superis ; hominumque exempla manemus.'

Dixerat, et flebant ; placuit caeleste precari
 numen, et auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes.
 nulla mora est ; adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,
 ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes. 370
 inde ubi libatos inroravere liquores
 vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctae
 ad delubra deae, quorum fastigia turpi
 pallescunt musco, stabantque sine ignibus arae.
 ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque 375
 pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo.
 atque ita : ' Si precibus ' dixerunt ' numina justis
 victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum,
 dic, Themis, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri
 arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus.' 380

Mota dea est, sortemque dedit : ' Discedite templo,
 et velate caput, cinctasque resolvite vestes,
 ossaque post tergum magnae jactate parentis.'
 obstupere diu, rumpitque silentia voce
 Pyrrha prior, jussisque deae parere recusat, 385
 detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore, pavetque
 laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.
 interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris
 verba datae sortis secum, inter seque volutant.
 inde Promethiades placidis Epimethida dictis 390
 mulcet, et ' Aut fallax ' ait ' est sollicitia nobis,
 aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent.
 magna parens Terra est : lapides in corpore terrae

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laesit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.
protinus alter amat ; fugit altera nomen amantis,
silvarum tenebris captivarumque ferarum 475
exuviis gaudens innuptaeque aemula Phoebes.
vitta coercebat positos sine lege capillos.
multi illam petiere, illa aversata petentes
impatiens expersque viri nemorum avia lustrat,
nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia, curat. 480
saepe pater dixit 'Generum mihi, filia, debes.'
saepe pater dixit 'Debes mihi, nata, nepotes.'
illa, velut crimen taedas exosa jugales
pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,
inque patris blandis haerens cervice lacertis, 485
'Da mihi perpetua, genitor carissime,' dixit
'virginitate frui. Dedit hoc pater ante Dianae.'
Ille quidem obsequitur. Sed te decor iste quod optas
esse vetat, votoque tuo tua forma repugnat.
Phoebus amat, visaeque cupit conubia Daphnes, 490
quodque cupit, sperat ; suaque illum oracula fallunt.
utque leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis,
ut facibus saepes ardent, quas forte viator
vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit ;
sic deus in flammis abiit, sic pectore toto 495
uritur et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.
spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos,
et 'Quid, si comantur ?' ait. Videt igne micantes
sideribus similes oculos, videt oscula, quae non
est vidisse satis ; laudat digitosque manusque 500
bracchiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos :
siqua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ocior aura
illa levi, neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit :
'Nympha, precor, Pene, mane ! non insequor hostis :
nympha, mane ! sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem, 505

sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae,
 hostes quaeque suos. Amor est mihi causa sequendi.
 me miserum ! ne prona cadas, indignave laedi
 crura notent sentes, et sim tibi causa doloris.
 aspera, qua properas, loca sunt. Moderatius, oro, 510
 curre, fugamque inhihe. Moderatius insequar ipse.
 cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incola montis,
 non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesque
 horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis,
 quem fugias, ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus 515
 et Claros et Tenedos Patareaque regia servit.
 Juppiter est genitor. Per me quod eritque fuitque
 estque, patet : per me concordant carmina nervis.
 certa quidem nostra est, nostra tamen una sagitta
 certior, in vacuo quae vulnera pectore fecit. 520
 inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem
 dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.
 ei mihi, quod nullis amor est sanabilis herbis,
 hec prosunt domino quae prosunt omnibus, artes !
 Plura locuturum timido Peneta cursu 525
 fugit cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit,
 tum quoque visa decens. Nudabant corpora venti,
 obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes,
 et levis impulsos retro dabat aura capillos ;
 auctaque forma fuga est. Sed enim non sustinet ultra 530
 perdere blanditias juvenis deus, utque movebat
 ipse amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.
 ut canis in vacuo leporem cum Gallicus arvo
 vidit, et hic praedam pedibus petit, ille salutem ;
 alter inhaesuro similis jam jamque tenere 535
 sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro ;
 alter in ambiguo est, an sit comprehensus, et ipsis
 morsibus eripitur tangentiaque ora relinquit :

sic deus et virgo, est hic spc celer, illa timore.
 qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris 540
 ocior est requiemque negat tergoque fugacis
 inminet et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat.
 viribus absumptis expalluit illa, citaeque
 victa labore fugae, spectans Peneidas undas,
 'Fer pater' inquit 'opem! Tellus,' ait, 'hisce, vel istam, 545
 quae facit, ut laedar, mutando perde figuram!' 547

Vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus,
 mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro,
 in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia crescunt : 550
 pes modo tam velox pigris radicibus haeret,
 ora cacumen obit. Remanet nitor unus in illa.
 hanc quoque Phoebus amat, positaque in stipite dextra
 sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus,
 complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis 555
 oscula dat ligno : refugit tamen oscula lignum.
 cui deus 'At quoniam conjunx mea non potes esse,
 arbor eris certe' dixit 'mea. Semper habebunt
 te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, lauræ, pharetrae.
 tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum 560
 vox canet et visent longas Capitolia pompas.
 postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
 ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.
 utque meum intonsis caput est juvenale capillis,
 tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.' 565

Finierat Pacan. Factis modo laurea ramis
 adnuat, utque caput visa est agitasse cacumen.

III. THE ADVENTURE OF PHAËTHON.

[Io, daughter of the river-god Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, is changed into a heifer by him, to escape the jealousy of Juno; but is put by her in charge of Argus of the hundred eyes, who being soothed to sleep by Mercury—who sings the story of Syrinx converted to a water-reed to avoid the pursuit of Pan—is slain by him, and his hundred eyes are set in the peacock's tail. Io, fleeing to Egypt, becomes the goddess Isis, and the mother of Epaphus; who denies against Phaëthon his boast to be son of the Sun-god, as avouched by his mother Clymene (l. 568-779).]

The palace of the Sun described (ll. 1-18). Phœbus, the god of Day, receives Phaëthon with affection, and owns him as his son, promising by oath to give him whatever boon he should desire (19-46). Phaëthon demands the charge of the chariot and horses of the Sun for a single day, persisting in spite of his father's warning and appeal (47-102). He mounts, and attempts the celestial way: dread forms of the Zodiac: the steeds dash wildly from the path (103-205). Terror and devastation caused by the fiery chariot: blasting of mountains and rivers, and alarm of Neptune himself; Earth appeals to Jupiter, who blasts Phaëthon with a thunderbolt (206-324). His sisters are converted to poplars, and their tears to amber (325-366); while his kinsman Cygnus, bewailing the calamity, becomes a Swan (367-380). The Sun, in grief and wrath, hides his head from the earth; but, entreated by the gods and commanded by Jupiter, collects again his scattered steeds, to resume their wonted course (381-400).

REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis,
 clara micante auro flammisque imitante pyropo,
 cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tegerbat;
 argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvac.
 materiam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic 5
 aequora caelarat medias cingentia ternas,
 terrarumque orbem, caelumque, quod imminet orbi.
 caeruleos habet unda deos, Tritona canorum,
 Proteaque ambiguum, balacnarumque prementem

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dum loquor, Hesperio positas in litore metas
umida nox tetigit ; non est mora libera nobis.
poscimus ; effulget tenebris aurora fugatis.
corripe lora manu ; vel, si mutabile pectus 145
est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris,
dum potes, et solidis etiam nunc sedibus adstas,
dumque male optatos nondum premis inscius axes.
quae tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris.'

Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum, 150
statque super, manibusque datas contingere habenas
gaudet, et invito grates agit inde parenti.
interea volucres Pyrois Eois et Aethon,
solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras
flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsant. 155
quae postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis,
reppulit, et facta est immensi copia mundi,
corripuere viam, pedibusque per aëra motis
obstantes scindunt nebulas, pennisque levati
praetereunt ortos isdem de partibus Euros. 160

Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent
Solis equi, solitaque jugum gravitate carebat.
utque labant curvae justo sine pondere naves,
perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur,
sic onere assueto vacuus dat in aëre saltus, 165
succutiturque alte, similisque est currus inani.
quod simul ac sensere, ruunt, tritumque relinquunt
quadrijugi spatium, nec quo prius, ordine currunt.
ipse pavet ; nec qua commissas flectat habenas,
nec scit qua sit iter, nec, si sciat, imperet illis. 170

Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere triones,
et vetito frustra temptarunt aequore tingui,
quaeque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens,
frigore pigra prius, nec formidabilis ulli,

incaluit sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175

te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boöte,
quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.

Ut vero summo dēspexit ab aethere terras
infelix Phaëthon, penitus penitusque jacentes,
palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore, 180

suntque oculis tenebrae per tantum lumen obortae.

et jam mallet equos numquam tetigisse paternos ;

jam cognosse genus piget, et valuisse rogando :

jam Meropis dici cupiens, ita fertur, ut acta

præcipiti pinus borea, cui victa remisit 185

iona suus rector, quam dis votisque reliquit.

Quid faciat ? multum caeli post terga relictum,

ante oculos plus est : animo metitur utrumque.

et modo quos illi fatum contingere non est,

prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus. 190

quidque agat, ignarus stupet, et nec frena remittit,

nec retinere valet, nec nomina novit equorum.

sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula caelo

vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.

Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus 195

Scorpios, et cauda flexisque utrimque lacertis

porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.

hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni

vulnera curvata minitantem cuspide vidit,

mentis inops gelida formidine lora remisit. 200

quac postquam summo tetigere jacentia tergo,

exspatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente per auras

ignotae regionis eunt, quaque impetus egit,

hac sine lege ruunt ; altoque sub aethere fixis

incursant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205

et modo summa petunt, modo per declive viasque

præcipites spatio terrae propiore feruntur.

inferiusque suis fraternos currere Luna
admiratur equos, ambustaque nubila fumant.

Corripitur flammis ut quaeque altissima, tellus, 210
fissaque agit rimas, et sucis aret adeptis.

pabula canescunt; cum frondibus uritur arbor,
materiamque suo praebet seges arida damno.
parva queror: magnae pereunt cum moenibus urbes,
cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes 215

in cinerem vertunt. Silvae cum montibus ardent:
ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus et Oete,
et tum sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ida,
virgineusque Helicon, et nondum Oeagrius Haemos. 215

ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, 220
Parnasusque biceps, et Eryx et Cynthus et Othrys,
et tandem nivibus Rhodope caritura, Mimasque
Dindymaque et Mycale natusque ad sacra Cithaeron.
nec prosunt Scythiae sua frigora: Caucasus ardet,
Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus, 225
aëriaque Alpes, et nubifer Appenninus.

Tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem
aspicit accensum, nec tantos sustinet aestus,
ferventesque auras velut e fornace profunda
ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit. 230
et neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam
ferre potest, calidoque involvitur undique fumo.
quoque eat, aut ubi sit, picea caligine tectus
nescit, et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.

Sanguine tunc credunt in corpora summa vocato 235
Aethiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem;
tum facta est Libye raptis umoribus aestu
arida; tum nymphae passis fontesque lacusque
deflevire comis; quaerit Boeotia Dircen,
Argos Amymōnen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas; 240

nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas
 tuta manent : mediis Tanais fumavit in undis,
 Peneosque senex, Teuthranteusque Calcus,
 et celer Ismenos cum Phegiaco Erymantho,
 arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas, 245
 quique recurvatis ludit Maeandros in undis,
 Mygdoniusque Melas et Taenarius Eurōtas.

Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,
 Thermodónque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Hister.
 aestuat Alpheos ; ripae Spercherides ardent ; 250
 quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus, aurum ;
 et quae Mæonias celebrarant carmine ripas
 flumineae volucres, medio caluere Caystro.
 Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
 occulitque caput, quod adhuc latet : ostia septem 255
 pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles.
 fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccāt,
 Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque,
 cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia, Thybrin.

Dissilit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis 260
 lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem ;
 et mare contrahitur, siccaeque est campus arenae
 quod modo pontus erat, quosque altum texerat aequor
 existunt montes et sparsas Cycladas augent.
 ima petunt pisces, nec se super aequora curvi 265
 tollere consuetaudent delphines in auras.
 corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo
 exanimata natant : ipsum quoque Nerea fama est.
 Doridaque et natas tepidis latuisse sub antris.
 ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo bracchia vultu 270
 excrere ausus erat ; ter non tulit aëris ignes.

Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,
 inter aquas pelagi, contractos undique fontes,

qui se condiderant in opacae viscera matris,
 sustulit oppressos collo tenus arida vultus : 275
 opposuitque manum fronti, magnoque tremore
 omnia concutiens paulum subsedit, et infra
 quam solet esse, fuit, sacraque ita voce locuta est :

‘ Si placet hoc, meruique, quid O tua fulmina cessant,
 summe deum ? liceat periturae viribus ignis 280
 igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare.
 vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo ’ —
 presserat ora vapor — ‘ tostos en aspice crines,
 inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillae.
 hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem 285
 officiique refers, quod adunci vulnera aratri
 rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno,
 quod pecori frondes alimentaque mitia fruges
 humano generi, vobis quoque tura ministro ?
 sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse ; quid undae, 290
 quid meruit frater ? cur illi tradita sorte
 aequora decrescunt et ab aethere longius absunt ?
 quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit,
 at caeli miserere tui ! circumspice utrumque :
 fumat uterque polus ; quos si vitiaverit ignis, 295
 atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat,
 vixque suis umeris candentem sustinet axem.
 si freta, si terrae pereunt, si regia caeli,
 in chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis,
 siquid adhuc superest, et rerum consule summae.’ 300

Dixerat haec Tellus : neque enim tolcrare vaporem
 ulterius potuit, nec dicere plura ; suumque
 rettulit os in se propioraque Manibus antra.

At pater omnipotens, superos testatus et ipsum
 qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305
 interitura gravi, summam petit arduus arcem,

unde solet latis nubes inducere terris,
unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.
sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes
tunc habuit, nec quos caelo dimitteret, imbres. 310
intonat, et dextra libratum fulmen ab aure
misit in aurigam, pariterque animaque rotisque
expulit, et saevis compescuit ignibus ignes.
consternantur equi, et saltu in contraria facto
colla jugo eripiunt, abruptaque lora relinquunt. 315
illic frena jacent, illic temone revulsus
axis, in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum,
sparsaque sunt late laceri vestigia currus.

At Phaëthon, rutilos flamma populante capillos,
volvitur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tractu 320
fertur, ut interdum de caelo stella sereno
etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.
quem procul a patria diverso maximus orbe
excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora.
Nardes Hesperiae trifida fumantia flamma 325
corpora dant tumulo, signant quoque carmine saxum :
HIC SITVS EST PHAETHON CVRRVS AVRIGA PATERNI
QVEM SI NON TENVIT MAGNIS TAMEN EXCIDIT AVSIS.

Nam pater obductos, luctu miserabilis aegro,
condiderat vultus ; et si modo credimus, unum 330
isse diem sine sole ferunt ; incendia lumen
praebebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.

At Clymene, postquam dixit quaecumque fuerunt
in tantis dicenda malis, lugubris et amens
et laniata sinus totum percensuit orbem : 335
exanimesque artus primo, mox ossa requirens,
repperit ossa tamen peregrina condita ripa,
incubuitque loco ; nomenque in marmore lectum
perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit.

Nec minus Heliades fletus et^a — inania morti
munera — dant lacrimas, et caesae pectora palmis
non auditurum miseras Phaëthonta querellas
nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro.
luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem :
illae more suo, nam morem fecerat usus, 340
plangorem dederant : e quibus Phaëthusa, sororum
maxima, cum vellet terra procumbere, quæta est
deriguisset pedes ; ad quam conata venire
candida Lampetie, subita radice retenta est ;
tertia, cum crinem manibus laniare pararet, 350
avellit frondes ; hæc stipite crura teneri,
illa dolet fieri longos sua bracchia ramos.
dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cortex,
perque gradus uterum, pectusque, umerosque, ma-
nusque

ambit, et exstabant tantum ora vocantia matrem. 355

Quid faciat mater ? nisi, quo trahat impetus illam
huc eat, atque illuc ? et, dum licet, oscula jungat ?
non satis est ; truncis avellere corpora temptat,
et teneros manibus ramos abrumpit : at inde
sanguineae manant, tamquam de vulnere, guttae. 360
'Parce, precor, mater,' quaecumque est saucia clamat,
'parce, precor ! nostrum laceratur in arbore corpus.
jamque vale' — cortex in verba novissima venit.
inde fluunt lacrimae, stillataque sole rigescunt
de ramis electra novis, quæ lucidus amnis 365
excipit et nurbus mittit gestanda Latinis.

Adfuit huic monstro proles Stheneleia Cycnus,
qui tibi materno quamvis a sanguine junctus,
mente tamen, Phaëthon, propior fuit ; ille relicto —
nam Ligurum populos et magnas rexerat urbes — 370
imperio, ripas virides amnemque querellis

Eridanum implebat, silvamque sororibus auctam :
 cum vox est tenuata viro, canaeque capillos
 dissimulant plumac, collumque a pectore longe
 porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, 375
 penna latus vestit, tenet os sine acumine rostrum.
 fit nova Cynus avis ; nec se caeloque Jovique
 credit, ut injuste missi memor ignis ab illo :
 stagna petit patulosque lacus, ignemque perosus,
 quae colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis. 380

Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthontis, et expers
 ipse sui decoris, qualis cum deficit orbem
 esse solet, lucemque odit seque ipse diemque,
 datque animum in luctus, et luctibus adicit iram,
 officiumque negat mundo. ‘ Satis ’ inquit ‘ ab aevi 385
 sors mea principiis fuit inrequieta, pigetque
 actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore laborum.
 quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus :
 si nemo est, omnesque dei non posse fatentur,
 ipse agat ; ut saltem, dum nostras temptat habenas, 390
 orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat.
 tum sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,
 non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.’

Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem
 numina, neve velit tenebras inducere rebus, 395
 suppliance voce rogant ; missos quoque Juppiter ignes
 excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit.
 colligit amentes et adhuc terrore paventes
 Phoebeus equos, stimuloque domans et verberc caedit :
 saevit enim, natumque objectat et imputat illis. 400

IV. THE HOUSE OF ENVY.

[BOOK II. — 760-796.]

[CALLISTO, beloved by Jupiter, is transformed by Juno's jealousy into a bear, and set as a constellation in the heavens (401-530). Coronis is transformed into a raven; Nyctimene into a night-owl, and the prophetic Ocyroë into a mare (531-675). Apollo serving Admetus as herdsman, his cattle are stolen by Mercury, who changes Battus to a stone, finding him ready to betray his secret (676-707). Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops, incurs the anger of Minerva by her curiosity. Herse, sister of Aglauros, is beloved by Mercury, who asks aid of Aglauros. Minerva, desiring to punish Aglauros, resolves to employ the aid of Envy (708-759).]

The house of Envy is described.

PROTINUS Invidiae nigro squalentia tabo
tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus hujus
abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento,
tristis et ignavi plenissima frigoris, et quae
igne vacet semper, caligine semper abundet. 760

Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago,
constitit ante domum, neque enim succedere tectis
fas habet, et postes extrema cuspidē pulsāt. 765

concussae patuere fores. Videt intus edentem
vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum,
Invidiam, visaque oculos avertit. At illa 770

surgit humo pigre semesarumque relinquit
corpora serpentum, passuque incedit inertī;
utque deam vidit formaque armisque decoram,
ingemuit, vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.
pallor in ore sedet, macies in corpore toto, 775

nusquam recta acies, livent rubigine dentes,
pectora felle virent, lingua est suffusa veneno.
risus abest, nisi quem visi movere dolores,

nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis,
sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, 780
successus hominum, carpitque et carpitur una,
suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat, illam
talibus affata est breviter Tritonia dictis :

‘Infice tabe tua natarum Cecropis unam.
sic opus est. Aglauros ea est.’ Haud plura locuta 785
fugit et inpressa tellurem reppulit hasta.

Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens
murmura parva dedit, successurumque Minervae
indoluit. Baculumque capit, quod spinea totum
vincula cingebant ; adopertaque nūbibus atris 790
quacumque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
exuritque herbas et summa cacumina carpit,
afflatuque suo populos urbesque domosque
polluit, et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem
ingeniis opibusque et festa pace virentem, 795
vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit.

V. THE RAPE OF EUROPA.

[BOOK II. — 833–875.]

[AGLAUROS is harassed by envy of her sister Herse, and is changed into a stone (797–832).]

Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, being beloved by Jupiter, he sends Mercury to drive Agenor's cattle to the shore, meanwhile transforming himself to a snow-white bull; whom Europa mounts, and so is borne away upon the sea, to the island of Crete.

HAS ubi verborum poenas mentisque profanae
cepit Atlantiades, dictas a Pallade terras
linquit, et ingreditur jactatis aethera pennis. 835
sevocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris,
'Fide minister' ait 'jussorum, nate, meorum,
pelle moram, solitoque celer delabere cursu :
quaeque tuam matrem tellus a parte sinistra
suspicit, indigenae Sidonida nomine dicunt, 840
hanc pete; quodque procul montano gramine pasci
armentum regale vides, ad litora verte.'

Dixit; et expulsi jamdudum monte juvenci
litora jussa petunt, ubi magni filia regis
ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat. 845
non bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur
majestas et amor. Sceptri gravitate relictæ,
ille pater rectorque deum, cui dextra trisulcis
ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem,
induitur faciem tauri; mixtusque juvenis 850
mugit, et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis.
quippe color nivis est, quam nec vestigia duri
calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus auster;
colla toris extant; armis palearia pendunt;

cornua parva quidem, sed quae contendere possis 855
facta manu, puraque magis perlucida gemma.
nullae in fronte minae, nec formidabile lumen :
pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata,
quod tam formosus, quod proelia nulla minetur.
sed quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primo : 860
mox adit, et flores ad candida porrigit ora.

Nunc latus in fulvis nivcum deponit arenis : 865
paulatimque metu dempto, modo pectora praebet
virginea palpanda manu, modo cornua sertis
impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo,
nescia quem premeret, tergo considerare tauri :
cum deus a terra siccoque a litore sensim 870
falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis,
inde abit ulterius, mediique per aequora ponti
fert praedam. Pavet haec, litusque ablata relictum
respicit, et dextra cornum tenet, altera dorso
imposita est : tremulae sinuantur flamine vestes. 875

VI. THE SEARCH OF CADMUS.

[BOOK III. — 1-137.]

CADMUS, brother of Europa, being sent by his father in search of her, by guidance of an oracle follows a heifer; and when she lies down to rest, prepares for sacrifice (1-25). But meanwhile his companions, sent to a fountain of Mars for water, are devoured by a dragon (26-49). Seeking them, Cadmus encounters and slays the dragon (50-94). At the command of Pallas, he sows his teeth, which spring up armed men. These are all, excepting five, slain in mutual strife; and, by help of the survivors, Cadmus founds the city Thebes, in Bœotia, which being interpreted is *the land of kine* (95-130).

JAMQUE deus, posita fallacis imagine tauri,
se confessus erat, Dictæaque rura tenebat :
cum pater ignarus Cadmo perquirere raptam
imperat, et poenam, si non invenerit, addit
exsilium : facto pius et sceleratus eodem. 5

Orbe pererrato — quis enim deprendere possit
furta Jovis ? — profugus patriamque iramque parentis
vitat Agenorides, Phoebique oracula supplex
consulit, et quæ sit tellus habitanda requirit.
'Bos tibi' Phoebus ait 'solis occurret in arvis, 10
nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri.
hac duce, carpe vias ; et qua requieverit herba,
moenia fac condas, Boeotiaque illa vocato.'

Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro,
incustoditam lente videt ire juvencam 15
nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem.
subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu,
auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat.
jam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva :

bos stetit, et tollens speciosam cornibus altis 20
ad caelum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras.
atque ita respiciens comites sua terga sequentes,
procubuit, teneraque latus summisit in herba.

Cadmus agit grates, peregrinaeque oscula terrae
figit, et ignotos montes agrosque salutat. 25
sacra Jovi facturum erat: jubet ire ministros,
et petere e vivis libandas fontibus undas.
silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,
et specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus,
efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, 30
uberibus fecundus aquis, ubi conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro:
igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno,
tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes.

Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti 35
infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro
caeruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.
effluxere urnae manibus, sanguisque relinquit
corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus. 40
ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:
ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras
despicit omne nemus, tantoque est corpore, quanto
si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos. 45
nec mora, Phoenicas, sive illi tela parabant,
sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque,
occupat: hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos,
hos necat afflati funesta tabe veneni.

Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras: 50
quae mora sit sociis, miratur Agenore natus,
vestigatque viros: tegumen directa leonis

pellis erat, telum splendenti lancea ferro
et jaculum, teloque animus praestantior omni.
ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit, 55
victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem
tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua,
'Aut ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis,
aut comes' inquit 'ero.' Dixit, dextraque molarem
sustulit, et magnum magno conamine misit. 60
illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
moenia mota forent : serpens sine vulnere mansit,
loricaeque modo squamis defensus, et atrae
duritia pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus.

At non duritia jaculum quoque vicit eadem, 65
quod medio lentae spinae curvamine fixum
constitit, et totum descendit in ilia ferrum.
ille, dolore ferox, caput in sua terga retorsit,
vulneraque aspexit, fixumque hastile momordit,
idque ubi vi multa partem labefecit in omnem, 70
vix tergo eripuit ; ferrum tamen ossibus haesit.
tum vero postquam solitas accessit ad iras
causa recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis,
spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus,
terraque rasa sonat squamis, quique halitus exit 75
ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.
ipse modo immensum spiris facientibus orbem
cingitur, interdum longa trabe rectior exstat ;
impete nunc vasto ceu concitus imbribus amnis
fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas. 80

Cedit Agenorides paulum, spolioque leonis
sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat
cuspidem praetenta : furit ille, et inania duro
vulnera dat ferro, figitque in acumine dentes ;
jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 85

coeperat, et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas :
 sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu,
 laesaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere
 cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat :
 donec Agenorides coniectum in gutture ferrum 90
 usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti
 obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
 pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imae
 parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudae.
 Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis, 95
 vox subito audita est ; neque erat cognoscere promptum
 unde, sed audita est : ‘ Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
 serpentem spectas ? et tu spectabere serpens.’
 ille diu pavidus pariter cum mente colorem
 perdiderat, gelidoque comae terrore rigeant, 100
 ecce viri faultrix, superas delapsa per auras
 Pallas adest, motaeque jubet subponere terrae
 vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
 paret, et ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro,
 spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes. 105
 inde — fide majus — glebae coepere moveri,
 primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae ;
 tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono ;
 mox humeri pectusque onerataque brachia telis
 existunt, crescitque seges clipeata virorum. 110
 sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatri,
 surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultus,
 cetera paulatim ; placidoque educta tenore
 tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt.

Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat : 115
 ‘ Ne cape ’ de populo quem terra creaverat unus
 exclamat, ‘ nec te civilibus insere bellis.’
 atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum

cominus ense ferit : jaculo cadit eminus ipse.
hunc quoque qui leto dederat, non longius illo 120
vivit, et exspirat modo quas acceperat, auras.
exemploque pari furit omnis turba, suoque
marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.
jamque brevis vitae spatium sortita juvenus
sanguineo tepidam plangebatur pectore matrem, 125
quinque superstitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion.
is sua jecit humo monitu Tritonidis arma,
fraternaeque fidem pacis petiitque deditque.
hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes,
cum posuit jussam Phoebæ sortibus urbem. 130

Jam stabant Thebæ : poteras jam, Cadme, videri
exsilio felix. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque
contigerant ; huc adde genus de conjuge tanta,
tot natos natasque, et pignora cara, nepotes :
hos quoque jam juvenes. Sed scilicet ultima semper 135
exspectanda dies homini, dicique beatus
ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.

VII. ACTÆON.

[BOOK III. — 138-252.]

ACTÆON, grandson of Cadmus, having beheld Diana as she was bathing with her nymphs, is changed by her into a stag, and torn in pieces by his own hounds.

PRIMA nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, secundas
 causa fuit luctus, alienaque cornua fronti
 addita, vosque canes satiatae sanguine erili. 140
 at bene si quaeras, fortunae crimen in illo,
 non scelus invenies. Quod enim scelus error habebat ?
 mons erat infectus variarum caede ferarum,
 iamque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras
 et sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque : 145
 cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes
 participes operum compellat Hyantius ore :
 ‘Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum,
 fortunamque dies habuit satis. Altera lucem
 cum croceis invecta rotis Aurora reducet, 150
 propositum repetemus opus. Nunc Phoebus utraque
 distat idem creta, finditque vaporibus arva.
 sistite opus praesens, nodosaque tollite lina.’

Jussa viri faciunt intermittuntque laborem.
 vallis erat piceis et acuta densa cupressu, 155
 nomine Gargaphie, succinctae sacra Dianae,
 cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,
 arte laboratum nulla : simulaverat artem
 ingenio natura suo ; nam pumice vivo
 et levibus tofis nativum duxerat arcum. 160
 fons sonat a dextra tenui perlucidus unda,
 margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.

hic dea silvarum venatu fessa solebat
virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore.
quo postquam subiit, nympharum tradidit uni 165
armigeræ jaculum pharetramque arcusque retentos ;
altera depositæ subjecit bracchia pallæ ;
vincla duæ pedibus demunt. Nam doctior illis
Ismenis Crocale sparsos per colla capillos
colligit in nodum, quàmvis erat ipsa solutis. 170
excipiunt laticem Nepheleque Hyleque Rhanisque
et Psecas et Phiale, funduntque capacibus urnis.

Dumque ibi perluitur solita Titania lympha,
ecce nepos Cadmi dilata parte laborum
per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans 175
pervenit in lucum : sic illum fata ferebant.
qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra,
sicut erant, viso nudæ sua pectora nymphae
percussere viro, subitisque ululatus omne
implevere nemus, circumfusæque Dianam 180
corporibus texere suis. Tamen altior illis
ipsa dea est, colloque tenus supereminet omnes.

Qui color infectis adversi solis ab ictu
nubibus esse solet aut purpureæ auroræ,
is fuit in vultu visæ sine veste Dianæ. 185
quæ quamquam comitum turba est stipata suarum,
in latus obliquum tamen astitit, oraque retro
flexit : et ut vellet promptas habuisse sagittas,
quas habuit sic hausit aquas, vultumque virilem
perfudit, spargensque comas ultricibus undis 190
addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ :
'Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres,
si poteris narrare, licet.' Nec plura minata
dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi,
dat spatium collo, summasque cacuminat aures, 195

cum pedibusque manus, cum longis bracchia mutat
 cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus ;
 additus et pavor est. Fugit Autonoeus heros
 et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.
 ut vero vultus et cornua vidit in unda, 200
 'Me miserum !' dicturus erat, vox nulla secuta est :
 ingemuit, vox illa fuit ; lacrimaeque per ora
 non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit.
 Quid faciat ? repetatne domum et regalia tecta ?
 an lateat silvis ? pudor hoc, timor impedit illud. 205
 dum dubitat, videre canes : primumque Melampus
 Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere,
 Gnosius Ichnobates, Spartana gente Melampus.
 inde ruunt alii rapida velocius aura,
 Pamphagus et Dorceus et Oribasus, Arcades omnes, 210
 Nebrophonusque valens et trux cum Laelape Theron,
 et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,
 Hylaeusque ferox nuper percussus ab apro,
 deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta
 Poemenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus, 215
 et substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon
 et Dromas et Canace Sticteque et Tigris et Alce,
 et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris,
 praevalidusque Lacon et cursu fortis Aëllō
 et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce, 220
 et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo
 Harpalos et Melaneus hirsutaque corpore Lachne,
 et patre Dictaeō, sed matre Laconide nati
 Labros et Agriodus, et acutae vocis Hylactor,
 quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine praedae 225
 per rupes scopulosque adituque carentia saxa
 quaque est difficilis, quaque est via nulla, sequuntur.
 ille fugit per quae fuerat loca saepe secutus,

heu famulos fugit ipse suos ! clamare libebat
' Actæon ego sum, dominum cognoscite vestrum ! ' 230
verba animo desunt. Resonat latratibus aether.
prima Melanchaetes in tergo vulnera fecit,
proxima Theridamas ; Oresitrophus haesit in armo.
tardius exierant, sed per compendia montis
anticipata via est. Dominum retinentibus illis, 235
cetera turba coit confertque in corpore dentes.
iam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille, sonumque,
etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit
cervus, habet, maestisque replet iuga nota querellis.
[et genibus pronis supplex similisque roganti 240
circumfert tacitos tamquam sua bracchia vultus.]
at comites rapidum solitis hortatibus agmen
ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quaerunt,
et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant —
ad nomen caput ille refert — et abesse queruntur, 245
nec capere oblatae segnem spectacula praedae.
vellet abesse quidem, sed adest : velletque videre,
non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum.
undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris
dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi. 250
nec nisi finita p̄r plurima vulnera vita
ira pharetratae fertur satiata Dianae.

VIII. PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

[BOOK IV. — 55-166.]

[SEMELE, a descendant of Cadmus, became the Mother of Bacchus, but was destroyed by the presence of Jupiter, whom she desired to see clothed with flames and thunder (III. 253-315). Tiresias, the Theban seer, is made blind, but endowed with prophecy (316-338). The nymph Echo, pining with love of Narcissus, becomes a rock, her voice alone surviving (339-401); while Narcissus, gazing on his image in a fountain, perishes, and by the water-nymphs is converted to a flower (402-510). Pentheus, having denied the god Bacchus, and forbidden his solemnities, and caused him to be seized, is torn in pieces by Bacchanals, his mother and sisters aiding: Bacchus meanwhile (in the form of Acætes) relates the miracle wrought by himself upon a Tyrrhenian crew, whose ship's tackle he had converted to serpents, and themselves to dolphins (511-733). Three Theban sisters (*Minyæides*) likewise refrain from the rites of Bacchus: of whom one relates the tale of Pyramus and Thisbe (IV. 1-54).]

These young lovers, dwelling in Babylon, had appointed a meeting at the tomb of king Ninus (55-92). Thisbe, coming first, is terrified by a lion and so escapes. Pyramus, soon arriving, finds tracks of the beast and the torn mantle of Thisbe; and conceiving that she is slain, stabs himself with his sword, his blood reddening the fruit of the mulberry, at whose foot he lies (93-127). Thisbe, soon returning, finds him dying, and slays herself with the sword yet warm (128-166).

PYRAMUS et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter, 55
 altera, quas Oriens habuit, praelata puellis,
 contiguas tenuere domos, ubi dicitur altam
 coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
 notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit :
 tempore crevit amor ; taedae quoque jure coissent, 60
 sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,

ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo :
consciis omnis abest ; nutu signisque loquuntur.

Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.
fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim 65
cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum —
quid non sentit amor ? — primi vidistis, amantes,
et vocis fecistis iter ; tutaeque per illud
murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant. 70
saepe, ubi constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,
inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,
' Invide ' dicebant ' paries, quid amantibus obstas ?
quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore jungi,
aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres ! 75
nec sumus ingrati ; tibi nos debere fatemur,
quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.'
talìa diversa nequiquam sede locuti,
sub noctem dixere vale, partique dedere
oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra. 80

Postera nocturnos aurora removerat ignes,
solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas :
ad solitum coëre locum. Tum murmure parvo
multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti
fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent, 85
cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt ;
neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,
convenient ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbra
arboris : arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis
ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90

Pacta placent ; et lux, tarde discedere visa,
praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab isdem.
callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe
egreditur fallitque suos, adopertaque vultum

pervenit ad tumulum, dictaque sub arbore sedit. 95
 audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti
 caede leaena boum spumantes oblita rictus,
 depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda.
 quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe
 vidit, et obscurum trepido pede fugit in antrum, 100
 dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit.
 ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda,
 dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa
 ore cruentato ténues laniavit amictus.

Serius egressus, vestigia vidit in alto 105
 pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore
 Pyramus. Ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tinctam
 repperit, 'Una duos' inquit 'nox perdet amantes :
 e quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita,
 nostra nocens anima est : ego te, miseranda, peremi, 110
 in loca plena metus qui jussi nocte venires,
 nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
 et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
 O quicumque sub hac habitatis rupe, leones.
 sed timidi est optare necem.' — Velamina Thisbes 115
 tollit, et ad pactae secum fert arboris umbram.
 utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,
 'Accipe nunc' inquit 'nostri quoque sanguinis haustus !'
 quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum ;
 nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit. 120

Ut jacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte :
 non aliter, quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo
 scinditur, et tenui stridente foramine longas
 ejaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aëra rumpit.
 arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram 125
 vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix
 puniceo tinguit pendentia mora colore.

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,
illa redit, juvenemque oculis animoque requirit,
quantaque vitarit narrare pericula gestit. 130
utque locum, et visa cognoscit in arbore formam,
sic facit incertam pomi color : haeret, an haec sit.
dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum
membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo
pallidiora gerens, exhorruit aequoris instar, 135
quod tremit, exigua cum summum stringitur aura.

Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,
percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos,
et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum,
vulnera supplevit lacrimis, fletumque cruori 140
miscuit, et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,
'Pyrame!' clamavit 'quis te mihi casus ademit?
Pyrame, responde : tua te carissima Thisbe
nominat : exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes!'

Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos 145
Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa ;
quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense
vidit ebur vacuum, 'Tua te manus' inquit 'amorque
perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum
hoc manus, est et amor ; dabit hic in vulnera vires. 150
persequar exstinctum, letique miserrima dicar
causa comesque tui ; quique a me morte revelli
heu sola poteras, poteris nec morte revelli.
hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,
O multum miseri, meus illiusque parentes, 155
ut quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,
componi tumulto non invideatis eodem.
at tu, quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus
nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum,
signa tene caedis, pullosque et luctibus aptos 160

semper habe fetus, gemini monumenta cruoris.'

Dixit, et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum
incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a caede tepebat.
vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes :
nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater ;
quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.

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IX. INO AND MELICERTA.

[BOOK IV. — 432-542.]

[A SECOND sister tells of Leucothoë, an eastern princess, beloved by the sun-god, who is by him changed after her burial into the herb frankincense; and of Clytie, who, pining with hopeless love of the same divinity, becomes a sun-flower (IV. 167-270). The third sister, Leuconoë, tells the fable of the fountain-nymph Salmacis, to whose waters was given the power to unman whosoever might bathe in them (271-388). But the three sisters who had despised the rites of Bacchus, are themselves converted into bats (389-415).]

Ino also, daughter of Cadmus and nurse of Bacchus, affronts Juno, who descends into Tartarus and sends a Fury against her. Ino and her husband Athamas are maddened. Athamas slays their eldest son, taking him for a wild beast, while Ino casts herself with her son Melicerta into the sea. There she becomes the sea divinity Leucothëa, and Melicerta becomes Palaemon.

EST via declivis funesta nubila taxo ;
 ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.
 Styx nebulas exhalat iners, umbraeque recentes
 descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulchris. 435
 pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta. Novique
 qua sit iter, manes, Stygiam qua ducat ad urbem,
 ignorant, ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.
 mille capax aditus et apertas undique portas
 urbs habet. Utque fretum de tota flumina terra, 440
 sic omnes animas locus accipit ille, nec ulli
 exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.
 errant exsanguis sine corpore et ossibus umbrae,
 parsque forum celebrant, pars imi tecta tyranni,
 pars aliquas artes, antiquae imitamina vitae. 445
 Sustinet ire illuc caelesti sede relictæ, 447
 tantum odiis iraeque dabat, Saturnia Juno.

quo simul intravit, sacroque a corpore pressum
 ingemuit limen, tria Cerberus extulit ora 450
 et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores
 nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile numen :
 carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant,
 cumque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues.
 quam simul agnorum inter caliginis umbras, 455
 surrexere deae : sedes Scelerata vocatur.
 viscera praebebat Tityos lanianda, novemque
 jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullae
 deprenduntur aquae ; quaeque imminet, effugit arbos.
 aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum. 460
 volvitur Ixion et se sequiturque fugitque.
 molirique suis letum patruelibus ausae
 assiduae repetunt quas perdant, Belides undas.
 Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torva
 vidit, et ante omnes Ixionæ, rursus ab illo 465
 Sisyphon aspiciens 'Cur hic e fratribus' inquit
 'perpetuas patitur poenas, Athamanta superbum
 regia dives habet, qui me cum conjuge semper
 sprexit ?' et exponit causas odiique viaeque,
 quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi 470
 staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.
 imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum,
 sollicitatque deas. Sic hæc Junone locuta,
 Tisiphone canos, ut erat, turbata capillos
 movit et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubras, 475
 atque ita 'Non longis opus est ambagibus,' inquit
 'facta puta, quaecumque jubes : inamabile regnum
 desere, teque refer caeli melioris ad auras.'
 læta redit Juno. Quam caelum intrare parantem
 roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. 480
 Nec mora, Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit

importuna facem, fluidoque cruore rubentem
induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue,
egrediturque domo. Luctus comitatur euntem
et Pavor et Terror trepidoque Insania vultu. 485
limine constiterat. Postes tremuisse feruntur
Aeolii, pallorque fores infecit Avernus,
solque locum fugit. Monstris exterrita conjunx,
terrītus est Athamas. Tectoque exire parabant :
obstitit infelix aditumque obsedit Erinys, 490
nexaque vipereis distendens bracchia nodis
caesariem excussit. Motae sonuere colubrae :
parsque jacent umeris, pars circum pectora lapsae
sibila dant saniemque vomunt linguaue coruscant.
inde duos mediis abruptit crinibus angues, 495
pestiferaque manu raptos immisit. At illi
Inoosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant,
inspirantque graves animas. Nec vulnera membris
ulla ferunt ; mens est, quae diros sentiat ictus.
attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni, 500
oris Cerberei spumas et virus Echidnae,
erroresque vagos caecaeque obliviae mentis,
et scelus et lacrimas rabiemque et caedis amorem,
omnia trita simul, quae sanguine mixta recenti
coxerat aere cavo, viridi versata cicuta. 505
dumque pavent illi, vergit furiale venenum
pectus in amborum, praecordiaque intima movit.
tum face jactata per eundem saepius orbem
consequitur motis velociter ignibus ignes.
sic victrix jussique potens ad inania magni 510
regna redit Ditis, sumptumque recingitur anguem.
Protinus Aeolides media furibundus in aula
clamat 'Io, comites, his retia tendite silvis!
hic modo cum gemina visa est mihi prole leaena,'

utque ferae sequitur vestigia conjugis amens, 515
deque sinu matris ridentem et parva Learchum
bracchia tendentem rapit et bis terque per auras
more rotat fundae, rigidoque infantia saxo
discutit ora ferox. Tum denique concita mater,
seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni, 520
exululat passisque fugit male sana capillis,
teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis
'Euhoe Bacche' sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno
risit et 'Hos usus praestet tibi' dixit 'alumnus.'

Imminet aequoribus scopulus, pars ima cavatur 525
fluctibus et tectas defendit ab imbris undas,
summa riget frontemque in apertum porrigit aequor.
occupat hunc — vires insania fecerat — Ino,
seque super pontum nullo tardata timore
mittit onusque suum; percussa recanduit unda. 530
at Venus inmeritae neptis miserata labores
sic patruo blandita suo est: 'O numen aquarum,
proxima cui caelo cessit, Neptune, potestas,
magna quidem posco, sed tu miserere meorum,
jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso, 535
et dis adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi, gratia ponto est,
si tamen in dio quondam concreta profundo
spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illa.'

Annuit oranti Neptunus et abstulit illis 540
quod mortale fuit, majestatemque verendam
imposuit, nomenque simul faciemque novavit:
Leucothécque deum cum matre Palaemona dixit.

X. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

[BOOK IV.—615-803.]

[THE companions of Ino are changed to stones and birds (416-562). Cadmus and his wife Hermione, in great age, having witnessed these sorrows of their house, are at length converted into serpents, consoled only by the glories of their grandson Bacchus (563-614).]

Perseus, returning from the slaying of Medusa, is refused hospitality by the Titan Atlas, whom by the Gorgon's head he converts into a mountain (615-662). Flying over Æthiopia, he discovers the princess Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, fastened to a cliff to be devoured by a sea-monster, which he attacks and slays, and so wins Andromeda for his bride (663-739). The marvellous effect of Medusa's head, which changes leaves and twigs to coral; and the tale told at Perseus' wedding feast, of Medusa, daughter of Phorcus, whose golden locks were by the wrath of Minerva changed to serpents.

VIPEREI referens spolium memorabile monstri 615
aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis ;
cumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas,
Gorgonei capitis guttae cecidere cruentae,
quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues :
unde frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris. 620

Inde per immensum ventis discordibus actus
nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosae
fertur, et ex alto seductas aethere longe
despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem.
ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri bracchia vidit : 625
saepe sub occasus, saepe est ablatas in ortus.
jamque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti,
constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe ;
exiguamque petit requiem, dum Lucifer ignes
evocet Aurorae, currus Aurora diurnos. 630

Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans
 Iapetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus
 regē sub hoc et pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis
 aequora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes.
 mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas 635
 errabant; et humum vicinia nulla premebant.
 arboreae frondes auro radiante virentes,
 ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant.

‘Hospes,’ ait Perseus illi, ‘scu gloria tangit
 te generis magni, generis mihi Juppiter auctor; 640
 sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras:
 hospitium requiemque peto.’ Memor ille vetustae
 sortis erat; Themis hanc dederat Parnasia sortem:
 ‘Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
 arbor, et hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit.’ 645
 id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas
 mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi,
 arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.
 huic quoque ‘Vade procul, ne longe gloria rerum,
 quam mentiris,’ ait ‘longe tibi Juppiter absit;’ 650
 vimque minis addit, manibusque expellere temptat
 cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.

Viribus inferior — quis enim par csset Atlanti
 viribus? — ‘At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,
 accipe munus,’ ait; laevaue a parte Medusae 655
 ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora.
 quantus erat, mons factus Atlas: nam barba comaeque
 in silvas abeunt, juga sunt humerique manusque:
 quod caput ante fuit, summo est in monte cacumen;
 ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes 660
 crevit in immensum — sic di statuistis — et omne
 cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo.

Clauserat Hippotades aeterno carcere ventos,

admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto
 Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumptis 665
 parte ab utraque pedes, teloque accingitur unco,
 et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.
 gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis,
 Aethiopum populos Cepheaque conspicit arva.
 illic immeritam maternae pendere linguae 670
 Andromedan poenas immitis jusserat Ammon.

Quam simul ad duras religatam bracchia cautes
 vidit Abantiades, — nisi quod levis aura capillos
 moverat, et tepido manabant lumina fletu,
 marmoreum ratus esset opus — trahit inscius ignes, 675
 et stupet, et visae correptus imagine formae,
 paene suas quater est oblitus in aëre pennas.
 ut stetit, 'O' dixit 'non istis digna catenis,
 sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes,
 pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, 680
 et cur vincla geras.' Primo silet illa, nec audet
 appellare virum virgo; manibusque modestos
 celasset vultus, si non religata fuisset.
 lumina, quod potuit, lacrimis implevit obortis.

Saepius instanti, sua ne delicta fateri 685
 nolle videretur, nomen terraeque suumque,
 quantaque maternae fuerit fiducia formae,
 indicat. Et nondum memoratis omnibus unda
 insonuit, veniensque immenso belua ponto
 imminet, et latum sub pectore possidet aequor. 690

Conclamat virgo; genitor lugubris et una
 mater adest, ambo miseri, sed justius illa.
 nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus
plangoremque ferunt, vinctoque in corpore adhaerent;
 cum sic hospes ait: 'Lacrimarum longa manere 695
 tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora ferendam est.

hanc ego si peterem Perseus Jove natus et illa,
 quam clausam implevit fecundo Juppiter auro,
 Gorgonis anguicomae Perseus superator, et alis
 aetherias ausus jactatis ire per auras, 700
 praeferrer cunctis certe gener. Addere tantis
 dotibus et meritum, faveant modo numina, tempto;
 ut mea sit servata mea virtute, paciscor.
 accipiunt legem — quis enim dubitaret? — et orant,
 promittuntque super regnum dotale parentes. 705

Ecce velut navis praefixo concita rostro
 sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis,
 sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis
 tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto
 funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli : 710
 cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa,
 arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in aequore summo
 umbra viri visa est, visam fera saevit in umbram.
 utque Jovis praepea, vacuo cum vidit in arvo
 praebentem Phoebo liventia terga draconem, 715
 occupat aversum, neu saeva retorqueat ora,
 squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues :
 sic celer immisso praeceps per inane volatu
 terga ferae pressit, dextroque frementis in armō
 Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo. 720
 vulnere laesa gravi, modo se sublimis in auras
 attollit, modo subdit aquis, modo more ferocis
 versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
 ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis ;
 quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis, 725
 nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda
 desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense.
 belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus
 ore vomit : maducre graves aspergine pennae.

Nec bibulis ultra Perseus talaribus ausus
 credere, conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo
 stantibus exstat aquis, operitur ab aequore moto.
 nixus eo, rupisque tencns juga prima, sinistra
 ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.
 litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum
 implere domos. Gaudent, generumque salutant,
 auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur
 Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis
 incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.

730

735

Ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda :
 anguiferumque caput dura ne laedat arena,
 mollit humum foliis, natasque sub aequore virgas
 sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusae.
 virga recens bibulaque etiamnum viva medulla
 vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus,
 percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem.
 at pelagi nymphae factum mirabile temptant
 pluribus in virgis, et idem contingere gaudent,
 seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas.
 nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit,
 duritiam tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque
 vimen in aequore erat, fiat super aequora saxum.

740

745

750

Dis tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit,
 laevum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo ;
 ara Jovis media est : mactatur vacca Minervae,
 alipedi vitulus, taurus tibi, summe deorum.
 protinus Andromedan et tanti praemia facti
 indotata rapit. Taedas Hymenaeus Amorque
 praecutiunt ; largis satiantur odoribus ignes,
 sartaque dependent tectis, et ubique lyraeque
 tibiaque et cantus, animi felicia laeti
 argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis

755

760

atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu
Cepheni proceres incunt convivia regis.

Postquam epulis functi generosi munere Bacchi 765

diffudere animos, cultusque genusque locorum

quaerit Lyncides, moresque animumque virorum; 767

qui simul edocuit, 'Nunc, O fortissime,' dixit 769

'fare precor, Perseu, quanta virtute, quibusque 770

artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora.'

narrat Agenorides gelido sub Atlante jacentem

esse locum solidac tutum munimine molis,

cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores

Phorcidas, unius partitas luminis usum : 775

id se sollerti furtim, dum traditur, astu

subposita cepisse manu ; perque abdita longe

deviaque et silvis horrentia saxa fragoris

Gorgoneas tetigisse domos ; passimque per agros

perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarumque 780

in silicem ex ipsis visa conversa Medusa :

se tamen horrendae clipei, quod laeva gerebat,

aere repperusso, formam aspexisse Medusae ;

dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque tenebat,

eripuisse caput collo ; pennisque fugacem 785

Pegason et fratrem, matris de sanguine natos.

addidit et longi non falsa pericula cursus :

quae freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto,

et quae jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis.

ante expectatum tacuit tamen. Excipit unus 790

ex numero procerum, quacrens, cur sola sororum

gesserit alternis inmixtos crinibus angues.

> Hospes ait, 'Quoniam scitaris digna relatu,

accipe quaesiti causam. Clarissima forma

multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum 795

illa ; nec in tota conspectior ulla capillis

pars fuit. Inveni, qui se vidisse referret.
hanc pelagi rector templo vitiasse Minervae
dicitur. Aversa est et castos aegide vultus
nata Jovis textit ; neve hoc impune fuisset,
Gorgoneum crinem turpes mutavit in hydros.
nunc quoque, ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes,
pectore in adverso quos fecit, sustinet angues.'

800

(12

XI. THE WANDERING OF CERES.

[BOOK V. — 341-661.]

[AT the marriage feast of Perseus and Andromeda, her uncle Phineus, to whom she had been betrothed, out of jealousy caused a quarrel among the guests; and a violent quarrel arising thence, with bloodshed on both sides, Perseus, by showing the Gorgon's head, suddenly turned into stone Phineus himself, with two hundred of his companions (V. 1-235). And by the same means, after his return to Argos, his enemies Prætus and Polydectes were likewise converted into stone (236-249). Minerva (who had attended Perseus thus far), coming to Helicon and inquiring of the Muses, is told the following: that having taken refuge from a tempest with Pyreneus of Daulia, in Phocis, when he offered them violence, they were changed to birds; and he, attempting flight after them, was dashed in pieces (250-293). The Pierides, daughters of king Pierus, of Macedonia, having challenged them to a trial of skill, begin with the tale of the giant sons of Earth, who attempted to scale Olympus; the terror of the gods before Typhoeus, and the various shapes they assumed in their flight; to which the Muses respond by relating the Wandering of Ceres in her search for her daughter Proserpine (294-340).]

When the monster Typhœus had been buried beneath Mount Ætna, Pluto, god of the world below, alarmed at the convulsions caused by his agony, came forth to view. Now Venus had been jealous at the virginity of Proserpine, Ceres' daughter; and at her bidding Cupid shot the king of Shadows with his dart. He then, beholding Proserpine, as she sported with her maidens in the vale of Enna, seized her, and bore her away in his chariot, driving his way through the fount of Cyane, who thereon was herself converted into water (341-437). Seeking her daughter in vain, by the light of torches kindled from Ætna, Ceres turned into a spotted lizard (*stellio*) the boy Stelles, who had mocked her eager thirst; and into a horned owl Ascalaphus, who testified to having seen Proserpine in Hades eat seven pomegranate seeds, whereby she was compelled to remain in her new abode. Meanwhile, the virgin companions of Proserpine became winged Sirens. And,

by favor of Jupiter, Proserpine was permitted to pass half the year with her mother, and half with her wedded lord (438-567).

Ceres, comforted that her daughter is thus partially restored to her, asks the nymph Arethusa about her flight and transformation; who relates that, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, in Elis of Greece, Diana, whose attendant nymph she was, provided for her escape by a passage beneath the sea, whereby she came to the isle of Ortygia, sacred to Diana, on the coast of Sicily (569-641).

Ceres then, proceeding to Athens, gave her chariot to Triptolemus, that he might instruct mankind in the sowing and gathering of corn; and Lyncus, seeking to kill him out of envy, is converted to a lynx (642-661).

[So ends the tale sung by the Muses. And the Pierides, being adjudged defeated in their rivalry, are transformed to chattering magpies (662-678).]

PRIMA Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro,
prima dedit fruges alimentaque mitia terris,
prima dedit leges : Cereris sunt omnia munus.
illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modo dicere possem
carmina digna dea : certe dea carmine digna est. 345

Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris
Trinacris, et magnis subjectum molibus urguet
aetherias ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes.
nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere saepe ;
dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro, 350
laeva, Pachyne, tibi ; Lilybaeo crura premuntur ;
degravat Aetna caput, sub qua resupinus arenas
ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoeus.
saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae,
oppidaque et magnos devolvere corpore montes. 355
inde tremit tellus ; et rex pavet ipse silentum,
ne pateat, latoque solum retegatur hiatu,
immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras.
Hanc metuens cladem, tenebrosa sede tyrannus

exierat, curruque atrorum vectus equorum 360
ambibat Siculae cantus fundamina terrae.

postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare,
depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem
monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrem
'Arma manusque meae, mea, nate, potentia,' dixit 365

'illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,
inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas,
cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni.

tu superos ipsumque Jovem, tu numina ponti
victa domas, ipsumque regit qui numina ponti. 370

Tartara quid cessant? cur non matrisque tuumque
imperium profers? agitur pars tertia mundi.

et tamen in caelo, quae jam patientia nostra est,
spernimur, ac necum vires minuuntur Amoris.

Pallada nonne vides jaculatricemque Dianam 375

abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo,
si patiemur, erit; nam spes adfectat easdem.

at tu, pro socio (siqua est ea gratia) regno,
junges deam patruo.' Dixit Venus; ille pharetram

solvit, et, arbitrio matris, de mille sagittis 380

ullam seposuit, sed qua nec acutior ulla,
nec minus incerta est, nec quae magis audiat arcus.

oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:

inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem.

Haud procul Hennaëis lacus est a moenibus altae, 385

nomine Pergus, aquae. Non illo plura Caystros

carmina cynorum labentibus audit in undis.

silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, suisque
frondibus ut velo Phoebeos submovet ignes.

frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores: 390

perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luto

ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,

dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
 implet, et aequales certat superare legendo,
 paene simul visa est dilectaque raptaque Diti : 395
 usque adeo est properatus amor. Dea territa maesto
 et matrem et comites, sed matrem saepius, ore
 clamat ; et ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora,
 collecti flores tunicis cecidere remissis.
 tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, 400
 haec quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.

Raptor agit currus, et nomine quemque vocatos
 exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque
 excutit obscura tinctas ferrugine habenas.
 perque lacus altos et olentia sulfure fertur 405
 stagna Palicorum, rupta ferventia terra ;
 et qua Bacchiadae, bimari gens orta Corinθο,
 inter inaequales posuerunt moenia portus.

Est medium Cyanes et Pisaeae Arethusae,
 quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus aequor. 410
 hic fuit, a cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est,
 inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima nymphas.
 gurgite quae medio summa tenus exstitit alvo,
 agnovitque deam : 'Nec longius ibitis' inquit ;
 'non potes invitae Cereris gener esse : roganda, 415
 non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis
 parva mihi fas est, et me dilexit Anapis :
 exorata tamen, nec, ut haec, exterrita nupsi.'
 dixit, et in partes diversas bracchia tendens
 obstitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram, 420
 terribilesque hortatus equos in gurgitis ima
 contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto
 condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
 et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.

At Cyane raptamque deam contemptaque fontis 425

jura sui maerens, inconsolabile vulnus
 mente gerit tacita, lacrimisque absumitur omnis ;
 et quarum fuerat magnum modo numen, in illas
 extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres,
 ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse rigorem : 430
 primaque de tota tenuissima quaeque liquescunt,
 caerulei crines, digitique et crura pedesque :
 nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
 transitus est ; post haec humeri tergusque latusque
 pectoraque in tenuēs abeunt evanida rivos. 435
 denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas
 lymp̄ha subit ; restatque nihil, quod prendere possis.

Interēa pavidāe nequiquā filia matri
 omnibus est terris, omni quaesita profundo.
 illam non udis veniens Aurora capillis 440
 cessantem vidit, non Hesperus : illa duabus
 flammīferas pinus manibus succendit ab Aetna,
 perque pruinosas tulit inrequieta tenebras.
 rursus ubi alma dies hebetarat sidera, natam
 solis ab occasu solis quaerebat ad ortus. 445
 fessa labore sitim collegerat, oraque nulli
 colluerant fontes ; cum tectam stramine vidit
 forte casam, parvasque fores pulsavit : at inde
 prodit anus, diuamque videt, lymphamque roganti
 dulce dedit, tosta quod texerat ante polenta. 450
 dum bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax
 constitit ante deam, risitque, avidamque vocavit.
 offensa est ; neque adhuc epota parte loquentem
 cum liquido mixta perfudit diva polenta.
 combibit os maculas, et quae modo bracchia gessit, 455
 crura gerit ; cauda est mutatis addita membris :
 inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,
 contrahitur, parvaque minor mensura lacerta est.

mirantem flentemque et tangere monstra parantem
fugit anum, latebramque petit ; aptumque colori 460
nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.

‘ Quas dea per terras et quas erraverit undas,
dicere longa mora est. Quaerenti defuit orbis :
Sicaniam repetit ; dumque omnia lustrat eundo,
venit et ad Cyanen. Ea ni mutata fuisset, 465

omnia narrasset ; sed et os et lingua volenti
dicere non aderant, nec quo loqueretur, habebat.
signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,
illo forte loco delapsam in gurgite sacro, .
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis. 470

quam simul agnovit, tamquam tunc denique raptam
scisset, inornatos laniavit diva capillos,
et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.
nescit adhuc ubi sit ; terras tamen increpat omnes,
ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas : 475

Trinacriam ante alias, in qua vestigia damni
repperit. Ergo illic saeva vertentia glebas
fregit aratra manu, parillique irata colonos
ruricolaeque boves leto dedit, arvaeque jussit
fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit. 480

fertilitas terrae latum vulgata per orbem
falsa jacet ; primis segetes moriuntur in herbis,
et modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber ;
sideraque ventique nocent, avidaeque volucres
semina jacta legunt ; lolium tribulique fatigant 485
triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen.


Tum caput Eleis Alpheiās extulit undis,
rorantesque comas a fronte removit ad aures,
atque ait : ‘ O toto quaesitae virginis orbe
et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores, 490
neve tibi fidae violenta irascere terrae :

terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinae.
 nec sum pro patria supplex; huc hospita veni:
 Pisa mihi patria est, et ab Elide ducimus ortus.
 Sicaniam peregrina colo, sed gratior omni 495
 haec mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa penates,
 hanc habeo sedem; quam tu, mitissima, serva.
 mota loco cur sim, tantique per aquoris undas
 advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora
 tempestiva meis, cum tu curaue levata 500
 et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus
 praebet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas,
 hic caput attollo, desuetaque sidera cerno.
 ergo dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,
 visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris: 505
 illa quidem tristis, neque adhuc interrita vultu,
 sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi,
 sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.
 Mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces,
 attonitaeque diu similis fuit. Utque dolore 510
 pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras
 exit in aetherias: ibi toto nubila vultu
 ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis:
 'Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Juppiter,' inquit,
 'sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris, 515
 nata patrem moveat; neu sit tibi cura, precamur,
 vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu.
 en quaesita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est:
 si reperire vocas amittere certius, aut si
 scire, ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quod rapta, feremus, 520
 dummodo reddat eam: neque enim praedone marito
 filia digna tua est — si jam mea filia non est.'
 Juppiter excepit, 'Commune est pignus onusque
 nata mihi tecum; sed si modo nomina rebus

addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 525
verum amor est. Neque erit nobis gener ille pudori,
tu modo, diva, velis. Ut desint cetera, quantum est
esse Jovis fratrem! Quid quod nec cetera desunt, ,
nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? Sed tanta cupido
si tibi discidii est, repetet Proserpina caelum, 530
lege tamen certa, si nullos contigit illic
ore cibos: nam sic Parcarum foedere cautum est.'

Dixerat; at Cereri certum est educere natam:
non ita fata sinunt, quoniam jejunia virgo
solverat, et cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535
poeniceum curva decerpserat arbore pomum,
sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana
presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud
Ascalaphus vidit, quem quondam dicitur Orphne,
inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas, 540
ex Acheronte suo silvis peperisse sub atris:
vidit, et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.
ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam
fecit avem, sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lympa
in rostrum et plumas et grandia lumina vertit. 545
ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur in alis,
inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues,
vixque movet natas per inertia bracchia pennas:
foedaque fit volucris, venturi nuntia luctus,
ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. 550

Hic tamen indicio poenam linguaue videri
commeruisse potest. Vobis, Achelordes, unde
pluma pedesque avium, cum virginis ora geratis?
an quia, cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores,
in comitum numero, doctae Sirenes, eratis? 555
quam postquam toto frustra quaesistis in orbe,
protinus ut vestram sentirent aequora curam,

posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis
 optastis, facilesque deos habuistis, et artus
 vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 560
 ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures
 tantaque dos oris linguae deperderet usum,
 virginei vultus et vox humana remansit. 

At medius fratrisque sui maestaeque sororis
 Juppiter ex aequo volentem dividit annum. 565
 nunc dea, regnorum numen commune duorum,
 cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge menses.
 vertitur extemplo facies et mentis et oris :
 nam modo quae poterat Diti quoque maesta videri,
 laeta deae frons est ; ut sol, qui tectus aquosis 570
 nubibus ante fuit, victis e nubibus exit.

Exigit alma Ceres, nata secura recepta,
 quae tibi causa fugae, cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons ?
 conticuere undae : quarum dea sustulit alto
 fonte caput, viridesque manu siccata capillos 575
 fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores :
 ‘Pars ego nympharum, quae sunt in Achaëde,’ dixit,
 ‘una fui ; nec me studiosius altera saltus
 legit, nec posuit studiosius altera casses.
 sed quamvis formae numquam mihi fama petita est, 580
 quamvis fortis eram, formosae nomen habebam.
 nec mea me facies nimium laudata juvabat :
 quaque aliae gaudere solent, ego rustica dote
 corporis erubui, crimenque placere putavi.

‘Lassa revertabar, memini, Stympthalide silva : 585
 aestus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat aestum.
 invenio sine vertice aquas, sine murmur euntes,
 perspicuas ad humum, per quas numerabilis alte
 calculus omnis erat, quas tu vix ire putares.
 cana salicta dabant nutritaque populus unda 590

sponte sua natas ripis declivibus umbras.
 accessi, primumque pedis vestigia tinxi,
 poplite deinde tenuis ; neque eo contenta, recingor,
 molliaque impono salici velamina curvae,
 nudaque mergor aquis ; quas dum ferioque trahoque 595
 mille modis labens, excussaue bracchia jacto,
 nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur,
 territaue insisto propioris margine ripae.
Quo properas, Arethusa ? suis Alpheus ab undis,
Quo properas ? iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore. 600
 sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus : altera vestes
 ripa meas habuit : tanto magis instat, et ardet.
 sic ego currebam, sic me ferus ille premebat,
 ut fugere accipitrem penna trepidante columbae, 605
 ut solet accipiter trepidas urgere columbas.
 usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaue, Cyllenenque,
 Maenaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erymanthon, et Elin
 currere sustinui ; nec me velocior ille.
 ‘ Sed tolerare diu cursus ego, viribus impar, 610
 non poteram : longi patiens erat ille laboris.
 per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,
 saxa quoque et rupes et qua via nulla, cucurri.
 sol erat a tergo : vidi praecedere longam
 ante pedes umbram — nisi si timor illa videbat — 615
 sed certe sonitusque pedum terrebat, et ingens
 crinales vittas adflabat anhelitus oris.
 fessa labore fugae, *Fer opem, deprendimur*, inquam,
armigerae, Dictynna, tuae, cui saepe dedisti
ferre tuos arcus inclusaue tela pharetra. 620
 ‘ Mota dea est, spissisque ferens e nubibus unam
 me super iniecit. Lustrat caligine tectam
 amnis, et ignarus circum cava nubila quaerit ;
 bisque locum, quo me dea texerat, inscius ambit,

et bis *Io Arethusa ! Io Arethusa !* vocavit. 635
quid mihi tunc animi miserae fuit ? anne quod agnae
est,

siqua lupos audit circum stabula alta frementes ?
aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit
ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus ?

'Non tamen abscedit ; neque enim vestigia cernit 630
longius ulla pedum : servat nubemque locumque.
occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus,
caeruleaeque cadynt toto de corpore guttae.
quaque pedem movi, manat jacus, eque capillis
ros cadit ; et citius quam nuac tibi facta renarro, 635
in latices mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas
amnis aquas, positoque viri quod sumpserat ore,
vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas.
Delia rupit humum, caecisque ego mersa cavernis
advchor Ortygiam, quae me cognomine divae 640
grata meae superas eduxit prima sub auras.'

Hac Arethusa tenus. Geminos dea fertilis angues
curribus admovit, frenisque coërcuit ora,
et medium caeli terraeque per aëra vecta est,
atque levem currum Tritonida misit in urbem 645
Triptolemo ; partimque rudi data semina jussit
spargere humo, partim post tempora longa recultae.
jam super Europen sublimis et Asida terram
vectus erat juvenis ; Scythicas advertitur oras.
rex ibi Lyncus erat. Regis subit ille penates ; 650
qua veniat, causamque viae nomenque rogatus
et patriam, 'Patria est clarae mihi' dixit 'Athenae ;
Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,
nec pede per terras : patuit mihi pervius aether.
dona fero Cereris, latos quae sparsa per agros 655
frugiferas messes alimentaque mitia reddant.'

barbarus invidit ; tantique ut muneris auctor
ipse sit, hospitio recipit, somnoque gravatum
adgreditur ferro. Conantem figere pectus
lynca Ceres fecit, rursusque per aëra jussit
Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales.

660

XII. THE PUNISHMENT OF ARACHNE.

[BOOK VI.—1-145.]

MINERVA, having heard the tale of the Pierides, bethinks herself of a fit penalty for Arachne, a Lydian maid, who had boastfully challenged her to a trial of skill in embroidery. Visiting her in the guise of an old woman, and finding her still of the same mind, she assumes her proper shape, and works in her web the tale of sundry divine judgments, while Arachne weaves the story of numerous transformations of gods, impelled thereto by love. To punish her impiety and insolence, Minerva strikes her on the forehead; and when Arachne in despair hangs herself, converts her to a spider, condemned to spin and hang for evermore.

PRAEBUERAT dictis Tritonia talibus aures,
 carminaque Aonidum justamque probaverat iram.
 tum secum 'laudare parum est; laudemur et ipsae,
 numina nec sperni sine poena nostra sinamus'
 Maeoniaeque animum fatis intendit Arachnes, 5
 quam sibi lanificae non cedere laudibus artis
 audierat. Non illa loco nec origine gentis
 clara, sed arte fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon
 Phocarco bibulas tinguebat murice lanas:
 occiderat mater; sed et haec de plebe suoque 10
 aequa viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes
 quaesierat studio nomen memorabile, quamvis
 orta domo parva parvis habitabat Hypaepis.
 hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, saepe
 deseruere sui nymphae vineta Timoli, 15
 deseruere suas nymphae Pactolides undas.
 nec factas solum vestes spectare juvabat;
 tum quoque, cum fierent: tantus decor affuit arti.
 sive rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes,

seu digitis subigebat opus, repctitaque longo 20
 vellera molliabat nebulas aequantia tractu,
 sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum,
 seu pingebat acu : scires a Pallade doctam.
 quod tamen ipsa negat, tantaque offensa magistra
 'Certet' ait 'mecum : nihil est, quod victa recusem.' 25

Pallas anum simulat, falsosque in tempora canos
 addit et infirmos, baculum, quod sustinet artus.
 tum sic orsa loqui : 'Non omnia grandior aetas,
 quae fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis.
 consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur 30
 inter mortales faciendae maxima lanæ ;
 cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis
 supplice voce roga : veniam dabit illa roganti.'
 aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit,
 vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus iram 35
 talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis :

'Mentis inops longaue venis confecta senecta,
 et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,
 siqua tibi nurus est, siqua est tibi filia, voces.
 consilii satis est in me mihi. Neve monendo 40
 profecisse putes, eadem est sententia nobis.
 cur non ipsa venit ? cur haec certamina vitat ?'
 tum dea 'Venit !' ait, formamque removit anilem,
 Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur numina nymphae
 'Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo, 45
 sed tamen exsiluit, subitusque invita notavit
 ora rubor, rursusque evanuit : ut solet aër
 purpureus fieri, cum primum aurora movetur,
 et breve post tempus candescere solis ab ortu.
 perstat in incepto, stolidaeque cupidine palmae 50
 in sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat
 nec monet ulterius nec jam certamina differt.

Haud mora, constituunt diversis partibus ambae
 et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas.
 tela jugo vincta est, stamen secernit harundo, 55
 inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis,
 quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum
 percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes.
 utraque festinant cinctaeque ad pectora vestes
 bracchia docta movent, studio fallente laborem. 60
 illic et Tyrium quae purpura sensit aënum
 textitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbrae ;
 qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus
 inficere ingenti longum curvamine caelum :
 in quo diversi niteant cum mille colores, 65
 transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit :
 usque adeo quod tangit idem est ; tamen ultima distant.
 illic et lentum filis inmittitur aurum,
 et vetus in tela deducitur argumentum.
 Cecropia Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce 70
 pingit et antiquam de terrae nomine litem.
 bis sex caelestes medio Jove sedibus altis
 augusta gravitate sedent. Sua quemque deorum
 inscribit facies. Jovis est regalis imago.
 stare deum pelagi longoque ferire tridente 75
 aspera saxa facit, medioque e vulnere saxi
 exsiluisse ferum ; quo pignore vindicet urbem.
 at sibi dat clipeum, dat acutae cuspidis hastam,
 dat galeam capiti ; defenditur aegide pectus ;
 percussamque sua simulat de cuspide terram 80
 edere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae :
 mirarique deos : operi victoria finis.
 ut tamen exemplis intellegat aemula laudis,
 quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis,
 quattuor in partes certamina quattuor addit 85

clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.
 Threeciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus et Haemon,
 nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam,
 nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere deorum.
 altera Pygmaeae fatum miserabile matris 90
 pars habet. Hanc Juno victam certamine jussit
 esse gruem populisque suis indicere bellum.
 pinxit et Antigonem ausam contendere quondam
 cum magni consorte Jovis, quam regia Juno 95
 in volucrem vertit; nec profuit Ilion illi
 Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis
 ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.
 qui superest solus, Cinyran habet angulus orbum;
 isque gradus templi, natarum membra suarum,
 amplexens saxoque jacens lacrimare videtur. 100
 circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras.
 is modus est, operisque sua facit arbore finem.
 Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri
 Europam: verum taurum, freta vera putares;
 ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas 105
 et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri
 assilientis aquae timidasque reducere plantas.
 fecit et Asterien aquila luctante teneri:
 fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis:
 addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram 110
 Juppiter implevit gemino Nycterda fetu,
 Amphitryon fuerit, cum te, Tirynthia, cepit,
 aureus ut Danaën, Asopida luserit ignis,
 Mnemosynen pastor, varius Deorda serpens. 114
 ultima pars telae tenui circumdata limbo 127
 nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.
 Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor
 possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago, 130

et rupit pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes.
utque Cytoriaci radium de monte tenebat,
ter quater Idmoniae frontem percussit Arachnes.
non tulit infelix, laqueoque animosa ligavit
guttera. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit, 135
atque ita 'Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba,' dixit
'lexque eadem poenae, ne sis secura futuri,
dicta tuo generi serisque nepotibus esto'
[post ea discedens sucis Hecateidos herbae]
sparsit et extemplo tristi medicamine. Tactae 140
defluxere comae, cum quis et naris et aures,
fitque caput minimum, toto quoque corpore parva est;
in latere exiles digiti pro cruribus haerent,
cetera venter habet: de quo tamen illa remittit
stamen, et antiquas exercet aranea telas. 145

XIII. THE PRIDE AND GRIEF OF NIOBE.

[BOOK VI. — 165–312.]

BUT the fate of Arachne does not warn Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, who, as the mother of seven sons and seven daughters, boasts herself above Latona. In wrath, therefore, and to avenge their mother, Apollo in one day smites all the sons of Niobe, and Diana all her daughters; and so, being suddenly made childless, she is turned into marble, and her tears continue to flow forever.

ECCE venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba, 165
 vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro,
 et, quantum ira sinit, formosa; movensque decoro
 cum capite immissos umerum per utrumque capillos.
 constitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos,
 ‘Quis furor, auditos’ inquit ‘praeponere visis 170
 caelestes? aut cur colitur Latona per aras,
 numen adhuc sine ture meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor,
 cui licuit soli superiorum tangere mensas.
 Pleiadum soror est genitrix mea; maximus Atlas
 est avus, aetherium qui fert cervicibus axem; 175
 Juppiter alter avus, socero quoque gloriior illo.
 ‘Me gentes metuunt Phrygiae, me regia Cadmi
 sub domina est, fidibusque mei commissa mariti
 moenia cum populis a meque viroque reguntur.
 in quamcumque domus adverti lumina partem, 180
 immensae spectantur opes. Accedit eodem
 digna dea facies. Huc natas adice septem
 et totidem juvenes, et mox generosque nurusque.
 quaerite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam!
 nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Coeo 185
 Latonam praeferre mihi, cui maxima quondam

exiguam sedem pariturae terra negavit.
 nec caelo, nec humo, nec aquis dea vestra recepta est ;
 exsul erat mundi, donec miserata vagantem,
Hospita tu terris erras, ego (dixit) in undis ; 190
 instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duorum
 facta parens : uteri pars haec est septima nostri.

‘Sum felix : quis enim neget hoc ? felixque manebo :
 hoc quoque quis dubitet ? tutam me copia fecit.
 major sum, quam cui possit Fortuna nocere ; 195
 multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquit.
 excessere metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi
 huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum :
 non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum,
 Latonae turbam : qua quantum distat ab orba ? 200
 ite, satisque superque sacri, laurumque capillis
 ponite.’ Deponunt, infectaque sacra relinquunt,
 quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen.

Indignata dea est ; summoque in vertice Cynthi
 talibus est dictis gemina cum prole locuta ; 205
 ‘En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis,
 et, nisi Junoni, nulli cessura dearum,
 an dea sim, dubitor ; perque omnia saecula cultis
 arceor, O nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris.
 nec dolor hic solus : diro convicia facto 210
 Tantalus adjecit, vosque est postponere natis
 ausa suis, et me, quod in ipsam recidat, orbam
 dixit, et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.’

Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis :
Desine Phoebus ait ; poenae mora longa querella est. 215
 dixit idem Phoebe ; celerique per aëra lapsu
 contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.
 planus erat lateque patens prope moenia campus,
 adsiduus pulsatus equis, ubi turba rotarum

duraque mollierat subjectas ungula glebas. 220

Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes
 conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia suco
 terga premunt, auroque graves moderantur habenas :
 e quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam
 prima suae fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem 225
 quadrupedis cursus, spumantiaque ora coërcet,
Ei mihi! conclamat, medioque in pectore fixa
 tela gerit, frenisque manu moriente remissis,
 in latus a dextro paulatim defluit armo.

Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetrae, 230
 frena dabat Sipylus : veluti cum praescius imbris
 nube fugit visa, pendentiaque undique rector
 carbasa deducit, ne qua levis effluat aura.
 frena dabat : dantem non evitabile telum
 consequitur ; summaque tremens cervice sagitta 235
 haesit, et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum.
 ille, ut erat pronus, per crura admissa jubasque
 volvitur, et calido tellurem sanguine foedat.

Phaedimus infelix et aviti nominis heres
 Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, 240
 transierant ad opus nitidae juvenile palaestrae :
 et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu
 pectora pectoribus ; cum tento concita nervo,
 sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta.
 ingemuere simul ; simul incurvata dolore 245
 membra solo posuere ; simul suprema jacentes
 lumina versarunt : animam simul exhalarunt.

Adspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens
 advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus ;
 inque pio cadit officio, nam Delius illi 250
 intima fatifero rupit praecordia ferro.
 quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis

eruta, cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras.

At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus
adfcit. Ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, et qua 255
mollia nervosus facit internodia poples.
dumque manu temptat trahere exitiabile telum,
altera per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est.
expulit hanc sanguis, seque ejaculatus in altum
emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura. 260

Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
bracchia sustulerat, *Di que O communiter omnes,*
dixerat, ignarus non omnes esse rogandos,
parcite! Motus erat, cum jam revocabile telum
non fuit, Arcitenens; minimo tamen occidit ille 265
vulnere, non alte percusso corde sagitta.

Fama mali populiue dolor lacrimaeque suorum
tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae
mirantem potuisse, irascentemque, quod ausi
hoc essent superi, quod tantum juris haberent. 270
nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.

Heu quantum haec Niobe Niobe distabat ab illa,
quae modo Latofis populum summoerat aris,
et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, 275
invidiosa suis! at nunc miseranda vel hosti.
corporibus gelidis incumbit, et ordine nullo
oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.
a quibus ad caelum liventia bracchia tollens,
'Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore : 280
pascere' ait, 'satiave meo tua pectora luctu :
corque ferum satia' dixit; 'per funera septem
efferor : exsulta, victrixque inimica triumpho.
cur autem victrix? miserae mihi plura supersunt,
quam tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco.' 285

Dixerat, et sonuit contento nervus ab arcu :
qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes.
illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris
ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores ;
e quibus una, trahens haerentia viscere tela 290
imposito fratri, moribunda relanguit ore ;
altera, solari miseram conata parentem,
conticuit subito, duplicataque vulnere caeco est,
oraeque compressit, nisi postquam spiritus ibat ;
haec frustra fugiens collabitur ; illa sorori 295
inmoritur ; latet haec ; illam trepidare videres.
Sexque datis leto diversaue vulnera passis,
ultima restabat ; quam toto corpore mater,
tota veste tegens, ' Unam minimamque relinque !
de multis minimam posco ' clamavit ' et unam.' 300
dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occidit. Orba resedit
exanimis inter natos natasque virumque,
diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos,
in vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina maestis
stant immota genis, nihil est in imagine vivum. 305
ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato
congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri.
nec flecti cervix, nec bracchia reddere motus,
nec pes ire potest, intra quoque viscera saxum est :
flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti 310
in patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant.

XIV. THE ENCHANTMENTS OF MEDEA.

[BOOK VII. — 1-293.]

[THE doom of Niobe reminds one hearer of the vengeance inflicted on certain people of Lycia, who, having refused to Latona a draught of water from the lake in her extreme thirst, were by Jupiter turned into frogs (VI. 313-381); and another of the satyr Marsyas, who was conquered in music and flayed by Apollo; and another of the crime of Tantalus, Niobe's father, who caused his son Pelops to be served up at meat to the gods (382-411). Pandion of Athens, attacked for refusing the friendship of Pelops, is helped by Tereus, king of Thrace, to whom he gives his daughter Progne to wife. But Tereus, having committed incest with Progne's sister Philomela, is dreadfully punished by the two, who serve to him in a banquet the body of his son Itys; and as Tereus pursues them for vengeance, all are transformed to birds — Tereus becoming a hoopoe, Progne a swallow, Philomela a nightingale, and Itys a pheasant; while Pandion, dying of grief, is succeeded by Erechtheus (412-676), whose daughter Orithyia is borne away by Boreas (the North Wind) to Thrace. Here she becomes mother of the winged heroes Zethes and Calais, who accompany Jason and the Argonauts in their voyage for the Golden Fleece (677-721).]

Arriving at Colchis, Jason is met by the enchantress Medea, daughter of king Æetes; who, moved by love, protects him by her enchantments from the Dragon guarding the fleece, and from the fire-breathing bulls, with which he ploughs the appointed field, sowing it with serpents' teeth (VII. 1-122). From these spring up armed men, who prepare to attack Jason; but he, instructed by Medea, casts a stone among them, whereat they perish in mutual slaughter (123-143). Returning to Iolchos with Medea, he entreats her to restore to youth his aged father. The magic is described at length, by which she prepares the juices of miraculous herbs; and, these proving efficacious, Æson is converted to the fresh vigor of forty years before (144-293).

JAMQUE fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant :
perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam

Phineus visus erat, juvenesque Aquilone creati
virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugarant ;
multaque perpassi claro sub Iāsonē tandem
contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas. 5

Dumque adeunt regem, Phrixēaque vellera poscunt,
voxque datur numeris magnorum horrenda laborum,
concipit interea validos Aetias ignes ;
et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem 10
vincere non poterat, ' Frustra, Medea, repugnas :
nescio quis deus obstat ' ait, ' mirumque, nisi hoc est,
aut aliquid certe simile huic, quod *amare* vocatur.
nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur ?
sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modo denique
vidi, 15

ne pereat, timeo ? quae tanti causa timoris ?
excute virginco conceptas pectore flammās,
si potes, infelix. Si possem, sanior essem :
sed gravat invitam nova vis ; aliudque cupido,
mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque : 20
deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,
ureris, et thalamos alieni concipis orbis ?
haec quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an
ille

occidat, in dis est. Vivat tamen : idque precari
vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iāson ? 25
quem, nisi crudelem, non tangat Iāsonis aetas
et genus et virtus ? quem non, ut cetera desint,
ore movere potest ? certe mea pectora movit.

' At nisi opem tulero, taurorum adflabitur ore,
concurrentque suae segetis tellure creatis 30
hostibus, aut avido dabitur fera praeda draconi.
hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,
tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.

cur non et specto pereuntem, oculosque videndo
conscelero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum, 35
terrigenasque ferbs, insopitumque draconem?

‘Di meliora velint: quamquam non ista precanda,
sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis,
atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostra,
ut per me sospes sine me det linthea ventis, 40
virque sit alterius, poenae Medea relinquitur?
si facere hoc, aliamve potest praeponere nobis,
occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,
non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formae,
ut timeam fraudem meritique obliviam nostri. 45
et dabit ante fidem; cogamque in foedera testes
esse deos. Quin tuta times! accingere, et omnem
pelle moram: tibi se semper debebit Iäson,
te face solemnem junget sibi, perque Pelasgas
servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turba. 50

‘Ergo ego germanam fratremque patremque deosque
et natale solum, ventis ablata, relinquam?
nempe pater saevus, nempe est mea barbara tellus,
frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis;
maximus intra me deus est. Non magna relinquam; 55
magna sequar: titulum servatae pubis Achivae,
notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum
hic quoque fama viget, cultusque artesque locorum;
quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis,
Aesoniden mutasse velim, quo conjuge felix 60
et dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.

‘Quid, quod nescio qui mediis incurrere in undis
dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis
nunc sorbere fretum, nunc reddere, cinctaque saevis
Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo? 65
nempe tencens quod amo, gremioque in Iäsonis haerens,

per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor ;
aut, si quid metuam, metuam de conjuge solo.
conjugiumne vocas, speciosaque nomina culpa
imponis, Medea, tuae ? quin aspice, quantum 70
aggrediare nefas, et dum licet, effuge crimen.
dixit ; et ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque
constiterant, et victa dabat jam terga Cupido.

Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseidos aras,
quas nemus umbrosum secretaque silva tegebat. 75
et jam fortis erat, pulsusque recesserat ardor ;
cum videt Aesoniden, exstinctaque flamma revixit.
erubere genae, totoque recanduit ore,
utque solet ventis alimenta assumere, quaeque
parva sub inducta latuit scintilla favilla, 80
crescere, et in veteres agitata resurgere vires,
sic jam lentus amor, jam quem languere putares,
ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit.

Et casu solito formosior Aesone natus
illa luce fuit : posses ignoscere amanti. 85
spectat, et in vultu veluti tum denique viso
lumina fixa tenet, nec se mortalia demens
ora videre putat, nec se declinat ab illo.
ut vero coepitque loqui, dextramque prehendit
hospes, et auxilium summissa voce rogavit, 90
promisitque torum, lacrimis ait illa profusis :
' Quid faciam video ; nec me ignorantia veri
decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro :
servatus promissa dato.' Per sacra triformis
ille deae, lucoque foret quod numen in illo, 95
perque patrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri,
eventusque suos et tanta pericula jurat.
creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas,
edidicitque usum, laetusque in tesca recessit.

Postera depulerat stellas aurora micantes : 100
 conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvum,
 consistuntque jugis. Medio rex ipse resedit
 agmine, purpureus sceptroque insignis eburno.
 ecce adamanteis volcānum naribus efflant
 aeripedes tauri, tactaeque vaporibus herbae 105
 ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini,
 aut ubi terrena silices fornace soluti
 concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspargine aquarum :
 pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammās
 gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illis Aesone natus 110
 obviis it : vertere truces venientis ad ora
 terribiles vultus praefixaque cornua ferro,
 pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco,
 fumificisque locum mugitibus impleverunt.
 Deriguere metu Minyae. Subit ille, nec ignes 115
 sentit anhelatos, — tantum medicamina possunt, —
 pendulaque audaci mulcēt palearia dextra,
 subpositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri
 ducere, et insuetum ferro proscindere campum.
 mirantur Colchi : Minyae clamoribus augent, 120
 adiciuntque animos. Galea tum sumit aëna
 vipereos dentes, et aratos spargit in agros.
 semina mollit humus valido praetincta veneno,
 et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes. 124
 Quos ubi viderunt praeacutae cuspidis hastas 131
 in caput Haemonii juvenis torquere parantes,
 demisere metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.
 ipsa quoque extimuit, quae tutum fecerat illum :
 utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum, 135
 palluit, et subito sine sanguine frigida sedit ;
 neve parum valeant a se data gramina, carmen
 auxiliare canit, secretasque advocat artes.

ille, gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,
 a se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos. 140
 terrigenae pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres,
 civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi,
 victoremque tenent, avidisque amplexibus haerent.
 Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles :
 obstitit incepto pudor ; at complexa fuisses, 145
 sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famae.
 quod licet, adfectu tacito laetaris, agisque
 carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum.

Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem,
 qui cristâ linguisque tribus praesignis et uncis 150
 dentibus horrendus custos erat arietis aurei.
 hunc postquam sparsit Lethaei gramine suci,
 verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,
 quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistunt :
 somnus in ignotos oculos sibi venit, et auro 155
 heros Aesonius potitur ; spolioque superbus,
 muneris auctorem secum, spolia altera, portans,
 victor Iôlciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

Haemoniae matres pro gnatis dona receptis
 grandaevique ferunt patres, congestaque flamma 160
 tura liquefaciunt, inductaque cornibus aurum
 victima vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Aeson,
 jam propior leto, fessusque senilibus annis.
 cum sic Aesonides : ' O cui debere salutem
 confiteor, conjunx, quamquam mihi cuncta dedisti, 165
 excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum :
 si tamen hoc possunt (quid enim non carmina possint ?)
 deme meis annis, et demptos adde parenti :'
 nec tenuit lacrimas. Mota est pietate rogantis,
 dissimilemque animum subiit Aeeta relictus. 170

Nec tamen affectus tales confessa, ' Quod ' inquit

‘excidit ore pio, conjunx, scelus? ergo ego cuiquam
 posse tuae videor spatium transcribere vitae?
 nec sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis aqua. Sed isto,
 quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, lāson. 175
 arte mea soceri longum temptabimus aevum,
 non annis revocare tuis: modo diva triformis
 adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis.’

Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coirent
 efficerentque orbem. Postquam plenissima fulsit, 180
 ac solida terras spectavit imagine luna,
 egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas,
 nuda pedem, nudos humeris infusa capillos,
 fertque vagos mediac per muta silentia noctis
 incomitata gradus. Homines volucresque ferasque 185
 solverat alta quies; nullo cum murmure saepes;
 immotaeque silent frondes; silet humidus aër;
 sidera sola micant. Ad quae sua bracchia tendens
 ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem
 inroravit aquis, ternisque ululatus ora 190
 solvit; et in dura summisso poplite terra:—

‘Nox’ ait ‘arcanis fidissima, quaeque diurnis
 aurea cum luna succeditis ignibus, astra,
 tuque triceps Hecate, quae coeptis conscia nostris
 adjutrixque venis, cantusque artesque magorum 195
 quaeque magos, Tellus, pollentibus instruis herbis,
 auraeque et venti montesque amnesque lacusque,
 dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste,
 quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes
 in fontes rediere suos, concussaue sisto, 200
 stantia concutio cantu freta, nubila pello,
 nubilaque induco, ventos abigoque vocoque,
 vipercas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces,
 vivaque saxa, sua convulsaue robora terra

et silvas moveo, jubeoque tremescere montes 205
et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris ;

‘Te quoque, Luna, traho, quamvis Temesaea labores
aera tuos minuant, currus quoque carmine nostro
pallet avi, pallet nostris Aurora venenis : —
vos mihi taurorum flammās hebetastis, et unco 210
impatiens oneris collum pressistis aratro.
vos serpentigenis in se fera bella dedistis ;
custodemque rudem somni sopistis, et aurum
vindice decepto Graias misistis in urbes.

‘Nunc opus est sucis, per quos renovata senectus 215
in florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos.
et dabitis ; neque enim micuerunt sidera frustra,
nec frustra volucrum tractus cervice draconum
currus adest.’ Aderat demissus ab aethere currus.

Quo simul ascendit, frenataque colla draconum 220
permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas,
sublimis rapitur, subjectaque Thessala Tēpe
despicit, et Threces regionibus applicat angues ;
et quas Ossa tulit, quas altum Pelion herbas,
Othrys quas Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, 225
perspicit, et placitas partim radice revellit,
partim succidit curvamine falcis aēnae.
multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis,
multa quoque Amphrysi ; neque cras immunis, Enipeu ;
nec non Penēus, nec non Spercheides undae 230
contribuere aliquid, juncosaque litora Boebes.
carpsit et Euboea vivax Anthedone gramen,
nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci.

Et jam nona dies curru pennisque draconum,
nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros, 235
cum rediit : neque erant tacti, nisi odore, dracones,
et tamen annosae pellem posuere senectae.

constitit adveniens citra limenque foresque,
 et tantum caelo tegitur, refugitque viriles
 contactus ; statuitque aras e cespite binas, 240
 dexteriore Hecates, ast laeva parte Juventae.

Has ubi verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti,
 haud procul egesta scrobibus tellure duabus
 sacra facit, cultrosque in guttura velleris atri
 conicit, et patulas perfundit sanguine fossas. 245
 tum super invergens liquidi carchesia bacchi,
 aeneaue invergens tepidi carchesia lactis,
 verba simul fudit, terrenaue numina civit,
 umbrarumque rogat rapta cum conjuge regem,
 ne properent artus anima fraudare senili. 250

Quos ubi placavit precibusque et murmure longo,
 Aesonis effoetum proferri corpus ad auras
 jussit, et in plenos resolutum carmine somnos,
 exanimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis.
 hinc procul Aesoniden, procul hinc jubet ire ministros, 255
 et monet arcanis oculos remove profanos.
 diffugiunt jussi ; passis Medea capillis,
 bacchantum ritu, flagrantem circuit aras :
 multifidasque faces in fossa sanguinis atra
 tinguit, et intinctas geminis accendit in aris ; 260
 terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulfure lustrat.

Interea validum posito medicamen aëno
 fervet, et exsultat spumisque tumentibus albet.
 illic Haemonia radices valle resectas
 seminaque floresque et sucos incoquit acres. 265
 adicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos,
 et quas Oceani refluxum mare lavit arenas.
 addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas,
 et strigis infames ipsis cum carnibus alas,
 inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos 270

ambigui prosecta lupi ; nec defuit illic
squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana chelydri,
vivacisque jecur cervi, quibus insuper addit
ora caputque novem cornicis saecula passae.

His et mille aliis postquam sine nomine rebus
propositum instruxit remorari Tartara munus,
arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivae
omnia confudit, summisque immiscuit ima.
ecce vetus calido versatus stipes aëno
fit viridis primo, nec longo tempore frondes
induit, et subito gravidis oncratur olivis.

at quacumque cavo spumas eiecit aëno
ignis, et in terram guttae cecidere calentes,
vernāt humus, floresque et mollia pabula surgunt.

Quae simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit
ense senis jugulum, veteremque exire cruorem
passa, replet sucis. Quos postquam conbibit Aeson,
aut ore acceptos aut vulnere, barba comaeque
canitie posita nigrum rapuere colorem ;
pulsā fugit macies, abeunt pallorque situsque,
adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae,
membraque luxuriant. Aeson miratur, et olim
ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.

XV. THE MURDER OF PELIAS.

[BOOK VII. — 294-353.]

MEDEA restores the nurses of Bacchus to youth. Then she performs a similar miracle upon an aged ram, and persuades the daughters of Pelias, Jason's enemy, to kill their father in order that she may make him young again. But no sooner is he slain than Medea takes to flight in a chariot drawn by winged dragons.

VIDERAT ex alto tanti miracula monstri
Liber. Et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos 295
posse suis reddi, capit hoc a Colchide munus.

Neve doli cessent, odium cum conjuge falsum
Phasias assimulat, Peliaeque ad limina supplex
confugit. Atque illam, quoniam gravis ipse senecta est,
excipiunt natae. Quas tempore callida parvo 300
Colchis amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit,
dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos
Aesonis esse situs, atque hac in parte moratur,
spes est virginibus Pelia subjecta creatis,
arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem. 305
jamque petunt, pretiumque jubent sine fine pacisci.
illa brevi spatio silet et dubitare videtur,
suspenditque animos ficta gravitate rogantum.
mox ubi pollicita est, 'Quo sit fiducia major
muneris hujus,' ait 'qui vestras maximus aevo est 310
dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet.'

Protinus innumeris effetus laniger annis
attractitur flexo circum cava tempora cornu :
cujus ut Haemonio marcentia guttura cultro
fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum, 315
membra simul pecudis validosque venefica sucos

mergit in aere cavo : [minuunt en corporis artus,
cornuaque exurunt, nec non cum cornibus annos :
et tener auditur medio balatus aëno.

nec mora, balatum] mirantibus exsilit agnus, 320
lascivitque fuga, lactantiaque ubera quaerit.
obstipuerunt satae Pelia : promissaque postquam
exhibuere fidem, tum vtro impensius instant.

Ter juga Phoebus equis in Hiberno flumine mersis
dempserat, et quarta radiantia nocte micabant 325
sidera, cum rapido fallax Aetias igni
imponit purum laticem et sine viribus herbas.
jamque neci similis resoluta corpore regem
et cum rege suo custodes somnus habebat,
quem dederant cantus magicaeque potentia linguae. 330
intrarant jussae cum Colchide limina natae,
ambierantque torum. 'Quid nunc dubitatis inertes?
stringite' ait 'gladios, veteremque haurite cruorem,
ut repleam vacuas juvenali sanguine venas.
in manibus vestris vita est aetasque parentis. 335
[si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitatis inanes,]
officium praestate patri, telisque senectam
exigite, et saniem coniecto emittite ferro.'

his, ut quaeque pia est, hortatibus impia prima est,
[et ne sit scelerata, facit scelus. Haud tamen ictus 340
ulla suos spectare potest, oculosque reflectunt,]
caecaque dant saevis aversae vulnera dextris.
ille, cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus,
semilacerque toro temptat consurgere, et inter
tot medius gladios pallentia bracchia tendens 345
'Quid facitis, gnatae? quid vos in fata parentis
armat?' ait. Cecidere illis animique manusque.
plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis
abstulit, et calidis laniatum mersit in undis.

Quod nisi pennatis serpentibus isset in auras, 350
non exempta foret poenae. Fugit alta superque
Pelion umbrosum, Philyrea tecta, superque
Othryn et eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi.

XVI. THE MYRMIDONS.

[BOOK VII. — 614–657.]

[PASSING over the scene of many transformations, Medea comes to Athens; whence (her attempted poisoning of Theseus being foiled by the recognition of his father Ægeus) she suddenly vanishes (350–424). A feast is celebrated in honor of Theseus' exploits; and hostility ensuing with Minos (Europa's son) of Crete, Cephalus is sent as envoy to Ægina, where he is received by King Æacus and his sons. In answer to questions of Cephalus, Æacus tells how his land was visited by a severe pestilence (425–613).]

The loss of life caused by the pestilence is made good by the marvellous transformation of ants into men who are therefore called Myrmidons.

ARTONITUS tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
 'Juppiter o!' dixi 'si te non falsa loquuntur 615
 dicta sub amplexus Aeginae Asopidos isse,
 nec te, magne pater, nostri pudet esse parentem :
 aut mihi redde meos, aut me quoque conde sepulchro.'
 ille notam fulgore dedit tonitruque secundo.
 'Accipio, sintque ista, precor, felicia mentis 620
 signa tuæ!' dixi 'quod das mihi, pigneror omen.'
 forte fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis
 sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonaeo.
 hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo
 grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes 625
 rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.
 dum numerum miror, 'Totidem, pater optime,' dixi
 'tu mihi da cives, et inania moenia supple.'
 intremuit ramisque sonum sine flamine motis
 alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore 630
 horruerant stabantque comae. Tamen oscula terrae

roboribusque dedi : nec me sperare fatebar,
sperabam tamen atque animo mea vota fovebam.
nox subit, et curis exercita corpora somnus
occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse 635
et promittere idem, totidemque animalia ramis
ferre suis visa est, pariterque tremiscere motu,
graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis ;
crescere quod subito et majus majusque videri,
ac se tollere humo rectoque assistere trunco, 640
et maciem numerumque pedum nigrumque colorem
ponere, et humanam membris inducere formam.
somnus abit. Damno vigilans mea visa, querorque
in superis opis esse nihil. At in aedibus ingens
murmur erat, vocesque hominum exaudire videbar 645
jam mihi desuetas. Dum suspicor has quoque somni,
ecce venit Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis
'Speque fideque, pater,' dixit 'majora videbis.
egredere !' Egredior : qualesque in imagine somni
visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales 650
aspicio noscoque. Adeunt, regemque salutant.
vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem
partior et vacuos priscis cultoribus agros :
Myrmidonasque voco, nec origine nomina fraudo.
corpora vidisti : mores quos ante gerebant, 655
nunc quoque habent, parcumque genus patiensque la-
borum,
quaesitique tenax et quod quaesita reservet.

XVII. THE FLIGHT OF DÆDALUS.

[BOOK VIII. — 152-259.]

[CEPHALUS had received from his wife Procris a hound and a dart that never missed its aim; and, as he delighted greatly in hunting, Procris being jealous watched him from a thicket; and he, taking her movement for that of some wild creature, shot her with that dart which was her own gift (661-865). Minos, making war on Athens to avenge the slaying of his son Androgeos, comes first to Megara; where Scylla, daughter of the king Nisus, out of love for Minos cuts the purple lock on which her father's kingdom and life depend. Disdained by Minos, she is changed to a sea-mew, and Nisus to an osprey (VIII. 1-151).]

Theseus, in his escape from the Cretan labyrinth, had borne away Ariadne, daughter of Minos; who, forsaken by him, is comforted by Bacchus, who sets her coronet among the stars (152-182). Dædalus, builder of the labyrinth, being imprisoned, escapes with his son Icarus by means of wings fastened with wax; but Icarus, soaring too near the sun, and the wax melting, falls into the sea named for him (183-234). His fall is gladly seen by Perdix, once sister's son to Dædalus, and slain by him out of envy, but changed by Minerva to a partridge (235-259).

VOTA Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum
 solvit, ut, egressus ratibus, Curetida terram
 contigit, et spoliis decorata est regia fixis.
 creverat opprobrium generis, foedumque patebat 155
 matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis.
 destinat hunc Minos thalamis removere pudorem,
 multiplicique domo caecisque includere tectis.

Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis
 ponit opus, turbatque notas, et lumina flexum 160
 ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.
 non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Maeandros in arvis
 ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque,

occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas,
 et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum 165
 incertas exercet aquas : ita Daedalus implet
 innumeras errore vias ; vixque ipse reverti
 ad limen potuit, tanta est fallacia tecti.

Quo postquam geminam tauri juvenisque figuram
 clausit, et Actaco bis pastum sanguine monstrum 170
 tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis,
 utque ope virginea nullis iterata priorum
 janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto,
 protinus Aegides raptâ Minorde Diam
 vela dedit, comitemque suam crudelis in illo 175
 litore destituit. Desertæ et multa querenti
 amplexus et opem Liber tulit, utque perenni
 sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam
 immisit caelo. Tenuis volat illa per auras ;
 dumque volat, gemmac nitidos vertuntur in ignes, 180
 consistuntque loco, specie remanente coronæ,
 qui medius Nixique genu est, Anguemque tenentis.

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus
 exsilium, tactusque loci natalis amore,
 clausus erat pelago. 'Terras licet' inquit 'et undas 185
 obstruat, at caelum certe patet : ibimus illac.
 omnia possideat, non possidet aëra Minos.'
 dixit ; et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
 naturamque novat : nam ponit in ordine pennas,
 a minima coeptas, longam brevior sequenti, 190
 ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam
 fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.
 tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas,
 atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
 ut veras imitetur aves. Puer Icarus una 195
 stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,

ore pendenti modo quas vaga moverat aura,
 captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram
 molliabat, lusuque suo mirabile patris
 impediabat opus. Postquam manus ultima coeptis 200
 imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas
 ipse suum corpus, motaque pependit in aura.

Instruit et natum, 'Medio' que 'ut limite curras,
 Icare,' ait 'moneo, ne, si decessior ibis,
 unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat : 205
 inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Boöten
 aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ense :
 me duce carpe viam.' Pariter praecepta volandi
 tradit, et ignotas umeris adcommodat alas :
 inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles, 210
 et patriae tremuere manus. Dedit oscula nato
 non iterum repetenda suo ; pennisque levatus
 ante volat, comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto
 quae teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido ;
 hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes, 215
 et movet ipse suas et nati respicit alas.

Hos aliquis tremula dum captat arundine pisces,
 aut pastor baculo, stivave innixus arator,
 vidit, et obstupuit, quique aethera carpere possent,
 credidit esse deos. Et jam Junonia laeva 220
 parte Samos fuerat, Delosque Parosque relictæ,
 dextra Lebinthos erat, fecundaque melle Calymne,
 cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu,
 deseruitque ducem, caelique cupidine tractus
 altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia solis 225
 mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras.
 tabuerant cerae : nudos quatit ille lacertos,
 remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras.
 oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen

excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo. 230
 at pater infelix, nec jam pater, 'Icare,' dixit,
 'Icare,' dixit 'ubi es? qua te regione requiram?'
 'Icare' dicebat, pennas aspexit in undis :
 devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulchro
 condidit, et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti. 235

Hunc miseri tumulto ponentem corpora nati
 garrula limoso prospexit ab elice perdix,
 et plausit pennis, testataque gaudia cantu est :
 unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis,
 factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Daedale, crimen. 240
 namque huic tradidcrat, fatorum ignara, docendam
 progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis
 bis puerum senis, animi ad praecepta capacis.
 ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
 traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto 245
 perpetuos dentes, et serrae repperit usum ;
 primus et ex uno duo ferrea bracchia nodo
 vinxit, ut aequali spatio distantibus illis
 altera pars staret, pars altera duceret orbem.
 Daedalus invidit, sacraque ex arce Minervae 250
 praecepitem misit, lapsum mentitus ; at illum
 quae favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas, avemque
 reddidit, et medio velavit in aëre pennis.
 sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis in alas
 inque pedes abiit ; nomen quod et ante, remansit. 255
 non tamen hacc alte volucris sua corpora tollit,
 nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos :
 propter humum volitat, ponitque in saepibus ova,
 antiquique memot metuit sublimia casus.

XVIII. THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

[BOOK VIII.—260–546.]

DIANA, angry with king CENEUS, because her sacrifice had been neglected, sent a fierce boar to ravage the country of Calydon (260–298). Meleager, son of CENEUS, summons the bravest youth of Greece to hunt the monster; and among them comes Atalanta of Arcadia, whom Meleager beholds with love (299–328). After a difficult chase, Atalanta is first to wound the boar, which is finally killed by Meleager (329–439). He bestows the boar's head, as the prize of victory, on Atalanta; which being resented by the brothers of his mother Althæa, they are slain by him in the quarrel, and Althæa, incensed at their death, after long debate with herself, plunges into the flames the fatal brand on which the life of her son depends, so that he perishes miserably (440–546).

JAMQUE fatigatum tellus Aetnaea tenebat
 Daedalon, et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis
 mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenae
 pendere desierant Thesea laude tributum;
 templa coronantur, bellatricemque Minervam
 cum Jove disque vocant aliis, quos sanguine voto 265
 muneribusque datis et acerris turis adorant;
 sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes
 Theseos, et populi, quos dives Achaëa cepit,
 hujus opem magnis imploravere periclis.

Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron habcret, 270
 sollicita supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi
 sus erat, infestae famulus vindexque Dianae.
 Oenea namque ferunt pleni successibus anni
 primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyaeo,
 Palladios flavae latices libasse Minervae; 275
 coeptus ab agricolis superos pervenit ad omnes



ambitiosus honor : solas sine ture relictas
praeteritae cessasse ferunt Latoŕdos aras.

Tangit et ira deos : ' At non impune feremus,
quaeque inhonoratae, non et dicemur inultae ' 280
inquit ; et Oeneos ultorem spreta per agros
misit aprum, quanto majores herbida tauros
non habet Epiros, sed habent Sicula arva minores.
sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget ardua cervix,
et setae similes rigidis hastilibus horrent ; 285
fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos
spuma fluit ; dentes aequantur dentibus Indis ;
fulmen ab ore venit ; frondes adflatibus ardent.

Is modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, 290
nunc matura metit fleturi vota coloni,
et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustra,
et frustra expectant promissas horrea messes.
sternuntur gravidi longo cum palmitē fetus,
bacaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivae. 295
saevit et in pecudes : non has pastorge canesve,
non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.

Diffugiunt populi, nec se nisi moenibus urbis
esse putant tutos : donec Meleagros et una 300
lecta manus juvenum cōtere cupidine laudis : —
Tyndaridae gemini, spectatus caestibus alter,
alter equo ; primaeque ratis molitor Iāson ;
et cum Pirithoō, felix concordia, Theseus ;
et duo Thestiadae ; proles Aphareta, Lynceus
et velox Idas ; et jam non femina Caeneus ; 305
Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus ;
Hippothousque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore Phoenix ;
Actoridaeque pares, et missus ab Elide Phyleus ;
nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis ;
cumque Phereŕtiade et Hyanteo Iolao 310

• • • • •

impiger Eurytion, et cursu invictus Echion ;
 Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, feroxque
 Hippasus, et primis etiamnum Nestor in annis ;
 et quos Hippocoön antiquis misit Amyclis ;
 Penelopesque socer cum Parrhasio Ancaeo ; 315
 Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc a conjuge tutus
 Oeclides, nemorisque decus Tegeaea Lycae.

Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem ;
 crinis erat simplex, nodum collectus in unum ;
 ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea laevo 320
 telorum custos ; arcum quoque laeva tenebat :
 talis erat cultu ; facies, quam dicere vcre
 virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis.

Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros
 optavit, renuente deo, flammasque latentes 325
 hausit, et 'O felix, si quem dignabitur' inquit
 'ista virum !' Nec plura sinit tempusque pudorque
 dicere : majus opus magni certaminis urguit.

Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat aetas,
 incipit a plano, devexaque prospicit arva : 330
 quo postquam venere viri, pars retia tendunt,
 vincula pars adimunt canibus, pars pressa sequuntur
 signa pedum, cupiuntque suum reperire periculum.
 concava vallis erat, quo se demittere rivi
 adsuerant pluvialis aquae : tēnet ima lacunae 335
 lenta salix ulvaeque leves juncique palustres,
 viminaeque et longa parvae sub arundine cannae.

Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes
 fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.
 sternitur incursu nemus, et propulsa fragorem 340
 silva dat. Exclamant juvenes, praetentaque forti
 tela tenent dextra lato vibrantia ferro.
 ille ruit spargitque canes, ut quisque furenti

obstat, et obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu.
 cuspis Echionio primum contorta lacerto 345
 vana fuit, truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.
 proxima, si nimiis mittentis viribus usa
 non foret, in tergo visa est haesura petito —
 longius it : auctor teli Pagasacus Iāson.
 ‘Phoebe,’ ait Ampycides ‘si te coluique colloque, 350
 da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo!’
 qua potuit, precibus deus annuit. Ictus ab illo est,
 sed sine vulnere, aper : ferrum Diana volanti
 abstulerat jaculo ; lignum sine acumine venit.
 Ira feri mota est, nec fulmine lenius arsit : 355
 emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma.
 utque volat moles adducto concita nervo,
 cum petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres,
 in juvenes certo sic impete vulnificus sus
 fertur, et Eupalamon Pelagonaque, dextra tuentes 360
 cornua, prosternit. Socii rapuere jacentes ;
 at non letiferos effugit Enaesimus ictus
 Hippocoönte satus : trepidantem et terga parantem
 vertere succiso liquerunt poplite nervi.
 forsitan et Pylius citra Trojana perisset 365
 tempora : sed sumpto posita conamine ab hasta
 arboris insiluit, quae stabat proxima, ramis,
 despexitque, loco tutus, quem fugerat hostem.
 Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis
 imminet exitio, fidensque recentibus armis 370
 Ornytidae magni rostro femur hausit adunco.
 at gemini, nondum caelestia sidera, fratres,
 ambo conspicui, nive candidioribus ambo
 vectabantur equis, ambo vibrata per auras
 hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu. 375
 vulneca fecissent, nisi saetiger inter opacas

nec jaculis isset nec equo loca pervia, silvas.

Persequitur Telamon, studioque incautus eundi
 pronus ab arborea cecidit radice retentus.
 dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeaea sagittam 380
 imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu.
 fixa sub aure feri summum destringit arundo
 corpus, et exiguo rubefecit sanguine saetas.
 nec tamen illa sui successu laetior ictus,
 quam Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur, 385
 et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem,
 et 'Meritum' dixisse 'feres virtutis honorem.'
 erubere viri, seque exhortantur, et addunt
 cum clamore animos, jaciuntque sine ordine tela :
 turba nocet jactis, et quos petit, impedit ictus. 390

Ecce furens contra sua fata bipennifer Arcas
 'Discite, femineis quid tela virilia praestent,
 O juvenes, operique meo concedite' dixit ;
 'ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis,
 invita tamen hunc perimet mea dextra Diana.' 395
 talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore,
 ancipitemque manu tollens utraque securim
 institerat digitis, primos suspensus in artus.
 occupat audentem, quaque est via proxima leto,
 summa ferus geminos direxit ad inguinā dentes. 400
 concidit Ancaeus, glomerataque sanguine multo
 viscera lapsa fluunt, madefactaque terra cruore est.

Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem
 Pirithoüs, valida quatiens venabula dextra.
 cui procul Aegides 'O me mihi carior' inquit 405
 'pars animae consiste meae ! licet eminus esse
 fortibus : Ancaeo nocuit temeraria virtus.'
 dixit, et aerata torsit grave cuspidē cornū :
 quo bene librato votique potente futuro

obstitit aesculea frondosus ab arbore ramus. 410
 misit et Aesonides jaculum, quod casus ab illo
 vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, et inter
 ilia conjectum tellure per ilia fixum est.

At manus Oenidae variat ; missisque duabus
 hasta prior terra, medio stetit altera tergo. 415
 nec mora : dum sacvit, dum corpora versat in orbem,
 stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit,
 vulneris auctor adest, hostemque irritat ad iram,
 splendidaque adversos venabula condit in armos.
 gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo, 420
 victricemque petunt dextrae conjungere dextram.
 immanemque ferum multa tellure jacentem
 mirantes spectant ; neque adhuc contingere tutum
 esse putant, sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentat.
 ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit, 425
 atque ita : ' Sume mei spoliū, Nonacria, juris '
 dixit ' et in partem veniat mea gloria tecum.'
 protinus exuvias, rigidis horrentia saetis
 terga dat, et magnis insignia dentibus ora.

Illi laetitiae est cum munere muneris auctor ; 430
 invidere alii, totoque erat agmine murmur.
 e quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce
 ' Pone age, nec titulos intercipe, femina, nostros '
 Thestiadae clamant, ' nec te fiducia formae
 decipiat, ne sit longe tibi captus amore 435
 auctor ' : et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.
 non tulit, et tumida frendens Mavortius ira,
 ' Discite, raptōres alieni ' dixit ' honoris,
 facta minis quantum distent ; ' hausitque nefando
 pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro. 440
 Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem
 ulcisci fratrem fraternaue fata timentem,

haud patitur dubitare diu, calidumque priori
caede recalcificat consorti sanguine telum.

Dona deum templis, nato victore, ferebat, 445
cum videt extinctos fratres Althaea referri.
quæ plangore dato maestis clamoribus urbem
implet, et auratis mutavit vestibibus atras.

at simul est auctor necis editus, excidit omnis
luctus, et a lacrimis in poenae versus amorcm est. 450

Stipes erat, quem, cum partus enixa jaceret
Thestias, in flammam triplices posuere sorores ;
staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes
'Tempora' dixerunt 'eadem lignoque tibi que,
O modo nate, damus.' Quo postquam carmine dicto 455
excessere deae, flagrantem mater ab igne
eripuit torrem, sparsitque liquentibus undis.
ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis,
servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos.
protulit hunc genitrix, taedasque et fragmina poni 460
imperat, et positis inimicos admovet ignes.

Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum,
coepta quater tenuit. Pugnant materque sororque,
et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus.
saepe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri ; 465
saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem.
et modo nescio quid similis crudele minanti
vultus erat, modo quem misereri credere posses ;
cumque ferus lacrimas animi siccaverat ardor,
inveniebantur lacrimae tamen. Utque carina, 470
quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius aestus,
vim geminam sentit, paretque incerta duobus —
Thestias haud aliter dubiis affectibus errat,
inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram.

Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente, 475

et consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras,
 impietate pia est : nam postquam pestifer ignis
 convaluit, 'Rogus iste cremet mea viscera' dixit ;
 utque manu dira lignum fatale tenebat,
 ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, 480
 'Poenarum' que 'deae triplices, furialibus,' inquit
 'Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros.
 ulciscor, facioque nefas : mors morte pianda est.
 in scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus ;
 per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus. 485
 an felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur,
 Thestius orbus crit ? Melius lugebitis ambo.
 vos modo, fraterni manes, animaeque recentes,
 officium sentite meum, magnoque paratas
 accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri. 490
 'Ei mihi ! quo raptor ? fratres ignoscite matri !
 deficiunt ad coepta manus. Meruisse fatemur
 illum, cur pereat : mortis mihi displicet auctor.
 ergo impune feret, vivusque et victor et ipso
 successu tumidus regnum Calydonis habebit ? 495
 vos cinis exiguus gelidaeque jacebitis umbrae ?
 haud equidem patiar. Percat sceleratus, et ille
 spemque patris regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam.
 mens ubi materna est ? ubi sunt pia jura parentum ?
 et quos sustinui bis mensum quinque labores ? 500
 O utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans,
 idque ego passa forem ! Vixisti munere nostro :
 nunc merito moriere tuo. Cape praemia facti,
 bisque datam, primum partu, mox stipite raptu,
 redde animam, vel me fraternis adde sepulcris. 505
 'Et cupio, et nequeo ; quid agam ? modo vulnera
 fratrum
 ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantac caedis imago :

nunc animum pietas maternaque nomina frangunt.
 me miseram ! male vincetis, sed vincite, fratres :
 dummodo quae dederō vobis solacia, vosque 510
 ipsa sequar.' Dixit, dextraque aversa tremēti .
 funereum torrem medios coniecit in ignes.
 aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse
 stipes, ut invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit. /

Inscius atque absens flamma Meleagros ab illa 515
 uritur, et caecis torreri viscera sentit
 ignibus, ac magnos superat virtute dolores.
 quod tamen ignavo cadat et sine sanguine leto,
 maeret, et Ancaei felicia vulnera dicit ;
 grandaevumque patrem fratresque piasque sorores 520
 cum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo ;
 forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque dolorque,
 languescuntque iterum : simul est exstinctus uterque,
 inque leves abiit paulatim spiritus auras
 paulatim cana prunam velante favilla. 525

Alta jacet Calydon : lugent juvenesque senesque,
 vulgusque proceresque gemunt, scissaeque capillos
 planguntur matres Calydonides Eueninae.
 pulvere canitiem genitor vultusque seniles
 foedat humi fusus, spatiosumque increpat aevum. 530
 nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti
 exegit poenas, acto per viscera ferro.
 non mihi si centum deus ora sonantia linguis,
 ingeniumque capax, totumque Heliconā dedisset,
 tristia persequeretur miserarum dicta sororum. 535
 inmemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt ;
 dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque ;
 oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto ;
 post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant ;
 adfusaeque jacent tumulo, signataque saxo 540

nomina complexae lacrimas in nomina fundunt.
quas Parthaoniae tandem Latonia clade
exsatiata domus, praeter Gorgenque nurumque
nobilis Alcmenae, natis in corpore pennis
allevat, et longas per bracchia porrigit alas,
corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit.

545

XIX. PHILEMON AND BAUCIS.

[BOOK VIII.—620-724.]

[THESEUS, returning from the Calydonian Hunt, is entertained with his friends by the river-god Achelous, who recounts the fate of certain nymphs, turned into rocks and islands. These prodigies are mocked by Pirithous, son of Ixion, who is among them. To silence his cavil, Lelex relates the following tale (549-619).]

Jupiter and Mercury, journeying once in Phrygia, were refused hospitality by all the inhabitants of a certain place, except two pious rustics, Philemon and his wife Baucis, who provide such entertainment as they are able (620-688). While the inhospitable town was drowned in a marsh, the poor hut of Philemon became a temple, of which he and his wife were made attendants; until in a good old age they were both transformed to trees, he to an oak and she to a linden (689-724).

TILIAE contermina quercus	620
collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro.	621
haud procul huic stagnum est, tellus habitabilis olim,	624
nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus undae. -	625
Juppiter huc specie mortali, cumque parente	
venit Atlantiades, positus caducifer alis.	
mille domos adiere, locum requiemque petentes :	
mille domos clausere serae. Tamen una recepit,	
parva quidem, stipulis et canna tecta palustri :	630
sed pia Baucis anus parilique aetate Philemon	
illa sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illa	
consenuere casâ ; paupertatemque fatendo	
effecere levem, nec iniqua mente ferendo.	
nec refert, dominos illic, famulosne requiras :	635
tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque jubentque.	

Ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates,
summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,

membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili,
 quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis, 640
 inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes
 suscitât hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco
 nutrit, et ad flammâs anima producit anili,
 multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto
 detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aëno. 645
 quodque suus conjunx riguo collegerat horto,
 truncat olus foliis. Furca levat ille bicorni
 sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno ;
 servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem
 exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis. 650

Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas,
 concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulva 655
 impositum lecto, sponda pedibusque salignis.
 vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo
 sternere consuerant ; sed et hæc vilisque vetusque
 vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno.

Accubuere dei. Mensam succincta tremensque 660
 ponit anus : mensae sed erat pes tertius impar :
 testa parem fecit. Quae postquam subdita clivum
 sustulit, aequatam mentae tersere virentes.
 ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ baca Minervæ ;
 conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia faece ; 665
 intibaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti,
 ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla, —
 omnia fictilibus. Post hæc caelatus codem
 sistitur argento crater, fabricataque fago
 pocula, qua cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris. 670

Parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes,
 nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectac,
 dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.
 hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis,

prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, 675
 et de purpureis collectac vitibus uvac.
 candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus
 accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.

Interea totiens haustum cratera replei
 sponte sua, pcr seque vident succrescere vina. 680
 attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis
 concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon,
 et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant.

Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae,
 quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant. 685
 ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat,
 eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos
 confugisse deos. Superi vetuere necari :
 'Di' que 'sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas
 impia' dixerunt ; 'vobis immunibus hujus 690
 esse mali dabitur : modo vestra relinquit tecta,
 ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardua montis
 ite simul.' Parent ambo, baculisque levati
 nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta 695
 missa potest : flexere oculos, et mersa palude
 cetera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.
 dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
 illa vetus, dominis etiam casa parva duobus
 vertitur in templum ; furcas subiere columnae ; 700
 stramina flavescunt, aurataque tecta videntur,
 caelataque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.

Talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore :
 'Dicite, juste senex, et femina conjuge justo
 digna, quid optetis.' Cum Baucide pauca locutus, 705
 judicium superis aperit commune Philemon :
 'Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri

poscimus ; et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
auferat hora duos eadem, nec conjugis umquam
busta meae videam, neu sim tumultandus ab illa.' 710

Vota fides sequitur : templi tutela fuere,
donec vita data est. Annis aevoque soluti,
ante gradus sacros cum starent forte, locique
inciperent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,
Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon. 715

jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus
mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta, *Vale* que
O conjunx dixere simul, simul abdita textit
ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Thinerus illic
incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. 720

haec mihi non vani — neque erat cur fallere vellent —
narravere senes : equidem pendentia vidi
serta super ramos ; ponensque recentia, dixi :
Cura pii dis sunt, et qui coluere coluntur.

XX. THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

[BOOK IX. — 134-272.]

[ACHELOUS, continuing the discourse, tells of the transformations of Proteus; and of Mestra, daughter of Erysichthon, who (receiving this power from Neptune) long, by cheats and wiles, sustained her father cursed with extreme rage of hunger for the violation of a grove of Ceres (VIII. 725-884). And as Theseus inquires the cause of his broken horn, Achelous replies that contending once with Hercules for the possession of Dejanira, sister of Meleager, that horn had been wrested off, and, being filled by the Naiads with autumn fruits, became the horn of Plenty (IX. 1-100). In defence of the same Dejanira, Hercules had once slain the centaur Nessus; who, dying, gave her a tunic stained with his blood, mixed with venom of the Lernaean hydra, which (he said) would recall her husband's love if ever it should wander or cool (101-133).]

Afterward, Hercules being about to wed Iole, daughter of Eurytus, Dejanira sent to him this tunic as a marriage gift. But when it took heat from the altar flames as he was about to sacrifice, Hercules, being in extreme torment, and unable to tear it off, cast into the sea the bearer of the gift, Lichas, who was converted into a rock, retaining his human form (134-227). Then Hercules, building a great funeral pile upon Mount Œta of Thessaly, burned himself thereon; and his mortal parts being purged away, was received into the company of the gods (228-272).

LONGA fuit medii mora temporis, actaque magni
 Herculis implerant terras odiumque novercae. 135
 victor ab Oechalia Cenaëo sacra parabat
 vota Jovi, cum fama loquax præcessit ad aures,
 Dejanira, tuas, quæ veris addere falsa
 gaudet, et e minimo sua per mendacia crescit,
 Amphitryoniaden Iöles ardore teneri. 140
 Credit amans, venerisque novæ perterrita fama

indulsit primo lacrimis, flendoque dolorem
 diffudit miseranda suum. Mox deinde, 'Quid autem
 flemus?' ait: 'pellex lacrimis laetabitur istis.
 quae quoniam adveniet, properandum, aliquidque novan-
 dum est,

145

dum licet, et nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros.
 conquerar, an sileam? repetam Calydonā, morerne?
 excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem?
 quid si me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem
 forte paro facinus, quantumque injuria possit
 femineusque dolor, jugulata pellice testor?'

150

Incursum animus varios habet: omnibus illis
 praetulit imbutam Nesseo sanguine vestem
 mittere, quae vires defecto reddat amorī.
 ignaroque Lichae, quid tradat nescia, luctus
 ipsa suos tradit, blandisque miserrima verbis,
 dona det illa viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros,
 induiturque humeris Lernaeae virus echidnae.

155

Tura dabat primis et verba precantia flammis,
 vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras:
 incaluit vis illa mali, resolutaque flammis
 Herculeos abiit late diffusa per artus.
 dum potuit, solita gemitum virtute repressit;
 victa malis postquam est patientia, reppulit aras,
 implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Oeten.
 nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem:
 qua trahitur, trahit illa cutem, focdumque relatu,
 aut haeret membris frustra temptata revelli,
 aut laceros artus et grandia detegit ossa.
 ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens
 tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno.

160

165

170

Nec modus est: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae,
 caeruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor,

ambustique sonant nervi, caecaque medullis
tabe liquefactis tendens ad sidera palmas, 175
'Cladibus' exclamat, 'Saturnia, pascere nostris :
pascere, et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto,
corque ferum satia. Vel si miserandus et hosti
hoc aestu tibi sum, diris cruciatibus aegram
invisamque animam natamque laboribus aufer. 180
mors mihi munus erit : decet haec dare dona novercam.
ergo ego foedantem peregrino templa cruore
Busirin domui ? saevoque alimenta parentis
Antaeo eripui ? nec me pastoris Hiberi
forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit ? 185
vosne, manus, validi pressistis cornua tauri ?
vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stympthalides undae,
Partheniumque nemus ? vestra virtute relatus
Thermodontiaco caelatus balteus auro,
pomaque ab insomni concustodita dracone ? 190
nec mihi Centauri potuere resistere, nec mi
Arcadiae vastator aper ? nec profuit hydrae
crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere vires ?
quid, cum Thracis equos humano sanguine pingues
plenaque corporibus laceris praesepia vidi, 195
visaue dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi ?
his elisa jacet moles Nemcaca lacertis ;
hac caelum cervice tuli. Defessa jubendo est
saeva Jovis conjunx : ego sum indefessus agendo.
sed nova pestis adest, cui nec virtute resisti, 200
nec telis armisque potest. Pulmonibus errat
ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.
at valet Eurystheus ! Et sunt, qui credere possint
esse deos ?' Dixit, perque altum saucius Oeten
haud aliter graditur, quam si venabula taurus 205
corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor.

saepe illum gemitus edentem, saepe frementem,
 saepe retemptantem totas refringere vestes,
 sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres
 montibus, aut patrio tendentem bracchia caelo. 210

Ecce Lichan trepidum latitantem rupe cavata
 aspicit; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem,
 'Tune, Licha,' dixit 'feralia dona dedisti?
 tune meae necis auctor eris?' Tremit ille, pavetque
 pallidus, et timide verba excusantia dicit. 215
 dicentem genibusque manus adhibere parantem
 corripit Alcides, et terque quaterque rotatum
 mittit in Euborcas tormento fortius undas.
 ille per aërias pendens induruit auras;
 utque ferunt imbres gelidis concrevere ventis, 220
 inde nives fieri, nivibus quoque molle rotatis
 astringi, et spissa glomerari grandine corpus:
 sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis
 exsanguemque metu nec quicquam humoris habentem,
 in rigidos versum silices prior edidit aetas. 225
 nunc quoque in Euborco scopulus brevis emicat alto
 gurgite, et humanae servat vestigia formae,
 quem, quasi sensurum, nautae calcare verentur,
 appellantque Lichan.

At tu, Jovis inclita proles,
 arboribus caesis, quas ardua gesserat Oete, 230
 inque pyram structis, arcum pharetramque capacem
 regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas
 ferre jubes Poeante satum, quo flamma ministro
 subdita; dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger,
 congeriem silvae Nemeaeo vellere summam 235
 sternis, et imposita clavae cervice recumbis,
 haud alio vultu, quam si conviva jaceres
 inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis.

Jamque valens et in omne latus diffusa sonabat,
 securosque artus contemptoremque petebat 240
 flamma suum. Timuere dei pro vindice terrae :
 quos ita, sensit enim, laeto Saturnius ore
 Juppiter adloquitur : ‘ Nostra est timor iste voluptas,
 O superi ; totoque libens mihi pectore grator,
 quod memoris populi dicor rectorque paterque, 245
 et mea progenies vestro quoque tuta favore est.
 nam quamquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis,
 obligor ipse tamen. Sed enim, ne pectora vano
 fida metu paveant, Oetaeas spernite flammās.
 omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes ; 250
 nec nisi materna vulcanum parte potentem
 sentiet. Aeternum est a me quod traxit, et expers
 atque immune necis, nullaque domabile flamma :
 idque ego defunctum terra caelestibus oris
 accipiam, cunctisque meum laetabile factum 255
 dis fore confido. Siquis tamen Hercule, siquis
 forte deo doliturus erit, data praemia nolet :
 sed meruisse dari sciet, invitusque probabit.’

Assensere dei ; conjunx quoque regia visa est
 cetera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu 260
 dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisse notatam.

Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammae,
 Mulciber abstulerat ; nec cognoscenda remansit
 Herculis effigies, nec quicquam ab imagine ductum
 matris habet, tantumque Jovis vestigia servat. 265
 utque novus serpens posita cum pelle senecta
 luxuriare solet, squamaque virere recenti :
 sic ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus,
 parte sui meliore viget, majorque videri
 coepit, et augusta fieri gravitate verendus. 270
 quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum
 quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

XXI. ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

[BOOK X. — 1-77.]

[ALCMENE, mother of Hercules, to entertain Iole (who had married his son Hyllus), relates the tale of Hercules' birth, which was long delayed, but at last brought about by the artifice of Galanthis, a waiting-maid; who, for the falsehood she told, was turned into a weasel by Ilithyia, whom she had deceived (IX. 273-323). Iole relates in turn of her sister Dryope, changed to a lotus (324-339). The restoring of Iolaus to youth, and the miraculous manhood bestowed on the children of Callirhoë, having moved the displeasure of some of the gods, Jupiter reminds them of the painful old age of his own son Minos (400-442). The tale is told of Byblis, daughter of Miletus (who had migrated from Crete to Asia); she, filled with a guilty love for her brother Cannus, became a fountain in Caria (443-665). Iphis, daughter of Ligdus of Crete, having been brought up as a youth to avoid her father's displeasure that a daughter was born to him, was at length changed to a young man by Isis, and so became the husband of Ianthe (666-797).]

Hymen, proceeding to Thrace, after the marriage of Iphis, united Orpheus to Eurydice, but not happily, for she died from the bite of a serpent. To recover her, Orpheus penetrated the shadows of the Lower World, where even the Furies are moved to tears at his song, the pains of hell are stayed, and Proserpine is won to yield him back his wife, only on condition that he shall not look behind him until he reaches the upper world. Turning about too soon, in his eagerness to see her, he loses her again, and is not suffered a second time to enter Hades (X. 1-77).

INDE per immensum croceo velatus amictu
 aethera digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenaeus ad oras
 tendit, et Orpheia nequiquam voce vocatur.
 adfuit ille quidem; sed nec sollemnia verba,
 nec laetos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.
 fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrimoso stridula fumo

5

usque fuit, nullosque invenit motibus ignes.
exitus auspicio gravior; nam nupta, per herbas
dum nova nāladum turba comitata vagatur,
occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto. 10

Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeus auras
deflevit vates, ne non temptaret et umbras,
ad Styga Taenaria¹ est ausus descendere porta;
perque leves populos simulacraque functa sepulcro
Persephonen adiit, inamoenaque regna tenentem 15
umbrarum dominum. Pulsisque ad carmina nervis
sic ait: 'O positi sub terra numina mundi,
in quem recidimus, quicquid mortale creamur;
si licet, et falsi positis ambagibus oris
vera loqui sinitis, non huc, ut opaca viderem 20
Tartara, descendi, nec uti villosa colubris
terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri.
causa viae conjunx, in quam calcata venenum
vipera diffudit, crescentesque abstulit annos.
posse pati volui, nec me temptasse negabo: 25
vicit Amor. Supera deus hic bene notus in ora est:
an sit et hic, dubito, sed et hic tamen auguror esse.
famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinae,
vos quoque junxit Amor. Per ego haec loca plena
timoris,
per Chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, 30
Eurydices, oro, properata retexite fata.
omnia debemur vobis, paulumque morati
serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.
tendimus huc omnes, haec est domus ultima; vosque
humani generis longissima regna tenetis. 35
haec quoque, cum justos matura peregerit annos,
juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.
quod si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est

nolle redire mihi : leto gaudete duorum.'

Talia dicentem nervosque ad verba moventem 40
exsanguis flebant animae ; nec Tantalus undam
captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis,
nec carpere jecur volucres, urnisque vacarunt
Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphæ, saxo.
tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est 45
Eumenidum maduisse genas. Nec regia conjunx
sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare :
Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes
inter, et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.
hanc simul et legem Rhodopeus accipit heros, 50
ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas
exierit valles, aut irrita dona futura.

Carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames,
arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opaca.
nec procul afuerunt telluris margine summae : 55
hic, ne deficeret metuens, avidusque videndi,
flexit amans oculos ; et protinus illa relapsa est,
bracchiaque intendens prendique et prendere captan
nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.
jamque iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam 60
questa suo : quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam ?
supremumque *Vale!* quod jam vix auribus ille
acciperet, dixit, revolutaque rursus eodem est.

Non aliter stupuit gemina nece conjugis Orpheus,
quam tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65
colla canis vidit ; quem non pavor ante reliquit,
quam natura prior, saxo per corpus oborto :
quique in se crimen traxit voluitque videri
Olenos esse nocens, tuque O confisa figuræ,
infelix Lethæa, tuæ, junctissima quondam 70
pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide.

Orantem frustra que iterum transire volentem
portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille diebus
squalidus in ripa Cereris sine munere sedit ;
cura dolorque animi lacrimaeque alimenta fuere. 75
esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam
se recipit Rhodopen pulsumque aquilonibus Haemum.

XXII. THE SONG OF ORPHEUS.

[BOOK X. — 86-219.]

WITHDRAWN apart from the love of women, and having gathered by his song a grove of forest trees [among them the pine which was once the youth Attis, and Cyparissus changed by Apollo into a Cypress], Orpheus sings of the loves of the gods for mortal men. And first of Ganymede of Troy, borne to heaven by Jupiter in the form of an eagle (143-161); and of Hyacinthus, a beautiful youth of Sparta, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by him with a discus (or quoit) that he had hurled into the air; from whose blood sprang the flower that bears his name (162-219).

[He further sings of certain people of Cyprus, cruel to strangers, who by Venus were changed to oxen (220-237); of the statue wrought by Pygmalion, which became a living maiden, and his bride (243-297); of Myrrha, who because of her incestuous love of her father became a tree weeping fragrant gum (298-502); of her child Adonis, loved by Venus (503-559); of Atalanta, fleet of foot, who was won in the race by craft of Hippomenes with three golden apples (see next selection), but both were afterwards changed into lions (560-707); and of the death of Adonis, slain by a wild boar, and by Venus converted into the flower Anemone, as Menthe had aforetime been by Proserpine into the herb Mint (708-739).]

COLLIS erat, collemque super planissima campi
 area, quam viridem faciebant graminis herbae.
 umbra loco deërat : qua postquam parte resedit
 dis genitus vates, et fila sonantia movit,
 umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis afuit arbor, 90
 non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus aesculus altis,
 nec tiliæ molles, nec fagus et innuba laurus,
 nec coryli fragiles, et fraxinus utilis hastis,
 enodisque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex,
 et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar, 95
 amnicolæque simul salices et aquatica lotos,

perpetuoque virens buxum, tenuesque myricae,
et bicolor myrtus, et baxis caerulea tinus.
vos quoque, flexipedes hederæ, venistis, et una
pampineæ vites et amictæ vitibus ulmi ; 100
ornique et piceæ, pomoque onerata rubenti
arbutus, et lentæ (victoris præmia) palme,
et succincta comas hirsutæque vertice pinus,
grata deum matri : siquidem Cybeleius Attis
exiit hac hominem, truncoque induruit illo. 105

Tale nemus vates attraxerat ; inque ferarum
concilio medius turba volucrumque sedebat.
ut satis impulsas temptavit pollice chordas, 115
et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent,
concordare modos, hoc vocem carmine movit :

‘ Ab Jove, Musa parens (cedunt Jovis omnia regno)
carmina nostra move : Jovis est mihi sæpe potestas
dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas, 150
sparsaque Phlegraeis victricia fulmina campis ;
nunc opus est leviores lyra, puerosque canamus
dilectos superis, inconcessisque puellas
ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine poenam.

‘ Rex superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis amore 155
arsit, et inventum est aliquid, quod Jupiter esse,
quam quod erat, mallet. Nulla tamen alite verti
dignatur, nisi quæ posset sua fulmina ferre.
nec mora : percusso mendacibus aëre pennis
abripit Iliaden, qui nunc quoque pocula miscet, 160
invitaque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

‘ Te quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere Phoebus,
tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.
qua licet, æternus tamen es ; quotiensque repellit
ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 165
tu totiens oreris, viridique in cespite flores.

te meus ante omnes genitor dilexit, et orbe
 in medio positi caruerunt praeside Delphi,
 dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat
 Sparten : nec citharae, nec sunt in honore sagittae. 170
 inmemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat,
 non tenuisse canes, non per juga montis iniqui
 isse comes ; longaue alit assuetudine flammæ.

‘ Jamque fere medius Titan venientis et actæ
 noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrimque : 175
 corpora veste levant, et suco pinguis olivi
 splendent, latique ineunt certamina disci.

‘ Quem prius ærias libratum Phoebus in auras
 misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.
 recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram 180
 pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.
 protinus imprudens actusque cupidine ludi
 tollere Taenarides orbem properabat ; at illum
 dura repressum subiecit in æra tellus
 in vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit aequè 185
 quam puer ipse deus ; collapsosque excipit artus,
 et modo te refovet, modo tristia vulnera siccant,
 nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.

‘ Nil prosunt artes : erat immedicabile vulnus.
 ut si quis violas riguove papaver in horto, 190
 liliaque infringat fulvis haerentia virgis,
 marcida demittant subito caput illa gravatum,
 nec se sustineant, spectentque cacumine terram :
 sic vultus moriens jacet, et defecta vigore
 ipsa sibi est oneri cervix humeroque recumbit. 195

“ Laberis, Oebalide, prima fraudate juvenia,
 Phoebus ait, videoque tuum, mea crimina, vulnus.
 tu dolor es, facinusque meum : mea dextera leto
 inscribenda tuo est ; ego sum tibi funcris auctor.

quae mea culpa tamen ? nisi si lusisse vocari 200
culpa potest, nisi culpa potest et amasse vocari.
atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret
reddere ! Quod quoniam fatali lege tenemur,
semper eris mecum, memorique haerebis in ore.
te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt ; 205
flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros :
tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros
addat in hunc florem, folioque legatur eodem."

‘ Talia dum vero memorantur Apollinis ore,
ecce cruor, qui fusus humo signaverat herbam, 210
desinit esse cruor, Tyrioque nitentior ostro
flos oritur, formamque capit quam lilia, si non
purpureus color his, argenteus esset in illis.
non satis hoc Phoebo est (is enim fuit auctor honoris) :
ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit, et AI AI 215
flos habet inscriptum, funestaque littera ducta est.
nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon, honorque
durat in hoc aevi ; celebrandaque more priorum
annua praelata redeunt Hyacinthia pompa.’

XXIII. ATALANTA.

[BOOK X. — 560–680.]

ORPHEUS sings how Atalanta was beaten in a race by Hippomenes, who dropped three golden apples, which she stopped to pick up. The tale is supposed to be told by Venus to Adonis.

[For the rest of the song of Orpheus, see the heading of the previous selection.]

FORSITAN audieris aliquam certamine cursus 560
 veloces superasse viros. Non fabula rumor
 ille fuit ; superabat enim. Nec dicere posses,
 laude pedum, formaene bono praestantior esset.
 scitanti deus huic de conjuge "Conjuge" dixit
 "nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis usum. 565
 nec tamen effugies, teque ipsa viva carebis."
 territa sorte dei per opacas innuba silvas
 vivit, et instantem turbam violenta procorum
 condicione fugat, nec "Sum potiunda, nisi" inquit
 "victa prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum : 570
 praemia veloci conjunx thalamique dabuntur ;
 mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto."
 illa quidem inmitis : sed tanta potentia formae est,
 venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.
 Sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui, 575
 et "Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjunx ?"
 dixerat, ac nimios juvenum damnarat amores.
 ut faciem et posito corpus velamine vidit,
 quale meum, vel quale tuum, si femina fias,
 obstipuit, tollensque manus "Ignoscite," dixit 580
 "quos modo culpavi. Nondum mihi praemia nota,
 quae peteretis, erant." Laudando concipit ignes,

et, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat
invidiaque timet. ["Sed cur certaminis hujus
intemptata mihi fortuna relinquitur?" inquit 585
"Audentes deus ipse juvat." Dum talia secum
exigit Hippomenes, passu volat alite virgo.
quae quamquam Scythica non setius ire sagitta
Aonio visa est juveni, tamen ille decorem
miratur magis. Et cursus facit ille decorem. 590
aura refert ablata citis talaria plantis:
tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quaeque
poplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo:
inque puellari corpus candore ruborem
traxerat, haud aliter, quam cum super atria velum 595
candida purpureum simulatas inficit umbras.
dum notat haec hospes,] decursa novissima meta est,
et tegitur festa victrix Atalanta corona.
dant gemitum victi, penduntque ex foedere poenas.
Non tamen eventu juvenis deterritus horum 600
constitit in medio, vultuque in virgine fixo
"Quid facilem titulum superando quaeris inertes?
mecum confer!" ait "seu me fortuna potentem
fecerit, a tanto non indignabere vinci.
namque mihi genitor Megareus Onchestius: illi 605
est Neptunus avus: pronepos ego regis aquarum.
nec virtus citra genus est. Seu vincar, habebis
Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen."
Talia dicentem molli Schoeneta vultu
aspicit, et dubitat, superari an vincere malit. 610
atque ita "Quis deus hunc formosis" inquit "iniquus
perdere vult, caraeque jubet discrimine vitae
conjugium petere hoc? non sum, me iudice, tanti.
nec forma tangor, — poteram tamen hac quoque tangi —
sed quod adhuc puer est. Non me movet ipse, sed aetas.

quid, quod inest virtus et mens interrita leti?
quid, quod ab aequorea numeratur origine quartus?
quid, quod amat, tantique putat conubia nostra,
ut pereat, si me fors illi dura negarit?
dum licet, hospes, abi, thalamosque relinque cruentos. 620
conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla
nolet; et optari potes a sapiente puella.
cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam ante peremptis?
viderit! intreat, quoniam tot caede procorum
admonitus non est, agiturque in taedia vitae. — 625
occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum,
indignamque necem pretium patiétur amoris?
non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferendae.
sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles!
aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses! — 630
at quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est!
a! miser Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuisscm!
vivere dignus eras. Quod si felicior essem,
nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent,
unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia vellem." 635
dixerat: utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,
quid facit, ignorans, amat et non sentit amorem.

Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque paterque:
cum me sollicita proles Neptunia voce
invocat Hippomenes, "Cytherea" que "comprecor, ausis
adsit" ait "nostris et quos dedit, adjuvet ignes."
detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas;
motaque sum, fatcor. Nec opis mora longa dabatur.
est ager, indigenae Tamasenum nomine dicunt,
telluris Cypriae pars optima, quam mihi prisci 645
sacravere senes, templisque accedere dotem
hanc jussere meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo,
fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro.

hinc tria forte mea veniens decerpta ferebam
aurea poma manu : nullique videnda nisi ipsi 650
Hippomenen adii, docuique, quis usus in illis.
signa tubae dederant, cum carcere pronus uterque
emicat, et summam celeri pede libat harenam.
posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,
et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas. 655
adiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque,
verbaque dicentum " Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,
Hippomene, propera ! nunc viribus utere totis.
pelle moram, vinces : " dubium, Megareius heros
gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schoeneia dictis. 660
O quotiens, cum jam posset transire, morata est,
spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit !
aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore,
metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus unum
fetibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit. 665
obstipuit virgo, nitidique cupidine pomi
declinat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit :
praeterit Hippomenes : resonant spectacula plausu.
illa moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu
corrigit, atque iterum juvenem post terga relinquit. 670
et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,
consequitur transitque virum. Pars ultima cursus
restabat. " Nunc " inquit " ades, dea muneris auctor ! "
inque latus campi, quo tardius illa rediret,
jecit ab obliquo nitidum juvenaliter aurum. 675
an peteret, virgo visa est dubitare : coegi
tollere, et adieci sublato pondera malo,
impedique oneris pariter gravitate moraque.
neve meus sermo cursu sit tardior ipso,
praeterita est virgo : duxit sua praemia victor. 680

XXIV. THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS.

[BOOK XI. — 1-84.]

STILL lamenting in solitude for his lost Eurydice, Orpheus is assailed in a frenzy by the women of Thrace, who tear him in pieces, so that while his body is borne upon the Hebrus, and to the isle of Lesbos, his shade securely joins that of his wife in the Elysian Fields (XI. 1-66); the women who had caused his death being by Bacchus changed to trees (67-84).

CARMINE dum tali silvas animosque ferarum
 Threicius vates et saxa sequentia ducit,
 ecce nurus Ciconum, tectae lymphata ferinis
 pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt
 Orpheæ, percussis sociantem carmina nervis. 5
 e quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
 'En,' ait 'en hic est nostri contemptor!' et hastam
 vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora:
 quæ foliis præserta notam sine vulnere fecit.
 Alterius telum lapis est, qui missus, in ipso 10
 ære concentu victus vocisque lyraeque est,
 ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis
 ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt
 bella, modusque abiit, insanaque regnat Erinys.
 Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita; sed ingens 15
 clamor et infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu,
 tympanaque et plausus et Bacchei ululatus
 obstrepere sono citharae. Tum denique saxa
 non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis.
 ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis 20
 innumeras volucres, anguesque agmenque ferarum,
 Maenades Orphei titulum rapuere triumphi.

Inde cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris,
et coëunt ut aves, si quando luce vagantem
noctis avem cernunt ; structoque utrimque theatro 25
ceu matutina cervus periturus arena
praeda canum est, vatemque petunt, et fronde virentes
coniciunt thyrsos, non haec in munera factos.
hae glebas, illae direptos arbore ramos,
pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori, 30
forte boves presso subigebant vomere terram ;
nec procul hinc, multo fructum sudore parantes,
dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni.
agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt
arma sui ; vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros 35
sarculaque rastrique graves longique ligones.
quae postquam rapuere ferae, cornuque minaces
divellere boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt,
tendentemque manus atque illo tempore primum
irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem, 40
sacrilegae perimunt ; perque os, pro Juppiter ! illud,
auditum saxis intellectumque ferarum,
sensibus, in ventos anima exhalata recessit.
Te maestae volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,
te rigidi silices, te carmina saepe secutae 45
fleverunt silvae ; positis te frondibus arbos
tonsa comam luxit ; lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt
increvisse suis, obstrusaque carbasa pullo
naïdes et dryades passosque habuere capillos.
membra jacent diversa locis : caput, Hebre, lyramque 50
excipis ; et mirum ! medio dum labitur amne,
flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua
murmurat exanimis, respondent flebile ripae.
jamque mare invectae flumen populare relinquunt,
et Methymnaeae potiuntur litore Lesbi. 55

hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis
os petit et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.
tandem Phoebus adest, morsusque inferre parantem
arcet, et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos
congelat, et patulos, ut erant, indurat hiatus. 60

Umbra subit terras, et quae loca viderat ante,
cuncta recognoscit; quaerensque per arva piorum
invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis.
hic modo conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo,
nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevisus anteit, 65
Eurydicenque suam jam tuto respicit Orpheus.

Non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus :
amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,
protinus in silvis matres Edonidas omnes,
quae videre nefas, torta radice ligavit. 70
[quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est,
traxit, et in solidam detrusit acumina terram ;]
utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,
crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,
plangitur, ac trepidans astringit vincula motu : 75
sic, ut quaeque solo defixa cohaeserat harum,
exsternata fugam frustra temptabat ; at illam
lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.
dumque ubi sint digiti, dum pes ubi, quaerit, et ungues,
aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras ; 80
et conata femur maerenti plangere dextra,
robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt ;
robora sunt humeri ; porrectaque bracchia veros
esse putes ramos, et non fallare putando.

XXV. THE STORY OF MIDAS.

[BOOK XI. — 85-193.]

PROCEEDING from Thrace into Phrygia, Bacchus is deserted by Silenus, whom king Midas restores to him, and so receives from Bacchus whatever boon he should desire. Choosing that whatever he touched might become gold, Midas presently finds his gift a curse; but by help of the god is freed from it on bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands thenceforth become gold (85-145). Afterwards, frequenting woods and lonely places, he became witness of a contest for the palm of music between Pan and Apollo. By Tmolus, the mountain-god, Apollo is judged victor; and Midas pronouncing for Pan, his ears are by Apollo lengthened into ass's ears (146-179); the secret of which being by his servant whispered to the earth, there sprang up reeds, which in their rustling told the shame of Midas (180-193).

NĒC satis hoc Baccho est: ipsos quoque deserit agros,
cumque choro meliore sui vineta Timoli
Pactolonque petit — quamvis non aureus illo
tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis.
hunc assueta cohors satyri bacchaeque frequentant,
at Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque 90
ruricolae cepere Phryges, vinctumque coronis
ad regem duxere Midan, cui Thracius Orpheus
orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.
qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,
hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit 95
per bis quinque dies et junctas ordine noctes.

Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen
Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cum laetus in agros
rex venit, et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.
huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 100

muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto.
 ille, male usurus donis, ait 'Effice, quicquid
 corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.'
 adnuit optatis, nocituraque munera solvit
 Liber, et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset. 105

Lactus abit, gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros :
 pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat.
 vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virenti
 illice detraxit virgam : virga aurea facta est ;
 tollit humo saxum : saxum quoque palluit auro ; 110
 contigit et glebam : contactu gleba potenti
 massa fit ; arentis Cereris decerpsit aristas :
 aurea messis erat ; demptum tenet arbore pomum :
 Hesperidas donasse putes. Si postibus altis
 admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur ; 115
 ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
 unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.

Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens
 omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri
 exstructas dapibus, nec tostae frugis egentes : 120
 tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia dextra
 munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigeabant ;
 sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
 lamina fulva dapes, admoto dente, premebat ;
 miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis : 125
 fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.

Attonitus novitate mali, divesque miserque,
 effugere optat opes, et quae modo voverat, odit.
 copia nulla famem relevat : sitis arida guttur
 urit, et invisio meritus torquetur ab auro. 130
 ad caelumque manus et splendida bracchia tollens,
 'Da veniam, Lенае pater ! peccavimus,' inquit,
 'sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.'

Mite deum numen, Bacchus peccasse fatentem
restituit, factique fide data munera solvit.

135

‘Neve male optato maneat circumlitus auro,
vade’ ait ‘ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem,
perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis
carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortus;
spumigeroque tuum fonti, quo plurimus exit,
subde caput, corpusque simul, simul eluc crimen.’
rex jussae succedit aquae. Vis aurea tinxit
flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.
nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venae
arva rigent auro madidis pallentia glebis.

140

145

Ille, perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
pingue sed ingenium mansit; nocituraque, ut ante,
rursus erant domino stolidae praeordia mentis.
nam freta prospiciens late riget arduus alto
Tmolus in ascensu, clivoque extensus utroque
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis,
et leve cerata modulatur arundine carmen,
ausus Apollineos prae se contemnere cantus,
judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.

150

155

Monte suo senior judex consedit, et aures
liberat arboribus: quercu coma caerula tantum
cingitur, et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.
isque deum pecoris spectans, ‘In judice’ dixit
‘nulla mora est.’ Calamis agrestibus insonat ille:
barbaricoque Midan — aderat nam forte canenti —
carmine delenit. Post hunc sacra ora retorsit
Tmolus ad os Phoebi: vultum sua silva secuta est.

160

Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnaside vinctus,
verrit humum Tyrio saturata murice palla;

165

instrictamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis
sustinet a laeva, tenuit manus altera plectrum :
artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto
pollice sollicitat, quorum dulcedine captus 170
Pana jubet Tmolus citharae summittere cannas.

Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis
omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur
unius sermonis Midae. Nec Delius aures
humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram ; 175
sed trahit in spatium, villisque albensibus implet,
instabilesque imas facit, et dat posse moveri.
cetera sunt hominis : partem damnatur in unam,
induciturque aures lente gradientis aselli.

Ille quidem celare cupit, turpique pudore 180
tempora purpureis temptat velare tiaris ;
sed solitus longos ferro resecare capillos
viderat hoc famulus. Qui, cum nec prodere visum
dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,
nec posset reticere tamen, secedit, humumque 185
effodit, et, domini quales aspexerit aures,
voce refert parva, terraeque innumurat haustae ;
induciturque suae vocis tellure regesta
obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus 190
coepit, et, ut primum pleno maturuit anno,
prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab austro
obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures.

XXVI. CEYX AND ALCYONE.

[BOOK XI. — 583-748.]

[DEPARTING from Tmolus, Apollo, with Neptune, serves king Laomedon in building the walls of Troy, whom they punish for his perfidy (XI. 194-220). The transformations of Thetis, who is given as bride to Peleus and becomes mother of Achilles (221-265). But Peleus, having slain his brother Phocus, flees to Ceyx of Trachin, whose brother Dædalion (grieving for the loss of his daughter Chio) had cast himself from Parnassus and been turned by Apollo into a hawk (266-345). Meanwhile the cattle brought by Peleus are destroyed by a wolf, through anger of the Nereid mother of Phocus, the wolf being afterwards turned to stone (346-409). Ceyx, against the entreaty of his wife Alcyone, goes to consult the oracle of Apollo at Claros upon these prodigies, but is shipwrecked. Alcyone entreats Juno for him in prayer (410-582).]

Juno sends Iris to the Cave of Sleep, and causes a vision to be sent to Alcyone, which shows her that Ceyx is dead. She discovers his body floating near the shore; and by pity of the gods they are transformed into kingfishers, in whose breeding season the waters are always still and calm (583-748).

AT dea non ultra pro functo morte rogari
sustinet; utque manus funestas arceat aris,
'Iri, meae' dixit 'fidissima nuntia vocis, 585
vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam,
extinctique jube Ceycis imagine mittat
somnia ad Alcyonen veros narrantia casus.'
dixerat: induitur velamina mille colorum
Iris, et arcuato caelum curvamine signans 590
tectata petit jussi sub nube latentia regis.

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni:
quo numquam radiis oriens mediusve cadensve

Phoebus adire potest. Nebulae caligine mixtae 595
 exhalantur humo dubiaeque crepuscula lucis.
 non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
 evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt
 sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.
 non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami, 600
 humanaeve sonum reddunt convicia linguae.
 muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
 rivus aquae Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens
 invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
 ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent 605
 innumeraeque herbae, quarum de lacte soporem
 nox legit et spargit per opacas umida terras.
 janua, ne verso stridores cardine reddat,
 nulla domo tota ; custos in limine nullus.
 at medio torus est ebena sublimis in antro, 610
 plumeus, unicolor, pullo velamine tectus ;
 quo cubat ipse deus membris languore solutis.
 hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
 somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
 silva gerit frondes, ejectas litus harenas. 615
 quo simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
 somnia dimovit, vestis fulgore reluxit
 sacra domus : tardaue deus gravitate jacentes
 vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens
 summaue percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 620
 excussit tandem sibi se, cubitoque levatus,
 quid veniat, — cognovit enim — scitatur. At illa :
 ‘ Somne, quies rerum, placidissime, Somne, deorum,
 pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corpora duris
 fessa ministeriis mulces reparasque labori ! 625
 somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas,
 Herculea Trachine jube sub imagine regis

Alcyonen adeant, simulacraque naufraga fingant.
 imperat hoc Juno.' Postquam mandata peregit,
 Iris abit : neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis 630
 vim poterat, labique ut somnum sensit in artus,
 effugit, et remeat per quos modo venerat arcus.

At pater e populo natorum mille suorum
 excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae
 Morphea. Non illo jussos sollertius alter 635
 exprimit incessus vultumque sonumque loquendi ;
 adicit et vestes et consuetissima cuique
 verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur. At alter
 fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens.
 hunc Icelon superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus 640
 nominat. Est etiam diversae tertius artis
 Phantasos ; ille in humum saxumque undamque trabem-
 que,

quaeque vacant anima fallaciter omnia transit.
 regibus hi ducibusque suos ostendere vultus
 nocte solent, populos alii plebemque pererrant. 645
 praeterit hos senior, cunctisque e fratribus unum
 Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus
 eligit : et rursus molli languore solutus
 deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.
 ille volat nullos strepitus facientibus alis 650
 per tenebras, intraque morae breve tempus in urbem
 pervenit Haemoniam ; positisque e corpore pennis
 in faciem Ceycis abit, sumptaque figura
 luridus, exanimi similis, sine vestibis ullis,
 conjugis ante torum miserae stetit. Uda videtur 655
 barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.
 tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso,
 haec ait : ' Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjunx ?
 an mea mutata est facies nece ? respice ! nosces,

Phoebus adire potest. Nebulae caligine mixtae 595
 exhalantur humo dubiaeque crepuscula lucis.
 non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
 evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt
 sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.
 non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami, 600
 humanaeve sonum reddunt convicia linguae.
 muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
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 invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
 ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent 605
 innumeraeque herbae, quarum de lacte soporem
 nox legit et spargit per opacas umida terras.
 janua, ne verso stridores cardine reddat,
 nulla domo tota ; custos in limine nullus.
 at medio torus est ebena sublimis in antro, 610
 plumeus, unicolor, pullo velamine tectus ;
 quo cubat ipse deus membris languore solutis.
 hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
 somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
 silva gerit frondes, ejectas litus harenas. 615
 quo simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
 somnia dimovit, vestis fulgore reluxit
 sacra domus : tardaue deus gravitate jacentes
 vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens
 summaue percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 620
 excussit tandem sibi se, cubitoque levatus,
 quid veniat, — cognovit enim — scitatur. At illa :
 ‘ Somne, quies rerum, placidissime, Somne, deorum,
 pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corpora duris
 fessa ministeriis mulces reparasque labori ! 625
 somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas,
 Herculæ Trachine jube sub imagine regis

Alcyonen adeant, simulacraque naufraga fingant.
 imperat hoc Juno.' Postquam mandata peregit,
 Iris abit : neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis 630
 vim poterat, labique ut somnum sensit in artus,
 effugit, et remeat per quos modo venerat arcus.

At pater e populo natorum mille suorum
 excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae
 Morphea. Non illo jussos sollertius alter 635
 exprimit incessus vultumque sonumque loquendi ;
 adicit et vestes et consuetissima cuique
 verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur. At alter
 fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens.
 hunc Icelon superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus 640
 nominat. Est etiam diversae tertius artis
 Phantasos ; ille in humum saxumque undamque trabem-
 que,

quaeque vacant anima fallaciter omnia transit.
 regibus hi ducibusque suos ostendere vultus
 nocte solent, populos alii plebemque pererrant. 645
 praeterit hos senior, cunctisque e fratribus unum
 Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus
 eligit : et rursus molli languore solutus
 deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.
 ille volat nullos strepitus facientibus alis 650
 per tenebras, intraque morae breve tempus in urbem
 pervenit Haemoniam ; positisque e corpore pennis
 in faciem Ceycis abit, sumptaque figura
 luridus, exanimi similis, sine vestibis ullis,
 conjugis ante torum miserae stetit. Uda videtur 655
 barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.
 tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso,
 haec ait : ' Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjunx ?
 an mea mutata est facies nece ? respice ! nosces,

invenesque tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram. 660
 nil opis, Alcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt :
 occidimus. Falso tibi me promittere noli.
 nubilus Aegaeo deprendit in aequore navem
 auster, et ingenti jactatam flamine solvit :
 oraque nostra, tuum frustra clamantia nomen, 665
 implerunt fluctus. Non haec tibi nuntiat auctor
 ambiguus, non ista vagis rumoribus audis :
 ipse ego fata tibi praesens mea naufragus edo.
 surge, age, da lacrimas, lugubriaque indue, nec me
 indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.' 670
 adicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa
 crederet esse sui. Fletus quoque fundere veros
 visus erat, gestumque manus Ceycis habebat.
 Ingemit Alcyone lacrimans, movet atque lacertos
 per somnum, corpusque petens amplectitur auras ; 675
 exclamatque 'Mane ! quo te rapis ? ibimus una.'
 voce sua specieque viri turbata soporem
 excutit : et primo, si sit, circumspicit illic,
 qui modo visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri
 intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam, 680
 percutit ora manu, laniatque a pectore vestes,
 pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crines solvere curat ;
 scindit, et altrici, quae luctus causa, roganti
 'nulla est Alcyone, nulla est : ' ait 'occidit una
 cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba ! 685
 naufragus interiit. Vidi agnovique, manusque
 ad discedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi.
 umbra fuit. Sed et umbra tamen manifesta virique
 vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quaeris, habebat
 aduetos vultus, nec quo prius, ore nitebat. 690
 pallentem nudumque et adhuc umentem capillo
 infelix vidi. Stetit hoc miserabilis ipso

ecce loco' — et quaerit, vestigia siqua supersint.
 'hoc erat, hoc, animo quod divinante timebam,
 et ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerere, rogabam. 695
 at certe vellem, quoniam periturus abibas,
 me quoque duxisses. Multum fuit utile tecum
 ire mihi. Neque enim de vitae tempore quicquam
 non simul egissem, nec mors discreta fuisset.
 nunc absens perii, jactor quoque fluctibus absens, 700
 et sine te me pontus habet. Crudelior ipso
 sit mihi mens pelago, si vitam ducere nitar
 longius, et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.
 sed neque pugnabo, nec te, miserande, relinquam ;
 et tibi nunc saltem veniam comes. Inque sepulchro 705
 si non urna, tamen junget nos littera : si non
 ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.'

Plura dolor prohibet, verboque intervenit omni
 plangor, et attonito gemitus e corde trahuntur.
 mane erat. Egreditur tectis ad litus, et illum 710
 maesta locum repetit, de quo spectarat euntem.
 dumque moratur ibi, dumque 'Hic retinacula solvit,
 hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula litore' dicit,
 quae dum tota locis reminiscitur acta, fretumque
 prospicit : in liquida, spatio distante, tuetur 715
 nescio quid quasi corpus, aqua. Primoque, quid illud
 esset, erat dubium. Postquam paulum appulit unda,
 et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat,
 qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est,
 et, tamquam ignoto lacrimam daret, 'Heu ! miser,' in-
 quit 720

'quisquis es, et siqua est conjunx tibi !' Fluctibus actum
 fit propius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tuetur,
 hoc minus et minus est mentis. Jam jamque propinquae
 admotum terrae, jam quod cognoscere posset,

cernit : erat conjunx. 'Ille est !' exclamat, et una 725
ora comas vestem lacerat, tendensque trementes
ad Ceyca manus 'Sic, o carissime conjunx,
sic ad me, miserande, redis ?' ait. Adjacet undis
facta manu moles, quae primas aequoris iras
frangit et incursus quae praedelassat aquarum. 730
insilit huc. Mirumque fuit potuisse ? volabat,
percutiensque levem modo natis aëra pennis,
stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas,
dumque volat, maestum similem plenumque querellae
ora dedere sonum tenui crepitantia rostro. 735
ut vero tetigit mutum et sine sanguine corpus,
dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,
frigida nequiquam duro dedit oscula rostro.
senserit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undae
tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat. At ille 740
senserat. Et tandem, superis miserantibus, ambo
alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius isdem
tunc quoque mansit amor, nec conjugiale solutum
foedus in alitibus. Coeunt, fiuntque parentes :
perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem 745
incubat Alcyone pendentibus aequore nidis.
tunc jacet unda maris. Ventos custodit et arcet
Aeolus egressu, praestatque nepotibus aequor.

XXVII. THE CHIEFS AT TROY.

[BOOK XII. — 1-145.]

[AN old man, beholding Ceyx and Alcyone as they circle in their flight, points out a sea-gull, which (he says) is the altered form of Æsacus, son of Priam, who had plunged into the sea through grief at the loss of the nymph Hesperia (XI. 749-795).]

At the mourning for Æsacus, Paris is absent, whose guilt in the rape of Helen brought the chiefs of Greece to war against Troy. Detained at Aulis by contrary winds, Agamemnon is commanded to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia; who, however, is borne away by Diana, a hind being put in her place (XII. 1-36). The Palace of Fame, who reports the Grecian armament (37-65). In the fight at their landing, the invulnerable Cygnus is strangled by Achilles, and changed by his father Neptune to a Swan (65-145).

Nescius adsumptis Priamus pater Aesacon alis
vivere, lugebat; tumulo quoque nomen habenti
inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes.
defuit officio Paridis praesentia tristi,
postmodo qui rapta longum cum conjuge bellum 5
attulit in patriam, conjurataeque sequuntur
mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgae.
nec dilata foret vindicta, nisi aequora saevi
invia fecissent venti, Boeotaque tellus
Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras. 10

Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parassent,
ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara,
serpere caeruleum Danaï videre draconem
in platanum, coeptis quae stabat proxima sacris.
nidus erat volucrum bis quattuor arbore summa, 15
quas simul et matrem circum sua damna volentem
corripuit serpens, avidaque abscondidit alvo.

obstupuere omnes. At veri providus augur
 Thestorides 'Vincemus' ait, 'gaudete, Pelasgi :
 Troja cadet ; sed erit nostri mora longa laboris ;' 20
 atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos.
 ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos
 fit lapis, et superat serpentis imagine saxum.

Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis,
 bellaque non transfert ; et sunt, qui parcere Trojae 25
 Neptunum credant, quia moenia fecerat urbi.
 at non Thestorides : nec enim nescitve tacetve,
 sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram
 esse deae. Postquam pietatem publica causa,
 rexque patrem vicit, castumque datura cruorem 30
 flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris,
 victa dea est, nubemque oculis objecit, et inter
 officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum
 subposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva.
 ergo ubi, qua decuit, lenita est caede Diana, 35
 et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit ;
 accipiunt ventos a tergo mille carinae,
 multaque perpessae Phrygia potiuntur arena.

Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque fretumque
 caelestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi : 40
 unde quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,
 inspicitur, penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
 Fama tenet, summaque domum sibi legit in arce ;
 innumerosque aditus ac mille foramina tectis
 addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. 45
 nocte dieque patet : tota est ex acre sonanti ;
 tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit ;
 nulla quies intus, nullaque silentia parte.
 nec tamen est clamor, sed parvae murmura vocis :
 qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis 50

esse solent ; qualemve sonum, cum Juppiter atras
increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.
atria turba tenet : veniunt leve vulgus, euntque ;
mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
milia rumorum, confusaque verba volutant. 55
e quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures,
hi narrata ferunt alio, mensuraque ficti
crescit, et auditis aliquid novus adicit auctor.
illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,
vanaque Lactitia est, consternatique Timores, 60
Seditioque recens, dubioque auctore Susurri.
ipsa quid in caelo rerum pelagoque geratur
et tellure, videt, totumque inquirat in orbem.

Fecerat haec notum, Graias cum milite forti
adventare rates ; neque inexpectatus in armis 65
hostis adest. Prohibent aditus, litusque tuentur
Troës ; et Hectorea primus fataliter hasta,
Protesilaë, cadis, commissaque proelia magno
stant Danaïs, fortisque animae nece cognitus Hector.
nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïca dextera posset, 70
sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigca rubebant
litora ; jam leto proles Neptunia, Cygnus
mille viros dederat ; jam curru instabat Achilles,
totaque Peliacae sternebat cuspidis ictu
agmina, perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora quaerens

Congreditur Cygno : decimum dilatus in annum
Hector erat. Tum colla jugo candentia pressos
exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem,
concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,
'Quisquis es, O juvenis,' dixit 'solamen habeto 80
mortis, ab Haemonio quod sis jugulatus Achille.'
hactenus Aeacides : vocem gravis hasta secuta est.
sed quamquam certa nullus fuit error in hasta,

nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri,
utque hebeti pectus tantummodo contudit ictu. 85

‘Nate dea, nam te fama prænovimus,’ inquit
ille, ‘quid a nobis vulnus miraris abesse?’ —
mirabantur enim — ‘Non haec, quam cernis, equinis
fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinistrae
auxilio mihi sunt : decor est quaesitus ab istis ; 90
Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Removebitur
hujus

tegminis officium : tamen indestrictus abibo.
est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui
Nereaue et natas et totum temperet aequor.’

Dixit, et haesurum clipei curvamine telum 95
misit in Aeaciden, quod et aes et proxima rupit
terga novena boum, decimo tamen orbe moratum est.
excudit hoc heros, rursusque trementia forti
tela manu torsit : rursus sine vulnere corpus
sincerumque fuit ; nec tertia cuspis apertum 100
et se praebentem valuit destringere Cygnum.
haud secus exarsit, quam circo taurus aperto,
cum sua terribili petit irritamina cornu,
poeniceas vestes, elusaue vulnera sensit.

Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastae : 105
haerebat ligno. ‘Manus est mea debilis ergo,
quasque’ ait ‘ante habuit vires, effudit in uno ?
nam certe valui, vel cum Lyrnesia primus
moenia dejeci, vel cum Tenedonque suoque
Eëtioneas implevi sanguine Thebas ; 110
vel cum purpureus populari cacde Caïcus
fluxit, opusque meae bis sensit Telephus hastae.
hic quoque tot caesis, quorum per litus acervos
et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra valetque.’

Dixit, et, ante actis veluti male crederet, hastam 115

misit in adversum Lycia de plebe Menoeten,
loricamque simul subjectaque pectora rupit.
quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,
extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum,
atque ait: 'Haec manus est, haec, qua modo vicimus,
hasta ;

120

utar in hoc isdem : sit in hoc precor exitus idem.'
sic fatur, Cygnumque petit ; nec fraxinus errat,
inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro :
inde velut muro solidaque a caute repulsa est.
qua tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum
viderat, et frustra fuerat gavisus Achilles.
vulnus erat nullum : sanguis erat ille Menoetae.

125

Tum vero praeceps curru fremebundus ab alto
desilit, et nitido securum cominus hostem
ense petens, parmam gladio galeamque cavari
cernit, at in duro laedi quoque corpore ferrum.
haud tulit ulterius, clipeoque adversa relecto
ter quater ora viri et capulo cava tempora pulsat ;
cedentique sequens instat, turbatque, ruitque,
attonitoque negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum :
ante oculosque natant tenebrae, retroque ferenti
aversos passus medio lapis obstitit arvo.
quem super impulsus resupino pectore Cygnum
vi multa vertit, terraeque adfixit Achilles.
tum clipeo genibusque premens praecordia duris,
vincla trahit galeae, quae presso subdita mento
elidunt fauces, et respiramen iterque
eripiunt animae. Victum spoliare parabat :
arma relictas videt ; corpus deus aequoris albam
contulit in volucrem, cuius modo nomen habebat.

130

135

140

145

XXVIII. THE TALE OF GALATEA.

[BOOK XIII.—750–897.]

[As the chiefs marvel at this prodigy, Nestor relates of Cæneus, once a maiden (Cænis), but made into an invulnerable man, who was present when the nuptial feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia was disturbed by the battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. For the Centaurs, monsters of vast strength and fury, half-man, half-horse, had attempted to steal away the bride. And Cæneus, remaining unhurt through the fight, was at length overwhelmed with vast piles of trees, and transformed by Neptune to an eagle (XII. 146–535). The son of Hercules, Telepolemus, tells also of Periclymenus, slain by Hercules as he flew against him in the form of an eagle (536–579). At the request of Neptune, whose son Cygnus had been slain, Apollo guides the arrow of Paris to the vulnerable heel of Achilles; so that he dies, and a strife arises among the other chiefs who shall receive his armor, the rival claimants being Ajax and Ulysses (580–628).

Ajax maintains his claim, before the assembled chiefs, first as of nobler descent, and then by his martial exploits, chiefly the defence of the Grecian fleet; at the same time scorning the strategy of Ulysses, and asserting that he himself alone has might to wield the immortal armor (XIII. 1–122). To which Ulysses replies, that his own counsel had been most effective in the siege, and his own acts most essential, especially in the night attack of the tents of Rhesus, and the carrying away of the Palladium (123–381). To him the victory is adjudged; and Ajax, in ungovernable wrath, slays himself with his own sword, — the flower hyacinth springing from his blood (382–398).

During the return of the chiefs from Troy, Hecuba, having plucked out the eyes of Polymestor, king of Thrace, who had murdered her son Polydorus, is changed to a dog (399–575). Aurora, mourning for her son Memnuon, slain by Achilles, obtains that his ashes shall become birds, while her tears are changed to dew (576–622). Æneas at Delphi is told by Anius, priest of Apollo, of his daughters' transformation into doves while fleeing from the power of Agamemnon (623–674); and at his departing

receives from him a bowl engraved with the self-devotion of Orion's daughters, sacrificed for Thebas, out of whose ashes sprang the youths *Corona* (675-699). Thence sailing to Crete and Italy, he passes at Actium the stone image of the judge Ambracus, and Dodona where the sons of Molossus took the form of birds (700-718). On the coast of Sicily he nears the rock of the monster Scylla, once the beautiful daughter of Phorcus, who hears from her attendant nymph Galatea (daughter of Nereus and Doris) the following tale (719-749).]

Acis, son of Faunus and the nymph Symæthis, the most beautiful youth of Sicily, loved and was loved by Galatea. But the giant Polyphemus had likewise conceived a wild passion for her, which he utters in song (750-869); and seeing them as they are seated together in a wood, he is filled with jealousy, and casts a rock from Ætna upon them, by which Acis is crushed, and his blood, oozing beneath the rock, becomes a river (870-897).

[Thereafter, as Scylla paces the shore, she is seen and pursued by Glaucus, who relates to her the story of his own transformation from a mortal to a sea-divinity (898-968). Going then to Circe, a mistress of enchantments, he entreats her to aid his suit for Scylla; but she in jealousy, because she herself loved Glaucus, so enchanted the waters Scylla used to bathe, that she was converted to a foul monster, girt about the loins with wild dogs, and afterwards (lest she might harm Æneas' fleet) to a rock (XIV. 1-74).]

Acis erat Fauno nymphaque Symæthide cretus, 750
 magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas,
 nostra tamen major, nam me sibi junxerat uni.
 pulcher et octonis iterum natalibus actis,
 signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas.
 hunc ego, me Cyclops nulla cum fine petebat; 755
 nec si quaesieris, odium Cyclopis, amorne
 Acidis in nobis fuerit praesentior, edam:
 par utrumque fuit. Pro! quanta potentia regni
 est, Venus alma, tui! nempe ille immitis et ipsis
 horrendus silvis, et visus ab hospite nullo 760
 impune, et magni cum dis contemptor Olympi,

quid sit amor sentit, nostrique cupidine captus
uritur, oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.

Jamque tibi formae, jamque est tibi cura placendi,
jam rigidos pectis rastris, Polyphemc, capillos; 765
jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam,
et spectare feros in aqua, et componere vultus.
caedis amor feritasque sitisque immensa cruoris
cessant, et tutae veniuntque abeuntque carinae.
Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Aetnen, 770
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,
terribilem Polyphemon adit; 'Lumen' que, 'quod unum
fronte geris media, rapiet tibi' dixit 'Ulixes.'
risit, et 'O vatum stolidissime, falleris' inquit:
'altera jam rapuit.' Sic frustra vera monentem 775
spernit, et aut gradiens ingenti litora passu
degravat, aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.

Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo
collis: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda:
huc ferus ascendit Cyclops, mediusque resedit; 780
lanigeræ pecudes, nullo ducente, secutæ.
cui postquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit usum,
ante pedes posita est, antemnis apta ferendis,
sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula centum,
senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes, 785
senserunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique
Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi
talìa dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi:

'Candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri,
floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, 790
splendidior vitro, tenero lascivior haedo,
levior adsiduo detritis aequore conchis,
solibus hibernis, aestiva gratior umbra,
nobilior pomis, platano conspectior alta,

lucidior glacie, matura dulcior uva, 795
 mollior et cygni plumis et lacte coacto,
 et, si non fugias, riguo formosior horto : —
 saevior indomitis eadem Galatea juvenis,
 durior annosa quercu, fallacior undis,
 lentior et salicis virgis et vitibus albis, 800
 his immobilior scopulis, violentior amne,
 laudato pavone superbior, acrior igni,
 asperior tribulis, feta truculentior ursa,
 surdior aequoribus, calcato immitior hydro,
 et (quod praecipue vellem tibi demere possem) 805
 non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto,
 verum etiam ventis volucrique fugacior aura !

‘ At, bene si noris, pigeat fugisse ; morasque
 ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores.
 sunt mihi, pars montis, vivo pendentia saxo 810
 antra, quibus nec sol medio sentitur in aestu,
 nec sentitur hiemps ; sunt poma gravantia ramos ;
 sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvae ;
 sunt et purpureae : tibi et has servamus, et illas.
 ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbra 815
 mollia fraga leges, ipsa autumnalia corna,
 prunaque, non solum nigro liventia suco,
 verum etiam generosa novasque imitantia ceras.
 nec tibi castaneae me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt
 arbutei fetus : omnis tibi serviet arbor. 820

‘ Hoc pecus omne meum est : multae quoque vallibus
 errant,
 multas silva tegit, multae stabulantur in antris ;
 nec, si forte roges, possim tibi dicere quot sint :
 pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum
 nil mihi credideris : praesens potes ipsa videre, 825
 ut vix circumeant distentum cruribus uber.

sunt, fetura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni ;
 sunt quoque, par aetas, aliis in ovilibus haedi.
 lac mihi semper adest niveum : pars inde bibenda
 servatur, partem liquefacta coagula durant. 830

‘Nec tibi deliciae faciles, vulgataque tantum
 munera contingent, dammae, leporesque caperque,
 parve columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus.
 inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint,
 inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, 835
 villosae catulos in summis montibus ursae ;
 inveni, et dixi *Dominæ servabimus istos.*

jam modo caeruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto,
 jam, Galatea, veni, nec munera despice nostra.

‘Certe ego me novi, liquidaeque in imagine vidi 840
 nuper aquae : placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.
 aspice, sim quantus : non est hoc corpore major
 Juppiter in caelo — nam vos narrare soletis
 nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos
 prominet in vultus, humerosque, ut lucis, obumbrat. 845
 nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima saetis
 corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbor ;
 turpis equus, nisi colla jubae flaventia velent ; 848
 barba viros hirtaeque decent in corpore saetae. 850
 unum est in media lumen mihi fronte, sed instar
 ingentis clipei. Quid ? non haec omnia magno
 sol videt e caelo ? soli tamen unicus orbls.

adde, quod in vestro genitor meus aequore regnat :
 hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque 855
 supplicis exaudi, tibi enim succumbimus uni.
 quique Jovem et caelum sperno et penetrabile fulmen,
 Nereæ, te vereor : tua fulmine saevior ira est.

‘Atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus,
 si fugeres omnes. Sed cur Cyclope repulso 860

Acin amas ? praefersque meis amplexibus Acin ?
 ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,
 quod nollem, Galatea, tibi. Modo copia detur !
 sentiet esse mihi tanto pro corpore vires :
 viscera viva traham, divulsaque membra per agros 865
 perque tuas spargam — sic se tibi misceat ! — undas.
 uror enim, laesusque exaestuat acrius ignis ;
 cumque suis videor translatam viribus Aetnam
 pectore ferre meo : nec tu, Galatea, moveris.'

Talia nequiquam questus — nam cuncta videbam — 870
 surgit, et ut taurus vacca furibundus adempta,
 stare nequit, silvaeque et notis saltibus errat :
 cum ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes,
 me videt atque Acin ; 'Video' que exclamat 'et ista
 ultima sit, faciam, veneris concordia vestrae.' 875
 tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere
 debuit illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Aetne,
 ast ego vicino pavefacta sub aequore mergor.

Terga fugae dederat conversa Symaethius heros,
 et 'Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi ! ferte parentes,' 880
 dixerat, 'et vestris peritulum admittite regnis !'
 insequitur Cyclops, partemque e monte revulsam
 mittit ; et extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum
 angulus is montis, totum tamen obruit Acin.

At nos, quod solum fieri per fata licebat, 885
 fecimus, ut vires assumeret Acis avitas.
 puniceus de mole cruor manabat, et intra
 temporis exiguum rubor evanescere coepit :
 fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre,
 purgaturque mora. Tum moles fracta dehiscit, 890
 vivaque per rimas proceraque surgit arundo,
 osque cavum saxi sonat exsultantibus undis ;
 miraque res, subito media tenus exstitit alvo

incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis,
qui, nisi quod major, quod toto caerulus ore, 895
Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, in amnem
versus, et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.

XXIX. THE DEIFICATION OF ROMULUS.

[BOOK XIV. — 772–828.]

[ÆNEAS had passed, on the coast of Italy, the isle of the Cercopes, turned by Jupiter into apes (XIV. 75–100), and coming to Cumæ, finds the Sibyl Amalthea, daughter of Scylla, who relates that, being loved by Apollo, he had granted her wish to live so many years as the grains of sand in her hand (101–153). Arriving at Cajetas, he meets Macareus, an old companion of Ulysses, who relates the adventure of the Cyclops and the enchantments of Circe, at whose palace they had remained a full year (154–312). During this time, Circe tells of Picus, son of Saturn, whom, for rejecting her love, she had converted to a woodpecker, and his companions to various beasts, while his wife Canens wasted into air (313–440). In the wars which followed Æneas' arrival in Latium, Diomed refuses aid to Turnus, but his companions, desiring to grant it, are changed to white hinds (441–511). Various transformations follow: of the shepherd Apulus to a wild olive; of Æneas' ships to water-nymphs; of the ashes of the city Ardea to a heron; and at length of Æneas himself to one of the gods *Indigetes*; of Tiberinus to a river; of Vertumnus to sundry shapes, with the tales by which he at length won the the love of Pomona (512–771).]

The story of the foundation of Rome. After the first struggles of the Romans, Romulus reigns until he is transported to heaven where he becomes the god Quirinus (772–828).

[His wife Hersilia becomes the goddess Ora (829–851).]

PROXIMUS Ausonias injusti miles Amuli
rexit opes : Numitorque senex amissa nepotum
munere regna capit : festisque Parilibus urbis
moenia conduntur. Tatiusque patresque Sabini 775
bella gerunt, arcisque via Tarpeia reclusa
dignam animam poena congestis exuit armis.
inde sati Curibus tacitorum more luporum

ore premunt voces et corpora victa sopore
 invadunt, portasque petunt, quas obice firmo 780
 clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa reclusit
 nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.
 sola Venus portae cecidisse repagula sensit,
 et clausura fuit, nisi quod rescindere numquam
 dis licet acta deum. Jano loca juncta tenebant 785
 Naides Ausoniae gelido rorantia fonte.
 has rogat auxilium. Nec nympheae justa petentem
 sustinuerunt deam, venasque et flumina fontis
 elicuere sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani
 ora patentis erant, neque iter praecluserat unda. 790
 lurida subponunt fecundo sulphura fonti,
 incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas.
 viribus his aliisque vapor penetravit ad ima
 fontis; et Alpino modo quae certare rigori
 audebatis aquae, non ceditis ignibus ipsis. 795
 flammifera gemini fumant aspergine postes :
 portaque, nequiquam rigidis promissa Sabinis,
 fonte fuit praestructa novo, dum Martius arma
 indueret miles. Quae postquam Romulus ultro
 obtulit, et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis 800
 corporibus, strata estque suis, generique cruorem
 sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis,
 pace tamen sisti bellum nec in ultima ferro
 decertare placet, Tatiumque accedere regno.
 Occiderat Tati, populisque aequata duobus, 805
 Romule, jura dabas : posita cum casside Mavors
 talibus affatur divumque hominumque parentem :
 ‘Tempus adest, genitor, quoniam fundamine magno
 res Romana valet, nec praeside pendet ab uno,
 praemia quae promissa mihi dignoque nepoti, 810
 solvere, et ablatum terris imponere caelo.

tu mihi concilio quondam praesente deorum —
nam memoro memorique animo pia verba notavi —
“unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerula caeli”
dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum.’ 815
annuit omnipotens, et nubibus aëra caecis
occuluit, tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem.
quae sibi promissae sensit rata signa rapinae,
innixusque hastae pressos temone cruento
impavidos conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu 820
verberis increpuit, pronusque per aëra lapsus
constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palati:
reddentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti
abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras
dilapsum tenues, ut lata plumbea funda 825
missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo.
pulchra subit facies et pulvinaribus altis
dignior, est qualis trabeati forma Quirini.

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pulchra subit facies et pulvinaribus altis
dignior, est qualis trabeati forma Quirini.

815

820

825

XXX. THE WORSHIP OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

[BOOK XV. — 622-744.]

[GUIDED by an ancient sage, Numa seeks wisdom among the Greeks of Southern Italy; whereby violating the Sabine law, he is accused, but acquitted, the black lots being changed by miracle to white in the urn (XV. 1-59). At Croton Pythagoras, exiled from Samos, instructs him in the doctrine of metempsychosis, and the law which forbids all shedding of blood. This was unknown in the golden age, but began with the slaughter of animals for food (75-142). Pythagoras — recalling his own former existence as Euphorbas (slain by Menelaus before Troy) — teaches that all life incessantly passes from one to another form; all things are in flux and change — the heavenly bodies, the seasons types of human life, the elements with their transmutations, the vast changes on the face of the earth (237-277). These changes detailed: waters that disappear, or overflow regions once dry; islands formed from mainland, and plains uplifted into hills; springs alternately hot and cold, or strangely affecting those who drink of them; Delos and the Symplegades; Ætna, which did not always flame. Earth herself lives and breathes, and suffers all these changes; life springs from decay, and shows strange metamorphoses, as of worms to butterflies, tadpoles to frogs, and shapeless cubs to bears; fable of the Phoenix, hyæna, and chameleon, and the growth of coral; States change and pass away, — Sparta, Mycenæ, Thebes, — while new Rome is rising from ancient Troy (278-453). The lesson of mercy is reinforced; and, fortified with this doctrine, Numa rules peacefully the state of Rome until his death (454-457).

Egeria, grieving at his loss, listens to the tale of Hippolytus, son of Theseus (banished by the false accusations of Phædra, and dashed to pieces on the shores of Corinth), but changed to the Italian *Virbius*, and is changed by Diana to a fountain (488-551). Tale of the Etruscan *Tages*, who sprang from a clod; and of Cipus, on whose brow grew horns, and who refused the sovereignty of his city portended thereby (532-621).]

The people of Rome, being in terror of a pestilence, seek

counsel of Apollo, who bids them invite his son (*Æsculapius*) to their city. Proceeding to Epidaurus, the messengers summon his help (622-652); he, giving them favorable answer in a dream, takes the shape of a serpent, and goes aboard their ship (653-693); and arriving at Rome, makes his dwelling in an island of the Tiber (694-744). — B. C. 293.

PANDITE nunc, Musae, praesentia numina vatum,
(scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)
unde Coroniden circumflua Thybridis alti
insula Romuleae sacris asciverit urbis. 625

Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras,
pallidaque exsanguis qualebant corpora tabo.
funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt
temptamenta nihil, nihil artes posse mendentum, 630
auxilium caeleste petunt; mediamque tenentes
orbis humum Delphos adeunt, oracula Phoebi,
utque salutifera miseris succurrere rebus
sorte velit, tantaeque urbis mala finiat, orant.
et locus et laurus et, quas habet ipse, pharetræ
intremuere simul; cortinaque reddidit imo 635
hanc adyto vocem, pavefactaque pectora movit:
'Quod petis hinc, propiore loco, Romane, petisses:
et pete nunc propiore loco; nec Apolline vobis,
qui minuatur luctus, opus est, sed Apolline nato:
ite bonis avibus, prolemque accersite nostram.' 640

Jussa dei prudens postquam accepere Senatus,
quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phoebæus urbem,
quique petant ventis Epidauria litora, mittunt.
quæ postquam curva missi tetigere carina,
concilium Graiosque patres adiere, darentque, 645
oravere, deum, qui præsens funera gentis
finiat Ausoniae: certas ita dicere sortes.

Dissidet et variat sententia; parsque negandum

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finiat Ausoniae: certas ita dicere sortes.

Dissidet et variat sententia; parsque negandum

non putat auxilium ; multi retinere, suamque
 non emittere opem, nec numina tradere suadent. 650
 dum dubitant, seram pepulere crepuscula lucem,
 umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi :
 cum deus in somnis opifer consistere visus
 ante tuum, Romane, torum, sed qualis in aede
 esse solet, baculumque tenens agreste sinistra, 655
 caesariem longae dextra deducere barbae,
 et placido tales emittere pectore voces :

‘Pone metus ; veniam, simulacraque nostra relin-
 quam :

hunc modo serpentem, baculum qui nexibus ambit,
 perspice, et usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis : 660
 vertar in hunc ; sed major ero, tantusque videbor,
 in quantum debent caelestia corpora verti.’
 extemplo cum voce deus, cum voce deoque
 somnus abit, somnique fugam lux alba secuta est.

Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes ; 665
 incerti quid agant, proceres ad templa petiti
 conveniunt operosa dei, quaque ipse morari
 sede velit, signis caelestibus indicet, orant.
 vix bene desierant, cum cristis aureus altis
 in serpente deus praenuntia sibila misit, 670
 adventuque suo signumque arasque foresque
 marmoreumque solum fastigiaque aurea movit,
 pectoribusque tenus media sublimis in aede
 constitit, atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.

Territa turba pavet : cognovit numina castos 675
 evinctus vitta crines albente sacerdos,
 et ‘Deus en ! deus en ! animis linguisque favete,
 quisquis ades !’ dixit ‘Sis, O pulcherrime, visus
 utiliter, populosque juves tua sacra colentes.’
 quisquis adest, jussu veneratur numen, et omnes 680

verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, piumque
 Aeneadae praestant et mente et voce favorem.
 adnuit his, motisque deus rata pignora cristis
 et repetita dedit vibrata sibila lingua.
 tum gradibus nitidis delabitur, oraque retro 685
 flectit, et antiquas abiturus respicit aras,
 assuetasque domos habitataque templa salutat ;
 inde per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
 serpit humum, flectitque sinus, mediamque per urbem
 tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus ; 690
 restitit hic, agmenque suum turbaeque sequentis
 officium placido visus demittere vultu
 corpus in Ausonia posuit rate. Numinis illa
 sensit onus, pressa estque dei gravitate carina.
 Aeneadae gaudent, caesoque in litore tauro 695
 torta coronatae solvunt retinacula classis.
 impulerat levis aurum ratem. Deus eminet alte,
 impositaque premens puppim cervice recurvam
 caeruleas despectat aquas, modicisque per aequor
 Ionium zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu 700
 Italiam tenuit, praeterque Lacinia templo
 nobilitata deae, Scylaceaue litora fertur.
 linquit Iapygiam, laevisque Amphrisia remis
 saxa fugit, dextra praerupta Celennia parte,
 Romethiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque, 705
 evincitque fretum Siculique angusta Pelori,
 Hippotadaeque domos regis, Temesesque metalla,
 Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Paesti.
 inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervae,
 et Surrentino generosos palmitum colles, 710
 Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque, et in otia natam
 Parthenopen, et ab hac Cumaeae templa Sibyllae.
 hinc calidi fontes lentisciferumque tenetur

Linternum, multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam
 Volturnus, niveisque frequens Sinuessa columbis, 715
 Minturnaeque graves, et quam tumulavit alumnus,
 Antiphataeque domus, Trachasque obsessa palude,
 et tellus Circaea, et spissi litoris Antium. i

Huc ubi veliferam nautae advertere carinam —
 asper enim jam pontus erat — deus explicat orbis, 720
 perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens,
 templa parentis init flavum tangentia litus.
 aequore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras
 linquit, et hospitio juncti sibi numinis usus
 litoream tractu squamae crepitantis arenam 725
 sulcat, et innixus moderamine navis in alta
 puppe caput posuit, donec Castrumque sacrasque
 Lavini sedes Tiberinaque ad ostia venit.

Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque
 obvia turba ruit, quaeque ignes, Troica, servant, 730
 Vesta, tuos, laetoque deum clamore salutant ;
 quaque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas,
 tura super ripas aris ex ordine factis
 parte ab utraque sonant, et odorant aëra fumis :
 ictaque coniectos incalfacit hostia cultros. 735

Jamque caput rerum, Romanam intraverat urbem.
 erigitur serpens, summoque acclinia malo
 colla movet, sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas.
 scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis :
insula nomen habet ; laterumque e parte duorum 740
 porrigit aequales media tellure lacertos.
 huc se de Latia pinu Phoebeus anguis
 contulit, et finem specie caeleste resumpta
 luctibus imposuit, venitque salutifer Urbi.

XXXI. THE APOTHEOSIS OF CÆSAR.

[BOOK XV. — 745–879.]

AFTER the triumphs of Cæsar, and his death by treachery of his friends, Venus obtained from Jupiter that he should be received into the number of the immortals, — a native deity, while Æsculapius was of foreign origin (745–844). She takes therefore his spirit as he falls, and bears it above, his path being shown by a miraculous star which appeared in the heavens at his death (845–870).

CONCLUSION, 871–879.

Hic tamen accessit delubris advena nostris : 745
 Caesar in Urbe sua deus est, quem marte togaque
 praecipuum non bella magis finita triumphis,
 resque domi gestae properataque gloria rerum,
 in sidus vertere novum stellamque comantem,
 quam sua progenies. Neque enim de Caesaris actis
 ullum majus opus, quam quod pater exstitit hujus.
 scilicet aequoreos plus est domuisse Britannos,
 perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili
 victrices egisse rates, Numidasque rebelles
 Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateisque tumentem 755
 nominibus Pontum populo adjecisse Quirini,
 et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos,
 quam tantum genuisse virum? Quo praeside rerum
 humano generi, Superi, favistis abunde.

Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus, 760
 ille deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit
 Aeneae genetrī, vidit quoque triste parari
 pontifici letum et conjurata arma moveri,
 palluit; et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, divis
 ‘Aspice,’ dicebat ‘quanta mihi mole parentur 765

insidiae, quantaque caput cum fraude petatur,
 quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iūlo.
 solane semper ero justis exercita curis?
 quam modo Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret hasta,
 nunc male defensae confundant moenia Trojae; 770
 quae videam natum longis erroribus actum
 jactarique freto sedesque intrare silentum,
 bellaque cum Turno gerere, aut, si vera fatemur,
 cum Junone magis? Quid nunc antiqua recordor
 damna mei generis? Timor hic meminisse priorum 775
 non sinit: in me acui sceleratos cernitis enses.
 quos prohibete, precor, facinusque repellite! neve
 caede sacerdotis flammæ exstinguite Vestæ.'

Talia nequiquam toto Venus anxia caelo
 verba jacit, superosque movet; qui rumpere quamquam
 ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum,
 signa tamen luctus dant haud incerta futuri.
 arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes
 terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua caelo
 praemonuisse nefas. Solis quoque tristis imago 785
 lurida sollicitis praebebat lumina terris.
 saepe faces visae mediis ardere sub astris;
 saepe inter nimbos guttae cecidere cruentae.
 caeruleus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atra
 sparsus erat, sparsi lunares sanguine currus. 790
 tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo;
 mille locis lacrimavit ebur, cantusque feruntur
 auditi sanctis et verba minantia lucis.
 victima nulla litat, magnosque instare tumultus
 fibra monet, caesumque caput reperitur in extis; 795
 inque foro circumque domos et templa deorum
 nocturnos ululasse canes, umbrasque silentum
 erravisse ferunt, motamque tremoribus urbem.

Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata
 praemonitus potuere deum ; strictique feruntur 800
 in templum gladii ; neque enim locus ullus in Urbe
 ad facinus diramque placet, nisi curia, caedem.
 tum vero Cytherea manu percussit utraque
 pectus, et aetheria molitur condere nube,
 qua prius infesto Paris est ereptus Atridae, 805
 et Diomedeos Aeneas fugerat enses.

Talibus hanc genitor : ‘Sola insuperabile fatum,
 nata, movere paras ? intres licet ipsa sororum
 tecta trium ! cernes illic molimine vasto
 ex aere et solido rerum tabularia ferro, 810
 quae neque concursus caeli, neque fulminis iram,
 nec metuunt ullas tuta atque aeterna ruinas.
 inuenies illic incisa adamante perenni
 fata tui generis : legi ipse animoque notavi,
 et referam, ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri. 815

‘Hic sua complevit, pro quo, Cytherea, laboras,
 tempora perfectis quos terrae debuit annis.
 ut deus accedat caelo templisque locetur,
 tu facies natusque suus, qui nominis haeres
 impositum feret unus onus, caedisque parentis 820
 nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
 illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem
 victa petunt Mutinae ; Pharsalia sentiet illum ;
 Emathiaque iterum madefient caede Philippi ;
 et magnum Siculo nomen superabitur undis ; 825
 Romanique ducis conjunx Aegyptia taedae
 non bene fisa cadet : frustra erit illa minata,
 servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.

‘Quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes
 Oceano numerem ? Quodcumque habitabile tellus 830
 sustinet, hujus erit ; pontus quoque serviet illi.

pace data terris, animum ad civilia vertet
 jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor :
 exemploque suo mores reget, inque futuri
 temporis aetatem venturorumque nepotum 835
 prospiciens, prolem sancta de conjugē natam
 ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit :
 nec, nisi cum senior Pylīos aequaverit annos,
 aetherias sedes cognataque sidera tanget.
 hanc animam interea caeso de corpore raptam 840
 fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra forumque
 divus ab excelsa prospectet Julius aede.'

Vix ea fatus erat, media cum sede senatus
 constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, suique
 Caesaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra solvi 845
 passa recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris.
 dumque tulit, lumen capere atque ignescere sensit,
 emisitque sinu. Luna volat altius illa,
 flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem
 stella micat, natiq̄ue videns benefacta fatetur 850
 esse suis majora, et vinci gaudet ab illo.
 hic sua praeferri quamquam vetat acta paternis,
 libera fama tamen nullisque obnoxia jussis
 invitum praefert, unaque in parte repugnat.
 sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus ; 855
 Aegea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.
 denique, ut exemplis ipsos aequantibus utar,
 sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Juppiter arces
 temperat aetherias et mundi regna triformis ;
 terra sub Augusto : pater est et rector uterque. 860

Di, precor, Aeneae comites, quibus ensis et ignis
 cesserunt, dique Indigetes, genitorque Quirine
 Urbis, et invicti genitor Gradive Quirini,
 Vestaque Caesareos inter sacrata penates,

et cum Caesarea tu, Phoebe domestice, Vesta, 865
quique tenes altus Tarpeas Juppiter arces,
quosque alios vati fas appellare piumque est :
tarda sit illa dies et nostro serior aevo,
qua caput Augustum, quem temperat, orbe relicto
accedat caelo, faveatque precantibus absens. 870

JAMQUE opus exegi, — quod nec Jovis ira nec ignis
nec poterit ferrum nec edax abolere vetustas.
cum volet, illa dies, quae nil nisi corporis hujus
jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat aevi :
parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis 875
astra ferar, nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.
quaque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,
ore legar populi, perque omnia saecula fama,
si quid habent veri vatum praesagia, vivam.

SHORTER POEMS.

I. THE FASTI.

THE word *fasti*, properly applied to those days of the year on which it was permitted (*fas*) to transact public business, came to be applied to the Roman Calendar, or systematic arrangement and classification of the days of each month. Ovid's purpose in this poem was to cast this calendar into a poetic form, describing whatever was peculiar and characteristic in the Roman usages, — as festivals and rites, — and working into it whatever traditions and myths were current among the people. The Roman religion was so meagre in the elements of fable, that its mythology, as presented in this work, is hardly more than a clumsy adaptation and vamping over of Grecian myths. It was, however, as rich in form and ceremonial as it was poor in story; and the most valuable and original portions of the *Fasti* are those which describe fragments of these primitive rites, which had managed to survive the inroad of the more fashionable Greek and Oriental forms of worship, and still lingered in the community. Some of them, indeed, held their own for centuries longer, and some were transformed and adopted into the Christian calendar.

Only six books of the *Fasti*, containing the months from January to June inclusive, are extant. It is a much disputed question whether the other six books have been lost, or were never written. It is probable that they were written in the rough, but unfinished at the time of the poet's exile, and never published. At any rate, there are no citations in ancient authors from any but the first six books.

The following extracts from the fourth book (April) contain a description of two very ancient festivals, with the traditional account of the founding of Rome, introduced in the usual manner of the poet.

1. *The Festival of Pales* (April 21).

Nox abiit, oriturque Aurora. *Parilia* poscor :
 Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.
 Alma Pales, faveas pastoria sacra canenti,
 Prosequor officio si tua festa pio.
 Certe ego de vitulo cinerem stipulasque fabalis 725
 Saepe tuli plena (februa casta) manu.
 Certe ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammæ,
 Udaque roratas laurea misit aquas.
 Mota dea est, operique favet : navalibus exi,
 Puppis ! habent ventos jam mea vela suos. 730
 I, pete virginea, populus, suffimen ab ara :
 Vesta dabit ; Vestae munere purus eris.
 Sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla,
 Tertia res duræ culmen inane fabæ.
 Pastor, oves saturas ad prima crepuscula lustra : 735
 Unda prius spargat, virgaque verrat humum.
 Frondibus et fixis decorentur ovilia ramis,
 Et tegat ornatas longa corona fores.
 Caerulei fiant vivo de sulphure fumi,
 Tactaque fumanti sulphure balet ovis. 740
 Ure mares oleas, taedamque, herbasque Sabinas,
 Et crepet in mediis laurus adusta focis.
 Libaque de milio milii fiscella sequetur :
 Rustica præcipue est hoc dea læta cibo.
 Adde dapes mulctramque suas, dapibusque resectis 745
 Silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palen.
 Consule (dic) *pecori pariter pecorisque magistris* :
 Effugiat stabulis noxa repulsa meis.
 Sive sacro pavi, seditque sub arbore sacra,
 Pabulaque e bustis inscia carpsit ovis ; 750
 Si nemus intravi vetitum, nostrisque fugatae

Sunt oculis nymphae, semicaperve deus ;
Si mea falx ramis lucum spoliavit opaco,
Unde data est aegrae fiscina frondis ovi ;
Da veniam culpae, nec, dum degrandinat, obsit 755
Agrasti fano supposuisse pecus.
Nec noceat turbasse lacus : ignoscite, nymphae,
Mota quod obscuras ungula fecit aquas.
Tu, dea, pro nobis fontes fontanaque placa
Numina ; tu sparsos per nemus omne deos. 760
Nec dryadas, nec nos videamus labra Dianae,
Nec Faunum, medio cum premit arva die.
Pelle procul morbos : valeant hominesque gregesque,
Et valeant vigiles, provida turba, canes.
Neve minus multos redigam quam mane fuerunt, 765
Neve gemam referens vellera rapta lupo.
Absit iniqua fames : herbae frondesque supersint,
Quaeque lavent artus, quaeque bibantur, aquae.
Ubera plena premam : referat mihi caseus aera,
Dentque viam liquido vimina rara sero. 770
Lanaque proveniat nullas laesura puellas,
Mollis et ad teneras quamlibet apta manus.
Quae precor, eveniant ; et nos faciamus ad annum 775
Pastorum dominae grandia liba Pali.
His dea placanda est ; haec tu conversus ad ortus
Dic quater, et vivo perlue rore manus.
Tum licet adposita, veluti cratere, camella,
Lac niveum potes purpureamque sapat ; 780
Moxque per ardentes stipulae crepitantis acervos
Traicias celeri strenua membra pede.
Expositus mos est : moris mihi restat origo.
Turba facit dubium, coeptaque nostra tenet.
Omnia purgat edax ignis, vitiumque metallis 785
Excoquit : idcirco cum duce purgat ovis ?

An, quia cunctarum contraria semina rerum
 Sunt duo discordes, ignis et unda, dei,
 Junxerunt elementa patres, aptumque putarunt
 Ignibus et sparsa tangere corpus aqua ? 790
 An, quod in his vitae causa est, haec perdidit exsul,
 His nova fit conjunx, haec duo magna putant ?
 Vix equidem credo : sunt qui Phaëthonta referri
 Credant, et nimias Deucalionis aquas.
 Pars quoque, cum saxis pastores saxa feribant, 795
 Scintillam subito prosiluisse ferunt :
 Prima quidem periit, stipulis excepta secunda est.
 Hoc argumentum flamina Parilis habet ?
 An magis hunc morem pietas Aenea fecit,
 Innocuum victo cui dedit ignis iter ? 800
 Num tamen est vero propius, cum condita Roma est,
 Transferri jussos in nova tecta Lares,
 Mutantesque domum tectis agrestibus ignem
 Et cessaturae subposuisse casae,
 Per flammam saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos ? 805
 Quod fit natali nunc quoque, Roma, tuo.
 Ipse locus causas vati facit. Urbis origo
 Venit : ades factis, magne Quirine, tuis !

2. *The Founding of Rome.*

JAM luerat poenas frater Numitoris, et omne
 Pastorum gemino sub duce volgus erat. 810
 Contrahere agrestes et moenia ponere utrique
 Convenit : ambigitur, moenia ponat uter.
 ' Nil opus est ' dixit ' certamine ' Romulus ' ullo :
 Magna fides avium est ; experiamur aves.'
 Res placet : alter adit nemorosi saxa Palati ; 815
 Alter Aventinum manè cacumen init.

Sex Remus, hic volucres bis sex videt ordine ; pacto
Statur, et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet.
Apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro.
Sacra Palis suberant ; inde movetur opus : 820
Fossa fit ad solidum ; fruges jaciuntur in ima,
Et de vicino terra petita solo.
Fossa repletur humo, plenaeque imponitur ara,
Et novus accenso fungitur igne focus.
Inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco : 825
Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit.
Vox fuit haec regis : *Condenti, Juppiter, urbem*
Et genitor Mavors Vestaque mater, ades !
Quosque pium est adhibere deos, advertite cuncti !
Auspicius vobis hoc mihi surgat opus. 830
Longa sit huic aetas dominaeque potentia terrae,
Sitque sub hac oriens occiduusque dies.
Ille precabatur : tonitru dedit omina laevo
Juppiter, et laevo fulmina missa polo.
Augurio laeti jaciunt fundamina cives, 835
Et novus exiguo tempore murus erat.
Hoc Celer urget opus, quem Romulus ipse vocarat,
'Sint' que, 'Celer, curae,' dixerat 'ista tuae :
Neve quis aut muros, aut factam vomere fossam
Transeat, audentem talia dede neci.' 840
Quod Remus ignorans humiles contemnere muros
Coepit, et 'His populus' dicere 'tutus erit ?'
Nec mora, transiluit : rutro Celer occupat ausum ;
Ille premit duram sanguinolentus humum.
Haec ubi rex didicit, lacrimas introrsus obortas 845
Devorat, et clausum pectore volnus habet ;
Flere palam non volt, exemplaue fortia servat,
Sic que meos muros transeat hostis ait.
Dat tamen exsequias ; nec jam suspendere fletum

Sustinet, et pietas dissimulata patet. 850
 Osculaque adplicuit posito suprema feretro,
 Atque ait, *Invito frater adempte, vale!*
 Arsurosque artus unxit. Fecere, quod ille,
 Faustulus et maestas Acca soluta comas;
 Tum juvenem nondum facti flevere Quirites; 855
 Ultima plorato subdita flamma rogo est.
 Urbs oritur — quis tunc hoc ulli credere posset? —
 Victorem terris impositura pedem.
 Cuncta regas, et sis magno sub Caesare semper:
 Saepe etiam pluris nominis hujus habe; 860
 Et quotiens steteris domito sublimis in orbe,
 Omnia sint umeris inferiora tuis.

3. *Ritual to avert Blight* (April 25).

Sex ubi, quae restant, luces Aprilis habebit,
 In medio cursu tempora veris erunt,
 Et frustra pecudem quaeres Athamantidos Helles,
 Signaque dant imbres, exoriturque Canis.
 Hac mihi Nomento Romam cum luce redirem, 905
 Obstitit in media candida turba via;
 Flamen in antiquae lucum Robiginis ibat,
 Exta canis flammis, exta daturus ovis.
 Protinus accessi, ritus ne nescius essem;
 Edidit haec Flamen verba, Quirine, tuus: 910
Aspera Robigo, parcas Cerialibus hcrbis,
Et tremat in summa leve cacumen humo.
Tu sata sideribus caeli nutrita secundi
Crescere, dum fiant falcibus apta, sinas.
Vis tua non levis est: quae tu frumenta notasti, 915
Maestus in amissis illa colonus habet.
Nec venti tantum Cerevi nocuere, nec imbres,

*Nec sic marmoreo pallet adusta gelu,
 Quantum, si culmos Titan incalfacit udos :
 Tunc locus est irae, diva timenda, tuae. 920
 Parce, precor, scabrasque manus a messibus aufer,
 Neve noce cultis : posse nocere sat est.
 Nec teneras segetes, sed durum amplexere ferrum,
 Quodque potest alios perdere, perde prior.
 Utilius gladios et tela nocentia carpes : 925
 Nil opus est illis ; otia mundus agit.
 Sarcula nunc durusque bidens et vomer aduncus,
 Ruris opes, niteant : inquinet arma situs.
 Conatusque aliquis vagina ducere ferrum,
 Adstrictum longa sentiat esse mora. 930
 At tu ne viola Cererem ! semperque colonus
 Absenti possit solvere vota tibi.
 Dixerat ; a dextra villis mantele solutis,
 Cumque meri patera turis acerra fuit ;
 Tura focis vinumque dedit, fibrasque bidentis, 935
 Turpiaque obscenae (vidimus) exta canis.
 Tum mihi 'Cur detur sacris nova victima, quaeris ?' —
 Quaesieram — 'Causam percipe' flamen ait.
 'Est canis, Icarium dicunt, quo sidere moto
 Tosta sitit tellus, praecipiturque seges. 940
 Pro cane sidereo canis hic imponitur arae,
 Et quare pereat, nil nisi nomen habet.'*

II. HEROÏDES.

THE *Heroides* ("Heroines") are a series of about twenty letters addressed from various mythical and legendary persons, — chiefly from lonely wives and forsaken brides to husband or lover. The example here given is the first and perhaps best of the series.

Penelope to Ulysses.

HANC tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulixè :
 Nil mihi rescribas, at tamen ipse veni.
 Troja jacet certe, Danaïs invisa puellis ;
 Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troja fuit.
 O utinam tum, cum Lacedaemona classe petebat, 5
 Obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis !
 Non ego deserto jacuissem frigida lecto,
 Non quererer tardos ire relicta dies ;
 Nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fallere noctem
 Lassasset viduas pendula tela manus. 10
 Quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris ?
 Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.
 In te fingebam violentos Troas ituros ;
 Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram.
 Sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum, 15
 Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat ;
 Sive, Menoetiaden falsis cecidissee sub armis,
 Flebam successu posse carere dolos ;
 Sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepefecerat hastam,
 Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est ; 20
 Denique, quisquis erat castris jugulatus Achivis
 Frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.
 Sed bene consuluit casto deus aequus amori :
 Versa est in cineres sospite Troja viro.

Argolici rediere duces : altaria fumant ; 25
Ponitur ad patrios barbara praeda deos ;
Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis ;
Illi victa suis Troica fata canunt.
Mirantur justique senes trepidaeque puellae :
Narrantis conjunx pendet ab ore viri. 30
Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera proelia mensa,
Pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero :
'Hac ibat Simois, hac est Sigeta tellus,
Hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis ;
Illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulixes ; 35
Hic alacer missos terruit Hector equos.'
Omnia namque tuo senior, te quaerere misso,
Retulerat gnato Nestor, at ille mihi.
Retulit et ferro Rhesumque Dolonaque caesos,
Utque sit hic somno proditus, ille dolo. 40
Ausus es, O nimium nimiumque oblite tuorum,
Thracia nocturno tangere castra dolo,
Totque simul mactare viros, adjutus ab uno !
At bene cautus eras et memor ante mei ?
Usque metu micuere sinus, dum victor amicum 45
Dictus es Ismariis isse per agmen equis.
Sed mihi quid prodest vestris disjecta lacertis
Ilios et murus quod fuit, esse solum,
Si maneo qualis Troja durante manebam,
Virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest ? 50
Diruta sunt aliis, uni mihi Pergama restant,
Incola captivo quae bove victor arat.
Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit, reseccandaeque falce
Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus ;
Semisepulta virum curvis feriuntur aratris 55
Ossa ; ruinosas occulit herba domos.
Victor abes : nec scire mihi, quae causa morandi,

Aut in quo lateas ferreus orbe, licet.
Ouisquis ad haec vertit peregrinam littora puppim,
Ille mihi de te multa rogatus abit : 60
Quamque tibi reddat, si te modo viderit usquam,
Traditur huic digitis charta novata meis.
Nos Pylon, antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva,
Misimus : incerta est fama remissa Pylo.
Misimus et Sparten : Sparte quoque nescia veri. 65
Quas habitas terras, aut ubi lentus abes ?
Utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebi.
Irascor votis heu levis ipsa meis !
Scirem ubi pugnares, et tantum bella timerem,
Et mea cum multis juncta querela foret. 70
Quid timeam, ignoro ; timco tamen omnia demens,
Et patet in curas area lata meas.
Quaecumque aequor habet, quaecumque pericula tellus,
Tam longae causas suspicor esse morae.
Haec ego dum stulte metuo, quae vestra libido est, 75
Esse peregrino captus amore potes.
Forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica conjunx,
Quae tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.
Fallar, et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras,
Neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis ! 80
Me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto
Cogit, et immensas increpat usque moras.
Increpet usque licet : tua sum, tua dicar oportet ;
Penelope conjunx semper Ulixis ero.
Ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis 85
Frangitur, et vires temperat ipse suas.
Dulichii Samiique et quos tulit alta Zacynthos,
Turba ruunt in me luxuriosa proci ;
Inque tua regnant, nullis prohibentibus, aula :
Viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes. 90

Quid tibi Pisandrum Polybumque Medontaque dirum
Eurymachique avidas Antinoique manus
Atque alios referam, quos omnes turpiter absens
Ipse tuo partis sanguine rebus alis?
Irus egens pecorisque Melanthius actor edendi 95
Ultimus accedunt in tua damna pudor.
Tres sumus inbelles numero, sine viribus uxor,
Laërtesque senex, Telemachusque puer.
Ille per insidias paene est mihi nuper ademptus,
Dum parat invitis omnibus ire Pylon. 100
Di, precor, hoc jubeant, ut euntibus ordine fati
Ille meos oculos comprimat, ille tuos.
Hinc faciunt custosque boum longaevaeque nutrix,
Tertius immundae cura fidelis harae.
Sed neque Laërtes, ut qui sit inutilis armis, 105
Hostibus in mediis regna tenere potest.
Telemacho veniet, vivat modo, fortior aetas:
Nunc erat auxiliis illa tuenda patris.
Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis:
Tu citius venias, portus et aura tuis. 110
Est tibi, sitque, precor, gnatus, qui mollibus annis
In patrias artes erudiendus erat.
Respice Laërten, ut jam sua lumina condas,
Extremum fati sustinet ille diem.
Certe ego, quae fueram te discedente puella, 115
Protinus ut venias, facta videbor anus.

III. AMORES.

THE *Amores* consist of three books of short poems, very miscellaneous in their subjects, sentimental, voluptuous, complimentary, or personal. Those here given have a special interest, as illustrating the poet's earlier aspiration, and the more playful aspect of his verse.

1. *The Poet of Idleness* (i. 15).

QUID mihi, 'Livor edax, ignavos obicis annos,
 Ingeniique vocas carmen inertis opus?
 Non me more patrum, dum strenua sustinet aetas
 Praemia militiae pulverulenta sequi,
 Nec me verbosas leges ediscere, nec me 5
 Ingrato vocem prostituisse foro.
 Mortale est, quod quaeris, opus : mihi fama perennis
 Quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.
 Vivet Mæonides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide,
 Dum rapida^{hæc} Simois in mare volvet aquas. 20
 Vivet et Ascraeus, dum mustis uva tumebit,
 Dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres.
 Battiades semper toto cantabitur orbe :
 Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet.
 Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno ; 15
 Cum sole et luna semper Aratus erit.
 Dum fallax servus, durus pater, improba lena
 Vivent et meretrix blanda, Menandros erit.
 Ennius arte carens animosique Accius oris
 Casurum nullo tempore nomen habent. 20
 Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas,
 Aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?
 Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,
 Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.

- Tītyrus et fruges Aeneīaque arma legentur,
 Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit. 25
- Donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma,
 Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui.
 Gallus et Hesperii et Gallus notus Eois,
 Et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit. 30
- Ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri
 Depereant aevo, carmina morte carent.
 Cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphī,
 Cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.
- Vilia miretur vulgus : mihi flavus Apollo 35
 Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua,
 Sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum :
 Atque ita sollicito multus amante legar.
 Pascitur in vivis Livor ; post fata quiescit,
 Cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos. 40
- Ergo etiam cum me supremus adederit ignis,
 Vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit.

2. *Elegy on a Parrot* (ii. 6).

- PSITTACUS, eois imitatrix ales ab Indis,
 Occidit ! exsequias ite frequenter, aves.
 Ite, piae volucres, et plangite pectora pinnis,
 Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.
 Horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis, 5
 Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.
 Quod scelus Ismarī quereris, Philomela, tyranni,
 Expleta est annis ista querella suis.
 Alitis in rarae miserum devertere funus :
 Magna sed antiqui causa doloris Itys. 10
- Omnes, quae liquido libratis in aëre cursus,
 Tu tamen ante alios, turtur amice, dole.

III. AMORES.

THE *Amores* consist of three books of short poems, very miscellaneous in their subjects, sentimental, voluptuous, complimentary, or personal. Those here given have a special interest, as illustrating the poet's earlier aspiration, and the more playful aspect of his verse.

1. *The Poet of Idleness* (i. 15).

QUID mihi, 'Livor edax, ignavos obicis annos,
 Ingeniique vocas carmen inertis opus?
 Non me more patrum, dum strenua sustinet aetas
 Praemia militiae pulverulenta sequi,
 Nec me verbosas leges ediscere, nec me 5
 Ingrato vocem prostituisse foro.
 Mortale est, quod quaeris, opus: mihi fama perennis
 Quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.
 Vivet Mæonides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide,
 Dum rapidas Simois in mare volvet aquas. 20
 Vivet et Ascræus, dum mustis uva tumebit,
 Dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres.
 Battiaðes semper toto cantabitur orbe:
 Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet.
 Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno; 15
 Cum sole et luna semper Aratus erit.
 Dum fallax servus, durus pater, improba lena
 Vivent et meretrix blanda, Menandros erit.
 Ennius arte carens animosique Accius oris
 Casurum nullo tempore nomen habent. 20
 Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas,
 Aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?
 Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,
 Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.

Tītȳrus et fruges Aeneīaque arma legentur, 25
 Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit.
 Donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma,
 Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui.
 Gallus et Hesperiiis et Gallus notus Eois,
 Et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit. 30
 Ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri
 Depereant aevo, carmina morte carent.
 Cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphī,
 Cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.
 Vilia miretur vulgus : mihi flavus Apollo 35
 Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua,
 Sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum :
 Atque ita sollicito multus amante legar.
 Pascitur in vivis Livor ; post fata quiescit,
 Cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos. 40
 Ergo etiam cum me supremus adederit ignis,
 Vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit.

2. *Elegy on a Parrot* (ii. 6).

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 Occidit ! exsequias ite frequenter, aves.
 Ite, piae volucres, et plangite pectora pinnis,
 Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.
 Horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis, 5
 Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.
 Quod scelus Ismarīi quereris, Philomela, tyranni,
 Expleta est annis ista querella suis.
 Alitis in rarae miserum devertere funus :
 Magna sed antiqui causa doloris Itys. 10
 Omnes, quae liquido libratis in aëre cursus,
 Tu tamen ante alios, turtur amice, dole.

Plena fuit vobis omni concordia vita,
 Et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides.
 Quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phoceus Orestae, 15
 Hoc tibi, dum licuit, psittace, turtur erat.
 Quid tamen ista fides, quid rari forma coloris,
 Quid vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis,
 Quid juvat, ut datus es, nostrae placuisse puellae?
 Infelix avium gloria, nempe jaces. 20
 Tu poteras fragiles pinnis hebetare zmaragdos,
 Tincta gerens rubro Punica rostra croco.
 Non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales :
 Reddebas blaeso tam bene verba sono.
 Raptus es invidia : non tu fera bella movebas ; 25
 Garrulus et placidae pacis amator eras.
 Ecce, coturnices inter sua proelia vivunt,
 Forsitan et fiant inde frequenter anus.
 Plenus eras minimo : nec prae sermonis amore
 In multos poteras ora vacare cibos. 30
 Nux erat esca tibi, causaeque papavera somni,
 Pellebatque sitim simplicis umor aquae.
 Vivet edax vultur, ducensque per aëra gyros
 Miluus, et pluviae graculus auctor aquae ;
 Vivet et armiferae cornix invisæ Minervae, 35
 Illa quidem saeculis vix moritura novem.
 Occidit ille loquax, humanae vocis imago,
 Psittacus, extremo munus ab orbe datum.
 Optima prima fere manibus rapiuntur avaris ;
 Implentur numeris deteriora suis. 40
 Tristia Phylacidae Thersites funera vidit :
 Jamque cinis, vivis fratribus, Hector erat.
 Quid referam timidæ pro te pia vota puellae,
 Vota procelloso per mare rapta noto ?
 Septima lux aderat, non exhibitura sequentem, 45

Et stabat vacuo jam tibi Parca colo ;
 Nec tamen ignavo stupuerunt verba palato :
 Clamavit moriens lingua *Corinna, vale !*
 Colle sub Elysio nigra nemus ilice frondet,
 Udaque perpetuo gramine terra viret. 50
 Siqua fides dubiis, volucrum locus ille piarum
 Dicitur, obscenae quo prohibentur aves :
 Illic innocui late pascuntur olores,
 Et vivax phoenix, unica semper avis ;
 Explere ipsa suas ales Junonia pinnas, 55
 Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.
 Psittacus has inter nemorali sede receptus
 Convertit volucres in sua verba pias.
 Ossa tegit tumulus, tumulus pro corpore magnus,
 Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet : 60
Colligor ex ipso dominae placuisse sepulchro :
Ora fuere mihi plus ave docta loqui.

3. *Farewell to the Loves* (iii. 15).

QUAERE novum vatem, tenerorum mater Amorum !
 Raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis :
 Quos ego composui, Peligni ruris alumnus ;
 Nec me deliciae dedecuerunt meae.
 Siquid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres, 5
 Non modo militiae turbine factus eques.
 Mantua Vergilio gaudet ; Verona Catullo :
 Pelignae dicar gloria gentis ego,
 Quam sua libertas ad honesta coegerat arma,
 Cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus. 10
 Atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi
 Moenia, quae campi jugera pauca tenent,
 'Quae tantum' dicet 'potuistis ferre poetam,

Quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco.'
Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti, 15
Aurea de campo vellite signa meo.
Corniger increpuit thyrso graviore Lyaeus :
Pulsanda est magnis area major equis.
Imbelles Elegi, genialis Musa, valete,
Post mea mansurum fata superstes opus ! 20

IV. TRISTIA.

THE *Tristia* ("Complaints") are five books of poems written during Ovid's long banishment. Some of them have much biographical interest, and all are full of personal feeling; sometimes monotonous, abject, and unmanly, more often a genuine and most pathetic expression of the sorrows of exile. (Respecting the causes and circumstances of Ovid's banishment, see the *Life*.)

I. *Banished from Rome* (i. 3).

CUM subit illius tristissima noctis imago,
Qua mihi supremum tempus in Urbe fuit,
Cum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui,
Labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.
Jam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Caesar 5
Finibus extremae jusserat Ausoniae.
Nec spatium fuerat, nec mens satis apta parandi:
Torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora.
Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi,
Non aptae profugo vestis opisve fuit. 10
Non aliter stupui, quam qui Jovis ignibus ictus
Vivit, et est vitae nescius ipse suae.
Ut tamen hanc animi nubem dolor ipse removit,
Et tandem sensus convaluere mei;
Adloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos, 15
Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant.
Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat,
Imbre per indignas usque cadente genas;
Nata procul Libycis aberat diversa sub oris,
Nec poterat fati certior esse mei. 20
Quocumque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant,
Formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.
Femina virque meo, pueri quoque funere maerent;

Inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis habet :
 Si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti, 25
 Haec facies Trojae, cum caperetur, erat.
 Jamque quiescebant voces hominumque canumque,
 Lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos.
 Hanc ego suspiciens et ab hac Capitolia cernens,
 Quae nostro frustra juncta fuere lari, 30
 'Numina vicinis habitantia sedibus,' inquam,
 'Jamque oculis numquam templa videnda meis,
 Dique relinquendi, quos urbs tenet alta Quirini,
 Este salutati tempus in omne mihi !
 Et quamquam sero clipeum post vulnera sumo, 35
 Attamen hanc odiis exonerate fugam,
 Caelestique viro, quis me deceperit error,
 Dicite : pro culpa ne scelus esse putet.
 Ut quod vos scitis, poenae quoque sentiat auctor,
 Placato possum non miser esse deo.' 40
 Hac prece adoravi superos ego ; pluribus uxor,
 Singultu medios impediēte sonos.
 Illa etiam, ante Lares passis prostrata capillis,
 Contigit extinctos ore tremēte focos,
 Multaque in adversos effudit verba Penates 45
 Pro deplorato non valitura viro.
 Jamque morae spatium nox praecipitata negabat,
 Versaque ab axe suo Parrhasis arctos erat.
 Quid facerem ? blando patriae retinebar amore ;
 Ultima sed jussae nox erat illa fugae. 50
 Ah ! quotiens aliquo dixi properante 'Quid urges ?
 Vel quo festines ire, vel unde, vide !'
 Ah ! quotiens certam me sum mentitus habere
 Horam, propositae quae foret apta viae.
 Ter limen tetigi, ter sum revocatus, et ipse 55
 Indulgens animo pes mihi tardus erat ;

Saepe *Vale* dicto rursus sum multa locutus,
Et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi ;
Saepe eadem mandata dedi, meque ipse fefelli,
Respiciens oculis pignora cara meis. 60
Denique 'Quid propero ? Scythia est, quo mittimur,'
inquam ;
'Roma relinquenda est : utraque justa mora est.
Uxor in aeternum vivo mihi viva negatur,
Et domus et fidae dulcia membra domus,
Quosque ego fraterno dilexi more sodales, 65
O mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide !
Dum licet, amplectar : numquam fortasse licebit
Amplius : in lucro est quae datur hora mihi.'
Nec mora, sermonis verba imperfecta relinquo,
Complectens animo proxima quaeque meo. 70
Dum loquor et flemus, caelo nitidissimus alto,
Stella gravis nobis, Lucifer ortus erat :
Dividor haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam,
Et pars abrumpi corpore visa suo est.
Sic doluit Mettus tunc, cum in contraria versos 75
Ultores habuit prodicionis equos,
Tum vero exoritur clamor gemitusque meorum,
Et feriunt maestae pectora nuda manus.
Tum vero conjunx, umeris abeuntis inhaerens,
Miscuit haec lacrimis tristia dicta suis ; 80
'Non potes avelli : simul, ah ! simul ibimus' inquit ;
'Te sequar et conjunx exsulis exsul ero.
Et mihi facta via est, et me capit ultima tellus :
Accedam profugae sarcina parva rati.
Te jubet a patria discedere Caesaris ira, 85
Me pietas : pietas haec mihi Caesar erit.'
Talia temptabat, sicut temptaverat ante,
Vixque dedit victas utilitate manus.

Egredior, — sive illud crat sine funere ferri,
 Squalidus inmissis hirta per ora comis. 90
 Illa dolore amens tenebris narratur obortis
 Semianimis media procubuisse domo ;
 Utque resurrexit, foedatis pulvere turpi
 Crinibus, et gelida membra levavit humo,
 Se modo, desertos modo complorasse Penates, 95
 Nomen et erepti saepe vocasse viri ;
 Nec gemuisse minus, quam si nataeve meumve
 Vidisset structos corpus habere rogos,
 Et voluisse mori, moriendo ponere sensus —
 Respectuque tamen non voluisse mei. 100
 Vivat ! et absentem — quoniam sic fata tulerunt —
 Vivat ut auxilio sublevet usque suo.

2. *The Exile's Sick Chamber* (iii. 3).

HÆC mea, si casu miraris, epistola quare
 Alterius digitis scripta sit, aeger eram.
 Aeger in extremis ignoti partibus orbis,
 Incertusque meae paene salutis eram.
 Quid mihi nunc animi dira regione jacenti 5
 Inter Sauromatas esse Getasque putes ?
 Nec caelum patior, nec aquis adsuevimus istis,
 Terraque nescio quo non placet ipsa modo.
 Non domus apta satis, non hic cibus utilis aegro ;
 Nullus, Apollinea qui levet arte malum ; 10
 Non qui soletur, non qui labentia tarde
 Tempora narrando fallat, amicus adest.
 Lassus in extremis jaceo populisque locisque,
 Et subit adfecto nunc mihi, quicquid abest.
 Omnia cum subeant, vincis tamen omnia, conjunx, 15
 Et plus in nostro pectore parte tencs.

Te loquor absentem, te vox mea nominat unam ;
Nulla venit sine te nox mihi, nulla dies.
Quin etiam sic me dicunt aliena locutum,
Ut foret amenti nomen in ore tuum. 20
Si jam deficiam, subpressaue lingua palato
Vix instillato restituenda mero,
Nuntiet huc aliquis dominam venisse, resurgam,
Spesque tui nobis causa vigoris erit.
Ergo ego sum dubius vitae, tu forsitan istic 25
Jucundum nostri nescia tempus agis ?
Non agis, adfirmo : liquet hoc, carissima, nobis,
Tempus agi sine me non nisi triste tibi.
Si tamen implevit mea sors, quos debuit, annos,
Et mihi vivendi tam cito finis adest : 30
Quantum erat, O magni, morituro parcere, Divi,
Ut saltem patria contumularer humo ?
Vel poena in tempus mortis dilata fuisset,
Vel praecepisset mors properata fugam.
Integer hanc potui nuper bene reddere lucem : 35
Exsul ut occiderem, nunc mihi vita data est.
Tam procul ignotis igitur moriemur in oris,
Et fient ipso tristia fata loco ?
Nec mea consueto languescent corpora lecto ?
Depositum nec me qui fleat, ullus erit ? 40
Nec dominae lacrimis in nostra cadentibus ora
Accedent animae tempora parva meae ?
Nec mandata dabo, nec cum clamore supremo
Labentes oculos condet amica manus ?
Sed sine funeribus caput hoc, sine honore sepulcri 45
Indeploratum barbara terra teget ?
Ecquid, ut audieris, tota turbabere mente,
Et feries pavida pectora fida manu ?
Ecquid, in has frustra tendens tua bracchia partes,

Clamabis miseri nomen inane viri ? 50
Parce tamen lacerare genas, nec scinde capillos :
Non tibi nunc primum, lux mea, raptus ero.
Cum patriam amisi, tunc me periisse putato ;
Et prior et gravior mors fuit illa mihi.
Nunc, si forte potes (sed non potes, optima conjunx), 55
Finitis gaude tot mihi morte malis.
Quod potes, extenua forti mala corde ferendo,
Ad quae jampridem non rude pectus habes.
Atque utinam pereant animae cum corpore nostrae,
Effugiatque avidos pars mihi nulla rogos ! 60
Nam si morte carens vacua volat altus in aura
Spiritus, et Samii sunt rata dicta senis,
Inter Sarmaticas Romana vagabitur umbras,
Perque feros manes hospita semper erit.
Ossa tamen facito parva referantur in urna : 65
Sic ego non etiam mortuus exsul ero.
Non vetat hoc quisquam : fratrem Thebana peremptum
Subposuit tumulo rege vetante soror.
Atque ea cum foliis et amomi pulvere misce,
Inque suburbano condita pone solo. 70
Quosque legat versus oculo properante viator,
Grandibus in tituli marmore caede notis :
HIC EGO QUI JACEO TENERORUM LUSOR AMORUM
INGENIO PERII NASO POETA MEO :
AT TIBI QUI TRANSIS NE SIT GRAVE QUISQUIS AMASTI
DICERE NASONIS MOLLITER OSSA CUBENT.
Hoc satis in titulo est ; etenim majora libelli
Et diuturna magis sunt monumenta mihi,
Quos ego confido, quamvis nocuere, daturus
Nomen et auctori tempora longa suo. 80
Tu tamen extincto feralia munera semper
Deque tuis lacrimis humida sarta dato :

Quamvis in cineres corpus mutaverit ignis,
Sentiet officium maesta favilla pium.
Scribere plura libet, sed vox mihi fessa loquendo 85
Dictandi vires siccaque lingua negat.
Accipe supremo dictum mihi forsitan ore,
Quod, tibi qui mittit, non habet ipse, VALE !

3. *To Perilla* (iii. 7).

VADE salutatum, subito perarata, Perillam,
Littera, sermonis fida ministra mei !
Aut illam invenies dulci cum matre sedentem,
Aut inter libros Pieridasque suas.
Quicquid aget, cum te scierit venisse, relinquet, 5
Nec mora, quid venias quidve, requireret, agam.
Vivere me dices, sed sic, ut vivere nolim,
Nec mala tam longa nostra levata mora ;
Et tamen ad Musas, quamvis nocuere, reverti,
Aptaque in alternos cogere verba pedes. 10
Tu quoque, dic, studiis communibus ecquid inhaeres,
Doctaque non patrio carmina more canis ?
Nam tibi cum fatis mores natura pudicos
Et raras dotes ingeniumque dedit.
Hoc ego Pegasidas deduxi primus ad undas, 15
Ne male fecundae vena periret aquae ;
Primus id aspexi teneris in virginis annis,
Utque pater natae duxque comesque fui.
Ergo si remanent ignes tibi pectoris idem,
Sola tuum vates Lesbia vincet opus. 20
Sed vereor, ne te mea nunc fortuna retardet,
Postque meos casus sit tibi pectus iners.
Dum licuit, tua saepe mihi, tibi nostra legebam ;
Saepe tui iudex, saepe magister eram :

Aut ego praebebam factis modo versibus aures, 25
 Aut, ubi cessares, causa ruboris eram.
 Forsitan exemplo, quia me laesere libelli,
 Tu quoque sis poenae facta scuta meae.
 Pone, Perilla, metum ; tantummodo femina nulla
 Neve vir a scriptis discat amare tuis ! 30
 Ergo desidia remove, doctissima, causas,
 Inque bonas artes et tua sacra redi !
 Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis,
 Rugaque in antiqua fronte senilis erit ;
 Inicietque manum formae damnosa senectus, 35
 Quae strepitum passu non faciente venit ;
 Cumque aliquis dicet ' Fuit haec formosa,' dolebis,
 Et speculum mendax esse querere tuum.
 Sunt tibi opes modicae, cum sis dignissima magnis :
 Finge sed immensis censibus esse pares ; 40
 Nempe dat id, quodcumque libet, fortuna rapitque ;
 Irus et est subito, qui modo Croesus erat.
 Singula quid referam ? nil non mortale tenemus
 Pectoris exceptis ingeniique bonis.
 En ego, cum carcam patria vobisque domoque, 45
 Raptaque sint, adimi quae potuere mihi,
 Ingenio tamen ipse meo comitorque fruorque :
 Caesar in hoc potuit juris habere nihil.
 Quilibet hanc saevo vitam mihi finiat ense ;
 Me tamen extincto fama superstes erit, 50
 Dumque suis victrix omnem de montibus orbem
 Prospiciet domitum Martia Roma, legar.
 Tu quoque, quam studii maneat felicius usus,
 Effuge venturos, qua potes, usque rogos !

4. *Winter Scenes in Thrace* (iii. 10).

Siquis adhuc istic meminit Nasonis adempti,
Et superest sine me nomen in Urbe meum,
Suppositum stellis numquam tangentibus aequor
Me sciat in media vivere barbarie.
Sauromatae cingunt, fera gens, Bessique Getaeque, 5
Quam non ingenio nomina digna meo!
Dum tamen aura tepet, medio defendimur Histro:
Ille suis liquidus bella repellit aquis.
At cum tristis hiems squalentia protulit ora,
Terraque marmoreo candida facta gelu est, 10
Dum vetat et Boreas et nix habitare sub Arcto,
Tum liquet, has gentes axe tremente premi.
Nix jacet, et glaciem nec sol pluviaeve resolvunt,
Indurat Boreas perpetuamque facit;
Ergo ubi deliquit nondum prior, altera venit, 15
Et solet in multis bima manere locis.
Tantaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, ut altas
Aequet humo turres tectaque rapta ferat.
Pellibus et sutis arcent mala frigora braccis,
Oraque de toto corpore sola patent. 20
Saepe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,
Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu.
Nudaeque consistunt, formam servantia testae,
Vina, nec hausta meri, sed data frusta bibunt.
Quid loquar, ut vincti concrescant frigore rivi, 25
Deque lacu fragiles effodiantur aquae?
Ipse, papyrifero qui non angustior amne
Miscetur vasto multa per ora freto,
Caeruleos ventis latices durantibus, Hister
Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis. 30
Quaque rates ierant, pedibus nunc itur, et undas

Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi ;
 Perque novos pontes subter labentibus undis
 Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves.
 Vix equidem credar : sed cum sint praemia falsi 35
 Nulla, ratam debet testis habere fidem.
 Vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum,
 Lubricaque inmotas testa premebat aquas.
 Nec vidisse sat est : durum calcavimus aequor,
 Undaque non udo sub pede summa fuit. 40
 Si tibi tale fretum quondam, Leandre, fuisset,
 Non foret angustae mors tua crimen aquae.
 Tum neque se pandi possunt delphines in auras
 Tollere : conantes dura coërcet hiems.
 Et quamvis Boreas jactatis insonet alis, 45
 Fluctus in obsesso gurgite nullus erit ;
 Inclusaeque gelu stabunt, ut marmore, puppes,
 Nec poterit rigidas findere remus aquas.
 Vidimus in glacie pisces haerere ligatos,
 Sed pars ex illis tunc quoque viva fuit. 50
 Sive igitur nimii Boreae vis saeva marinas,
 Sive redundatas flumine cogit aquas,
 Protinus, aequato siccis aquilonibus Histro,
 Invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo :
 Hostis equo pollens longeque volante sagitta 55
 Vicinam late depopulatur humum.
 Diffugiunt alii, nullisque tuentibus agros
 Incustoditae diripiuntur opes ;
 Ruris opes parvae, pecus et stridentia plaustra,
 Et quas divitias incola pauper habet. 60
 Pars agitur vinctis post tergum capta lacertis,
 Respiens frustra rura laremque suum ;
 Pars cadit hamatis misere confixa sagittis ;
 Nam volucris ferro tinctile virus inest.

Quae nequeunt secum ferre aut abducere, perdunt, 65
 Et cremat insontes hostica flamma casas.
 Tunc quoque, cum pax est, trepidant formidine belli,
 Nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum.
 Aut videt, aut metuit locus hic, quem non videt, hostem ;
 Cessat iners rigido terra relicta situ. 70
 Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra,
 Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.
 Poma negat regio ; nec habcret Acontius, in quo
 Scriberet hic dominae verba legenda suae.
 Aspiceres nudos sine fronde, sine arbore, campos : 75
 Heu loca felici non adcunda viro !
 Ergo tam late pateat cum maximus orbis,
 Haec est in poenam terra reperta meam ?

5. *The Poet's Autobiography* (iv. 10).

ILLE ego qui fuerim, tenerorum lusor amorum,
 Quem legis, ut noris, accipe posteritas.
 Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis,
 Milia qui novies distat ab Urbe decem.
 Editus hinc ego sum, nec non ut tempora noris, 5
 Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari :
 Si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,
 Non modo fortunae muncre factus eques.
 Nec stirps prima fui : genito sum fratre creatus,
 Qui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat. 10
 Lucifer amborum natalibus adfuit idem :
 Una celebrata est per duo liba dies.
 Haec est armiferae festis de quinque Minervae,
 Quae fieri pugna prima cruenta solet.
 Protinus excolimur teneri, curaue parentis 15
 Imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte viros.

Frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab aevo,
 Fortia verbosi natus ad arma fori ;
 At mihi jam puero caelestia sacra placebant,
 Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus. 20
 Saepe pater dixit ' Studium quid inutile temptas ?
 Maeonides nullas ipse reliquit opes.'
 Motus eram dictis, totoque Helicone relicto
 Scribere conabar verba soluta modis.
 Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos, 25
 Et quod temptabam dicere, versus erat.
 Interea tacito passu labentibus annis
 Liberior fratri sumpta mihique toga est,
 Induiturque umeris cum lato purpura clavo,
 Et studium nobis quod fuit ante, manet. 30
 Jamque decem vitae frater geminaverat annos,
 Cum perit, et coepi parte carere mei.
 Cepimus et tenerae primos aetatis honores,
 Deque viris quondam pars tribus una fui.
 Curia restabat ; clavi mensura coacta est : 35
 Majus erat nostris viribus illud onus.
 Nec patiens corpus, nec mens fuit apta labori,
 Sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram.
 Et petere Aoniae suadebant tuā sorores
 Otia, iudicio semper amata meo. 40
 Temporis illius colui fovique poëtas,
 Quotque aderant vates, rebar adesse deos.
 Saepe suas *Volucres* legit mihi grandior aevo,
 Quaeque necet serpens, quae juvet herba, Macer.
 Saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes, 45
 Jure sodalicio qui mihi junctus erat.
 Ponticus heroö, Bassus quoque clarus iambis
 Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei.
 Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures,

Dum ferit Ausonia carmina culta lyra. 50
Vergilium vidi tantum ; nec amara Tibullo
Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meae.
Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle ; Propertius illi ;
Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.
Utque ego majores, sic me coluere minores, 55
Notaque non tarde facta Thalia mea est.
Carmina cum primum populo juvenilia legi,
Barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.
Moverat ingenium totam cantata per Urbem .
Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi. 60
Multa quidem scripsi ; sed quae vitiosa putavi,
Emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi.
Tunc quoque, cum fugerem, quaedam placitura cremavi,
Iratus studio carminibusque meis.
Molle Cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis 65
Cor mihi, quodque levis causa moveret, erat.
Cum tamen hic essem, minimoque accenderer igne,
Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit.
Paene mihi puero nec digna nec utilis uxor
Est data, quae tempus per breve nupta fuit. 70
Illi successit, quamvis sine crimine conjunx,
Non tamen in nostro firma futura toro.
Ultima, quae mecum seros permansit in annos,
Sustinuit conjunx exsulis esse viri.
Filia me mea bis prima fecunda juvena, 75
Sed non ex uno conjugē, fecit avum ;
Et jam complerat genitor sua fata, novemque
Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.
Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademptum
Ille fuit. Matri proxima justa tuli. 80
Felices ambo tempestiveque sepulti,
Ante diem poenae quod periere meae !

Me quoque felicem, quod non viventibus illis
Sum miser, et de me quod doluere nihil.
Si tamen extinctis aliquid nisi nomina restat, 85
Et gracilis structos effugit umbra rogos ;
Fama, parentales, si vos mea contigit, umbrae
Et sunt in Stygio crimina nostra foro,
Scite, precor, causam — nec vos mihi fallere fas est —
Errorem jussae, non scelus, esse fugae. 90
Manibus hoc satis est : ad vos, studiosa, revertor,
Pectora, qui vitae quaeritis acta meae.
Jam mihi canities pulsas melioribus annis
Venerat, antiquas miscueratque comas,
Postque meos ortus Pisaea vinctus oliva 95
Abstulerat decies praemia victor equus,
Cum maris Euxini positos ad laeva Tomitas
Quaerere me laesi principis ira jubet.
Causa meae cunctis nimium quoque nota ruinae
Indicio non est testificanda meo. 100
Quid referam comitumque nefas famulosque nocentes ?
Ipsa multa tuli non leviora fuga.
Indignata malis mens est succumbere, seque
Praestitit invictam viribus usa suis.
Oblitusque mei ductaeque per otia vitae, 105
Insolita cepi temporis arma manu.
Totque tuli casus pelagoque terraque, quot inter
Occultum stellae conspicuumque polum.
Tacta mihi tandem longis erroribus acto
Juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis. 110
Hic ego finitimis quamvis circumsoner armis,
Tristia, quo possum, carmine fata levo.
Quod quamvis nemo est, cujus referatur ad aures,
Sic tamen absumo decipioque diem.
Ergo quod vivo, durisque laboribus obsto, 115

Nec me sollicitae taedia lucis habent,
Gratia, Musa, tibi; nam tu solacia praebes,
Tu curae requies, tu medicina venis;
Tu dux et comes es; tu nos abducis ab Histro,
In medioque mihi das Helicone locum. 120
Tu mihi, quod rarum est, vivo sublime dedisti
Nomen, ab exsequiis quod dare fama solet.
Nec qui detrectat praesentia, Livor iniquo
Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus.
Nam tulerint magnos cum saecula nostra poëtas, 125
Non fuit ingenio fama maligna.
Cumque ego praeponam multos mihi, non minor illis
Dicor et in toto plurimus orbe legor.
Si quid habent igitur vatum praesagia veri,
Protinus ut moriar, non ero, terra, tuus. 130
Sive favore tuli, sive hanc ego carmine famam
Jure, tibi grates, candide lector, ago.

V. EX PONTO.

THE four books *Ex Ponto* (letters from the Pontus) are addressed to various persons. The character of the poems differs little from that of the *Tristia*. The example here given is addressed by the poet to his wife.

To His Wife (i. 4).

JAM mihi deterior canis aspergitur aetas,
 Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis arat :
 Jam vigor et quasso languent in corpore vires ;
 Nec, juveni lusus qui placuere, juvant.
 Nec, si me subito videas, agnoscere possis : 5
 Aetatis facta est tanta ruina meae.
 Confiteor facere hoc annos : sed et altera causa est
 Anxietas animi continuusque labor.
 Nam mea per longos siquis mala digerat annos,
 Crede mihi, Pyllo Nestore major ero. 10
 Cernis, ut in duris — et quid bove firmius ? — arvis
 Fortia taurorum corpora frangat opus.
 Quae numquam vacuo solita est cessare novali,
 Fructibus assiduis lassa senescit humus.
 Occidet, ad circi siquis certamina semper 15
 Non intermissis cursibus ibit equus.
 Firma sit illa licet, solvetur in aequore navis,
 Quae numquam liquidis sicca carebit aquis,
 Me quoque debilitat series immensa malorum,
 Ante meum tempus cogit et esse senem. 20
 Otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis :
 Inmodicus contra carpit utrumque labor.
 Aspice, in has partis quod venerit Aesone natus,
 Quam laudem a sera posteritate ferat.
 At labor illius nostro leviorque minorque est, 25

Si modo non verum nomina magna premunt.
 Ille est in Pontum Pelia mittente profectus,
 Qui vix Thessaliae fine timendus erat.
 Caesaris ira mihi nocuit, quem solis ab ortu
 Solis ad occasus utraque terra tremit. 30
 [Junctior Haemonia est Ponto, quam Roma sit Histro;
 Et brevius, quam nos, ille peregit iter.]
 Ille habuit comites primos telluris Achivae:
 At nostram cuncti destituere fugam.
 Nos fragili ligno vastum sulcavimus aequor: 35
 Quae tulit Aesoniden, densa carina fuit.
 Nec mihi Tiphys erat rector, nec Agenore natus
 Quas fugerem, docuit, quas sequererque vias.
 Illum tutata est cum Pallade regia Juno:
 Defendere meum numina nulla caput. 40
 Illum furtivae juvere Cupidinis artes;
 Quas a me vellem non didicisset Amor.
 Ille domum rediit: nos his moriemur in arvis,
 Perstiterit laesi si gravis ira dei.
 Durius est igitur nostrum, fidissima conjunx, 45
 Illo, quod subiit Aesone natus, onus.
 Te quoque, quam juvenem discedens Urbe reliqui,
 Credibile est nostris insenuisse malis.
 O! ego, di faciant, talem te cernere possim,
 Caraque mutatis oscula ferre comis; 50
 Amplectique meis corpus non pingue lacertis,
 Et 'gracile hoc fecit' dicere 'cura mei.'
 Et narrare meos flenti flens ipse labores,
 Sperato numquam conloquioque frui,
 Turaque Caesaribus cum conjuge Caesare digna, 55
 Dis veris, memori debita ferre manu!
 Memnonis hanc utinam, lenito principe, mater
 Quam primum roseo provocet ore diem!

NOTES.

NOTES.

It is supposed that most classes who read Ovid at all, will read Ovid before any other Latin poet; and as it is desirable that a poetical composition should always be read *as verse*, — that is, with a knowledge of its rhythmical structure, — a few directions will here be given for scanning at sight, or by ear, which, with a little practice, will be found an easy, almost mechanical process.

It is necessary, first, for the learner to understand the nature of the verse, as depending on precisely the same principles as the rhythmical divisions of music (see §§ 355–358; G. 723–727; H. 596–599); also, to be familiar with the general rules of quantity and accent (§§ 18, 19; G. 10–14; H. 16–18).¹ Besides this, the teacher should explain and illustrate, so far as may be necessary, the structure of the hexameter (§ 362; G. 761; H. 609–613), reading from the text of the poem itself, until its peculiar movement has become familiar to the learner's ear. It will now be observed, —

1. That the difficulties in scanning lie almost entirely *in the first half of the verse*. With very rare exceptions, the last two feet, and generally the last three, are accented in verse exactly as they would be in prose; that is, the *thesis* (first syllable) of the foot corresponds with the natural or prose accent of the word.

2. That in hexameter verse *the third foot* (rarely the fourth instead) *regularly begins with the last syllable of a word*. Thus, while the last half of a verse is almost always accented as in prose, the first half very seldom is. The slight pause interrupting the foot at the end of the word is called a *casural pause* (§ 358, *b*; G. 743; H. 602), and is the most important point that distinguishes the

¹ To these it may be well to add the quantity of final syllables (§ 348; G. 704–710; H. 579–581). The learner should also be habituated to an accurate pronunciation of words according to their prose accent.

movement of verse from that of prose. The pause in the third foot (less commonly the fourth) usually corresponds with a pause in the sense, and is called the principal *cæsura*.

3. That whenever a short syllable occurs in the verse, *there must be a dactyl*. This becomes a most convenient rule, as soon as the pronunciation of even the commonest words is known, in all cases where there are words of more than two syllables; for thus a short syllable will often serve as a key to the entire structure of the verse.

For examples, we will take the first four lines of the first selection given in this book (i. 89, foll.):—

89. *Aurea prima nata est aetas quae vindice nullo.*

Here the last two words are scanned exactly as they read: | vindice | nullo. The syllable before, *quae*, contains a diphthong, and is therefore long; consequently, as it is not the first syllable of a foot, it must be the second half of a spondee; and we find that the preceding syllable, *-tas*, is long, which gives us the first half of the spondee. The first syllable of *aetas*, again, consists of a diphthong, and must therefore form a spondee with the preceding syllable, *ast* (by elision from the last syllable of *nata* with *est*, § 359, c; G. 714, exc.; H. 608, 1). Beginning with the beginning of the line, *aurea* has a short penult, as its accent shows, and forms a dactyl. There remain, then, only three syllables, *prima sa-*, which must, therefore, also form a dactyl, and the verse scans as follows:—

Aurēā | primā sā | ta 'st||ae|tas quāe | vindicē | nullo.

90. *Sponte sua sine lege fidem rectumque colēbat.*

The last words are scanned as they read: rēc|tūmqŭe colēbat. The length of the first syllable of *rectum* shows that it is the last half of a spondee. The correct scansion of the rest of the line depends entirely upon the reader's knowledge of the rules for quantity. *Sponte* ends in *e*, and final *e* is short; *sua* is ablative, and final *a* in the ablative is long; *sine* and *lege* both end in *e*, which is short; and the quantity of the other syllables is determined by their position in their respective feet. The line scans thus:—

Spontē sū|ā sinē | lēgē || fī|dem rēc|tūmqŭe cō|lēbat,

with feminine *cæsura*.

91. *Poena metusque aberant, nec verba mindcia fixo.*

The last four words are scanned as they read : nec | verba mi|nacia | fixo. Here *nec* is long by position, as is the syllable before it. *Poena* is nominative, and has, therefore, a short final *a*; consequently the *e* of *metus* must also be short. Only the second foot is now unaccounted for, and it consists of the only three syllables remaining, — *tusqu' abe-*. The line scans, —

Poenă mĕ|tusqu' ābĕ|rant || nēc | verbă mī|nācia | fixo.

92. *Aere legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat.*

Here the words nec | supplex | turba ti|mebat are scanned as they are pronounced in prose; the length (by position) of *nec* shows that it forms the last half of a spondee; the short final *e* of *aere* shows that the first foot is a dactyl; consequently the two remaining syllables must form a spondee, the second foot of the verse : —

Aere le|geban|tur || nec | supplex | turba ti|mebat.

These hints would be sufficient for all or nearly all cases,¹ if it were not for the frequent elision of the last syllable of words; viz., in general, *whenever a word ending in a vowel or in m is followed by a word beginning with a vowel or with h*. This makes the commonest and most annoying of the obstacles to be met, and requires the beginner to be constantly on the watch. If he will now carefully compare the following lines, as metrically divided, with the rules which have been given above, it is hoped that he will have little difficulty hereafter.

Aurea | prima sa|ta 'st || ae|tas, quae | vindice | nullo
 Sponte su|a, sine | lege || fi|dem rec|tumque co|lebat. 90
 Poena me|tusqu' abe|rant, || nec | verba mi|nacia | fixo
 Aere le|geban|tur, || nec | supplex | turba ti|mebat
 Judicis | ora su|i, || sed e|rant sine | vindice | tuti.
 Nondum | caesa su|is, || pere|grinum ut | viseret | orbem,
 Montibus | in liqui|das || pi|nus de|scenderat | undas, 95
 Nullaque | morta|les || prae|ter sua | litora | norant.
 Nondum | praeci|pites || cin|gebant | oppida | fossae :

¹ It will be observed that, of the first twenty verses of this selection, only verse 99 lacks the caesura in the third foot, and that there the principal pause is in the fourth foot instead of the third.

Non tuba | direc|ti, || non | aeris | cornua | flexi,
 Non gale|ae, non | ensis e|rant; || sine | militis | usu
 Mollia | secu|rac || pera|gebant | otia | gentes. 100
 Ipsa quo|qu' immu|nis || ra|stroqu' in|tacta nec | ullis
 Saucia | vomeri|bus || per | se dabat | omnia | tellus :
 Conten|tique ci|bis || nul|lo co|gente cre|atis
 Arbute|os fe|tus || mon|tanaque | fraga lc|gebant
 Cornaqu' et | in du|ris || hae|rentia | mora ru|betis, 105
 Et quae | decide|rant || patu|la Jovis | arbore, | glandes.
 Ver erat | aeter|num, || placi|dique te|pentibus | auris
 Mulce|bant zephy|ri || na|tos sine | semine | flores.

I. THE FOUR AGES AND THE FLOOD.

I. 89. *aurea*: compare the description of the Golden Age in Virgil, *Ecl.* iv. The Ages are named from the metals gold, silver, brass (or more exactly copper), and iron, the best being the Golden, the worst the Iron Age. — *sata est*, *was created*, i.e. *was*. — *vindice nullò* (abl. abs.), *when there was no avenger* [of guilt], i.e. by no constraint.

91. *verba minacia*, refers to laws. The Roman laws were inscribed upon bronze tablets, which were fastened up in the forum and other public places. Hence *fixo aere*, *posted up in brass* (abl. of place, § 258, f, 3; G. 384, R.²; H. 425, 2, N.⁸).

92. *supplex turba*, the defendant and his friends, who generally tried to move the judges by their prayers.

93. *erant tuti*, not *supplex turba*, but the people in general.

94. *caesa* agrees with *pinus*; *suis* with *montibus*; *the pine felled on its native hills*, and wrought into ships (abl. like *fixo aere* in 91).

96. *norant* (§ 128, a; G. 151, 1; H. 235, 2), *knew*, lit. *had learned* (§ 279, e; G. 228, 2, R.¹; H. 297, 1, 2).

98. *directi*, *flexi*, both agree with *aeris* (gen. of material, § 214, e; G. 367, R.; H. 395, v.). The *tuba* was a long straight brazen horn; the *cornu* was curved.

99. *sine militis usu*, *without occasion for the employment of soldiery*; *militis* is used collectively.

100. *securae*, *free from care*. Notice the interlocked order, a very common one in Latin. — *otia*: the plural is often used in Latin, when in English we use the singular; this is especially common in poetry, frequently, as here, for metrical reasons (§ 79, d; G. 195, R.⁸; H. 130, 3).

101. *ipsa immunis tellus*, *the earth itself unburdened*. Strictly, without any duties to perform, not called on by man for tribute.

102. *per se*, equiv. to *sua sponte*.

103. *cibis* (§ 245; G. 407; H. 421, iii.). — *nullo cogente* (abl. abs.) = *with no compulsion*, qualifying *creatis*.

104. *arbutos fetus* = *arbuti fetus*, *the fruit of the arbut tree*. The arbut or strawberry tree is common in Italy. The fruit resembles the strawberry in appearance, but is somewhat insipid in taste. — *legebant*, [men] *gathered* (§ 206, b; G. 199, R.⁸).

105. *mora*, *blackberries*.

106. *quae glandes*: the antecedent is incorporated in the relative clause (§ 200, b; G. 618; H. 445, 9). — *Jovis arbore*, the oak, sacred to Jupiter.

108. *mulcebant*, fanned, caressed (properly, stroked).
 109. *mox*, soon (after flowering). — *fruges*, grain, the "kindly fruits of the earth," not *fruit* in the ordinary modern sense.
 110. *neo renovatus*, not renewed, i.e. without lying fallow. The negative belongs only with *renovatus*. — *cānebat*, grew white.
 112. *mella*: i.e. in the Golden Age honey dropped spontaneously from the leaves without the toil of bees. For the plural, see on v. 100.
 113. *postquam* . . . *misso*, when, after Saturn was banished, etc. (the relative clause ends with *erat*). *Saturnus* was an old Italian god of the crops (*satus*, *sero*), but was identified by the later Romans with the Greek *Kronos*, father of *Zeus*, who was dethroned and sent to Tartarus by his son.
 114. *sub Jove*: the reign of stern law, under Jupiter, follows that of peace and innocence. — *sublit*: contrary to rule the last *l* is long. This seems to be a relic of an earlier usage (§ 354, a, 3, N.), and is especially common in *lit*, *petitit*, and their compounds (G. 708, 4); cf. *Virg. Æn.* viii. 362, x. 67.
 115. *auro*, *aere*: one would expect *aurea* and *aenea* (sc. *prole*).
 116. *contraxit*, shortened (cf. v. 107); the changing seasons are the first sign of nature's loss.
 117. *inaequales*, changeable.
 118. *spatilis*: abl. of manner. — *exegit*, led out (i.e. to its end), completed.
 119. *fervoribus*: plural; cf. *otia*, v. 100, *mella*, v. 112.
 120. *ventis*: abl. — *pependit* shows that *glacies* refers to icicles.
 122. *cortice*, improperly used for *liber*, the fibrous inner bark.
 123. *semina Cerealia*, seeds of grain; cf. *arbutos fetus*, v. 104. Ceres gave grain to mankind, and taught them agriculture.
 128. *vemao* . . . *aevum*, upon an age of worse vein (i.e. metal). A vein of ore or metal in a mine was called *vena*.
 129. *verum*, truthfulness (§ 189, a; G. 204, N.²; H. 441, 2).
 130. *frandesque*: in poetry *que* is frequently added to the first of a series of words, when the other members of the series are connected by *que*. It should be omitted in translation.
 131. *amor* . . . *habendi*, the guilty love of gain.
 132. *vela*, etc., in consequence of the love of gain, which drove men to brave the dangers of the sea. Foreign commerce, now regarded as the source of civilization, was anciently held in disesteem by the poets.
 133. *quaeque carinae*, = *et carinae quae*; cf. *quae glandes*, v. 106. — *diu steterant*, see v. 94.
 134. *ignotis*: the seas, like the winds (v. 132), were as yet unknown

to the sailors. — *insultavere*: the meaning is double. They danced upon the waves, and *despised* the danger.

135. *communem humum*, the soil, before common (free to all), like sunlight and air; *lumina* and *auras* are put in the acc. like *humum* though the sense is: *ceu lumina solis et auras sint*.

136. *limite*: the *limes* was a boundary-path between two farms described by the *agrimensor* in laying out the public lands.

137. *segetes poscebatur humus*, crops were demanded of the earth, or more literally, the earth was asked for crops (§ 239, c, R.; G. 339, N.⁴; H. 374, 1). — *debita, due*, because the earth owes the planter a return for his seed.

138. *itum est*, men penetrated (§ 146, d; G. 208, 2; H. 301, 1).

139. *quasque opes = opesque quas* (§ 201, c, c; G. 622). — *recondiderat*, she [the earth] had hidden. — *admoverat*, had brought near to. — *Stygiis umbris* (dat. § 228; G. 347; H. 386), the shades of Styx: the realms of the dead, conceived to be under the earth.

141. *ferrum, aurum*: these were a part of the *opes*.

142. *prodit bellum*, war comes forth, as a consequence of the appearance of iron and gold. — *utroque*, with both (abl. of instrument): gold, as well as iron, is one of the "sinews of war."

144. *vivitur*, men live; cf. *itum est*, v. 138. — *hospēs* (for the quantity, see § 348, 9, exc. 2; G. 709, 2, exc. 1; H. 581, vi. 1), guest-friend (i.e. guest or host). This word refers to a peculiar relation between persons of different countries who were bound to furnish hospitality to each other.

145. *non socer a genero*: these words would make every Roman think of Caesar and Pompey.

146. *imminet, broods over*. — *exitio*, dat. (§ 228; G. 347; H. 386). — *conjugia, mariti*, both limit *exitio*.

147. *novercae, step-mothers*. The evil practice of divorce among the Romans, and the domestic misery that came from it, made the cruelty of step-mothers proverbial. — *lurida, dark*. The association of poison with dark mixtures is old and general. Blue and poison are associated in Sanskrit and Greek. — *aconita*: plural; cf. *otia*, v. 100 (see also § 75, c; G. 204, N. 5, 6).

148. *inquirat, questions* (of fortune-tellers: he is impatient for his inheritance). — *ante diem, before the time*, i.e. before his father's natural death would leave him his inheritance. — *patrios annos = patris annos*; cf. *arbutos fetus*, v. 104.

149. *virgo Astraea, the maid Astraea*, goddess of justice. She took her place in the heavens as the constellation *Virgo*. — *madentes terras, the earth reeking*.

150. *ultima caelestium*: Astraea was the *last* of the gods to leave the earth. Formerly all the gods had dwelt on earth, but the depravity of man forced them to withdraw.

151-162. The Giants, sons of Earth and Heaven, attack the gods, but are defeated. From their blood springs a wicked race of men.

153. *struxisse montes*, *piled the mountains*.

154. Olympus, Pelion, Ossa, mountains of Thessaly.

155. *Ossa*: dat. instead of abl. with *ex* or *de* (§ 239; G. 347, 2.⁵; H. 386, 2).

156. *corpora*, i.e. of the giants.

157. *natorum*, *her sons*.

160. *et illa*, i.e. as well as the earlier race of men.

162. *scires*, *you might have known* (§ 311, 2; G. 258; H. 485); cf. *pates*, v. 242.

163. *quae*: refers to the depravity of man as described in the preceding lines. For the use of the relative, see § 180, f, 201, c; G. 610, 2.¹; H. 453.—*pater Saturnius*, *Jupiter*.

164. *facto recenti* (abl. aba.), *since the deed was recent*.—*vulgata* (belonging to *convivia*), *made known* (spread abroad).

165. *Lycæoniae*, of *Lycæon* (cf. *arbutos fetus*, v. 104). He had offered Jupiter human flesh to eat; see v. 210 and the following.—*referens*, *revolving*, *thinking over*.

166. *animo* (with *concepit*), *in his soul*.—*dignas Jove*, *worthy of Jove*, i.e. in accordance with his greatness.—*iras* (pl.); see note on *otia*, v. 100, and *aconita*, v. 147.

167. *concillium*, sc. *deorum*, *senate*.

168. *caelo sereno* (abl. aba.), *when the sky is clear*.

169. *Lactea*, nominative in form, as being the simple name, a mere word, in no grammatical relation. This word, however, is in apposition with *nomen*.

170. *hac*, *by this* (§ 258, g; G. 389; H. 420, 1, 3).—*superis* (dat.), *for the gods*.—*magni Tonantis*, of the great Thunderer, i.e. of Jupiter.

171. *dextra laevaque* (sc. *parte*), *on the right and left* (§ 258, f; G. 385, N.¹; H. 425, 2).

172. *celebrantur*, *are thronged*. The figure is taken from the custom of Roman nobles, whose halls (*atria*) were visited in the morning by their clients and dependants.

173. *plebs*, i.e. the lower gods (*di minorum gentium*); opposed to *potentes caelicolæ clarique* (cf. *deorum nobilium*, v. 171), the twelve great gods of Olympus (*di majorum gentium*). The gods are divided into classes like the people of Rome.—*diversa locis*, i.e. only the great

live here; *locis* is abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 397; H. 424).—a front, *in front*, as one goes up the street (§ 260, *b*; G. 390, 2, N.⁶; H. 434, 1).

174. *penates* = households.

176. *Palatia*: this word had not yet acquired its modern meaning of *palace*, but meant the dwelling of Augustus, on the Palatine hill. Augustus is thus, by a daring flattery (*audacia*), compared with the king of the gods.—*dixisse*: the perfect does not differ in sense from the present, and seems to be used in great part on account of its metrical convenience.

177. *recessu*, an interior apartment (abl. without *in*, § 258, *f*; G. 385, N.¹; H. 425, *li*. 2, N.⁶).

178. *ipse*, by a common and natural usage *the king* or chief, as in *ipse dixit*, *he said it himself* (Pythagoras).—*loco*: cf. *locis*, 173.—*scopetro*, abl. (§ 254, *b*; G. 401, N.⁶; H. 425, 1, 1, note). (See Fig. 1.)

180. *cum qua*, together with which, i.e. and at the same time.

181. *ora* . . . *solvit*, opened his angry lips.



Jupiter.

Fig. 2.



Jupiter and the Giants.

182. *illa tempestato*, at that crisis.

184. *inlcere*, the proper spelling of *injlcere*. The compounds of *jaicio*, which change *a* into *i*, lose the *j* before the *i*.—*angulpedum*, limiting *quisque*. The Giants were represented with bodies terminating in serpents (see Fig. 2): they are here confounded with the "hundred-handed" (*centum brachia*) Cottus, Briareus,

and Gyas, who were brothers of the Titans, but aided Jupiter against the

rebellious deities (see *Iliad*, i. 399-406). — *caelo*, dative, following *im-cere*; *to cast their hundred hands upon the captive sky*.

185. *ab uno corpore*, *from a single class* (of divinities), contrasted with the present rebellion of the whole human race.

187. *quā*, *wherever*. — *Nereus*, an ancient sea divinity, especially associated with the calm depths: here put for the sea.

188. *per*, in oaths and prayers, *by*. — *flumina*: pl. for sing.

189. *Stygio lueo* (loc. abl.) *in the grove of Styx* ("Gloom"), the river which bounds the entrance to the world below. The oath by the Styx was the most awful and binding that could be taken by the gods.

190. *cumeta* = *all other means*. — *temptata*, sc. *sunt*.

191. *ne . . . trahatur*, *lest the sound* (lit. *clean*) *part be drawn* [into the same disease].

193. *fauniquē*: the enclitic *-que* is here used as long in imitation of Homer, who makes the Greek *τε* long. It is probably made so by the pause at the end of the word, or, as it is sometimes called, by *caesura*. This occurs generally in the second foot of the verse, and only when a second *-que* follows. The *Fauni* and *Silvani* — Italian nature divinities — are here joined with the Greek Satyrs. They were fabulous creatures, types of the wild life of the forest. They are represented, like the Greek Pan, with horns, goats' legs and feet, and pointed hairy ears. (See Fig. 3.)



Faun.

194. *quos quoniam*: the Latin relative is often used where our idiom requires the demonstrative and some connective particle (§ 201, c; G. 610; H. 453). — *dignamur*, *deem worthy*. — *honore*, governed by *dignamur*, which like its primitive *dignus* takes the ablative (§ 245, a; G. 397, N.²; H. 421, iii. N.²).

195. *certe*, *at least*. — *sinamus*, hortatory subjunctive.

196. *an*, very commonly used in argumentative questions, as here, where the thing asked is obviously absurd. — *illos*, opposed to *mihi*.

197. *mihi*, *against me*, following *struxerit* (§ 229, c; G. 358; H. 385, 4, 3). — *qui habeo*, § 204, a; G. 614; H. 445. — *struxerit* (§ 326; G. 586; H. 517).

199. *ausum . . . deprecunt*, *they demand* (for vengeance) *him who has dared such things*. A regular meaning of *deprecō*. The use of the participle for a relative clause is forced and poetic.

200. *sævit*, for *sævitit*. Notice the indicative with *cum*, used to

define the time of the main clause, not to describe its circumstances (§ 323; G. 582; H. 521, i.).

201. *Caesareo*: equivalent to *Caesaris* (§ 190; G. 360, R.¹; H. 395, N.²).—*extinguere*, put out like a fire; hence *destroy*; *sanguine Caesareo* is therefore the instrumental abl.

202. *attonitum est*, was thunderstruck.

204. *tuorum*, *thine own*. By a pleasant fiction, the subjects of Augustus's empire are spoken of as his kindred or friends.—*pietas*, filial affection.

205. *illa*, the *pietas*, expressed by the eagerness of the gods, v. 199.

206. *silentia*: pl. for sing. (§ 79, d; G. 195, R.⁰; H. 130, 3).

207. *regentis*: the use of the participle in the singular as a noun is poetic, though the language is very capricious in its use of participles as nouns.—*quidem* (concessive), *it is true*, i.e. there is no need of your being alarmed to be sure, but I will tell the story to gratify your curiosity.

210. *admissum*, *thing done*, i.e. *crime*; *sc. sit*.

211. *infamia*, *evil report*.

212. *falsam*, predicative, i.e. equivalent to *falsam esse*.

213. *deus* (appos.), *I, a god*. Notice how it is purposely set next to *humana* for contrast.—*lustrum*, *survey*. The word is primarily used of a priest who "lustrates" or purifies by going about with a ceremonial the company of worshippers; then of an officer who surveys or reviews the ranks of his troops.

214. *est*, *would be* (§ 311, c; G. 246, R.¹; H. 511).—*noxæ*, partitive genitive (§ 216, a, 3; G. 371; H. 397, 3).

215. *vero*, *than the truth*.

216. *Maenala*, a mountain in Southern Arcadia, fabled as the dwelling-place of nymphs and satyrs.—*latebris*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

217. *Cyllene* and *Lycæus*, mountains of Arcadia.

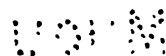
218. *Arcadæa*, gen. agreeing with *tyranni* (Greek form as shown by the short *ø*, requiring the nom. *Arcas*). As Latin poetry is imitated and translated from Greek, such forms, especially of proper names, are common.

222. *deus . . . an mortalis*, [whether] *god or mortal* (§ 211, a; G. 460; H. 353, 2).—*discrimine aperto*, *by a plain test*.

225. *haec illi*, spoken with scorn, as if he said, "That's his idea of a test of truth."

226. *eo*, abl. with *contentus* (§ 254, b, 2; G. 373, R.¹; H. 421, iii.).—*missi* agrees with *obsidis unius*.

227. *unus*, here simply *a*. The force of *unus* is sometimes weakened (as is that of *quidam*) until it becomes little more than an indefinite article.



In the same way the demonstrative pronouns are often used for the definite article.

228. *ita*, i.e. just as he was, with his throat cut. — *partim*, not *partly*, but a *part of*, etc. — *semineces*, *half dead*, i.e. not yet thoroughly cold in death.

230. *simul* (= *simul ac*), *as soon as*. — *vindice flamma*, *avenging flame*, i.e. the thunderbolt.

231. *dignos*, i.e. because they did not prevent the crime.

232. *terrītus fugit*, etc.: this transformation to a wolf is suggested perhaps by the name *Lycaon* (Greek *λύκος*). It corresponds with the wild superstition of the *were-wolf*, which makes the subject of many old popular tales. The name *lycanthropy* is given to a particular form of madness connected with this superstition. "In 1600, multitudes were attacked with the disease in the Jura, emulated the destructive habits of the wolf, murdered and devoured children, howled, walked on all-fours, so that the palms of the hands became hard and horny; and admitted that they congregated in the mountains for a sort of cannibal or devil's Sabbath. Six hundred persons were executed on their own confession." — *Chambers's Encyclopædia*. Many notices of this superstition are found in ancient writers of many nations, especially in connection with Arcadia, a pastoral and forest country, where the inhabitants suffered greatly from wolves.

233. *ab ipso*, i.e. from his natural character, needing no transformation. The allusion is to foam at the mouth.

235. *sanguine*, abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 407; H. 416).

236. *abeunt*, *pass*.

239. *idem* = *idem*.

240. *perire*: what construction would be usual in prose? (§ 320, f; G. 556, R.²; H. 503, ii. 2).

241. *Erinyes*, properly the Greek name of the divinity that inflicts vengeance for violated law, but here signifying the instigator of crime (Virg. *Æn.* vii. 324).

242. *putes*, *you might suppose*; cf. *scires*, v. 162 (§ 311, a; N.¹; G. 252; H. 485). — *jurasse*, sc. *homines*. — *dent* = *let them pay* (§ 226; G. 256; H. 483). — *oculus*, § 93, a.

243. *stat*, *is fixed*.

244. *frementī*, sc. *ei*.

245. *partes*, *their part*, as members of the council. — *adiciunt*, i.e. they spur him already excited. — *assensibus*, opposed to *voce*, the first part made speeches, the second only assented (*assentior*), as was the custom in the Roman Senate.

246. *jactura*, *destruction*: the image is from the casting of goods over-

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board in a storm at sea. — *dolori* (§ 233; G. 350; H. 390), a cause of grief.

247. *mortalibus* (abl. of separation) *orbae*, bereft of men.

249. *populandas*, § 294, *d*; G. 431; H. 544, 2, *N*.²

250. *quaerentes*, sc. *eos*, object of *vetat*. — *enim*: he forbids them to tremble, for the rest [he says] shall be his care. — *sibi*, emphatic.

251. *superum* for *superorum*, § 40, *e*; G. 29, 3; H. 52, 3.

254. *sacer*, i.e. as the abode of the gods.

256. *adfore tempus*, etc., subj. of *esse*, following *reminiscitur*. — *in fatiis*: the Destinies were above the gods themselves.

257. *corrupta*, sc. *flaminis*.

258. *mundi moles operosa*, the fabric of the world wrought with toil. — *laboret*, be endangered. The doctrine, perhaps borrowed from the East, belongs to the stories of periodic conflagrations of the world.

259. *manibus* with *fabricata*. The thunderbolts, Jupiter's weapons, were forged by the Cyclops.

262. *Æolii antris*, the caves of Æolus. (Compare Virg. *Æn.* ii. 52–63.)

— *aquilonem*: the north-west wind, bringing (in Italy) cold and dry weather.

265. *tectus vultum*, wrapping his face (§ 240, *c*, *N*.; G. 332, *R*.²; II. 378).

266. *canis capillis*: the poets often use the abl. without a preposition to denote the place whence.

267. *fronte*: the simple abl. instead of the abl. with *in*. — *sinus*, folds, or rounded outline of the clouds, which represent his garments.

268. *nubila*, mists; *nimbi*, storm-clouds. — *ut . . . pressit*: the ancients thought that thunder was caused by the clashing of the clouds.

270. *colores*: § 240, *c*, *N*.; G. 332, *R*.²; II. 378.

271. *Iris*, the goddess of the rainbow, was the messenger of Juno. — *alimenta nubibus adfert*: as if the rainbow were a pathway for the waters. (Compare "the sun drawing water.")

273. *vota*, i.e. the crops, object of their vows.

274. *caelo suo*: the heavens were the especial realm of Jupiter. Abl. after *contenta* (§ 254, *d*, 2; G. 398; H. 424).

275. *caeruleus frater*, Neptune, called *caeruleus* because he is god of the dark blue sea. (See Fig. 4.)

277. *hortamine*: abl. after *utendum*.

279. *domos*, i.e. the hollows and clefts which are the home of the waters. — *mole*, dike.

280. *totas . . . habenas*, let loose all the reins, as if the streams were horses, and the water-gods their drivers.

281. *ora relaxant*, i.e. take from their mouth the pressure of the curb. The figure of horses is kept through the three lines.

Fig. 4.



Neptune.

284. *intremuit*, *quaked*. — *motu*, i.e. *motus terræ*, *earthquake*.

286. *satis* (participle of *sero*), *the crops*.

287. *sacris*, i.e. the altar, statues, etc., belonging to the *penetralia*. — *suis*, refers to *penetralia*.

288. *siqua* (i.e. *si qua*), *if any* (§ 105, d; G. 302; H. 190, 1).

289. *hujus*: limiting *culmen*.

290. *pressae*, *submerged*.

292. *decrant*, *dissyllable*.

293. *hic*, *alter*, *one, another*. — *cymba*, *loc. abl.*

294. *illuc ubi*, *on the very spot where*.

295. *villae*, *farmhouse*.

296. *summa in ulmo*, *in the top of an elm* (§ 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, N.²).

299. Notice the alliteration in *graciles gramen* and *carpsere capellae*.

302. *Nereides*, the daughters of the sea-god Nereus. (See Fig. 5.)

303. *agitata*, i.e. so as to make them shake.

305. *fulminis*: the tusks of the wild boar are often compared to the thunderbolt for speed, power, and gleaming.

306. *ablato*, *swept away* (by the waves).

310. *novi*, *strange* to them.

311. *maxima pars*, i.e. of the living beings. — *quibus*: the antecedent is *illos*.

312. *inopi victu*, *with lack of food*; *abl. of means*.

313. *Aonios*, *Boeotian*. Phocis lay between Boeotia and the mountain range of Ceta, which separates it from Thessaly.

316. *verticibus duobus*: this is not correct. Parnassus has only one chief peak; but there are two spurs renowned in the worship of

Fig. 5.



Nereid.

Dionysus (Bacchus), and having the Castalian fount between them. This has occasioned the error.

318. **Deucallion**, son of Prometheus, and father of Hellen, the eponymous hero of the Hellenes (Greeks). — *hic ubi adhaesit, while he clung to this.*

320. **Corycidas**: Corycus was a grotto sacred to the nymphs, on the slopes of Parnassus. The *numina montis* are the Musae.

321. **Themis** (§ 64, Ex. 4; G. 72, R.¹; G. 68, Ex. 5): Themis, goddess of justice, was daughter of Uranus. She presided over the oracle of Delphi, which afterwards belonged to Apollo.

322. **sequi**: § 218, *b*; G. 374; H. 399, ii.

323. **metuentior deorum**, more reverent to the gods.

324. **ut videt**, when he sees.

325. **modo**, but just now, qualifying *tot*.

328. **diajecti**, rent asunder. — **aquillone**. (Compare *v.* 262.)

330. **tricuspile telo**, trident, the weapon of Neptune, who is called in the next line *rector pelagi*.

331. **supra profundum**, sc. *mare*, construed with *exstantem*, which agrees with *Tritona*. (Compare Virgil, *Aen.* i. 144.)

332. **innato murice**: Triton here appears, like Glaucus, overgrown with shell-fish and seaweed. He was a sea-god, son of Neptune, and is represented as blowing on a conch-shell.

335. **bucina tortilis**, "the winding horn," a spiral shell. — *illi*, dat. of agency (§ 232, *b*; G. 352, R.; H. 388, 4).

336. **crescit**, broadens. — **turbine**, mouthpiece (shaped like a top).

337. **aera**, his breath.

338. **sub utroque Phoebos**: the rising and the setting sun.

339. **dei**, Triton.

340. **contigit**, sc. *bucina*.

341. **undis**, dat. of agency; cf. *illi*, *v.* 335, and *quibus*, *v.* 342. The *undae telluris* are the waves which then covered the land; the *undae aequoris*, those which properly belonged to the sea.

346. **dilem**: *dies* when it means *time* is feminine. — **nudata**, bared (of waves).

348. **quem**, where a demonstrative pronoun would be used in English (§ 201, *e*; G. 612; H. 453).

349. **agere**, keep. The use of *agere* with *silentium* is common in this sense.

352. **patrueis origo**: Deucalion was son of Prometheus; Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora. Prometheus and Epimetheus were brothers, sons of Lapetus.

354. *terrarum turba*, the whole throng of earth. — *occasus et ortus*, the setting and the rising of the sun.

356. *haec fiducia*, i.e. such confidence as we have now.

359. *animi, feelings*; gen., limiting quid, above. — *miseranda*, vocative. — *erepta, rescued*.



360. *quo consolante* (abl. abs.) = *who would console thee in grief?*

363. *paternis artibus*: i.e. by the skill of Prometheus, who fashioned man of clay, and bestowed upon him fire stolen from the sky. For this theft, and his defiance of Jupiter, he was chained on Mount Caucasus, where his liver was constantly devoured by a vulture. (See Fig. 6.)

365. *genus restat mortale*, the human race survives.

366. *exempla*, i.e. the only specimens.

368. *sortes, lots*, the Italian method of divination; here put for any mode of consulting the divine will.

369. *Cephalidas*: the Cephissus was a river of Boeotia. It means they went to Delphi by crossing the Cephissus.

370. *ut . . . sic, though . . . yet*. The deluge had not so far subsided as to let them flow quietly as a stream, but yet enough for them to recognize their old channels. — *nondum liquidas, not yet clear*.

371. *inde, from this*, i.e. the river. — *libatos, taken up*. It was necessary for them to purify themselves with water before consulting the oracle. — *inroravere, have sprinkled*.

372. *vestibus, capiti*: dat.; cf. *formatae terrae*, v. 364 (§ 228; G. 346; H. 386).

373. *turpi, ill-looking*.

374. *pallebant*: describing the *dulness* of mould and moss, rather than their color.

379. *Them!* Greek vocative.

380. *meris rebus* = *our misfortunes from the flood*.

381. *sortem*, strictly an Italian oracle written on a wooden tablet, but put for any response, as in v. 366.

383. *magnae parentis, of your great mother*.

386. *det*: subjunctive depending upon *rogat*, which is regarded as a verb of speaking, and is followed by the construction of indirect discourse,

in which the subjunctive represents the imperative of the direct discourse (§ 339; G. 652; H. 523, iii.).

387. *laedere, to offend.*—*jactatis ossibus, by throwing her bones* (§ 292, a).

388. *repetant secum, they review in their minds.*—*caecis obscura latebris verba, the words dark with blind riddles* (lit. *hiding-places*).

389. *inter se volutant, discuss together.*

390. *Promethiades*: this patronymic recalls the prophetic gift of his father Prometheus (-ades and -is are the masculine and feminine patronymic forms).

391. *fallax, etc. = my skill fails me.*

392. *pia agrees with oracula.*

394. *ossa reor dici, I think that stones, etc., are meant by bones.*

395. *angurio, i.e. interpretation.*—*Titanis*: Epimetheus and his brother were Titans; i.e. of the elder race of nature-divinities.

400. *credat, sit*; present subjunctive where we should expect the imperfect (§ 308, c; G. 596, R.¹; H. 509, N.²).—*vetustas, antiquity*, i.e. old tradition.

401. *ponere = deponere.*

402. *morā, by lapse of time.*—*ducere, take on.*

404. *ut quaedam forma, something (it is true) of the form of man,* yet, etc. (Cf. *ut . . . sic, v. 370.*)

405. *cœpto, sc. fingi.*

406. *rudibus signis, statues in the rough.*

412. *traxere, put on.*

413. *femina, womankind.*

414. *experiens, doomed to endure.*

II. APOLLO AND DAPHNE.

I. 452. *Penela*, daughter of the Thessalian river-god, Peneus.—*Daphne*, Greek nominative. Supply *fuit*.—*quem*, refers to *amor*.

453. *fors ignara, blind chance.*

454. *Delius, the Delian*, i.e. Apollo, who was said to have been born on the island of Delos, and had a celebrated temple there.—*hunc, Cupid.*—*victo serpente*: Apollo had recently killed the Python.

455. *cornua, the horns of a bow.*

456. *que* really introduces the main verb *dixerat*, but is attached to *quid* as the first word. — *quid tibi* (sc. *est*), *what have you to do?*
458. *vulnera* belongs with the first *dare* as well as the second.
459. *modo*, *just now*.
461. *face*: the torch was a regular attribute of Cupid. — *nescio quos*: *nescio quis* is often used as an indefinite pronoun (§ 202, a, 334, c; G. 467, R.¹; H. 191, N.).
462. *nostras*: in Latin, *nos* and *noster* often mean *I* and *my*.
464. *te meus arcus* (sc. *figet* from *figat* above), *your bow may pierce everything, mine shall pierce you*. — *quantoque*, etc.: he means, "your glory (in shooting everything) is as much inferior to mine (in shooting you) as the creatures you shoot (*huncta animalia*) are inferior to a god (i.e. yourself)."
466. *ellso aëre*, *cleaving the air*.
467. *arce*: loc. abl. (§ 258, f, 3; G. 385, N.¹; H. 425, 2, N.²).
468. *eque* = *et e*.
469. *operum*, *effects*; gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 365; H. 396, v.).
470. *quod*, *the one which*. — *facit*, sc. *amorem*.
472. *hoc*, *the latter* (§ 102, a; G. 307, R.¹; H. 450, 2).
473. *Apollineas* = *Apollinis* (§ 190; G. 362, R.¹; H. 395, N.²).
474. *nomen*, *even the name*.
475. *tenebris*, *exuvils*: abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 408; H. 416).
476. *Phoebe* is another name of *Diana* or *Artemis*, the twin sister of *Apollo* (*Phoebus*). She was goddess of hunting, and was unmarried.
477. *vitta*: worn by unmarried girls. — *sine lege*, *without law*, i.e. carelessly.
479. *impatiens viri*, *not enduring a husband*, i.e. abhorring marriage. — *expers viri*, *unmarried*.
480. *Hymen*: the god of marriage.
483. *taedas jugales*: the bride was escorted by torchlight to the bridegroom's house.
484. *ora*: acc. of specification (§ 240, c; G. 338; H. 378).
486. *da*, *grant*. This use of *dare* with the inf. is not rare in poetry.
488. *ille quidem*, *he, to be sure*. — *decor iste*, *your beauty*. — *quod*, etc., i.e. a virgin.
490. *Daphnes*, Greek gen.
491. *sua oracula*, *his own prophecies*. Although *Apollo* was the god of prophecy, he was doomed to disappointment.
492. *stipulae adolentur*: the ancients used sometimes after the harvests (*demptis aristas*) to burn the stubble to enrich the soil.
494. *iam sub luce*, *already towards morning*, i.e. when morning was

at hand. The traveller is supposed to have continued his journey leaving his camp-fire burning.

495. *in flammis abiit*, turned into fire, i.e. the fire of love. — *pectore toto*, locative abl. (§ 258, f, 2; G. 386; H. 425, ii. 2).

499. *oscula*, diminutive of *os*, means (usually in the plural) *lips*, though the more common meaning is *kiss*.

500. *digitosque*: *que* is in poetry sometimes appended to all the words to be connected, including the first.

501. *media plus parte* = *plus quam media parte*, loc. abl. (§ 258, f, 1; G. 387; H. 425, ii. 2) with omission of *quam* (§ 247, c; G. 311, 2.4; H. 417, 1, N.3).

502. *siqua* = *si qua*, neut. plur., if any (parts). — *aura*, abl.

503. *ad, at, for*.

508. *me miserum*, exclamatory acc. (§ 240, d; G. 341, 1; H. 381). — *ne cadas*: a negative wish (§ 267; G. 253; H. 484, 1) continued by *notent* and *sim*. — *laedi*: the prose construction would be *quae laedantur* (§ 320, f; G. 556, 2.2; H. 503, ii. 2).

512. *Inquire tamen*, just ask who is in love with you (*cui placeas*) before you run away.

513. *hic*: adverb.

515. *Delphica tellus*: the most famous oracle and one of the chief temples of Apollo was at *Delphi* on the slope of Mt. Parnassus in Phocis; *Claros*, near Colophon in Ionia, was the site of another famous temple and oracle of the same god; on the island of *Tenedos*, off the coast of the Troad, was a temple of Apollo Smintheus; and Apollo also had a temple at *Patarra* in Lycia.

518. *patet*: is laid open, i.e. is declared. Apollo was the god of prophecy. — *per me . . . nervis*: Apollo was the god of music.

519. *nostra est*, sc. *sagitta*. Notice the cases of *nostrā* and *nostrā*. — *una sagitta* (sc. *est*), the arrow of love.

521. *medicina*: Apollo was god of healing and father of *Æsculapius*.

522. *subjecta* (sc. *est*), is subject — *nobis*: as often in Latin, the plural of the first personal pronoun is used for the singular.

523. *ei*: interjection, not pronoun.

526. *cum ipso verba imperfecta*, him and his unfinished speech.

527. *visa decens*, beautiful when seen, i.e. fair to look upon. — *corpora*, limbs. She probably wore a short, loose hunting costume.

529. *dabat, pul*, i.e. blew.

530. *sed enim*: here *sed* connects the main idea of pursuit with what precedes, while *enim* with *sustinet* gives the reason: but (he followed), for he could not endure, etc. It is often difficult to supply the ellipsis in

sed enim (as well as in *et enim*, *neque enim*, etc.), and one of the conjunctions must usually be omitted in English.

533. *ut cum*, *as when*. — *Gallieus canis*: Gallic hounds were swift, and hence used in hunting hares.

534. *hic*, the hound. — *ille*, the hare.

535. *inhaesuro similia*, *like one about to seize*, i.e. just on the point of seizing. — *jam jamque*: the repetition of *jam* adds to the liveliness of the picture.

536. *vestigia*, here not *footprints* but *feet*. — *rostro*: *mouth*.

Fig. 7.



Daphne.

540. *qui insequitur*, *the one who pursues*, i.e. Apollo.

547. *perde*, *destroy*.

550. *in frondem*. (See Fig. 7.)

552. *obit*, *surrounds*, *covers*. — *nitior*, *brilliance*, *beauty*. The leaves of the laurel, into which Daphne was transformed, are glossy.

556. *refugit*, *shrinks from*.

559. Apollo as god of music carried a lyre, and as god of archery, a quiver.

560. The Roman generals wore laurel wreaths in the triumphal procession from the Campus Martius to the Capitol.

562. *postibus Augustis*: dat. depending upon *custos*. Before the door of Augustus' palace on the Palatine hill were two laurel trees, and over the door was a crown of oak leaves (*corona civica*, signifying that the emperor was the saviour of the citizens).

564. *intonsis capillis*: abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

566. *Pæan*: one of the names of Apollo.

567. *ut caput*, *like a head*, i.e. as if it were still a head.

III. THE ADVENTURE OF PHAËTHON.

II. 1. *Regia*, sc. *domus*, *palace*. — *sublimibus columnis*: abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424); so also *auro* and *pyropo*.

2. *pyropo*, "fire-face," a mixture of gold and copper.

3. *cujus limits fastigia*.

4. *valvae*, *double doors*, opening to each side.

5. *Muciber*, a name of Vulcan, from the softening by fire (*mulcendo*) of the metal which he wrought.

6. *medias cingentia*, *embracing*.

8. *caeruleos*: the sea-gods are dark blue, the color of the waters. — *canorum*: the horn of Triton, representing the roaring of the blast.

9. *ambiguum*: Proteus had the power of changing his form at will. See Virg. G. iv. 441, 2: —

"Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
Ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem."

10. *lacertis*: *Ægeon* (*Briareus*) was represented with a hundred arms. The notion was possibly derived from the monster cuttle-fish described by sailors in hot latitudes.

11. *Dorida*: *Doris* is the wife of *Nereus* and mother of the *Nereids*, or ocean-nymphs.

12. *in mole*, *upon a massy rock*.

13. *facies . . . una*: supply *est*.

14. *qualem*, sc. *sed talls*; acc. and inf. with *deceit* (§ 270, 3, *b*; G. 535; H. 538).

15. *terra*, i.e. as carved in relief on the palace-walls.

18. *signa*, *the signs* of the Zodiac. — *foribus*, loc. abl. (§ 258, *f*, 3; G. 384, *R.*²; H. 425, ii. 2, *N.*⁵).

19. *quo*, *whither*. — *simul = simul atque*. — *acclivo limite*, *up the steep pathway*. — *Clymenela proles*, i.e. *Phaëthon*.

20. *dubitati*, because his descent from the sun-god had been denied by *Epaphus* (see *Introd.*).

22. *neque ferebat*, *could not bear*.

24. *Phoebus*, a name of *Apollo*, here used for the Sun.

25. *a dextra laevaque*, sc. *parte*, *on the right and left side*. With *pars* and some similar words, *a* and *e* are frequently used where one might expect *in* (§ 260 *b*; G. 388, *R.*²; H. 434, i. 1).

26. *Horae*, usually in mythology *the Seasons*, but here in the regular prose sense of *Hours*.

28. *nuda*, because the flowers have withered. *what nonsense !!*

29. *calcatis*, *trampled* in the wine-vat.
30. *capillos*, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).
31. *loco*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424). — *pavementem*: this word refers to the outward signs of fear, — *palemem*, trembling, etc.
33. *que* connects *ait* with the preceding.
34. *progenies*, voc. — *haud infitianda* = *worthy to be acknowledged*.
35. *publica*, *common to all*.
37. *Clymene*: she had told Phaëthon that the Sun-god was his father (see Introd.).
42. *negari*: the usual construction would be *qui negetur* (§ 320, f, note; G. 556, R.²; H. 533, ii. N.²).
43. *edidit* = *dixit*, *narravit*. — *ortus*: the plural is constantly used in poetry for the singular.
44. *quo . . . dubites*, § 317, b; G. 545, 2; H. 497, ii. 2.
45. *promissæ*, *of my promise* (lit. *of the thing promised*).
46. *dis*, dat. of agent with *juranda*. — *palus*, the Styx, by which the gods swore their most awful oaths. Being beneath the earth, it could never be beheld by the sun. It is called *palus* from its sluggish flow.
47. *desierat* (*desino*), *had ceased*. — *rogat*, sc. *eum*. Cf. iii. v. 15.
48. *in diem*, *for a day*. — *alipedum* agrees with *equorum* (obj. gen.).
49. *jurasse*, subject of *pœnituit* (§ 270, b; G. 535; H. 538).
50. *illustre*, alluding to his brightness.
51. *taû*, sc. *voce*.
52. *negarom*, sc. *si liceret*; *negarem* is the apodosis.
53. *tuta*, predicate.
54. *istis*, *those* (of yours).
55. *quæ nec convenient*, *such as befit not* (§ 320; G. 633; H. 503, i.).
56. *mortale* = *suited to a mortal*.
57. *superis*, *those on high*, i.e. the heavenly gods. — *fas*, what is permitted by divine law.
58. *placeat*, sc. *ut* (§ 331, f, R.; G. 609; H. 515, iii. N.): i.e. though each of the gods may have his will, etc.
59. *consistere*, *to keep his foothold*.
60. *axe*, i.e. *chariot*: the part for the whole, by the figure called *synecdoche*.
62. *non agat*, *may not drive* (potential subjunctive: § 311, a; G. 250; H. 485).
63. *prima via*, *the first part of the way* (§ 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, 2, N.¹). — *qua*, *one by which* (§ 258, g; G. 387; H. 420, 1, 3).
65. *mare et terras*, obj. of *videre*, which is the subj. of *fit*; *to see the sea and lands is a cause of fear (timor) even to me*.

67. *ultima via*, cf. *prima via*, v. 63. — *moderamine certo*, a steady check; abl. after *egrot*.

68. *quæ*, referring to Tethys.

69. Tethys: wife of Oceanus and mother of Clymene.

70. *assiduâ vertigine*, in a constant whirl (the daily apparent revolution of the heavens).

71. *torquet*, spins.

72. *qui cetera*, sc. vincit.

73. *rapidî' . . . orbi*: i.e. as the sun's apparent path among the stars is towards the east, he is supposed in his daily course to make headway against the revolution of the celestial sphere.

74. *finge datos currus*, fancy the chariot given (to you).

75. *obvius ire polli*, same idea as in v. 73. — *ne* = *ita ut non*.

78. *insidias*, i.e. concealed perils. — *formas ferarum*, shapes of beasts, i.e. the Lion, Bull, etc., the signs of the Zodiac.

79. *ut, though* (concessive, § 266, c; G. 610; H. 515, iii.).

80. *adversî*, turned towards you, i.e. right in your face. — *Tauri*, etc.: see the sun's path as traced on a celestial map or globe.

81. *Haemonios, Thessalian*: the Archer (*Sagittarius*) is represented as a Centaur, of which fabulous monster the home is Thessaly (see the story of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, Metam. xii. 146-535), which was called Hæmonia from King Hæmon, father of Thessalus.

what English!

83. *aliter*, the other way.

84. *quadrupedes*, the horses of the sun. — *ignibus*, abl., qualifying *animosos*.

86. *in promptu*, an easy thing (lit. in readiness); *tibi*, v. 84, depends upon this.

88. *ne sim*, a final clause, depending upon *cave*.

89. *que*, connects *corrige* with *cave*.

90. *sanguine*, abl. of source (§ 244, a; G. 395; H. 415, ii.).

91. *timendo*, by my fear (for you).

92. *probor*, I prove myself. Notice the collocation of *patrio* and *pater*, a favorite order.

96. *eque* = *et e*, and governs *tot ac tantis bonis*.

98. *vero*, agreeing with *nomine*.

101. *ne dubita*, poetic (§ 269, b; G. 267; H. 488). — *undas*, apparently direct object of *juravimus* by a Greek construction; in Latin it usually takes *per*, but compare the use of the passive in v. 46.

103. *ille*, the other, a very common use of the pronoun.

104. *premit*, urges.

105. *quæ licuit* = while he could, limiting *cunctatus*.

106. *Vulcania munera* = *Vulcani munera* (§ 190; G. 360, R.¹; H. 395, N.²).
107. *summae rotae*, of the wheel's rim.
109. *chrysolithi*, *topaz*, a nearly transparent precious stone, often of a bright golden color; the word is Greek, and signifies *gold-stone*. — *gemmae*, i.e. the other gems, subj. of *reddebant*.
110. *repercusso Phoebō*, by the reflection of the sun.
111. *magnanimus*, high-spirited.
113. *plena rosarum*, full of roses, i.e. of rosy light.
114. *agmina cogit*, brings up the rear (lit. *gathers in the troops*).
115. *caeli statione*, his post in the sky. — *novissimus*, last: the morning star is often seen just before (or after) sunrise. (See Fig. 8.)

Fig. 8.



Sunrise, with Lucifer and Aurora.

116. *quae . . . vidit*, when he saw them [the stars] flee to earth. Their disappearance is imagined as a sudden setting.
117. *extremae*, i.e. near the end of her monthly course. — *velut evanescere*, as she seems to fade and disappear in the sky.
118. *Titan*, the Sun-god.
120. *ambrosiae*, lit. *immortal food*, i.e. food of the immortals. — *praesaepeibus*: notice the frequent omission of the preposition with the abl. of the place from which. (§ 258, a, N.²; G. 388, R.²; H. 412, ii. 2).
123. *patientia*, able to endure (agreeing with *ora*). — *rapidae* = *devouring*. (Cf. *rapax* from same root.)
124. *comae*, dat., upon his head. — *luctus*, obj. gen.
127. *fortius*, more freely, i.e. use the bits more freely than the whip.
128. *volentes*, sc. *properare*.
129. *nec placeat*, etc., let not the way please you, i.e. do not follow the way. — *directos quinque per arcus*, straight across the five zones.
130. *sectus limes*, the Ecliptic, "bounded by the limit of three

zones" (see next line), i.e. the torrid and the two temperate, as represented on a celestial globe.

132. *Arcton*, the northern constellation of the Bear.

133. *hac*, sc. *via*, *by this way* (§ 258, *g*; H. 420, 3).

135. *nec preme*, *do not bear down* (§ 269, *b*; G. 267; H. 488). — *mollire*, *ply*: this verb implies the *effort* made in climbing the celestial heights. (Construe *summum* with *aethera*.)

136. *egressus*, i.e. *if you quit this way* (§ 310, *a*; G. 594, 2; H. 507, *N.*).

138. *dexterio*, sc. *rota*. — *Anguem*: the constellation of the Serpent is in the north, between the Great and Little Bear.

139. *pressam*, *lying low*: the Altar lies south of the sun's winter path, barely appearing in Greece.

141. *quæ juvet opto*, *who I wish may aid you*. (See note, *v.* 58.)

142. *Hesperio*, *western*. *Hesperus* is the Greek form of the word which in Latin is *Vesper*. The name *Hesperia*, "Land of the West," was by the Greeks poetically applied to Italy, and by the Romans to Spain (Virg. *Æn.* i. 530; Hor. *Od.* iii. 6). — *metas*: *metæ* means, first, the cones of a fir-tree, then the conical posts of the race-course. Here it means the *goal* or end of the course of the night.

143. *nox*, i.e. the night advances towards the west like the day.

144. *poscitur*, *we are wanted*; it is getting late.

146. *nostris*, agrees with *consiliis* as well as *curribus*.

147. *dum* belongs with *adstas* as well as with *potes*. — *solidis sedibus*, *on firm ground* (loc. abl.).

149. *quæ*, referring to *lumina*. — *dare*, depending on *sine* (from *sino*). — *species*, subj. of purpose.

151. *contingere*: poetic, as depending upon *gaudet*.

152. *grates agit*, *renders thanks*.

153. *Pyrois*, etc.: the names of the steeds signify *fiery*, *of the dawn*, *blazing*, *flaming*.

155. *repagula*, *barriers* (of a race-course).

156. *quæ*, i.e. *repagula*. (See § 201, *c*; G. 612; H. 453.) — *Tethys*: the sun rises from the sea, so the sea-goddess *Tethys* is thought of as throwing back the barriers for the sun's horses to start. — *nepotis*, see note, *v.* 69.

157. *copia* = *access to*.

160. *isdem de partibus*, i.e. from the East. *isdem* is abl. plur.

161. *quod possent*, *such as*, etc. (subj. of characteristic, § 320; G. 634; H. 503, *i.*).

163. *pondere*, *ballast*. — *justo*, *regular* (a common meaning). — *levitate*, abl. of cause.

165. *onere*, following *vacuus* (§ 243; G. 389; H. 414, iii.).
166. *inani*, *an empty one*.
168. *quo prius ordine*, *in the direction in which* (they ran) *before* (§ 200, b; G. 618; H. 445, 9).
170. *si solat*: the present subjunctive of future condition, where one would expect the imperfect of the condition contrary to fact (§ 308, e; G. 598; H. 509, N.³).
171. *triones*, *the North* (lit. *the Ox-team*, i.e. the Great Bear).
172. *vetito aequore*: the Northern Bear in these latitudes never goes below the horizon.
173. *Serpens*, the constellation called Draco (*the Dragon*), near the north pole, at the feet of Hercules (*Anguis*, v. 138).
176. *Boöte*: Boötes is represented as a wagoner: the constellation includes the bright star Arcturus.
179. *penitus penitusque*, *far, far below*.
181. *temebrae*, i.e. from dizziness.
182. *mallet*, i.e. if it were possible; hence the imperfect.
183. *valuisse*, *to have prevailed*.
184. *Merops*, sc. *filius*; Merops was the husband of Clymene. — *ut, as*.
185. *pinus*, *ship*. — *remittit frenā*, *cast loose the rein*, i.e. let go the helm.
187. *quid faciat, what is he to do?* a rhetorical question (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.).
189. *fatum non est*, *it is not* (given by) *fate*.
196. *flexis utrumque*, *bending both ways* (agreeing with both *cauda* and *lacertis*).
197. *signorum duorum*: the Scorpion is represented as at first occupying the space of two "signs" of the Zodiac, until Libra was inserted where the claws had been.
198. *madidum*, *moist*, as the venom oozes out on account of the heat. — *ut, when*.
199. *curvata cuspidē*, the curved sting ("spear-head") of the scorpion's tail.
202. *expatiantur*, *wander from the track* (*ex-spatium*).
204. *hac*, correl. to *quā*, sc. *vīā*.
206. *summa*, *the height*.
207. *spatio*, *in a region*; loc. abl. without *in*, as often in poetry. — *terrae*, dative.
208. *inferius suis* (abl. with the comparative), *lower than her own*. — *fraternos = fratris*. — *Luna*, sister of the sun: poetically, *Diana*, sister of Apollo.

210. *ut quaeque altissima*, each in the order of its height, as he comes nearer and nearer.
211. *agit rimas*, gets cracks; *agere* is frequently used by Ovid in this sense. — *sucis adeptis*, abl. abs.
213. *materiam, fuel*. — *suo damno*, for its own destruction.
214. *parva*, small (calamities).
- 217–225. *Athos*, etc. This catalogue of mountains, ranging the whole held of mythical geography, may be verified in any good dictionary or atlas.
230. *ore trahit*, breathes in.
234. *arbitrio*, at the will.
235. *sanguine vocato*, abl. abs. — *summa*, the surface.
238. *pasis* (*pando*), dishevelled, as in mourning. — *fontesque lacusque*; acc., objects of despoil.
239. *despoil*, wept as lost. — *Dirce*: Dirce was a spring near Thebes in Boeotia; *Amymone*, a fountain and river in Argolis near Argos; *Pirene*, a spring near Corinth.
240. *Ephyre*, the old name of Corinth.
241. *sortita*, having obtained by lot, here simply possessing; it governs *ripas*. — *loco distantes*, remote in space.
242. *Tanais*, the Don.
243. *Peneos*, a river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe. — *senex*: the river gods are represented as old men; see Fig. 60 (the Tiber). — *Calcus*, in Teuthrania, a part of Mysia.
244. *Ismenos*, near Thebes, in Boeotia. — *Erymanthus*, near Phegia, in Arcadia.
245. *Xanthus*, one of the rivers of Troy. At a later time it was set on fire by Vulcan, to stay the attack of Achilles (Homer, *Iliad*, xxi. 342–389), hence *arsurum iterum*. — *Lycormas*, in Ætolia.
246. *Meandros*, in Phrygia; a very crooked river, hence our word *meander*.
247. *Melas*, in Thrace, where the Mygdones lived before they migrated to Phrygia. — *Tænarius*: Tænarus is the southern promontory of Laconia, through which country the Eurotas flows.
248. *Euphrates*, in Mesopotamia. — *Orontes*, in Syria.
249. *Thermōdon*, in Pontus. — *Ganges*, in India. — *Phasis*, in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea. — *Hister* (or *Ister*), now the Danube.
250. *Alphēos*, in Elis. — *Spercheides*, of *Spercheos*, a river of Thessaly.
251. *Tagus*, in Spain. Gold was found in the sand of this river.
253. *volucres*: the melodious swans of the Cayster in Lydia (Mæonia) are famous in ancient poetry.

255. *quod adhuc latet*: the problem of the source of the Nile was not solved until our own day.

257. *Ismarios*, from *Ismarus*, a mountain in Thrace.

258. *Hesperios*, *western*.

260. *disallit*, *yawns apart*. — *Tartara*, *Tartarus*, the ancient Hell. The king and queen are Pluto and Proserpine.

262. The subject of *est* is (*id*) *quod modo pontus erat*.

263. *quos* relates to *montes*.

264. *Cycladæ*, a Greek ending, as *Delphinæ*, *v.* 266. — *augent*, i.e. by rising above the water and so becoming islands. The Cyclades are the islands grouped about Delos in the *Ægean Sea*.

267. *summo resupina profundo*, *floating on their backs on the surface of the deep*.

269. *Dorida*: see note on *v.* 11.

272. *ut . . . ponto*, *surrounded as she was by the sea*.

273. *fontes* (in appos. with *aquas*), *mere watersprings*.

274. *matris*, mother earth.

277. *infra quam solet*, *lower than her wont*, i.e. crouching in distress.

279. *si placet hoc*, *sc. tibi*, if this is thy pleasure. — *quid*, *why?*

280. *periturae*, *sc. mihi*, i.e. if I must perish.

281. *auctore levare*, *let me lighten my calamity by* (the thought of) *its author*. It would be some consolation to perish at the hand of Jupiter.

283. *tostos*, *scorched*. — *crinea*, i.e. the withered foliage of the forest.

285. *fructus*, *rewards*. — *fertilitatis officique*, *for my fertility and services*; *obj. gen.*

286. *quod fero*, *that I endure* (§ 333; G. 542; H. 540, iv.).

288. *alimenta*, in apposition to *fruges*.

289. *vobis*, i.e. to the gods.

290. *fac*, *grant*, *suppose*.

291. *frater*, *sc. tuus*, i.e. Neptune. — *tradita sorte*, *granted by lot*. After the fall of Saturn, his three sons, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, drew lots for their shares in the rule of the world. Jupiter received the heavens, Neptune the sea, and Pluto the lower regions.

293. *fratris*, *obj. gen. limiting gratia*. — *mea gratia*, *regard for me*.

294. *Atlas*, son of the Titan *Iapetus*, was condemned to support the heavens on his shoulders. (See Fig. 9.)

299. *chaos*, the original state of matter before the creation of earth, water, etc.

300. *rerum summæ*, *for the universe itself*. The regular expression for the fate of the state or the army, or whatever highest interest is staked on an engagement.

301. *neque enim*, [she spoke no more] *for*, etc.
303. *Mānibus*, the shades, spirits of the dead: the infernal regions.
304. *ipsum*, Apollo.
306. *interitura*, sc. *esse*, depending upon *testatus*.
311. *ab aure*: the picture is of one throwing a javelin.
312. *anima . . . expulit*, i.e. *deprived* (*privavit* would here be the usual word) of *breath and cast from the chariot*.
313. *expulit*, sc. *eum*.
314. *in contraria*, in opposite directions.
318. *vestigia*, fragments, i.e. traces of the chariot now no longer existing; as *vestigia urbis* are the traces or remains of a ruined city.
320. *longo tractu*, in a long course.
322. *potuit*: the poets sometimes use the perfect (like the Greek aorist) instead of the present, in reference to customary events.
323. *diverso orbe*, a remote region of earth, i.e. towards the west.
324. *Eridānus*, a mythical river, the source of amber. It was often identified with the Po, sometimes with the Rhone (v. 372).
325. *Hesperiae*: see v. 142 and note. — *trifidā*, thrice-cleft, an epithet of the "jagged lightning," supposed to be most fatal.
326. *corpora*, plural for singular.
327. *curvūs* limits *auriga*, which is in appos. with Phaëthon; *quem* relates to *currus*.
328. *excidit*, failed; but the word (lit. *fell out*) alludes also to the fall from the chariot. *excidere*, with the abl., meaning *fail* is not uncommon.
329. *nam*, i.e. it would be the father's place naturally, but he had withdrawn. — *pater*, the Sun.
331. *isae ferunt*, they say that one day passed.
333. *quaecumque dicenda*, the conventional words of mourning.
335. *laniata sinus*, tearing the bosom of her garment. *sinus* is the Greek acc. (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378). — *perconsult*, sought through.
336. *mox*, when the limbs had decayed from lapse of time.
337. *tamen*, i.e. though she sought long, yet she did at last find them.

Fig. 9.



Atlas.

340. *Heliades, daughters of the Sun, sisters of Phaëthon.* — *mortui* = *to the dead*.
341. *pectora*, Greek acc.
342. *non audieturum, who will not hear.*
343. *adsternuntur, prostrate themselves.*
344. *junctis cornibus, joining her horns*, i.e. waxing until the horns of the crescent join to form the full moon.
346. *quis*, abl. (§ 104, *d*; G. 103, *x*.; H. p. 74, footnote 5). — *Phaethusa, bright: Lampetie* (below), *flaming*.
347. *maxima, eldest.*
349. *subita*, i.e. suddenly growing.
351. *haec, illa, one, another.* — *temeri*: the infinitive after *doles* and similar verbs is somewhat less common than a clause with *quod* (§ 333, *δ*; G. 542, *x*.; II. 535, *iii*.).
352. *fleri, are turning into.*
354. *per gradus = gradatim, by degrees, gradually.*
356. *quid faciat, what is the mother to do?* deliberative subj. (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, *v*.). — *nisi*, limits *eat*. — *trahat*, the subj. by attraction depending upon *eat* (§ 342; G. 666; H. 529, *ii*.). — *Impetus, excitement*.
363. *cortex . . . venit, the bark came upon* (her mouth, and stopped) *her last words.*
364. *sole*, abl. of cause, with *rigescunt*.
365. *electra, amber*; in truth, a fossil exudation from trees.
366. *gestanda*: amber was a favorite material for ornaments among the Roman ladies, who carried balls of it in their hands for coolness. — *nuribus Latinis*, daughters-in-law of Roman nobles; a term used for young matrons.
367. *monstro, prodigy.* — *Sthenelēia proles*, son of Sthenelus. — *Cygnus*: compare the story in XII. 65-145.
369. *propior, still nearer.*
370. *Ligurum*, of the coast region near Genoa, *Piedmont*.
371. *querellis, laments.*
372. *sororibus, sisters* (of Phaëthon), now added as poplar-trees to the forest.
373. *viro*, dat. of reference.
374. *dissimulant, cover.*
375. *junctura, a joining-membrane.* — *rubentes, turning red.*
376. *tenet os, holds* (the place of) *his mouth*.
377. *caeloque Jovique = to the sky of Jove.*
378. *ut memor, as remembering* (the motive for not trusting the sky). — *ignis, thunderbolt*.

380. *quae*, the antecedent is *flumina*. — *colat*, subjunctive of purpose, *to live in*. — *contraria*, *opposed to*.
 381. *expers* (*ex-pars*), *devoid*. — *squalidus*, *in mourning*.
 382. *eum deficit orbem*, *when he fails the world*, i.e. in an eclipse (on the acc. see § 227, a; G. 345, R.¹).
 385. *aevi limits principis*.
 387. *actorum mihi*, *things done by me*; dat. of agent.
 388. *quilibet*, *whoever will*.
 390. *ipse*, *Jupiter*. — *agat*, *let him drive them himself*. — *ut saltem*, *that, at least*.
 391. *ponat*, *lay aside*.
 392. *expertus*, *when he has tried*.
 393. *meruisse*, sc. *eum*, antecedent of *qui*.
 400. *objectat*, *throws at them as a reproach*; *imputat*, *bears resentment against them as offenders*. — *natum* = *his son's death*.

IV. THE HOUSE OF ENVY.

- II. 761. *petit*: the subject is *Minerva* (see Introduction to this selection). — *hujus*, i.e. *Invidiae*.
 763. *tristis*, nominative. — *quae vacet*, *one which is empty*; subjunctive of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).
 764. *igne*, abl. of separation (§ 243, a; G. 389; H. 414). — *caligine*, abl. of means (§ 248, c, 2; G. 389, R.¹; H. 421, ii.).
 765. *belli metuenda*, *to be feared in war*; the gen. is poetic (see § 218, c; G. 374, R.²; H. 399, iii.).
 766. *neque enim fas habet*, *for she does not think it right*; as a goddess, *Minerva* could not with propriety enter the dwelling of such a being as *Envy*.
 767. *extrema cuspidē*, *with the point of her spear* (§ 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, N.²).
 769. *alimenta*: her own venomous nature is nourished by this venomous food.
 770. *visa*, abl.; as soon as she has seen her, she turns her eyes away from her.
 771. *pigre*, *lassly*, adv.
 773. *ut*, with the indicative, *as* or *when*. — *forma armisque*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

774. *ingemuit*, etc., from envy. — *vultum* . . . *duxit*, she drew her face down to her deepest sighs, i.e. she sighed and made a long face.

776. *acies*, glance of the eye. Envy can look no one in the face. — *nusquam*, nowhere, is here used to mean in no direction.

778. *nisi quem*, except (the laugh) which.

780. *ingratos*, unpleasant (to her), hated.

781. *carpit* . . . *una*, she gnaws others, and is herself gnawed at the same time, i.e. she spoils the happiness of others, and makes herself unhappy. *una* is the adv.

782. *oderat*: the subject is *Tritonia*, the same as that of *affata est*. *Minerva* derived the epithet *Tritonia* from the brook *Triton* in *Boeotia*, near which her worship was established in early times. Later stories connect the name with the *Libyan* river *Triton*. — *quamvis* belongs with *oderat*. — *tamen* qualifies *affata est*.

786. *reppellit*, spurned, struck, i.e. as she sprang up toward heaven.

788. *successurum*, sc. *esse*, that success is to come to *Minerva*. Envy is willing enough to harm *Aglauros*, but is sorry that by so doing she fulfils the wish of *Minerva*.

794. *Tritonida arcem*, the citadel of *Tritonia*, i.e. *Athens*, which was sacred to *Minerva* (*Athena*).

795. *ingenita*, intellect, i.e. men of genius. The glory of the historical *Athens* is here transferred to mythical times.

V. THE RAPE OF EUROPA.

II. 833. *has*, referring to the punishment of *Aglauros* (see heading).

834. *cepit* = *had inflicted*: the *poena* is, in its original sense, a fine or forfeit. — *Atlantiades*: the mother of *Mercury* was *Maia*, daughter of *Atlas*. — *diotas a Pallade*: *Pallas*, "the brandisher," is an epithet of *Athena* (*Minerva*), tutelary divinity of *Athens*.

835. *pennis*: *Mercury* is represented with a winged cap (*petasus*), and winged sandals (*talaria*).

836. *genitor*, *Jupiter*. — *causam amoris* = *love as his motive*.

838. *solito cursu*, i.e. the air, his accustomed path.

839. *quæ*: the antecedent is *hanc*, v. 841; so the antecedent of *quod*, v. 841, is *armentum*, v. 842. — *tuam matrem suspicit*, looks up to thy mother. *Maia* is one of the stars in the group of *Pleiades*. — *a parte sinistra*: on the left, etc., i.e. towards the East. *Jupiter* is looking from *Mt. Olympus*.

840. *Sidonida*, i.e. Phœnicia, "the land of Sidon."

843. *Jamdudum*: expresses the promptness of Mercury's obedience. So, among some very courteous populations, if you ask for any favor, the answer will be, "It is done already."

844. *filia*: Europa, "the broad brow," daughter of the Eastern king, is one of the numerous names given to the Dawn in the Greek mythology. The "dawn" of civilization rises upon the western world from Asia. For the significance of this fable, see introductory note to the next selection.

845. *comitata, accompanied*; the perf. part. of some deponent verbs has, especially in poetry, passive signification.

846. *non bene conveniunt, are not very consistent*. — *morantur, reside*.

848. *deum*, gen. plur., a shorter form for *deorum*. — *cui*, dat. of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, R.²; H. 384, 4, N.²).

849. *nutu*: so Zeus "nodded with his dark brows and shook great Olympus" (Il. i. 528-30).

850. *induitur faciem, he clothes himself in the form* (§ 240, c, N.; G. 332, R.²; H. 377); here *induitur* has a reflexive meaning = *induit sibi*, like the middle voice in Greek.

852. *vestigia . . . auster*; i.e. the snow is new-fallen.

854. *toris, with the swell of muscles*. — *armis* (from *armus*), *from his shoulders*, the place where the fore-legs join the body.

855. *contendere possis, you might maintain*.

856. *facta manu, made by* (human) hand, i.e. *artificial*.

858. *Aganore*: see heading.

859. *formosus, sc. sit*. — *minetur*; subj. because expressing the thought not of the poet, but of Europa (§ 321, 2; 341, d; G. 541; H. 516, ii.).

860. *metuit contingere*: on the complementary inf. with verbs of fearing, etc., see § 271; G. 424; H. 533.

867. *palpanda, impedienda*; gerundive expressing purpose (§ 294, d; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.²).

871. *falsa, i.e. not his own*.

874. *dextrā tenet*: the picture as here described was familiar to the poet on gems, etc. Similar is the vase painting reproduced in Fig. 10.

Fig. 10.



Europa.

VI. THE SEARCH OF CADMUS.

III. 1. *deus*: Jupiter.

2. *Dictæa*: Dicte is a mountain in the eastern part of Crete. The Phœnicians, in very ancient times, were colonists and traders among the Grecian islands. Several of the divinities worshipped by the Greeks were probably introduced by them. The fable of Europa may perhaps point to such a settlement in Crete, with the introduction of cattle from Asia. The heifer which guides Cadmus would thus have the same signification in the story as the bull which bears away Europa.

3. *perquirere*, to search everywhere.

5. *pius et sceleratus*, "tender" towards his daughter, and "guilty" towards his son.

7. *furta*, deceptions.

8. *Phœbi oracula*, i.e. at Delphi, in Phocis, near Boeotia.

10. *solis in arvis*, in solitary pastures.

11. *passa*: cows as well as oxen were trained to the yoke, as on the continent of Europe now.

12. *herbæ*, on the grass.

13. *fac condas* (§ 331, *f*, R.; G. 546, R.²; H. 499, 2). — *Boeotia*, connected with βού, Lat. *bos*. — *vocato*: future imperative.

14. *Castallo*: the oracle of Apollo was in a cave of Mt. Parnassus, whence flowed the Castalian fount.

15. *videt*, sc. *cum*; cf. Book II. v. 47.

16. *servitil signum*, sign of servitude, i.e. mark of the yoke.

17. *presso*, restrained, slow; he could not walk faster than the heifer he was following. — *legit*, traces; lit. *picks up*, apparently the original meaning of the word.

18. *auctorem viæ*, who had advised him about his way.

19. *Panopes* (gen.), an old town on the Cephissus.

20. *cornibus altis*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

21. *impulit auras*, stirred the air.

22. *terga*, plur. for sing.

24. *oscula figit*, imprints kisses.

27. *libandas*, to be drawn (cf. *libatos*, Book I. v. 371); for the gerundive, see § 294, *d*; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.²

30. *humilem arcum*, a low arch.

31. *antro*, loc. abl. (§ 258, *f*, 3; G. 384, R.²; H. 425, 2, N.²). The serpent was hidden *in* the cave, but also *by* (means of) the cave, so that the abl. is here properly instrumental as well as locative.

32. *Martius*, sacred to Mars.

35. *quem . . . gradu*, when the men descended from Tyrian race had reached this grove with hapless step. Tyre was a colony of Sidon, but became far more famous and powerful than its mother city.

38. *caeruleus*, livid.

41. *nexibus*, folds; *orbes*, coils.

43. *media plus parte*, more than half his length; the full form would be *plus quam media parte* (abl. of specification, § 253; G. 398; H. 424), but *quam* is here omitted, as it regularly is after *plus*, *minus*, *amplius*, *longius* (§ 247, c; G. 311, R.⁴; H. 417, N.²).

44. *tanto corpore*, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

45. *geminas . . . Aretos*: the great constellation of the dragon. — *qui*, the one which.

46. *ne mora*, sc. *est*, and there is no delay, i.e. without delay.

48. *hos, fillos, hos*: all objects of *necat*.

50. *sol altissimus*, the sun at its height, i.e. at noon.

53. *telum*, sc. *erat*.

54. *praestantior*, more excellent.

56. *supra*, adverb. — *spatiosi corporis*, descriptive genitive.

59. *molarem*, sc. *lapidem*, a stone as big as a millstone. (See Fig. 11.)

Fig. 11.



Cadmus.

62. *mota forent*, might have been shaken.

63. *loricae modo*, after the manner of (i.e. like) a coat of mail.

66. *lenta*, pliant. — *medio curvamine*, in the middle of the coil.

69. *vulnera*: plur. for sing., as often in poetry.

70. *id*, the shaft. — *partem in omnem*, in every direction.
72. *accessit*, was added.
75. *quique halitus* = *halitusque qui*, the breath which.
76. *Styglo*, i.e. fearful as the Styx.
77. *modo . . . interdum*, now . . . now.
78. *cingitur*, knots himself; *exstat*, erects himself.
79. *impete*, an old form of the ablative (3d declension): the regular form would be *impetu* (4th declension), but *impētū* could not be used in this metre. — *concitas imbribus*, hurried on (i.e. swollen) by rains.
83. *praetenta*, held before him.
84. *ferro*, dative.
88. *plagam . . . arcebat*, by retreating, hindered the blow from sitting (i.e. from striking deep); for the inf. see § 331, c, 2; G. 548, R.¹; H. 505, ii. 2.
91. *usque sequens*, following up. — *cauti*, sc. *serpentis*.
94. *gemuit*, etc., groaned (like a living thing) that its trunk was lashed by the end of his tail.
95. *spatium*, the bulk.
98. *tu spectabere serpens*: Cadmus was afterwards changed to a serpent; see Book IV. 563–614 (argument).
101. *fautrix*: Pallas is regularly represented as the protectress and guide of heroes in their exploits. She was the goddess of invention and mental energy.
102. *motae terrae* (dat.), beneath the broken earth.
106. *fide majus*, an incredible thing! — *coepere*: the prose form would be *coepit* sunt.
108. *pleto*, decorated.
111. *festis*, on a holiday.
112. *signa*, figures, painted on the curtain. The closing of the curtain is referred to, which was done from the bottom, not from the top as with us.
113. *placido tenore*, with quiet (or easy) motion.
117. *civilibus bellis*, our civil wars, i.e. the strife between men of the same race.
119. *eminus*: opposed to *cominus*; the first fell in hand-to-hand conflict; the second, in conflict conducted at a distance, i.e. with missiles.
122. *suo marte*, in their own fight, i.e. in conflict with each other.
123. *subiti*, who had suddenly come into being. (Cf. Book I. 315, *subitarum campis aquarum*.)
125. *matrem*, i.e. the Earth.
126. *quinque superstitibus*, abl. abs.

127. *humo*: this is sometimes used by the poets instead of the locative *humi*, or, as here, the acc. *humum*. — *Tritonidis*: *Tritonis* is an epithet of Minerva, derived from the brook Triton in Boeotia. (See note on Book II. v. 782.)

128. *fraternæ pacis*, *peace among the (surviving) brothers*.

129. *Sidonius*: as Sidon was a chief town of Phœnicia, *Sidonian* is equivalent to *Phœnician*.

132. *soceri*, *parents-in-law*; Hermione (or Harmonia), daughter of Mars and Venus, was wife of Cadmus.

133. *huc*, *to this*.

135. *juvenes, youths*; not *pueri, boys*: Cadmus lived to see his grandchildren grow up. — *sed . . . debet*: "Call no man happy until he dies," a favorite maxim of ancient wisdom. In the myth of Cadmus we may recognize a genuine tradition of the trading settlements and factories established by Phœnicians in very early times, along the coast of Greece. From them the rude Greeks received the first beginnings of civilization, especially the knowledge of the alphabet. Many religious rites were likewise borrowed from them, especially some forms of the worship of Herakles (*Hercules*, the Phœnician *Melkart*) and Aphrodite (*Astarte*), or *Venus*.

VII. ACTÆON.

III. 138. *prima* agrees with *causa*; *secundas* with *res*.

139. *aliena*, *belonging to another race, strange*.

140. *satiatae*, fem. agreeing with *canes*, for the names of animals are much more frequently fem. in Latin than in English.

141. *quaeras*, subj. of the less vivid future condition, though the apodosis *invenies* is fut. ind. — *fortunæ crimen*, *fault of fortune*. — *in illo*, *in him*, i.e. Actæon.

145. *ex aequo*, *equally*, lit. *from an equal point (of view)*. — *meta utraque*, *from each goal*. At each end of the course in the circus was a conical goal; the course of the sun is here compared with the race-course.

146. *Juvenis Hyantius*, the *Hyantian* (Boeotian) *youth*, i.e. Actæon.

150. *cum*, conjunction.

152. *distat Idem*, *is the same distance from*. — *creta*: Cretan earth (i.e. chalk) was used to mark the goals or *metae*; hence *creta* = *meta*; cf. v. 145. — *vaporibus*, *heat*, as in Book I. v. 432.

155. *acuta*, *sharp*, referring to the foliage of the cypress.

156. *nomine*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).—*Gargaphie*, a valley extending from Mt. Cithæron in the direction of Thebes. — *suocinctæ*, *high-girded*, i.e. wearing a short tunic, which would not impede her motions. (See Fig. 12.)



Diana.

159. *pumice vivo*, of living (i.e. natural) *pumice-stone* (abl. of material, § 244, 2, N.¹; G. 396; H. 415, iii.).

160. *duxerat*, *had drawn*, i.e. formed.

162. *hiatus*, Greek accusative (§ 240 c; G. 332; H. 378).

165. *quo*, *whither*; but here, as frequently, the Latin uses the relative where the English does not.

166. *retentos*, from *retendo*.

167. *subjecti braccia*: she caught it in her arms as the goddess took it off.

168. *doctior illis*, *more skilful than they*, and therefore employed in service demanding more skill.

169. *Ismenis*: a patronymic from *Ismenus*, a stream in Boeotia.

170. *solutis*, sc. *capillis*; abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

171. *Nephele*, *Cloud*; *Hyle*, *Wood*; *Rhanis*, *Rain-drop*; *Pæcas*, *Shower*; *Phiale*, *Bowl*: all Greek words. *Crocale*, above, means *Seashore*.

172. *capacibus urnis*: belongs with both verbs.

173. *Titania*: Diana is called *Titania* because she is identified with the goddess of the moon, Selene, who was the daughter of the Titan Hyperion.

174. *dilata parte*: the continuation of the hunt was postponed until the next day; cf. v. 150.

177. *qui*: here again the Latin relative must be rendered by the English demonstrative.

178. *sicut erant, nudaæ*, *naked as they were*.

183. *qui*: the antecedent is to be supplied from *is* in v. 185. — *adversal*, *turned toward them*.

184. *solet*: a short final syllable is sometimes treated as if long in the *cæsa* of the third foot before *et* or *aut*, and also in any thesis when followed by a Greek word. — *purpureæ auroræ*: Ovid allows hiatus after the thesis of the fifth foot when the foot is spondaic or when a Greek word follows.

188. *ut, sic*: *although, still*. — *habuisse*: perf. inf. where the pres. is more usual. So in English one might say *she wished she had had*.

192. *tibi*: dat. of agent (§ 232, *a*; G. 352; H. 388, 1). — *narres*: depends upon *hæet* without *ut* (§ 331, *i*, N.²; G. 609; H. 501, i. 1, 502).

194. *vivacis*: the stag was believed to live through thirty-six generations of men. Ancient artists generally represented this first stage of Actæon's metamorphosis, in which the man has the stag's antlers. (See Fig. 13.)

198. *Antonoeus*: Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, was Actæon's mother.

199. *se tam celerem*: sc. *esse* (see § 333, *b*; G. 542, *r*; H. 535, iii.).

202. *vox illa fuit*: i.e. that (the groan) was all the voice he had. — *ora non sua*, *features not his own*, because his face was changed to that of a stag.

204. *faciat*: deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, *v*.); so also *repetat* and *lateat*.

206. *Melampus*, *Black-foot*; *Ichnobates*, *Trail-goer*; *Pamphagus*, *All-devourer*; *Dorceus*, *Quick-sighted*; *Oribasus*, *Mountain-wanderer*; *Nebrophonus*, *Fawn-slayer*; *Laelaps*, *Whirlwind*; *Theron*, *Hunter*; *Pterelas*, *Winged*; *Agre*, *Huntress*; *Hylæus*, *Silvan*; *Nape*, *Glen*; *Poemenia*, *Shepherdess*; *Harpyla*, *Ravager*; *Ladon*, *Strong*; *Dromas*, *Runner*; *Canace*, *Crasher*; *Sticte*, *Spotted*; *Tigris*, *Tigress*; *Alice*, *Courage*; *Leucon*, *White*; *Asbolus*, *Soot*; *Aello*, *Wind-blast*; *Thous*, *Swift*; *Cyprio*, *Cyprian*; *Lycisce*, *Wolfy*; *Harpalos*, *Seiser*; *Melaneus*, *Black*; *Lachne*, *Fur*; *Labros*, *Furious*; *Agriodus*, *Wild-tooth*; *Hylactor*, *Barker*, and below, *Melanchaetes*, *Black-haired*; *Theridamas*, *Game-subduer*; *Oresitrophus*, *Mountain-bred*: all these names are Greek.

208. *Gnosius*, *Spartana*: the Cretan and Laconian hounds were excellent hunters.

216. *substricta*, *close-bound*, i.e. slender, as those of swift hounds are.

218. *villis*, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.): both adjectives agree with it.

219. *cursu*: abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

221. *frontem*: Greek accusative (§ 240, *c*; G. 332; H. 378). — *medio ab albo*, *from the white in the middle*.

222. *corpore*, abl. of specification.

223. *Dictæo*, *Laconide*: see note on *v*. 208.

224. *acutæ vocis*, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, *v*.).

225. *est*, *would be* (§ 311, *c*; G. 246 *R*.¹; H. 511).

226. *aditu*, abl. with *carentia* (§ 243; G. 389; H. 414).

227. *difficilis*, sc. *via*.

228. *fugit per quae loca*: the antecedent *loca* is incorporated in the relative clause (§ 200; G. 618; H. 445, 9); *he flees through places through which he had often followed*.

229. *famulos*, i.e. his dogs.

238. *quem tamen*, *still such as*. — *possit*, subj. after the characteristic relative (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

240. *similis roganti*, *like a suppliant*; suppliants held out their arms in prayer, and Actæon tried to express supplication by the motions of his face.

Fig. 13.



Actæon.

247. *vellet*: potential subjunctive, i.e. apodosis of an omitted condition contrary to fact (§ 311, *b*; G. 252, R.¹; H. 486).

VIII. PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

The reader will remember this story as presented in "Midsummer-Night's Dream."

IV. 56. *praelata*, *preferred before*: most excellent among.

58. *Semiramis*, wife of Ninus, and founder of Babylon. — *coctilibus*, *of burnt brick*.

59. *primos gradus*, sc. *amoris*, which is easily supplied from the following line.

60. *taedae*, gen. with *jure* = *in lawful marriage*. A torchlight procession was a regular part of the nuptial ceremony.

61. *quod* relates to *v.* 62.

62. *ex aequo captis*, *equally enslaved*.

63. *conscius*, *witness*.

65. *fissus erat paries*, *the party-wall was cloven*. — *duxerat*, *had got*, i.e. the chink had been left in it.

67. *id vitium*, *this defect*. — *nulli notatum*, *remarked by no one*.

69. *fecistis iter*, *made it a passage*. — *illud* refers to *iter*.

74. *erat*, *would it have been*; the imperf. ind. where one might expect the pluperf. subj. (§ 311, c; G. 246, R.²; H. 511, N.²). — *ut sineres*: subjunctive of result, *for you to allow*.

75. *pateres*, *open far enough*.

77. *quod*, etc., obj. of *debere*. — *amicas*, *beloved*.

78. *diversa sede*, i.e. *parted as they were*.

79. *parti suae*, *his own side*.

80. *contra*, *to the other*.

85. *foribus*, abl. (§ 258, a, N.²; G. 388, R.²; H. 414, N.¹).

87. *neve sit errandum*, *and that they may not have to go wrong*, i.e. *miss each other*.

88. *convenient* is still subj. of purpose after *ut* in *v.* 84. — *lateant* (also subj.), *conceal themselves*. — *busta Nini*, the tomb of Ninus, the husband of Semiramis. Shakespeare says, "to meet at Ninus' tomb, there, there to woo."

91. *lux*, *the daylight*. — *tarde discedere visa*: their eagerness made the day seem long.

94. *vultum*, acc. of specification (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).

95. *pervēnit, sedit*: a change from present to perfect.

96. *recenti . . . rictus*, *a lioness whose foaming jaws are smeared (oblita) from the fresh slaughter* (i.e. with the fresh blood) of cattle (*rictus*, acc. of specification).

101. *fugit, reliquit*, change of tense, which is regular with *dum* (§ 276, c; G. 220, R.; H. 467, 4); so also *redit, lanlavit*, below.

103. *sine ipsa*, *without (Thisbe) herself*.

105. *serius*, *too late* for his appointment.

110. *nostra*, *my*; *nos* and *noster* are often used for *ego* and *meus*. — *nocens*, *the guilty one*.

111. *Jussu venires*, *bade you come*. The prose construction would be infinitive.

113. *scelerata viscera, guilty flesh.*
 115. *tinidi*: predicate gen. (§ 214, *d*; G. 365, R.¹; H. 401). —
optare necem, to wish for death merely instead of killing himself.
 117. *notae*, agreeing with *vesti*.
 119. *quo*: the antecedent is *ferrum*.
 121. *resupinus, fallen back*. — *humo*, loc. abl. for the more usual locative form *humil*.
 122. *fistula, a water-pipe*. — *vitiatu plumbo, i.e. from a flaw in the lead*.
 123. *tonui stridente foramine, by a small hissing opening*.
 124. *aera ictibus rumpit, cleaves the air with its spurtings*.
 130. *gestit, is eager*.
 131. *utque, sic, and though, yet*.
 132. *facit incertam, makes her doubtful*. — *pomi, fruit*. — *haeret, she hesitates* (lit. she sticks).
 133. *tremebunda, quivering*.
 134. *buxo*: alluding to the pale yellowish color of the box-tree.
 135. *exhorruit, shivered*. — *aequoris, gen. with instar* (§ 223, *c*; G. 372; H. 398, 4).
 136. *summum, its surface*.
 138. *indignos = immeritos, not deserving it*.
 139. *comas, acc. of specification* (§ 240, *c*; G. 332; II. 378).
 142. *mihi, from me* (§ 229; G. 344, R.²; H. 386, 2).
 146. *visā illā, having looked upon her*.
 147. *ense*: see § 243, *d*; G. 389, R.²; H. 414, iii.
 148. *ebur, ivory scabbard*.
 149. *in unum hoc, for this alone*.
 150. *in vulnera, for* (inflicting) *wounds*.
 151. *persequar, sc. te*.
 153. *solā, agreeing with morte*. — *nec, not even*.
 154. *hoc, secondary object* (§ 239, *c, R.*; G. 333, R.¹; H. 374, 1). —
amborum verbis, in the name of both of us.
 155. *meus*, vocative, the form of which is *mi* when its noun is expressed; here *meus* agrees with *parens* to be supplied from *parentes* (lit. fathers, mine and his).
 157. *non invidetis, do not grudge, i.e. grant*; as *grant* is one idea, the two words *non invidetis* are introduced by *ut*; otherwise *ne, not ut non*, would be required.
 158. *quae arbor, tree, which* (§ 200, *b*; G. 618; II. 445, 9).
 159. *ex tectura*, co-ordinated with *tegulae*, being part of the relative sentence introduced by *quae*.

165. *ater*: the fruit of the common mulberry is black when ripe. The *morus alba*, the fruit of which is white when ripe, was introduced into Europe from China in the Middle Ages, but was unknown to Ovid.

166. *rogis*, dat. (§ 228; G. 346; H. 389), what remains from the funeral pyres.

IX. INO AND MELICERTA.

IV. 432. *funestā*: the berries of the yew were believed to be poisonous, hence the way to Hades is shaded by this "deadly" tree. For a detailed description of the same scenes, see Virgil, *Æn.* VI. 268-416.

434. *iners*, *sluggish*, *stagnant*.

435. *functa sepulchris*: only the shades of those who had been duly buried were allowed to cross the Styx.

436. *novi manes*, the newly arrived shades; subject of *ignorant*.

440. *fretum*, the sea. The sense is: as the sea receives the waters of all rivers, yet never overflows, so the realm of the dead is never overfilled.

444. *celebrant*, *throng*; with *artes* some other verb (e.g. practise) must be supplied. — *imi tyranni*, the ruler of the nethermost regions.

447. *sustinet ire*, endures to go, i.e. she goes in spite of the distastefulness of the journey.

449. *quo*, relative adv. where the demonstrative is needed in English (§ 201, c, h; G. 612; H. 453).

451. *sorores nocte genitas*, the daughters of Night, i.e. the Furies. (See Fig. 14.)

452. *numen*: sing. because the three sisters compose one divine agency.

453. *adamante*, on a seat of adamant.

456. *deae*, the Furies.

457. *Tityos*, a giant son of earth, insulted Latona, and was condemned to have his vitals eternally torn by two vultures.

458. *Tantalus*, king of Lydia, son of Jupiter, was placed in Hades in a lake, the water of which retreated when he wished to drink; over his head hung fruit, which swung away from his grasp when the torments of hunger forced him to reach for it. His crime was either failure to

Fig. 14.



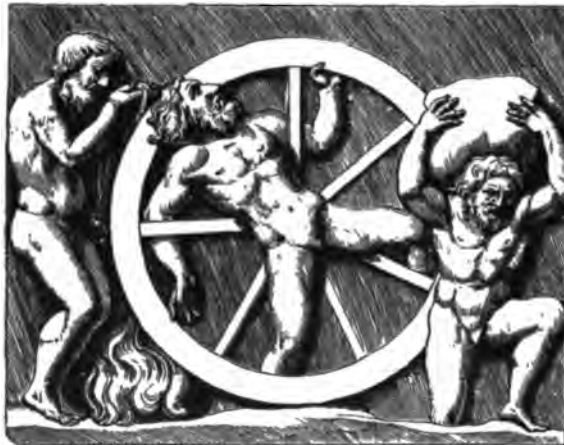
A Fury.

keep the secrets of the gods, or the theft of nectar and ambrosia, or the trial he made of the gods by cooking his son Pelops, and offering the meat to them as food.

460. *Sisyphus*, son of *Æolus*, ruler in *Ephyra* (*Corinth*), had to roll a great stone up a hill, from the top of which it always rolled down. His crime is also variously recounted; according to one story he informed *Asopus* that *Jupiter* had carried off his daughter *Aigina*.

461. *Ixion*, a *Thessalian* ruler, offended *Juno*, and was fastened for all eternity upon a revolving wheel. (See Fig. 15.)

Fig. 15.



Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus.

463. *perdant*, subj. of purpose. — *Belides*: the *Danaides*, the fifty granddaughters of the Egyptian King *Belus*, slew at the command of their father *Danaus* their cousins (*patrueibus*), the fifty sons of *Ægyptus*, whom they had married (only one, *Hypermnestra*, saved her husband *Lynceus*). In the lower world they were forced to pour water continually into a perforated jar.

466. *hic e fratribus*: *Sisyphus* and *Athamas* (as well as *Cretheus* and *Salmoneus*) were sons of *Æolus*.

468. *cum conjuge*, together with his wife (*Ino*).

470. *quod vellet*, *erat*, what she wished, was; the subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, *b*; G. 602; H. 486, 1), perhaps used here in part because the indirect question *quid vellet* made the subjunctive seem natural.

471. *traherent*, subj. of purpose, with *ut* implied in the preceding *ne*.
 472. *confundit in unum*, *she unites*.
 474. *Tisiphone*, *Τισιφόνη*, the avenger of slaughter, one of the Furies.
 — *capillos*, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).
 476. *ambagibus*, abl. with *opus* (§ 243, c; G. 390; H. 414, iv.).
 477. *facta puta*, *believe that it is done*, i.e. it is as good as done; put yourself at ease.
 480. *Thaumasias Iris*: Iris, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, was the special attendant of Juno. She purifies her by sprinkling water over her, in order that she may not pollute the heavens by entering unpurified from the infernal regions.
 481. *nec mora*, sc. *est*, *there is no delay*, i.e. without delay.
 483. *induitur pallam*, *she clothes herself in a cloak*; *induo* in the passive is not infrequently used with the accusative; this may be explained as the acc. of specification, or may be derived from the Greek construction of two accusatives with verbs of clothing. The more natural Latin construction would be the abl. like *incingitur angue*.
 485. *vultu*, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).
 486. *limine*, loc. abl. without *in* (§ 258, f, 3; G. 384, r.²; H. 425, 2, ii. n.²); the threshold is that of Athamas.
 487. *Aeolli*, *Æolian*; for Athamas was the son of Æolus. — *Avernus*, adj., *deadly, infernal*.
 488. *monstris*, *prodigies*.
 490. *infelix*, *baneful*. — *Erinya*, *Fury*.
 495. This and the following lines are in close imitation of Virgil, *Æn.* VII. 346 ff. — *abruptit*, *snatches*. — *crinibus*, dat. (§ 229; G. 344, r.²; H. 386).
 497. *Inoos*, *Athamanteos*, adjectives equivalent to genitives.
 498. *graves animas*, *baneful breaths*.
 499. *quæ sentiat*, *which is to feel*.
 500. *liquidi monstra veneni*, *prodigies of liquid poison*, i.e. liquid poisons of wonderful kinds.
 501. *Echidna* (*Viper*) was mother of Cerberus and other monsters.
 505. *viridi versata cicuta*, *stirred with a green sprig of (poisonous) hemlock*.
 506. *vergit*, *pours*.
 508. *face jactata*, etc.: to confuse them still more, Tisiphone swings her torch in a circle (*per eundem orbem*) so continually (*sacpius*) and rapidly that she makes the fire overtake the fire (*consequitur ignibus ignes*), i.e. before the sparks have died away in one part of the circle the torch reaches the same point again, thus forming a wheel of fire.

510. *jussu potens*, having fulfilled the command; the use of *potens* with the gen. meaning "ruling, having mastery over," etc., is not uncommon.

511. *recingitur anguem*, unbinds from herself (i.e. takes off) the snake; see note on v. 483.

512. *Asolides*, Athamas.

513. *his silvis*, loc. abl. with omission of *in*.

515. *utque . . . conjuga*, he follows the tracks of his wife like those of a wild beast.

518. *rigido saxo*, on the hard rock, abl. of means. — *infantia ora*, equivalent to *infantis ora*, his infant features, for the features of the infant.

520. *sparsi causa veneni*, a cause consisting of, etc.; *veneni* is an appositional genitive of material (§ 214, f; G. 359; H. 396, vi.).

521. *passis*, from *pando*. — *male sana*, equivalent to *insana*.

523. *Euhoe Bacche*: one of the regular shouts of the Bacchic revellers.

524. *hoc usus*, such advantage as to increase your madness. — *præstat*, optative subjunctive. — *alumnus*: Ino was the nurse of Bacchus.

531. *neptis*: Harmonia (or Hermione), wife of Cadmus and mother of Ino, was daughter of Venus and Mars.

533. *proxima caelo*, nearest that of heaven.

535. *Ionio immenso*: hiatus in the fifth foot of spondaic lines is sometimes permitted.

538. *Gratum nomen*, Aphrodite, from *ἄφρος*, foam.

542. *Leucotheë cum matre* = *et matrem Leucotheën*; he called him the god Palemon and called his mother Leucotheë.

X. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

Acrisius, king of Argos, had been warned that he should be dethroned and slain by the child of his daughter Danaë, whom therefore, to elude the oracle, he confined in a dungeon with brazen walls. But Jupiter gained admission in the form of a shower of gold, and Danaë became the mother of Perseus. Being shut with the child — then four years of age — in a chest or coffer, and cast into the sea, she drifted to the island of Seriphus, where the boy grew up, and was sent craftily by the tyrant of the island for the head of the Gorgon Medusa. In this enterprise he was helped and delivered by the friendly care of the divinities Mercury and

Minerva, who armed him for his task, gave him the power of flight, and made him invulnerable and invincible. (See, for an admirable narrative of the adventure, Kingsley's "Heroes," and "Andromeda.")

IV. 615. *viperæ monstrum*, the Gorgon Medusa, whose beautiful locks of hair had been changed to serpents by the wrath of Minerva (*vv.* 801-803). (See Fig. 16.)

616. *stridentibus alis*: Perseus had been equipped for his aerial journey with the ægis of Minerva, the winged cap and sandals furnished by the Græiæ, the cap of Pluto, making its wearer invisible, and the curved sword (*harpe*) of Mercury, with its two points, one straight and the other curved. (See the interpretation of the fable of the Gorgons in "Modern Painters," Vol. V. p. 150.)



Medusa.

617. *Libycas, African*: Libya was the earlier general name of Africa, the home of the Gorgons.

620. *colubris*, belongs with both *frequens* and *infesta*.

621. *per immensum*, through limitless space.

622. *exemplo*, in the manner.

623. *seductas longo*, far removed.

625. *Canceri*: used for the tropical region, as *Arctos* for the polar.

626. *occasus, ortus, sc. solis*, West and East.

627. *Jam cadente die*, when day was already setting.

628. *Hesperio* = far western. The gardens of the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas, were placed somewhere in the west of Africa. — *regnis Atlantis*: Atlas, "the unwearied," was king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus. After the rebellion of the Titans, he was condemned to bear the weight of heaven upon his shoulders.

630. *Auroræ, sc. currus*. — *diurnos, of the day*. The morning star, Lucifer, calls out the chariot of Aurora, and she, in turn, calls out that of the Sun. (Cf. Book II. *vv.* 112-115.)

631. *hominum cunctos* = *cunctos homines*; *præstare*, in the sense of *excel*, usually takes the acc.

633. *qui*: the antecedent is *pontus*.

634. *subdit*: see Book II. v. 68.

635. *illi*: dative of reference (§ 235; G. 343, R.²; H. 384, ii. 1, 2).

636. *vicinia nulla premebant*: as Atlas inhabited the extreme end of the earth, his territory was not shut in by neighbors.

637. *arboreae frondes*, etc., a description of the garden of the Hesperides. Some report of oranges—a fruit unknown to the ancients—may have helped in shaping the story of the golden apples.

639. *sen, if on the one hand; alive, or if.*

641. *rerum, heroic deeds.*

643. *Themis*: see note, Book I. 321.

644. *quo, at which, when*, referring to *tempus*. — *auro*, abl. of separation with *spoliabitur*.

645. *Jove natus*: the son of Jupiter, who stole the golden apples of the Hesperides, was Hercules, himself a remote descendant of Perseus.

647. *servanda, to keep*, lit. *to be kept* (§ 294, d; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.³).

649. *no longe . . . absit, lest the glory, etc., be far from helping thee.*

650. *mentiris, falsely boast*. — *tibi*: the dat. after *abesse* in the sense of *lack, fail (desse)*, is common after Cicero, especially in poetry.

652. *fortia*: sc. *dicta, threatening words*.

654. *parvi, of little worth*.

655. *Medusae ora*: the horror of the countenance of Medusa, with its snaky locks, chilled the beholder into stone. Perseus himself had approached the monster averted, — *ipse retroversus*, — gazing at her reflection in the polished shield; and had borne the bleeding head in an enchanted sack, given him by the sea-nymphs.

657. *quantus erat*: sc. *tantus = of just his size*.

658. *abeunt, pass, or are converted*.

661. *di*: vocative.

663. *Hippotades, Æolus*, son of Hippotas, god of the winds.

664. *admonitor operum, summoner to toil*.

665. *ille, Perseus*.

666. *parte ab utraque pedes = utrumque pedem, both feet*.

669. *Cephæa* (adj.), of *Cepheus*, king of Ethiopia, brother of Ægyptus and Danaus.

670. *maternae linguae*: Cassiopeia, mother of Andromeda, was

"That starred Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended."

Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, and Perseus are among the most striking constellations in the northern heavens.

671. *Ammon*, the chief divinity of Egypt, identified with the Greek

Zeus (Jupiter); represented with the horns of a ram (see Fig. 17). He had an oracle in the Libyan desert.

672. *quam*: the relative where in English the demonstrative is used. — *simul*, for *simul atque*, as soon as. — *bracchia*, acc. of specification (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).

673. *Abantiades*: Abas, king of Argos, descended from Danaus, was father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Percus. — *nisi quod*, except that.

675. *ignes*, the flames of love.

679. *quibus*: sc. *eis catenis*.

680. *quirenti*: sc. *mihl*.

683. *religata*, i.e. her hands bound behind.

684. *quod potuit*, i.e. the only thing she could; its antecedent is the sentence *lumina*, etc.

685. *saepius instanti*, to him as he urged her again and again. — *sua* . . . *videretur*, that she might not seem to be unwilling to confess (i.e. to be trying to conceal) her own guilt; the clause depends upon *indicat*. Notice the emphatic position of *sua*; the real fault was her mother's, but she was afraid Percus might think it was her own.

688. *nondum* . . . *omnibus*, before all was told.

690. *imminet*: he raises his head and neck above the water, and so overhangs a vast extent of sea (*immenso ponto*, dat.), while with his breast he occupies (*possidet*) a broad stretch of water.

692. *illa*: the mother had more reason for grief, by reason of her offence, which incurred this penalty.

695. *lacrimarum limits tempora*; manere governs *vos*.

697. *peterem*, seek in marriage; the imperfect subjunctive, although not implying that the condition is contrary to fact (§ 307, f; G. 598, R.¹). — *Percus*: in appos. with *ego*; so also in v. 699. — *illa*, Danaë. (See introductory note.)

702. *meritum*: i.e. that the boon should be my own earning. — *dotibus*, endowments. — *faveant*, subj. in proviso (§ 314; G. 575; H. 513, i.). — *tempto*: the present is sometimes used instead of the future for the sake of liveliness.

703. *ut mea sit*, that she be mine.

704. *legem*, condition.

705. *super* = *insuper*. — *dotale*, a bridal gift. In Ovid's time the wife brought a dowry to the husband. This usage he has transferred to the heroic times, when the husband purchased the wife from her parents.

Fig. 17.



Ammon.

706. *rostro*: construe with *sulcat*.
 709. *Balearica*: the people of these islands were famous slingers.
 710. *plumbo*, i.e. the leaden slug thrown by the sling. — *caeli, space*:
 partitive genitive with *quantum*.
 714. *Jovis praepes*, the eagle.
 715. *praebentem Phoebos*, turning to the sun.
 716. *neu retorqueat*, and lest he turn back; the snake, being seized
 by the neck, cannot turn his head to bite his assailant.
 718. *inane*, the void (i.e. air).
 720. *Inachides*: Inachos, son of Oceanus, was the first king of Argos.
 — *hamo*: see note, v. 616.
 721. *se sublimis . . . attollit*, raises himself high in the air; *sublimis*
 agrees with the subject. In English we use an adverb (see § 191;
 G. 324, R.²; H. 443).
 725. *qua patent*, where they are exposed.
 727. *desinit in placem*, goes off into a fish, i.e. ends in the form of a
 fish-tail.
 729. *graves*, made heavy.
 730. *bibulis*, soaked with blood.
 732. *stantibus*, quiet; abl. *aba*.
 734. *exegit*, thrust through; *repetita*, attacked repeatedly.

Fig. 18.



Andromeda.

tory consecutive clause.

754. *bellica Virgo*, Minerva. She had given Perseus his helmet, shield, and spear; Mercury had given him wings and curved sword; Jupiter was his grandfather: hence the sacrifices to these three deities.

735. *implevero*: the plural subject is
cum plausu clamor (§ 205, N.; G. 281,
 R.²; H. 461, 4).

739. See Fig. 18.

741. *laedat*: the subject is *ipse*, i.e. Perseus.

742. *mollit*, carpets. — *natas*, sprung.

744. *bibulā medullā*, with porous pith.

745. *rapuit*, caught.

749. *iterant jactata*, toss repeatedly.

750. *curallia*, coral.

751. *duritiā capiant*: as if the coral
 were a sea-plant, which turns to stone by con-
 tact with the air. — *tacto ab aere*, from
 contact with the air. In this sentence, *capiant*
 ut is for *ut capiant*, forming an explana-

756. *alipedi*, Mercury. (See Fig. 19.)

757. *et . . . indotata*, *though without a dowry*, a (sufficient) reward for even so great a deed.

758. *Hymenaeus*, the god of marriage.

759. *præcutiunt*, *brandish in front*, in the bridal procession.

762. *reseratis*, *thrown back*.

763. *instructa*, *prepared*.

764. *Cepheni*, *people of Cepheus*.

765. *functi*, etc., *having discharged the service of high-born Bacchus*.

766. *diffudere*, *relaxed*.

767. *Lyncides*: *Lynceus* was a fabled ancestor of *Perseus*.

769. *qui* relates to *Cepheus*. — *simul* = *simul atque*, *as soon as*.

771. *crinita draconibus* = *with snaky locks*.

772. *Agenorides*, *Perseus*, descended from a brother of *Agenor*.

775. *unius luminis usum*: the sisters *Graiae*, daughters of *Phorcyx*, had but one eye between them, which *Perseus* — made invisible by the cap of *Pluto* — caught as it was passing from one to the other. Thus made helpless, they were constrained to tell him the secrets on which the fate of the *Gorgon* depended.

775. *partitas*, *sharing*.

780. *ferarumque*: observe that the syllable *-que* is elided before the vowel at the beginning of the next verse (*synapha*).

781. *ex ipsis* = *from their proper shape*.

783. *aere repercusso*, i.e. by the image reflected from the polished brass; limited by *clipei*, above (see note, v. 655).

785. *caput*: see Fig. 20. — *pennis fugacem Pegason*: the winged horse *Pegasus*, sacred to the *Muses*, and the giant *Chrysaor*, wielding a golden sword, sprang from the blood of the slain *Gorgon*.

791. *sola sororum*: the accounts of the three sisters are various.

Fig. 19.



Mercury.

Fig. 20.



Perseus and the Gorgon's head.

According to the story here adopted by Ovid, Medusa was the only one with snaky locks. She was also the only mortal being of the three.

794. *forma*, abl. of specification.

795. *invidiosa*, *envied* by other maidens.

797. *referret*, subj. of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

798. *vitiasse*, *dishonored*.

Fig. 21.



Minerva.

803. Minerva wore a Gorgon's head upon her breastplate. (See Fig. 21.)

The tale of Perseus (like that of Hercules and many other heroes) represents the daily course of the sun, in conflict with the powers of darkness and storm. The *harpe* is his gleaming ray; the Graie are the twilight; the Gorgons are the storm-cloud, which rests upon the bosom of the sea-wave, and is cloven by the "golden sword" of the lightning. The jagged edges of the cloud, and the crimson stream which pours from it in the glow of sunset, help out the features of the image.

XI. THE WANDERING OF CERES.

Ceres, in the Greek myth, is the *Earth-Mother* (*Δημήτηρ*), type of the productive power of the soil, who seeks her child Proserpina (*Persephone*, called also *Κόρη*, *the maiden*), stolen from her sight by the king of the lower world, and only restored to her by Jupiter for six months of each

year. By this parable the ancients understood the annual sowing of the grain-harvest, by which the corn is hidden in the ground through the winter months, but restored in spring to sunlight, and ripening to the harvest, in which the yearly festival of Ceres is celebrated with religious rites.

V. 341. *Ceres*: see Fig. 22. — *unco aratro*: the ancient plough, still sometimes seen in Italy, was a rude wooden instrument, which broke the soil with its hooked extremity.

343. *dedit leges*: because agriculture first led men to an orderly life, she was called *Ceres legifera* (*Δημήτηρ Θεμοφóρος*).

346. *membris* (dat. after *ingesta*), *heaped on the giant limbs* (Ty

phreus; see *Intro.*). Typhoeus was not reckoned one of the giants, but represented the violent powers of nature, especially in the earthquake: hence he is placed for punishment under the volcano Etna.

347. *Trinaeris*, "the three headlands," is the ancient name describing the triangular form of Sicily, which, on a rude map, might suggest the notion of a buried giant. — *subjectum* and *ausum* agree with *Typhoea*; *molibus* depends on *subjectum*, and *sperare* on *ausum*; *sedes* is object of *sperare*.

350. *Peloro*, etc.: *Pelorus* is the headland nearest Italy; *Pachynus*, the southeastern extremity of the island; *Libybcum*, the western. — *Ausonio*, *Italian* (an old name of Southern Italy).

352. *resupinus*, *flat on his back*.

354. *remoliri*, *to cast off* (with effort).

356. *rex silentum*, *king of the silent realms*, Pluto.

361. *ambibat*, *surveyed*, going his rounds, like a watchman.

363. *Erycina*, Venus, who had a famous temple on Mt. Eryx, in the western part of Sicily, apparently of Phœnician origin. Eryx was fabled to be her son, killed by Hercules in a boxing-match, and buried on this mountain. (See Virgil, *Æn.* V. 392-420.)

364. *natum volucrem*, *her winged son*, Cupido (= *Æros*) or Desire, son of Venus: the modern Cupid, whose attributes of bow and arrows, with wings, have come down from ancient works of art. (See Fig. 23.)

365. *arma*, *manus*, *potentia*: all vocative, in apposition with *nate*.

366. *illa tela*, *those shafts*, pointed with gold or lead, according as they were to stir love or hate.

368. *triplicis* . . . *regni*, *the last lot fell of the threefold realm*;

Fig. 22.



Ceres.

Jupiter having taken by lot the empire of the heavens, and Neptune that of the waters.

370. *ipsum*, Neptune. — *regit qui* = *qui regit*.

371. *Tartara*, etc., *why does Tartarus hold aloof?*

372. *agitur*, *is at stake*.

373. *quae . . . est*, *such is our endurance*.

374. *mecum vires Amoris*, *the power of Love together with me*, for *my power and that of Love*, or *Love and I*.

Fig. 23.



Cupid.

375. *Pallada*, etc.: Pallas (Minerva) and Artemis (Diana) were virgins, and encouraged chastity.

376. *illa*, Proserpine. — *virgo*, predicate.

377. *spes adfectat easdem*, *she cherishes the same hopes* as Minerva and Diana.

378. *pro socio regno*, *for the sake of our common power*; for Venus and Cupid both represented the power of love, to which Proserpine refused to yield.

379. *patruus*: the *patruus* is the father's brother; the *avunculus*, the mother's. Proserpine was daughter of Jupiter and Ceres; hence Pluto was her uncle.

380. *arbitrio*, abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 407; H. 416).

381. *qua*, abl. with *acutior* (§ 247; G. 399; H. 417).

382. *magis audiat*, *is more obedient*; characteristic relative clause (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

383. *opposito genu* (abl. abs.), *bracing his knee against it*.

384. *hamata*, *barbed*. — *arundine*, *reed*, of which the arrow was made.

385. *altæ aquæ*, *of deep water*.

386. *illo*, *than it* (does); a use of the abl. instead of *quam* with the noun, which is rare in Latin; for the lake (*illo*) is not compared with the Cayster, but is the subject of *audit*, to be supplied from *audit* of v. 387. The corresponding construction is common in Greek. — *Caystros*: see Book II. 253. The Cayster was famous for its swans, which the ancients thought of as melodious birds.

389. *ut velo*, *as by a veil* (referring to the awning which sheltered the Roman amphitheatre from the sun).

390. *Tyrios*, *purple*.

391. *quo luco* (loc. abl.), *in this grove*; the relative, where in English the demonstrative is necessary (§ 201, e; G. 612; H. 453). — *Proser-*

plna, the Latin corruption of the Greek Περσεφόνη; she was identified by the Romans with the Italian goddess Libera.

394. *aequales*, comrades.

395. *simul*, at one moment. — Diti, dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 352; H. 388, 1).

396. *usque adeo*, to such a degree.

398. *summā ab orā*, at its upper edge.

402. See Fig. 24.

Fig. 24.



Pluto carrying off Proserpina.

404. *obscura ferrugine*: all the equipment of Pluto is dark, as becomes the god of the lower world; so in v. 360 his horses are black.

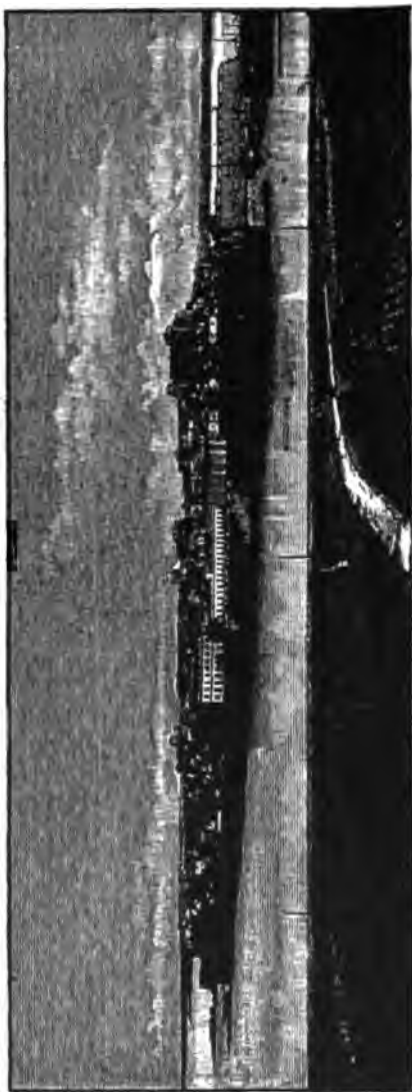
406. *Palicorum*: these were two brothers, who presided over some bubbling sulphurous springs near Palike, in Sicily. — *ferventia* (agreeing with *stagna*), boiling up through the broken earth.

407. *qua . . . portus*, i.e. the site of Syracuse, between the outer (lesser) and inner (greater) harbors. (See Fig. 25.) — *Bacchiadae*, the leading family of Corinth, claiming descent from Hercules. Syracuse was a Corinthian colony. — *bimari*, a common epithet of Corinth, on the isthmus "between two seas."

409. *medium . . . aequor*, a sea between Cyane and Arethusa. The fountain Arethusa, on the peninsula (*Ortygia*) which made the old city of Syracuse, offered the strange phenomenon of fresh water springing up, apparently, from the midst of salt: hence the fable related below (vv. 577-641). Cyane was a spring whose waters flowed into the Anapís, and so into the Great Harbor.

410. *angustis cornibus*, narrow points of land. The "sea" (*aequor*) is the Great Harbor.

Fig. 25



Synonym.

411. *hic*, adverb;
the subject of *fallit* is
Cyane.

413. *summū te-
nus alvō* = as far as
the waist.

414. *nec . . . in-
quit*, and said, "you
shall go no further";
the connective part of
nec is taken with *in-
quit*, the negative part
with *ibitis*.

416. *quod si*, but
if; *quod* is the ad-
verbial accusative (§
240, 6; G. 331, 2.3; H.
378, 2).

417. *Anapis*: the
Anapis or *Anapus* flows
into the Great Harbor;
a little above its mouth
it is joined by the *Cy-
ane*. The marriage of
the Nymph and the
River-god symbolizes
the union of the two
streams.

420. *Saturnius*,
son of *Saturn*, i.e.
Pluto.

425. *fontis jura*:
fountains were held to
have a sacred charac-
ter, on which *Cyane* had
presumed too far.

428. *modo*, but
now.

429. *extenuatur*,
she is thinned out, i.e.
she wastes away and

changes. — *videres*, you might have seen, potential subjunctive (§ 311, a, N.²; G. 252; H. 485, N.¹).

431. *tenuissima quaeque*, all the slenderest parts (§ 93, d; G. 305; H. 458, 1).

433. *membris exilibus*: dat. of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, R.²; H. 384, 4, N.²).

436. *vitiatas*, impaired.

437. *possis*: potential subjunctive (§ 311, a; G. 252; H. 485).

438. *matri*: dat. of agent, with *quaesita est*.

439. *profundo*, deep = sea.

440. *udis capillis*: Aurora's hair is wet because she is supposed to rise from the sea.

443. *inroquieta*, never resting.

444. *alma dies*: *dies*, day, is sometimes feminine in poetry.

450. *dulce*, etc., a sweet drink which she had first strewn with parched barley. The plural *dulcia* is often used for *sweetmeats*.

453. *neque*: the negative qualifies *epota*, which is abl. abs. with *parte*.

454. *liquido*, liquid (subst.), i.e. water; she drenched him with barley mixed with water.

458. *parvā lacertā*, than a small lizard, for the boy was changed into a spotted lizard, one of the smallest species.

459. *monstra*, the prodigy.

460. *petit*: the *i* is long, apparently by contraction for *petitit*, for the tense is perf.; so also Virgil, *Æn.* ix. 9.

461. *nomen habet*, *stellio* is the Latin name of this species.

463. *defuit orbis*, the world did not suffice (no part of it was left unsearched).

464. *Sicaniam*, Sicily.

467. *quo*, with which.

471. *simul* [atque], as soon as. — *raptam*, sc. *eam esse*.

473. *repetita*, again and again struck.

474. *sit*, i.e. Proserpine.

477. *saevā manu*, with cruel hand.

478. *parill* agrees with *leto*.

480. *depositum*, sc. *semen*.

481. *vulgata*, famed: Sicily was in old times "the granary of Rome."

482. *falsa*, false to its reputation. — *primis in herbis*, in the young blade.

484. *sideraque*: the *-que* is lengthened before the caesura; such lengthening of *-que* occurs sometimes in the second foot, less frequently

in the fifth, and always before a second word to which *-que* is added. — *que . . . que*, both . . . and: the constellations were thought to have an influence upon the crops.

486. *inexpugnabile gramen*, grass which cannot be rooted up; this, with *lollum* and *tribull*, is the subject of *fatigant*.

487. *Eleia*, [*waves*] of *Elis* (a district of Greece); *Alphēiās*, [*the nymph*] beloved by *Alpheius*, i.e. *Arethusa*; cf. *vv.* 577–641.

491. *tibi fidae terrae*, the land faithful to you; the *dat. tibi* depends upon *fidae*, *terrae* upon *irascere*.

493. *nec sum*, etc., i.e. it is not affection for my native land, etc.

494. *Pisa*, a town of *Elis*.

496. *penates*, household gods = home.

499. *veniet*, etc., there will come a suitable time for my story (*why I was moved*, etc.) when you, etc.

500. *curaque . . . et vultūs mellioris*, relieved from care, and of more cheerful aspect.

502. *cavernas*, i.e. of the sea.

503. *desueta*, i.e. from the long dark journey.

504. *lābor*, I glide.

506. *illa*: this and the following nominatives are in appos. with *Proserpina*, but the insertion of *is* or *was* makes smoother English: *she was sad, to be sure, and not yet unterrified in expression, but yet queen*, etc.

509. *ceu saxea*, as if turned to stone.

510. *ut . . . amentia*, when her grievous frenzy was dispelled by grievous pain.

512. *nubila*, cloudy, gloomy.

513. *invidiosa* = full of bitter thoughts.

515. *matris*, objective gen.

516. *cura villor*, a less precious charge.

517. *illius*, i.e. *Proserpine*.

519. *scire . . . vocas*, if you call it finding, to know where she is.

520. *quod rapta* [est], that she is stolen.

521. *neque . . . non est*, for your daughter does not deserve a robber for a husband, — if she is no longer my daughter, i.e. if I have lost her utterly.

525. *injuria*, amor, predicate.

526. *pudori*, dat. of service.

527. *tu modo vells*, if only thou consent. — *ut desint* (concessive), though, etc. (§ 313; *G.* 610; *H.* 515, iii.).

528. *quid, quod*, etc., what [do you say to this] that, etc. — *cetera*, other grounds.

529. *nisi sorte, except by lot.*

531. *lege, condition.*

532. *cautum est, it has been provided.*

533. *certam est, her mind is made up.*

534. *jejunia solverat, had broken her fast.*

535. *cultis hortis*: the gardens of the lower world are not mentioned elsewhere, but as the Elysian Fields were illuminated by a sun of their own, and were otherwise attractive, it is natural to suppose that the palace of Pluto stood in a garden.

537. *de cortice*: the seeds of the pomegranate are wrapped each in its separate pulpy sheath. This fruit is often used as a symbol of the lower world.

540. *Avernales*: of *Avernus*, i.e. of the rivers of the lower world; the name *Avernus* was applied to the sulphurous waters whose fumes were thought to kill the birds that flew over, especially to the lake Avernus in Campania.

541. *suo, her kindred*; Acheron was a river and river-god of the lower world.

543. *profanam, of evil omen.*

544. *Phlegethontide*: Phlegethon was one of the rivers of Hades.

546. *sibi ablatu, deprived of himself* (his own identity).

547. *in caput crescit = his head enlarges.* — *ungues, bends back long claws*, i.e. receives long hooked claws.

548. *natas, which had grown.*

552. *Acheloides*, daughters of Achelous (a river of Central Greece) and the Muse Melpomene. — *unde, sc. sunt.*

555. *doctae, skilled* (in singing). The Sirens had the faces of maidens and bodies of birds, and were endowed with the gift of song. (See Fig. 26.)

Fig. 26.



Sirens.

557. *ut, etc., that the waters as well as the land might experience, etc.*

558. *posse . . . optastis, you wished to be able to rest above the waters on the oars of wings* (cf. *remigio alarum*, Virgil, *Æn.* I. 301), i.e. to float in the air, or fly.

559. *faciles, compliant.*

563. *remansit*, sing. agreeing with *vox*, its nearest subject (§ 205, *d*; G. 281, exc. 1; II. 463, i.).

564. *medius*, as a mediator between: *medius* with the gen. is not uncommon; cf. v. 409, above.

Fig. 27.



Return of Proserpine.

turn to the earth (in the spring) symbolizes the apparent death and resurrection of nature. (See Fig. 27.)

568. *mentis et oris*, sc. *Proserpinae*.

569. *quae*: the antecedent is *frons*. — *Diti quoque*, even to Pluto, who was used to the sad faces of the dead.

571. *victis*, i.e. after conquering them.

573. *sacer fons*: *Arethusa* was a peculiarly sacred spring, and is represented on some Syracusan coins. (See Fig. 28.)

Fig. 28.



Arethusa.

576. *fluminis Elēi*, i.e. the Alpheus.

577. *Archaide*, Greece.

578. *saltus legit*, scoured the glades (in the chase).

582. *nec . . . juvabat*, nor did my too highly praised beauty give me any pleasure.

583. *qua*: the antecedent is *dote corporis*; the abl. is abl. of cause.

585. *Stymphalide*: *Stymphalos* was a district of Arcadia.

587. *sine vertice*, without an eddy.

588. *alto*, deep below.

590. *nutrita undā*, fed by the wave.

591. *sponte sua natus*, i.e. natural shade, not arranged by human hands. — *ripis*, dative.

597. *nescio quod murmur*, some murmur. When *nescio qui* (or

quis) means *some*, it is regarded as a mere indefinite pronoun, not as an indirect question; hence *sens* is here indicative (§ 334, c; G. 469, R.²; II. 529, 5, 3).

605. *fugere*, sc. *solent*.

607. *Cyllenenque*: a spondaic verse. Orchomenos and Psophis are cities; Cyllene, Macnalus, and Erymanthus are mountains, of Arcadia. The course here described is an almost impossible one; nor, for the matter of that, does the Alpheus flow near Stympthalos.

609. *me*, ablative.

611. *patiens*, *enduring*. — *laboris*: see § 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, ii.

615. *umbram*, i.e. of Alpheus. — *nisi si*, pleonastic for *nisi* (§ 315, a, 2; G. 592, 2; H. 507, 3, N.⁴).

619. *Dictynna*, a name of Diana, from a mountain in Crete.

620. *ferre*, object of *dedisti*; *to whom thou hast often given* (i.e. *granted*) *to bear*, etc.

622. *tectam*, sc. *me*.

625. *Io*: the final vowel of interjections is not elided.

631. *servat* = *observat*, *he keeps in view*.

632. *mihi*, dative of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, R.²; H. 384, 4, N.²).

633. *caeruleae*, i.e. the color proper to water-deities: she was already turning to a fountain.

634. *lacus*, *pool*.

636. *sed enim*: the ellipsis is something as follows, — *but* [I was not yet safe] *for*, etc.

637. *posito*, *laying aside*. — *ore*, *countenance*.

639. *Della*, an epithet of Diana from the island of Delos, which was sacred to her and her brother Apollo.

640. *cognomine* . . . *meae*, *welcome by the name of my protecting divinity*: Ortygia (named from *ōpruē*, a quail) was sacred to Diana, and is one of her titles.

642. *fertilis* = *of fertility*. — *angues*, *dragons*, or winged serpents. The chariot of Ceres was drawn by serpents.

645. *Tritonida in urbem*, *into the city of Pallas* (Athens).

646. *Triptolemo*: Triptolemus was a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, with whom Ceres had found shelter during her wanderings. She undertook to make the boy immortal by laying him in the hot ashes; and when this was prevented by the fears of his mother, taught him the arts of husbandry. Triptolemus was a principal figure in the Eleusinian worship of Demeter, being regarded as the medium through whom agriculture was

taught to mankind. (See Fig. 29.) — *rudl humo*, in virgin soil (dative).

647. *post . . . recultae*, cultivated again after a long time, i.e. which had long lain fallow; *recultae* agrees with *humo*.

Fig. 29.



Departure of Triptolemus.

650. *subit penates*, arrives at the dwelling.

651. *qua veniat*, indir. question with *rogatus*; in the same construction with the accusatives *nomen* and *patriam*.

661. *Mopsonium*: an ancient name of Attica was *Mopsonia*. — *sacros jugales*, the sacred yoke-beasts, i.e. dragons.

XII. THE PUNISHMENT OF ARACHNE.

VI. 1. *dictis talibus*, the story of the transformation of the Pierides into magpies.

2. *Aonidum*, the Muses, who lived on Mount Helicon in Aonia, which was afterward called Boeotia.

3. *secum*, sc. *dixit*, she said to herself.

5. *Arachnes*, Greek genitive.

6. *sibi*: Minerva was the inventress and patron deity of weaving and embroidery. Arachne refused to yield to her in the renown of skill in weaving.

8. *Colophonius*: Colophon was a city of Ionia.

9. *Phocaico murice*: Phocæa was an Ionian seaport. The *muræx* is a shell-fish which yields a purple dye.

11. *æqua*: she was his *equal*; for he was a dyer, and she also was *de plebe*. — *illa*, Arachne.

12. *studio*, by her diligence in embroidery, etc.

13. *Hypæpis*, neut. pl., at *Ilypæpa*, a small town of Lydia.

15. *Timoli*: Timolus (or Tmolus) is a Lydian mountain, in the heights of which the river Pactolus takes its rise.

17. *factas vestes*, the finished cloths.

18. *cum fierent*, sc. *spectare juvabat*, it was pleasant to look on while they were making; such was Arachne's grace (*decor*) as she worked.

19. *rudem lanam*, the crude wool. — *primos orbes*, the first balls into which she rolled the wool.

20. *digitis subigebat opus*, she plied the work with her fingers. — *repetita . . . tractu*, she softened by long and repeated combing the flocks of wool that equalled the clouds in lightness; *repetita* agrees with *vellera*, lit. the flocks of wool combed repeatedly; *tractu* refers to the long, steady motion of the comb (or fingers used as a comb).

22. *levi . . . fusum*, twirled with deft thumb the tapering spindle. (See Fig. 30.) Haupt suggests that a line is lost after this, for the weaving ought to be mentioned.

24. *quod*, i.e. *se a Pallade doctam esse*. — *tantaque offensa magistra*, incensed at so great a teacher, i.e. incensed at the idea that she had any teacher, even so great an one as Pallas.

25. *victa*, if I should be defeated.

26. *canos*, sc. *capillos*.

27. *baculum*, obj. of *addit*. — *infirmos artus*, obj. of *sustinet*.

29. *quæ fugiamus*, for us to shun; subj. of purpose (§ 317, 2; G. 632; II. 497, i.); i.e. not all which old age brings with it is disagreeable. — *usus*, experience.

30. *tibi*, dat. of agent.

34. *torvis*, sc. *oculis*, as *aspicit* shows.

36. *obscuram*, disguised. — *rescuta est*, replied; *rescutor* is rarely used except by Ovid.

41. *profecisse*, to have accomplished anything. — *eadem*, i.e. the same as before.

Fig. 30.



Spinner.

42. *vēnit*; 43. *vēnit*.

45. *Mygdonides nurus*, *Lydian girls* (or, more exactly, young married women); the *Mygdones* had emigrated from Thrace to the confines of Lydia and Phrygia.

49. *ab ortu*, causal abl., with the preposition denoting the source from which the effect (here the glow) proceeds.

50. *stolidae*, agreeing grammatically with *palmae*, really limits *cupidine*.

52. *nec jam*, and no longer, just as *non jam* means *no longer*.

53. *constituunt*: the ancient loom was upright, and made it necessary for the weaver to stand. (See Fig. 31.)

Fig. 31.



Penelope at her loom.

54. *stamine*, with the warp. — *telas*, looms; the word (contracted from *texela*) means first *the web*, then the yarn stretched on the loom (i.e. *the warp*), then, as here, *the loom* itself.

55. *jugo*, the cross-beam, the upper bar, by which the upright sides of the loom are held together. — *harundo*, the reed, a rod which separates the threads of the warp (*stamen*), causing them to fall alternately on each side, and this forming a passage for the shuttle (*radius*), by which the woof (*subtemen*) is passed in (*inseritur*).

57. *expediunt*, *unwind* from the shuttle.

58. *pectine*, with the comb; this was used to separate the threads and drive them home to make the web close. — *dentes*, the teeth of the comb; these are cut (*insecti*) into the comb.

59. *vestes*, acc. (§ 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377).
60. *studio* . . . *laborem*, and their interest beguiles the toil.
61. *Tyrium* . . . *añnum*, purple (wool) which has felt (i.e. been dyed in) the Tyrian vat; the purple dye of Phœnicia was famous.
62. *parvi discriminis*, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).
63. *ab imbre percussis solibus*, when the sun's rays are struck by the rain.
66. *transitus*, the transition from one color to the next. — *lumina*, eyes.
67. *usque* . . . *idem est*, to such a degree is that (of one color) which touches (the next) the same; the transition from one color to another is so gradual that each part seems the same as the next, but the extremes are clearly different (distant).
69. *argumentum*, story.
70. *Cecropia arce*, the citadel of Athens; the Areopagus (*scopulum Martis*) is close by the Acropolis of Athens, and connected with it by a ridge, so that it almost forms a part of the same hill.
71. *antiquam* . . . *litem*: Minerva (Athena) and Neptune (Poseidon) both claimed the right to give a name to Athens. Each performed a miracle to gain the assent of the judges; Minerva created the olive-tree, and Neptune the horse (or, according to the story most current in Athens, a salt spring). The victory was awarded to Minerva. (See Fig. 32.)

Fig. 32.



Minerva's strife with Neptune.

72. *his sex*: Ennius (quoted by Haupt) mentions as the twelve great gods, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovis

(i.e. Jupiter), Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo; but sometimes others are mentioned in place of some of these. — *medio Jove*: Ovid is a little careless, for how can one be in the middle of twelve? Besides, Minerva herself and Neptune are not among the twelve seated deities, as they are otherwise engaged.

74. *inscribit, marks*, as plainly as if the names were written.

77. *ferum*, the horse. — *quo vindicet*, a final clause.

79. *aegide*: the *aegis* was Minerva's breastplate (or shield), adorned with the Gorgon's head.

80. *simulat, represents*: the meaning is the same as that of *facit*, in v. 76.

81. *fetum olivae, the sprig of olive*: the olive is called *hoary* (*caenena*) because of the dull, grayish color of its leaves.

83. *ut . . . ausis*: to show Arachne what she may expect (*asperet*) as a reward for her boldness, Minerva adds four representations of the punishment of presumptuous mortals.

85. *quattuor in partes, on the four corners*.

86. *brevibus . . . sigillis, set off in small pictures, or medallions*.

87. Rhodope and Haemus were sister and brother who presumptuously called each other Hera (Juno) and Zeus (Jupiter); they were changed into mountains.

90. *Pygmaeo matris*: a woman of the race of the Pygmies, Gerana (Greek for *crane*) or Oinoc, despised the gods, especially Juno and Diana, and was worshipped by her people as a goddess. Juno changed her into a crane, and ordained that the Pygmies and cranes should always be enemies. This hostility is referred to by Homer (Il. iii. 3 ff.). (See Fig. 33.)



Pygmies and Cranes.

93. *Antigonen*: the daughter of Laomedon, proud of her long hair, compared herself to Juno, for which she was changed into a stork (*ciconia*).

98. *qui*: the antecedent is *angulus*.

— *Cinyran*: Cinyras was an Assyrian king, whose presumptuous daughters were changed by Juno into the steps of her temple.

101. *oleis pacalibus, the olive-branches of peace*: for the olive was the symbol of peace.

103–128. These lines describe the work of Arachne (*Maeonia, the Lydian*). She represented the transformations of Jupiter by means of

which he seduced Europa, Asteria, Leda, and others (103-114), and similar adventures of other gods (115-126).

104. **Europam**: see Book II. 833-875.

108. **Asterien**: daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbe.

109. **Ledam**: Leda, daughter of Thestios, was approached by Jupiter in the form of a swan; she was the mother of Castor, Pollux, and Helen.

111. **Nyctēida**: Antiope, daughter of King Nykteus of Bœotia, bore to Jupiter the twins Amphion and Zethus.

112. **Amphitryon**: Jupiter approached Alkmena in the form of her husband Amphitryon, king of Tiryns. Hercules was her son.

113. **Danaën**: Danaë was the mother of Perseus; Jupiter gained access to her in the form of a golden shower. — **Asopida**: Ægina, daughter of Asopus.

114. **Mnemosynen**, one of the Muses. — **Deoida**: Proserpine, daughter of Ceres (Δηώ).

129. **carpere**, find fault with.

130. **flava virago**, the fair-haired warrior goddess; Minerva is called **virago** (cf. *vir*) on account of her masculine character.

131. **caelestia crimina**, charges against the gods: the web is so called because in it were represented the disgraceful acts of some of the gods.

132. **Cytoriacō de monte**, from Mount Cytorus: a mountain in Paphlagonia, upon which many box-trees grew; box-wood was used for making shuttles (**radium**).

137. **ne . . . futuri**, that you may not be without care for the future, i.e. in order that you may be troubled for your descendants as well as for yourself.

139. **Hecateidos**, of Hecate: she was a moon-goddess, and was mistress of all witchcraft.

141. **quis**: abl. plur. of *qui* (§ 104, d; G. 103, R.; H. 187, foot-note 5).

142. **toto corpore**: abl. of specification.

145. **stamen**: this word and **telas** are used with playful mockery; Arachne still spins as a spider, just as she did while a woman.

(i.e. Jupiter), Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo; but sometimes others are mentioned in place of some of these. — *medio Jove*: Ovid is a little careless, for how can one be in the middle of twelve? Besides, Minerva herself and Neptune are not among the twelve seated deities, as they are otherwise engaged.

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129. *carpere*, find fault with.

130. *flava virago*, the fair-haired warrior goddess; Minerva is called *virago* (cf. *vir*) on account of her masculine character.

131. *cœlestia crimina*, charges against the gods: the web is so called because in it were represented the disgraceful acts of some of the gods.

132. *Cytoriacœ de monte*, from Mount Cytorus: a mountain in Paphlagonia, upon which many box-trees grew; box-wood was used for making shuttles (*radium*).

137. *ne . . . futuri*, that you may not be without care for the future, i.e. in order that you may be troubled for your descendants as well as for yourself.

139. *Hecateïdos*, of Hecate: she was a moon-goddess, and was mistress of all witchcraft.

141. *quis*: abl. plur. of *qui* (§ 104, d; G. 103, R.; H. 187, foot-note 5).

142. *toto corpore*: abl. of specification.

145. *stamen*: this word and *telas* are used with playful mockery; Arachne still spins as a spider, just as she did while a woman.

XIII. THE PRIDE AND GRIEF OF NIOBE.

VI. 165. *celeberrima*, very *numerously attended*. — *turbā*, abl. of specification. *I don't think so. Abl. means.*

166. *vestibus*, dat. with *intexto* (§ 228; G. 346; H. 386). — *intexto auro*, abl. of *ornatus*.

168. *immissos*, *flowing*.

170. *auditos*, i.e. who have only been heard of, not seen. — *visis*, sc. *caelestibus*.

172. *Tantalus*: a king of Phrygia, honored with the society of the gods. He is said to have desired, as a boon from them, that he might be immersed to the lips in sensual delights; and was punished for his crimes by the torment of eternal hunger and thirst, standing in a lake whose waters would never rise above his lips, while branches laden with rich fruit swung back whenever he tried to touch them, — a penalty which has made his name immortal in the word *tantalize*. See note on Book IV. 458.

174. *Pleladum soror*: Dione, mother of Niobe, and daughter of Atlas.

176. *Juppiter*: father of Tantalus, as well as of Niobe's husband, Amphion.

177. *me*, abl., in appos. with *domina*. — *regia Cadmi*, i.e. Thebes, the citadel of which was founded by Cadmus, though the city was built and ruled over by Niobe's husband, Amphion.

178. *filibus*, *strings*: the huge blocks of stone, of which the walls of Thebes were built, moved of themselves to their places at the sound of Amphion's lyre.

181. *accedit eodem*, *there is added to this*, i.e. I have also.

182. *huc adice*, *add to this*.

185. *nescio quōque* = *et nescio quo*, the conjunction introducing *audete*; *nescio quo Cœus*, *some Cœus or other*, i.e. some one whom nobody knows. Cœus was a Titan, and father of Latona. On *nescio quo*, see § 202, a; 334, e; G. 469, R.²; H. 191, N.; 529, 5, 3.

187. *pariturse negavit*: when Latona was about to give birth to Apollo and Diana the jealousy of Juno prevented her from finding rest upon any spot of earth; but at last she found a refuge in the island of Delos, where her children were born. This island had before floated upon the sea, but was now fixed in its place.

189. *miserrata* (agreeing with Delos), *having compassion*.

190. *hospita*, *a stranger without a home*.

193. *neget*, deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 251; H. 485).

195. *possit*, subjunctive in a clause of characteristic with *quam cui* (§ 320, c; G. 313; H. 503, il. 3).

196. *ut, although*.

197. *excessere metum, have passed beyond all fear*. — *tingite, supposc*.

198. *huc populo* (§ 229; G. 344, r.²; H. 386, 2): her children almost made a nation by themselves. The children of Latona are derisively called a *mob, turba*.

200. *qua . . . orba, how far is she removed from childlessness* (lit. from a childless woman) *by this?* *qua* refers to *turba*, and is abl. of means with *distat*; the Latin relative cannot always be rendered by the relative in English.

201. *sacri*, vocative, addressed to her children, whom she calls *holy enough and to spare*. Haupt reads,

"*Ita, satis, proferate, sacri est, laurum,*" etc.

making *sacri* partitive genitive. Several other readings have been proposed.

202. *ponite = deponite*. — *deponunt*, i.e. the people lay aside their wreaths in honor of Latona, and worship her only in silence.

203. *quodque licet*: the antecedent is *tacito . . . numen*, they worship in silence, since that is all that is allowed them.

204. *Cynthi*, a hill on the island of Delos.

206. *animosa, proud*.

207. *cessura, willing to yield*.

208. *an dea sim, dubitor, my divinity is called in question* (lit. *I am doubted whether I am a goddess*); the personal use of the passive of *dubito* is rare. — *cultis, worshipped* (agreeing with *aris*).

210. *facto*, i.e. the exclusion from the altars. She adds insult to injury.

212. *quod . . . rēcidat, may it* (i.e. the childlessness implied in *orbam*) *fall back upon herself*. The first syllable of *rēcidat* is treated as long to suit the metre.

213. *paternam, like her father's*; the tongue of Tantalus had betrayed the secrets of the gods.

215. *poenae limits mora; longa agrees with querella, long complaint is but a hindrance of punishment*.

216. *Phoebē = Diana*; if it were the vocative of *Phoebus*, the *e* would be short.

217. *Cadmēida = of Thebes*. — *nubibus, abl., limits tecti*.

220. *mollērat, beaten into dust*.

221. *Amphione*, § 244, a; G. 395; H. 415, ii.
222. *Tyrio suco*: the famous purple dye obtained from a species of shell-fish.
224. *qui . . . fuerat*, who had once been the first burden of his mother, i.e. had been her first-born.
227. *ei*, monosyllabic interjection.
229. *in latus*, sideways. — *armo*, i.e. of the horse.
230. *inane*, void.
231. *frena dabat*, i.e. in order to flee. — *imbris*, objective genitive with *praescius*.
232. *rector*, skipper.
233. *deducit*, lets down, i.e. unfurls; he spreads all sail to reach a port before the storm — *qua*, sc. *parte*. — *effluat*, escape.
234. *frena dabat*: *dantem*, he gave loose rein; as he did so, etc., the repetition of a verbal idea in the form of a participle is very common.
237. *pronus*, leaning forward. — *admissa*, at full speed, agrees with *crura*, but refers to the horse in general.
241. *nitidae*: because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil.
245. *incurvata*, writhing.
246. *suprema*, for the last time.
247. *exhalarent*: the heavy ending of the verse (spondaic line) seems intended to suggest the last slow breaths of the dying.
249. *complexibus*, in his embrace.
254. *non* belongs with *simplex*. — *intonsum*: the Grecian boys did not cut their hair until they arrived at manhood.
261. *præfectura* (from *proficilo*), fated to avail.
263. *non omnes*, not all the gods, but only Latona and her children, needed to be prayed to.
264. *motus*, affected. — *jam non*, no longer.
265. *Arcitenens*, the archer, Apollo.
269. *potulæe*, sc. *superos hoc* (see below) following *mirantem*.
271. *nam*: this explains why only Niobe is mentioned.
272. *finierat . . . dolorem*: he had killed himself, and so ended at once his sorrow and his life.
273. *Niobe Niobe*: the first is nominative, the second ablative.
275. *resupina*, with head erect, i.e. tossed so far back as almost to have the face turned upwards.
276. *invidiosa*, an object of envy.
280. *pascere*, imperative passive in reflexive sense = *glut thyself*.
283. *efflorer*, I am carried out to burial, i.e. I am more than killed.
286. *contento*, tight-strung. — *arcu*, i.e. of Diana.

289. *toros, biers*. — *demisso crine*, in sign of mourning.

291. *imposito fratri ore*, with her lips pressed (in a kiss) upon her brother.

293. *duplicata*, bent double. — *caeco*, blind, i.e. mysterious.

294. *oraque compressit*, she shut her lips together, and they opened only after her death.

296. *trepidare*, rush about (to find shelter). — *videres*, potential subjunctive (§ 311, a; G. 252; H. 485).

297. *sex*, abl. abs. with *datis* and *passis*.

298. *toto . . . tegens*. (See Fig. 34).

301. *pro qua*: the antecedent is omitted, being readily supplied from the context.

304. *color*, complexion.

310. *circumdatus* wrapped.

311. *in patriam*, i.e. Phrygia; these events had taken place in Thebes. There was in ancient times a colossal figure of a weeping woman on Mt. Sipylus, in Lydia (originally a part of Phrygia): this was identified with Niobe, and was probably a freak of nature, with perhaps some touches of the human hand.

Fig. 34.



Niobe.

XIV. THE ENCHANTMENTS OF MEDEA.

VII. 1. *Minyae*, a mythical race of Greece, with whom the Argonauts appear to have been connected, and whose name they often bear. — *Pagasaen*: the ship *Argo*, in which Jason and his companions sailed, was built in *Pagasa*, a city of Thessaly.

3. *Phineas*, a blind king of Thrace, endowed with the gift of prophecy; he had been tormented by the harpies, — filthy birds with faces of maidens, who seized and defiled the food upon his table, — and is therefore said to have been dragging out his old age in want (*inopem senectam*). He was freed from them by Zethus and Calais (two of the Argonauts), winged sons of Boreas (*Aquilo*), who drove them away, and pursued them through the air as far as the islands of the Strophades, where they were afterwards found by *Aeneas*.

6. *Phasidos*: the *Phasis* was a river of Colchis.

7. *regem*, *Aetes*, king of Colchis, in whose possession the golden fleece was. — *Phrixos*: *Phrixos* and *Helle*, children of *Athamas* (king of *Orchomenos*) and *Nephele*, fleeing from their stepmother *Ino*, were carried over the sea on the back of a golden-fleeced ram. *Helle* fell into the sea and gave her name to the *Hellespont*. *Phrixos* reached Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to *Zeus* (*Jupiter*). The golden fleece of the ram was kept in a sacred grove and guarded by a sleepless dragon. Jason was sent by his unjust uncle *Pelias* to seize the golden fleece, and was accompanied by many Grecian heroes.

8. *vox*, answer; *numerus* is abl. of cause with *horrenda* = *dreadful on account of the number of toils imposed*. In reality there were but three of these, — to plough with the fire-breathing oxen; to sow the dragon's teeth, and fight with the armed men who sprang from the soil; after which he was to get the fleece, guarded by the sleepless dragon.

9. *Acetia*, a feminine patronymic: the daughter of *Aetes* was the famous enchantress *Medea*.

12. *nescio quis deus*, some god (§ 334, e; G. 469, R.²; H. 529, 5, 3). — *mirum*, sc. est, which is, however, generally omitted with *mirum* and in many other half-exclamatory expressions.

13. *quod* relates to *hoc* and *hinc*.

14. *jussa*, i.e. the tasks imposed upon Jason.

15. *modo denique*, only just now.

20. *mens*, reason.

22. *alieni orbis* (poss. gen.), in another world.

23. *quod ames* (§ 317; G. 632; H. 497, i.), something to love. — *vivat ille*, whether he live, etc.

24. *in dis est*, depends upon the gods.
26. *tangat*: § 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.
28. *ore*, beauty of countenance.
30. *suae segetis*, of his own planting, limiting *hostibus* (dat.).
31. *praeda*, predicate.
36. *terrigenas feros*, the fierce sons of earth, i.e. the warriors sprung from the earth at the sowing of the dragon's teeth.
37. *ista*, i.e. *melliora*. — *precanda*, *facienda*: not mere prayers (such as *di melliora velint*), but deeds are necessary if Jason is to be saved.
38. *prodamne*: Medea suddenly changes her tone and tries to overcome her love. If she helped Jason to obtain the fleece, she would betray (*prodam*) her father's power, for it had been foretold that *Aëtes* would be powerful as long as he kept the fleece.
39. *ope nostra*, by my aid. — *nescio quis advena*: Jason might be a mere worthless adventurer.
40. *per me*, construed with *sospes*.
41. *poenae*: as a traitress, she would naturally expect punishment.
43. *non* in sense qualifies *timeam*; such are his features, etc., that I have no cause to fear.
46. *ante*, beforehand.
47. *quia*, why not? she is deriding her own fears. — *tuta*, neuter plural acc., object of *times*. — *accingere*, imperative passive, in the reflexive sense, gird yourself.
49. *Pelasgas*, Grecian.
50. *servatrix*, i.e. of Jason. — *matrum*, i.e. of the Argonauts; it limits *turbā*.
54. *stant mecum*, are with me, on my side.
56. *magna*, explained by the following words. — *servatae pubis*, of having saved the youth.
58. *cultus*: Colchis appears to have been then, as now, an uncivilized region.
60. *Aesoniden*, Jason, son of *Aeson*: this is in sense the antecedent of *quem*, attracted into the relative clause. Observe the different idiom of English. We should say "for whom I would exchange," etc. — *quo conjuge*, abl. of cause with *felix*.
61. *ferar*, sc. *sermonibus*, I shall be called. The final syllable is lengthened in the thesis before the *cæsura*.
62. *nescio qui montes*, the *Symplegades*, the cliffs between which vessels must pass, but which closed upon and crushed them. The *Argo*, by watching its opportunity, had passed through with only the loss of its rudder, after which the rocks had become immovable. — *incurrere*, run against the voyager.

63. *Charybdis* was a terrible whirlpool on the Sicilian side of the straits of Messina; *Seylla* was a monster dwelling in a cave on the Italian side of the same strait. She was a maiden

Fig. 35.



Seylla.

down to the waist, which was girt with savage dogs. (Fig. 35.) See argument to Book XIV. vv. 1-74 (p. 149). There is now a cliff on the Italian side, and a succession of eddies within the opposite point, which may have been more formidable in ancient times. Jason passed between them on his long and circuitous homeward voyage.

72. *pietas*, filial love.

73. *dabat*, was on the point of turning.

74. *Hecates*: Hecate, daughter of *Perse*, was the goddess of magic, and was identified with *Artemis* as goddess of the under-world.

76. *fortis*, i.e. against her passion.

79. *solet* agrees with *scintilla*. — *-que* connects *assumere* and *crescere*: the quantity of the final *a* in *parvâ* and *inductâ* shows their agreement.

Fig. 36.



Hecate.

83. *specie*, beauty.

84. *solito*, abl., follows *formosior*.

86. *tum denique*, not until then.

91. *torum*, marriage.

94. *promissa dato* = keep your promises.

— *triformis*: Hecate was represented as composed of three bodies, standing back to back. (See Fig. 36.)

95. *quod*, whatever.

96. *patrem soceri*: the father of *Æetes* was *Helios*, the sun-god. — *futuri*, agrees with *soceri*.

97. *eventus*, fate.

98. *cantatas*, enchanted (having been the subject of magic incantations).

99. *tesca*, waste places (some editors read *tecta*, the house).

101. *Mavortis*, *Mavors*, an ancient form of *Mars*.

102. *jugis*, on the lines of hills. This scene is represented in Fig. 37.

103. *purpureus*, clad in purple.

104. *adamantels*, unsubdued.

106. *camini, forges.*
 107. *aut, sc. ut resouare solent.* — *silices, limestone.* — *terrena fornace* (abl. of means), *in a lime-kiln* (built of earthen bricks). — *soluti, made brittle and friable.*
 108. *conciunt ignem, develop heat.*
 111. *vertēre, perfect.* — *venientis, i.e. Iasonis.*
 116. *medicamina, the herbs given him by Medea.*
 118. *subpositos, sc. tauros.*
 122. *vipereos dentes:* these were some of the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus (Book III. *vv.* 50–130). They had been given by Minerva to *Ectes.*
 123. *praetincta agrees with semina.*
 131. *praeacutae cuspidis, gen. of quality* (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).
 132. *Haemonii, Thessalian.*
 133. *Pelagi, the Greeks.*
 138. *auxillare, in aid of her former incantations.*
 140. *a se depulsum, turned away from himself.*
 142. *Achivi, another ancient name for the Greeks.*
 144. *barbara, i.e. Medea.*
 147. *adfectu, transport.*

Fig. 37.



Jason at Colchis.

148. *carminibus, dative.* — *horum, i.e. the incantations.*
 151. *arietis, three syllables, ar(y)etis.* — *aurei, two syllables.*
 152. *Lethael, possessing the property of the water of Lethe,* — to cause forgetfulness.
 154. *concoita, raging.*
 155. *sibi relates to somnus = eyes that were unacquainted with it.* (See the head of the dragon in Fig. 37, right-hand part.)
 157. *spolla, in apposition with auctorem (Medea).*

158. *lōlelacos*: *Iolcos* was a seacoast upon the Pagassan Gulf, from which the *Argo* had sailed.
160. *flammā*, ablative.
161. *cornibus*, dat. following *inducta* = *with gilded horns*. — *aurum*: § 240, c, N.; G. 332, R.²; II. 377.
162. *Aeson*, father of *Jason*.
166. *excessit fidem*, *has passed belief*.
167. *possunt*, sc. *carmina*. — *possint*, deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; II. 484, v.).
168. *deme*, sc. *annos*. — *meis*, *fated to me*.
170. *dissimilem* [her mind], *unlike his*, i.e. unfilial. — *subit*: the last *i* is long; see note on Book I. v. 114. — *Aeeta relictus*, the image of the deserted *Æeta* [*Eetes*].
171. *affectus*, *emotions*.
173. *transcribere*: a term used by money-dealers, to describe the written bill or draft by which money was transferred.
174. *sinat*, the apodosis of a less vivid future condition. — *aequa*, *a reasonable request*. — *isto* (sc. *munere*) follows *majus*.
177. *annis tuis*, abl. of means, like *arte mea*; and *aevum* is the object of *revocare*.
179. *ut*, i.e. *until the time that*; it was three nights from full moon, when magic rites could be best practised. — *tota*, *wholly*.
182. *vestes*: § 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377.
183. *pedem, capillos*, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378). — *nudos*, *unbound*.
186. *nullo cum murmure*, sc. *est*: even the insects in the hedge were silent.
191. *solvit*, *opened*.
193. *aurea*, predicate, agreeing with *astra*.
195. *cantusque artesque* (acc.), governed by *instruis*: another object (of the person) is *magos*. — *magorum*: the magi were a priestly class among the Medes, whose religion consisted in the worship of the evil principle, embodied in the serpent *Afrasiab*; it is represented by that of the devil-worshippers of the present day. As was natural, their worship was associated with necromantic arts, and the word *magic* is derived from their name.
196. *herbis*, abl. of means.
200. *concussa* agrees with *freta*, being contrasted with *stantia*; *sisto* and *concutio* are also contrasted: she checks them when in motion, and excites them when at rest.
204. *sua convulsā terrā*, *torn up from the earth in which they grew*.

207. *traho*, *bring down*, and so cause an eclipse; for it was popularly believed that eclipses were caused by magic arts. — *Temesaea*, an epithet probably derived from Tamassus, in Cyprus, where were copper mines. On the occasion of an eclipse of the moon, they heat brazen vessels, in order to dispel the magic by the noise. — *labores*, *eclipse*.

209. *avi*, i.e. the Sun-god, father of Æetes.

210. *vos* refers to the objects addressed, *vv.* 192–196.

212. *in se fera bella*, *fierce strife against each other*.

213. *rudem*, *unacquainted with*, construed with *somni*. — *aurum*, i.e. the golden fleece.

214. *vindice*, *its guardian*, the dragon.

217. *neque . . . frustra*: the flashing of the stars signified the consent of the gods.

219. *aderat*, i.e. sent by her grandfather, the Sun.

222. *Tempe*, neuter plural, a beautiful valley in Thessaly.

223. *Threces*: under this name was comprised, in early times, Macedonia, lying north of Thessaly.

226. *placitas*, sc. *herbas*, *those that she selects*. The mountains and rivers here (224–230) mentioned are all in Thessaly.

231. *Boebes*: Boebe is in Thessaly, Anthedon in Boeotia; the latter lying on the Euripus, opposite Euboea.

233. *vulgatum*, *made famous*. — *Glauci*: Glaucus was a fisherman who, by tasting these herbs, was impelled to leap into the water, where he was changed into a sea-god. (See Book XIII. 917.)

237. *posuere*: the magic power of the herbs was such that their mere odor caused the serpents to slough their skins and become young.

239. *tantum caelo tegitur*, i.e. she remains under the open sky.

242. *verbenis*, sprigs of various plants, used in sacred rites.

243. *scrobibus*, sc. *e*; construe with *egesta*. In sacrificing to the deities of the nether world, it was customary to dig a ditch, into which the libation was poured, and the blood of the black animal sacrificed was allowed to flow.

244. *velleris atris* = *a black-fleeced sheep*.

246. *bacchi*, *wine*.

249. *umbrarum regem*, Pluto. — *rapta conjuge*, Proserpine. (See Book V. *vv.* 385–424.)

250. *ne properent*, i.e. before the completion of her magic rites.

251. *precibusque et murmure*: just as *-que* is sometimes repeated in poetry (partly, at least, for metrical reasons), so here it is added before *et* (thus making the last syllable of *precibus* long) without any independent meaning.

253. *piemos, sound*, (i.e. complete; cf "full gallop," "full stop," etc.).

258. *bacchantum*: in the rites of Bacchus (*Dionysos*), celebrated by women, the votaries unbound their hair, and were possessed for a time with a religious frenzy. (See Fig. 38.)

Fig. 38.



Bacchanal.

259. *multifidas faces, light-wood, split fine*.

261. *lustrat*: this word here describes the circling about the old man, as well as the purifying rites.

265. *seminaque*: -que is occasionally scanned long, especially in the first half of the second foot of the line. — *acres, rank*.

267. *refluum* describes the motion of the tide, which is very slight (and in most places altogether wanting) in the Mediterranean; so here, *the tides of the ocean*.

268. *pernocte, full*, for when full it shines through the night.

269. *strigis*: the *strix* is a

bird often mentioned in magic, but, says Pliny, *quæ sit avium constare non arbitror*. It is usually identified with the screech-owl.

271. *ambigui lupi*: the *were-wolf*, here described, was rather a man who could assume the form of a wolf, than a wolf who could turn into a man. The belief in such creatures was widespread among many peoples. — *prosecta*, the parts cut off for sacrifice.

272. *Cinyphii* = *Libyan*.

273. *vivacis, long-lived*: the stag, as well as the crow, was believed to live to a great age.

274. *passac, that had passed or lived*.

276. *remorari* expresses the purpose of *propositum, the gift (munus) intended to delay death (Tartara)* (§ 273, *d*; G. 424, R.⁴; H. 533, ii. 3).

277. *Jampridem* qualifies *arenti*. — *mitis*, the quality of the fruit transferred to the tree.

290. *situs*, long tarrying in one place, and so the rust and dirt resulting from such tarrying; here, the *decay of age*.

293. *hunc, sc. fulsae, of this aspect*.

In the story of Jason, a national hero of Thessaly, and Medea, "the wise one," we have the simple creation of the Grecian mind complicated with the unholy magical rites of the East. This is a myth, therefore, which records not only the early converse with far Asia, but the far more important mental intercourse which helped burden the Greek theology with superstition and fanaticism.

XV. THE MURDER OF PELIAS.

- VII. 294. *tanti . . . monstri*, i.e. the restoration of Æson's youth.
 296. *hoc munus*, that his nurses be made young. — Colchide, i.e. Medea.
 297. *odium cum conjuge*: *odium* is sometimes used with *cum*, also with *in*, *adversus*, and the genitive. — *falsum*, *pretended*.
 298. *Phaëas*, Medea, from the river Phasis, in Colchis. — *Pellæ*: Pelias, half-brother of Jason's father Æson, had usurped the royal power, and had sent Jason in quest of the golden fleece, with the hope that he would never return.
 303. *situs* (acc. pl.), *the decay of old age*. (See note on v. 290.)
 304. *virginibus*, dative. — *Pellæ*, abl. of source.
 306. *sine fine*, *endless, infinite*.
 307. *brevi spatio*, abl. of time when, implying duration of time (§ 256, b; G. 392; H. 379, 1).
 310. *qui*: the antecedent is *dux gregis*. — *ævo*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).
 314. *Haemonio*, *Thessalian*; Thessaly was notorious for its magicians and witches.
 315. *exiguo*, because the ram was so old.
 317. *minuunt*: the subject is *suci validi*.
 320. *nec mora*, sc. *est*, *without delay*. — *balatum*, object of *mirantibus*. — *mirantibus*, dat. of reference (§ 235; G. 354; H. 384, 4, N.^o). (See Fig. 39.)
 322. *promissa*, i.e. of Medea.
 324. *juga dempserat*, *had taken off the yokes*, i.e. had unharnessed his horses for the night. — *Hibero flumine*, the ocean, which washes the western side of the Spanish peninsula.
 328. *necl similis somnus*, *a death-like* (i.e. very deep) *slumber*. — *resoluto*, *relaxed*.

331. *jussae*, as she had directed.

336. *spes inanes*, empty hopes, which you have not the energy to accomplish.

Fig. 39.



The ram is made young.

338. *saniem*, diseased blood; here, blood corrupted by age. — *conjecto ferro*, by a stroke of the sword.

339. *his hortatibus*, [moved] by these urgings. — *pia*: the superlative would naturally be used if there were a superlative of *pius*. She who is most filial is the first to be unfilial (by killing her father in the hope of making him young).

342. *caeca*, unseen [by themselves].

346. *in fata*, for the destruction.

347. *illis*, dat. of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, R.²; H. 384, 4, N.²).

349. *abstulit*, cut off.

350. *quod nisi*, but if . . . not.

352. *Philyrae tecta* (in apposition with *Pellon*), the home of *Philyra's* son, the Centaur *Chiron*.

353. *Cerambi*: at the time of the flood, *Cerambus* fled to Mt. *Othrys*, and was there changed by the nymphs to a beetle.

XVI. THE MYRMIDONS.

VII. 614. *tanto . . . rerum*, so great a storm of woes, referring to the pestilence. (See argument.)

616. *sub amplexus isse*, to have embraced. — *Aeginae*: Ægina was the daughter of the river-god Asopus. Æacus was the son of Ægina and Jupiter.

617. *nostri*: the genitive of the personal pronoun, where in prose the possessive pronoun would be used.

619. *secundo*: thunder was a favorable sign when it came from the East.

621. *pignorer omen*, I regard the omen as a pledge.

622. *rarissima*, very unusual, i.e. of unusual beauty.

623. *Dodonæo*: at Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of the oldest oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) was a sacred oak, the rustling of whose leaves foretold the future.

626. *servantes*, keeping, i.e. following without intermission.

629. *sonum*, object of *dedit*. — *sine flamine*: construe with *motis*.

637. *visa est*, appeared; *videri* is very frequently used in descriptions of dreams.

638. *subjectis*, lying under it.

639. *crescere*, *videri* and the following infinitives still depend upon *visa est*; infinitive because *quod* is equivalent to *idque* (§ 336, c; G. 638; H. 524, 1).

640. *recto*, erect.

642. *ponere* = *deponere*.

643. *damno . . . visa*, when I awake I curse my vision.

644. *nihil*: the long *i* is the original quantity of this final syllable; the word is compounded of *ne* and *hilum*, "not a shred."

646. *has quoque somni*, sc. *esse*.

647. *Telamon*, son of Æacus.

653. *præcis cultoribus*, ablative, depending upon *vacuos*.

654. *Myrmidonas*, *Ant-men* (ἄνθρωποι). — *nec . . . fraudo*, i.e. I keep their origin in mind by their name.

656. *laborum, quæsitū*, genitive (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).

657. *reservet*, subjunctive in a clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

XVII. THE FLIGHT OF DÆDALUS.

VIII. 152. *vota, votive offerings*, i.e. for his victory over Athens and Megara: it is in apposition with *corpora*.

153. *solvit, offered*; lit. *paid*, as if the sacrifice were a debt. — *ut, as soon as*. — *Curetida*: the Curetes were priests of Zeus in Crete; they celebrated his worship with strange, wild rites, dancing, and beating their spears upon their shields.

154. *contigit, on his return from Athens and Megara*.

155. *opprobrium*: the Minotaur, half man and half bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë, daughter of the Sun and wife of Minos.

158. *multipliei domo, the labyrinth*.

159. *ingenio fabrae artis, talent in the art of building*.

160. *opus, i.e. multiplex domus*. — *nōtas, marks*, by which the passages could be remembered. — *lumina, eyes*. — *flexum agrees with errorem*.

162. *Maeandros*: this river was famed for its winding course, and its name has passed into the English language with this signification — *meander*.

166. *incertus, undecided*.

169. *quo = in quem*. — *geminam ... figuram*, i.e. the Minotaur.

170. *Actæo = Attic*: the Athenians were obliged, by the conditions of peace imposed by Minos, to send every nine years seven boys and seven girls to be devoured by the Minotaur: these were selected by lot.

171. *sors, i.e. those who composed the third lot, and especially its voluntary leader, Theseus, son of King Ægeus*; so *tertia sors*, the subject of *domuit*, is equivalent to *Aegides*, v. 174. — *annis novenis, every nine years*, belonging with *repetita*. — *domuit, overcame*. (See Fig. 40.)

Fig. 40.



Theseus and the Minotaur.

domuit, is equivalent to *Aegides*, v. 174. — *annis novenis, every nine years*, belonging with *repetita*. — *domuit, overcame*. (See Fig. 40.)

172. *iterata*, reached again. — *nullis* (lat.), by none of those before.

173. *filo*, thread. Ariadne, daughter of Minos, gave Theseus a clew of thread, by the aid of which he traced his way back through the labyrinth.

174. *protinus*, straightway; the three clauses introduced by *postquam*, *et*, and *utque*, all lead up to this main sentence. — *Diam*, an ancient name of the island of Naxos. This island was sacred to Dionysos (*Bacchus*), who found Ariadne here after her abandonment by Theseus (see Fig. 41); henceforth she is associated with his worship.

177. *simplexūs*, acc. plural. — *Liber*, a Roman god, identified with the Greek Dionysos.

178. *de fronte*, i.e. Ariadne's.

179. *illa*, i.e. *corona*.

182. *Nixi* (nitor) *genu* (§ 254, b, 1; G. 403, R.³; II. 425, ii. 1, N.), the kneler; *Anguem tenentis*, the snake-holder; two constellations. (See, on a celestial map or globe, the position of this beautiful constellation, "the Northern Crown.")

184. *loci natalis*, Athens.

186. *obstruat*, depending upon *hæet* (§ 313, b; G. 609; H. 515, iii.); the subject is Minos.

187. *possideat*, hortatory subjunctive in concession (§ 266, c; G. 257; H. 484, iii.).

189. *naturam novat*, he makes nature anew, i.e. he improves upon nature.

190. *a minima . . . sequenti*, beginning with the smallest, and making a shorter one follow a long one: a confused expression; for if the smallest came first, a shorter one could not follow. It seems as if the poet thought of the slope (*clivo*), as regarded first from one end, and then from the other.

191. *clivo*: as the tops of trees growing on a slope overlap one another, so the feathers overlap, being of different lengths. — *putes*, you might suppose (§ 311, a, N.¹; G. 250; H. 485). — *quondam*, sometimes,

Fig. 41.

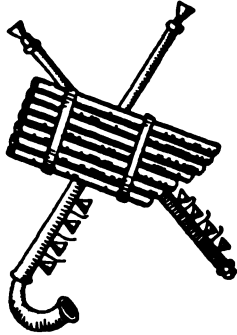


Bacchus finds Ariadne.

without reference to past time; a frequent use of *quondam* and *olim* in similes.

192. *flautula*, an instrument consisting of a row of pipes, like a child's harmonicon: these pipes were of different lengths, so as to give different tones. (See Fig. 42.)

Fig. 42.



Fistula and Double Flute.

193. *lino, ceris*: he fastened the lower ends of the feathers together with wax, and sewed or tied the broader out: part of the wings with thread. (See Fig. 43.)

199. *mollibat*: an early form for *mollibat*.

205. *ignis, sc. solis*.

206. *Boōten*: the constellations, *Bootes* (*Arctophylax*), *Helice* (the Great Bear or "Big Dipper"), and *Orion* are, perhaps, the most striking groups of stars in the northern heavens.

208. *pariter, at the same time*.

212. *non repetenda, destined never to be repented*.

215. *artes*: the accusative of the thing taught with *erudio* is used in poetry and late prose. The usual construction is the acc. of the person and the abl. of the thing.

Fig. 43.



Dædalus and Icarus.

217. *arundine, fishing-rod*.

218. *baculo*, like *stiva*, depends upon *innixus* (§ 254, b, 1; G. 403, R.³; H. 425, 1, N.).

219. *-que* connects *obstupuit* and *credidit*.

220. *Junonia*: Samos was sacred to Hera (*Juno*).

221. *relictæ, sc. fuerant*: they had flown north over the Cyclades (Delos, etc.), and then easterly, leaving Samos upon the north; though why they should pursue such a course (unless to suit the metre) is not clear.

225. *rapidi (raplo), burning*.

226. *odoratas, i.e. from the melting*.

227. *nudos, sc. alis, stripped of his wings*.

228. *percipit, catches in such a way as to be supported*.

230. *nomen* : the waters west and south of Samos were called the Icarian Sea.

231. *nec jam, no longer.*

235. *tellus*, the island Icaria, west of Samos.

Fig. 44.



Icarus lying drowned.

237. *elice*, a ditch, for draining a field.

239. *unica*, only one of its kind. (See argument.)

240. *longum crimen*, a long (i.e. perpetual) reproach; in appos. with *factaque nuper avis*.

241. *hule*, i.e. to Dædalus.

242. *germana*, i.e. of Dædalus.

243. *bis senis*: (§ 95, c; G. 95, R.¹; H. 174, 2, 2). — *puerum*, in appos. with *progeniem*. — *animi*, genitive of quality.

245. *traxit in exemplum*, took as a model.
 246. *perpetuos*, a row of.
 247. *ex uno nodo*, starting from one hinge. The instrument described is, of course, the compasses.
 248. *aequali spatlo*, at an equal distance. — *illis*, abl. absolute.
 249. *duceret orbem*, drew a circle.
 250. *arce Minervae*, the Acropolis of Athens.
 251. *lapsum*, sc. *esse eum*.
 253. *reddidit*, turned him into.
 254. *ingenii quondam velocis*, of his once quick mind.
 259. *antiqui*, agrees with *casus*.

XVIII. THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

- VIII. 260. *tellus Aetnaea*: Sicily, where Daedalus found a refuge with King Cocalus; his native land, Athens, not being safe for him.
 261. *Daedalon*, Greek form of the acc.; so *Meleagron*, v. 270.
 262. *mitis habebatur*, was friendly, inasmuch as he took up arms to protect Daedalus from the pursuit of Minos.
 263. *Thesēi* (adjective), of *Theseus*.
 265. *sanguine*, i.e. of victims.
 267. *Argolicas, Achais*: both names are used as equivalent to the whole land of Greece.
 268. *Theseōs*, genitive.
 272. *infestae*, offended.
 273. *Oeneas*, acc. of *Oeneus*. — *successibus*, abl. with *pleni* (§ 248, c, 2; G. 389; H. 421, ii.).
 274. *Lyaeo*, an epithet of Bacchus.
 275. *Palladiōs iatices*, olive-oil, sacred to Pallas (*Minerva*).
 278. *Lutoīdos*, the daughter of Iato (*Latona*), i.e. Diana.
 280. *quaeque*, etc. = *et nos, quae inhonoratē dicimur, non*, etc.: the person speaking is Diana, who speaks of herself in the plural by a common license.
 281. *Oenēōs*, adj.; the genitive form is (*Enēōs*).
 282. *quanto*, sc. *tantum*, so great that.
 283. *Epiros*: both Epirus and Sicily were famed for cattle, but it seems that those of Epirus were the largest.
 285. *horrent*, stand erect.

287. *dentibus India*, i.e. *elephants' tusks*.

292. *Cererem*, *grain*, as Bacchus is put for wine.

294. *fetus*, *produce* (of the vine).

297. *non armenta*, *not even*, etc. : *armenta* are *herds* of large cattle, as distinguished from the *pecudes* (sheep and goats), which were gathered in flocks (*pecora*).

299. *una*, *with him*.

300. *lecta*, *chosen*, not from that country alone, but from all Greece. The hunt of the Calydonian boar is represented as about a generation earlier than the Trojan war, several of whose heroes were sons of those who took part in this, as Achilles (son of Peleus) and Ajax (son of Telamon).

301. *Tyndaridae* : these were the *Dioscuri*, or twin sons of Jove, Castor and Pollux, children of Leda, wife of Tyndarus. Castor was famed for horsemanship, and Pollux for skill in boxing.

302. *Iason* : see the story of the Argonautic expedition, which is represented as the beginning of seafaring.

303. *concordia*, in apposition with *Theseus cum Pirithoō* : their friendship was proverbial, like that of Damon and Pythias.

304. *Thestiadae* : Toxus and Plexippus, sons of King Thestius of Ætolia, who was brother of Althæa, mother of Meleager. Lynceus and Idas were sons of Alpheus, king in Messenia.

305. *Caeneus* : he had been a woman, but was changed to a man.

306. *Leucippus* was brother of Aphareus; *Acastus* was the son of King Pelias of Iolcus; *Dryas* was a son of Mars; *Amyntor*, king of the Dolopes; the *Actoridae* were Eurytus and Cleatus; *Phyleus* was the son of King Augias; *Telamon* and *Peleus* (*creator Achilles*) were sons of King Æacus of Ægina; *Pheretides* was Admetus, son of Pheres, king of Phœæ, in Thessaly; *Iolaus* was the son of Iphicles; *Echion*, son of Mercury; *Nestor*, son of Neleus of Pylos, was the famous orator and counsellor of the Trojan war. Some of the names here mentioned by Ovid are mere names, of whose bearers nothing is known.

310. *Phe|retia|dē || et Hy|ante|o Io|lao* : before *et* and *aut*, preceded by the chief *cæsura* in the third foot, Ovid sometimes uses a short syllable for a long, and allows hiatus; and hiatus is also allowed in the thesis of the fifth foot before a Greek name.

315. *socer* : Penelope was wife of Ulysses, whose father (her father-in-law) was Laërtes. — *Parrhasio Ancaeo* : hiatus (see on v. 310).

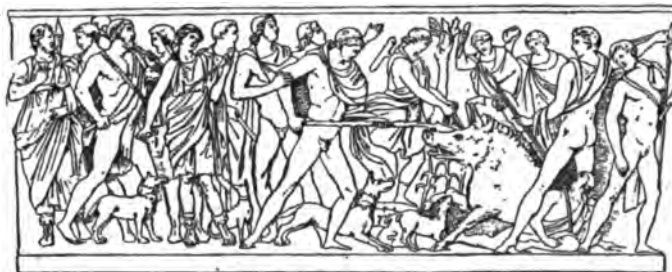
316. *Ampycides* : this was Mopsus, a soothsayer of the Lapithæ.

317. *Oecides*, *Amphiaræus*, an Argive soothsayer, who was betrayed through the vanity of his wife Eriphyle. — *Tegeaea*, *Atalanta* of Tegea, famed for her skill in hunting and her speed in running.

318. *mordebat*, *hooked*.
 321. *telorum custos* = *pharetra*; hence feminine.
 325. *renuente deo*, *without the approbation of the gods*: an ill-omened love.
 330. *devexaeque*, etc.: i.e. it rose from the plain, so as to look down upon the cultivated fields.
 331. *tendant*, etc., the plural agreeing with the plural sense of *para* (§ 205, c, 1; G. 202, R.¹ exc. 1; H. 461, 1).
 333. *podum*, i.e. *apri*.
 335. *tenet*, singular, agreeing with its nearest subject (§ 205, 2, d; G. 281, exc. 1; H. 463, i.). — *ima*, *bottom* (acc.).
 343. *ut quisque*, *whichever of them*.
 347. *mittentis*, i.e. if the sender had not, etc.
 348. *visa est haesura* (sc. *fulare*; not *visa esset*, because the condition belongs to the dependent sentence), *it seemed that it would have struck*, etc., *if*, etc. (§ 337, b; G. 662; H. 527, iii.).
 349. *It*, for *it*, perfect.
 350. *Phoebe* (voc.): the soothsayer Mopsus calls upon Phoebus, the god of prophecy.
 352. *qua*, *so far as*.
 357. *moles*, the block of stone hurled by a balista or catapult against a wall or a wooden tower. These machines were constructed on the principle of a bow, with cords (*nervi*).
 361. *cornua*, *wings*, as in an army; the hunters moved upon the boar in a crescent-shaped line. — *jacentes*, sc. *eos*.
 364. *liquerunt*, *failed*.
 365. *citra Trojana*, *before the Trojan war*, where the Pylian Nestor won his chief renown.
 366. *sumpto conamine*, *giving himself a start*. — *posita ab hasta*, *by bracing his spear*.
 369. *dentibus tritis*, *whetting his tusks*.
 370. *recentibus armis*, *these fresh weapons*.
 371. *hausit* = *torc*.
 372. *nondum*: Castor and Pollux became the constellation *Gemini*; they were always represented as mounted on white horses.
 376. *saetiger*, *the bristle-bearer*, i.e. boar.
 377. *jaculis equo*, dative after *pervia*; *loca*, in apposition with *silvas*.
 380. *Tegaea*, *Atalanta*.
 390. *jactis*, sc. *tells*. — *ictus*, *the hits*, antecedent of *quos*.
 391. *Arcas*, *an Arcadian*; his name, *Ancreus*, is given in v. 401.

392. *quid praestent, how far they excel.*
 393. *concedite, make way.*
 394. *protegat, depends upon licet (§ 313, b; G. 609; H. 515, iii.).*
 395. *invitā Dianā, in spite of Diana.*
 398. *institerat digitis, rose upon his toes. — primos, etc., resting upon the extreme of the limbs.*
 405. *Aegides, Theseus, son of Ægeus.*
 406. *licet, sc. nobis (§ 272, a; G. 535, r.²; H. 536, 2, 3).*
 409. *voti limits potente. — futuro, upon the point of accomplishing his wish.*
 411. *Aesonides, Jason, son of Æson.*
 412. *latrantis, a dog.*
 413. *tellure, etc., fixed in the earth.*
 414. *Oenidae, Meleager, son of Æneus. — variat, varies in its work. — missis duabus, sc. hastis, abl. abs.*
 416. *neo mora, sc. est. — in orbem, around.*
 417. *novo, because he had already shed blood once before.*
 419. *venabula: the plural is frequently used in poetry where the singular seems more natural; so corpora in v. 416 (see §. 79, d; G. 195, r.⁶). (See Fig. 45.)*

Fig. 45.



The Calydonian Hunt.

420. *secundo, of applause.*
 421. *victtricem, of the conqueror.*
 422. *multa tellure, over a great space.*
 423. *neque . . . cruentat: so the Greeks at once dread and mangle the slain body of Hector (Il. xxii. 368-371).*
 424. *sua quisque: quisque regularly stands, as here, after any noun, pronoun, or adjective with which it is closely connected.*

426. *Nonaeria*, Atalanta, who was from the mountain *Nonacris*. — *mel juris*, which belongs to me.
427. *in partem veniat tecum*, be shared with thee.
430. *illi*, Atalanta. — *laetitiae*, a source of pleasure (§ 233; G. 350;
- H. 390. — *cum munere*, as well as the gift.
433. *titulos*, honors.
434. *Thestiadae*, the uncles of Meleager. (See v. 304.)
435. *sit longe*, i.e. from helping thee. — *captus amore*, lovesick.
436. *auctor*, sc. *muneris* = Meleager. — *hunc* (§ 229; G. 344, R.²;
- II. 385, ii. 2), Atalanta. — *jus*, right of disposing. — *illi*, Meleager.
437. *Mavortius*: Meleager was thought to be a son of Mars.
439. *facta*, deeds.
441. *dubium* agrees with *Toxa*. — *pariter*, at the same time.
445. *nato victore*, on account of her son's victory.
448. *vestibus*, abl. of price, the regular construction with verbs of exchanging (§ 252, c; G. 404, R.; II. 422, N.²).
449. *simul* = *simul atque*, as soon as.
450. *poemae amorem*, thirst for vengeance.
451. *partus*, acc. pl. (for sing.), object of *emixa*.
452. *Thestis*, Althaea, daughter of Thestius. — *triplices sorores*, the three Fates.
453. *stamina*, the thread of Meleager's life: object of *nentes*. The Fates were *Clotho*, who span the thread of each man's life; *Lachesis*, who drew it forth; and *Atropos*, who cut it off. — *impresso pollice*, for the thread was twisted between the thumb and finger of the spinner.
455. *modo nate* (voc.), new-born.
462. *conata*: it cost her so much effort, because maternal and sisterly love were in conflict. "According to the rules of vengeance which then prevailed, she holds herself in duty bound to offer the murderer as an expiation for her murdered brothers. Without such vengeance they believed that the soul of the murdered man would not obtain rest." — *Siebelis*.
463. *coepta*, acc. pl., object of *tenuit*.
467. *nescio quid crudele*, obj. of *minanti*, which is dative after *similis*.
468. *quem . . . posses*, which you might think was moved by pity.
469. *cum siccaverat*, the plupf. indic. with *cum* (§ 325, a; G. 582; II. 521, ii. 1), though it is difficult to see how the sense differs from that of the subjunctive.
471. *vento*, dat. after *contrarius*.
474. *ponit* = *deponit*.
475. *germana*, as a sister.

477. *impietate*, towards her son; *piâ*, towards her brothers.
478. *rogus*: the fire before which she stood was likened to a funeral pile; also (v. 480) to the altar erected by a tomb (*s. pulcræ aræ*) to receive offerings to the deceased. — *mea viscera*, *my own flesh*, i.e. *child*.
481. *poenarum deæ*, the furies. — *furialibus sacris* (dat.), *the vengeance-offering*.
483. *nefas* is object to both *ulciscor* and *facio*.
489. *magno*, *at great price*.
491. *ei mihi!* here her determination fails her.
493. *cur* = *ut propter hanc causam*. — *auctor*, i.e. as his mother.
496. *cinis exiguus*, *a handful of dust*.
510. *solacia*, i.e. her son; *solacia* and *vos* are the objects of *sequar*.
514. *invitis*: the very fire was loth to burn the brand upon which Meleager's life depended.
518. *cadat*, subjunctive because it expresses the thought of Meleager (§ 321, 2, N.¹; G. 541; H. 516, ii.). — *sine sanguine*, *bloodless*.
521. *sociam tori*: his wife's name was Cleopatra (or Alcione), and she died of grief at his death.
525. *paulatim*, etc., *as little by little the white ash covered the brand*.
526. *jacet*, *is overwhelmed*.
527. *vulgusque*: the ictus not infrequently falls on -que in the second foot. — *capillos*, Greek accusative.
528. *Eueninae*: the Euenus was the chief river of Ætolia.
529. *fusus*, *stretched*, in grief. — *spatiosum*, *weary*, from its length.
531. *manus*, i.e. her own.
532. *exegit*, *inflicted*. The Roman regarded punishment as a debt which the person punished had to pay; consequently, instead of saying, *I inflict punishment upon any one*, he said, *I exact (exigo, sumo) punishment from (de) any one*, an expression not unlike the slang, "I'll take it out of you."
533. *centum*: construe with *linguis*.
534. *Helicon*: Mt. Helicon, between Boeotia and Phocis, the home of the Muses.
536. *liventia*, i.e. *ita ut liveant*, a proleptic use.
539. *post cinerem*, i.e. after it was burned. — *haustos*, *collected*.
542. *quas* (the sisters), object of *allevat*. — *Parthaoninae*: Parthaon was father of (Encus and grandfather of Meleager. — *Latonia*, Diana.
543. *nurum Alcmenae*: Dejanira, who married Hercules, son of Alcmenæ; the two remaining sisters, Eurymedea and Melanippe, were metamorphosed into guinea-hens.

The wild boar, according to the mythologists, is a type of winter, and Meleager a hero of the forces of spring (somewhat like Perseus and Hercules), himself carrying with him, in the fatal torch, the seeds of his own death.

XIX. PHILEMON AND BAUCIS.

VIII. 620. *tillae contermina quercus, an oak near a linden tree*; the reason for describing the place in this way appears at the end of the tale.

621. *collibus*, for *in collibus*.

626. *specie mortali, in mortal form*.

627. *Atlantiades*: *Hermes* (Mercury), son of Jupiter and Maia, who was daughter of Atlas; his herald's staff was called *caduceus*. — Perhaps a reference to this tale is to be found in Acts xiv. 11 foll.

632. *illa*, sc. *casti*; loc. abl.

633. *fatendo nee . . . ferendo*: i.e. by neither concealing nor complaining.

635. *requiras*, subjunctive in indirect question, used as subject of *refert* (§ 329, 4; G. 382, 2; H. 540, 1).

636. *tota*, etc.: these two are the whole household, — neither masters nor slaves. — *idem* = *idem*.

637. *penates*, i.e. the house.

640. *quo* = *in quem*. — *textum rude*, a *piece of coarse cloth*.

644. *tecto*, from the *garret*.

645. *minuit*, *cut up*.

647. *truncat follis*, *strips*.

648. *sordida, nigro*, i.e. with smoke. — *suis*, from *sus*.

650. *domat*, *softens*.

654. *medias horas*, *the interval*.

655. *torum*, *mattress*.

656. *lecto*, *couch or bedstead*, of which *sponda* is the *frame*, *pedes*, *the legs*. — *salignis* agrees with *sponda* and *pedibus* (abl. of quality).

660. *accubare*: the Greeks and Romans reclined upon couches at their meals, and this custom is here described as if it had existed in the heroic times. It appears from Homer, however, that in early times they sat instead of reclining. — *succincta*: waiters at table girded up their garments, in order not to be impeded by them.

661. *tertius*, i.e. the table had but three legs, — a mark of poverty.

662. *clivum*, the sloping surface.
664. *bicolor*, two-colored, because the olive (*baca Minervae*) is green when unripe, but black when ripe, and is eaten in both conditions.
666. *radix*, radish.
667. *non acri*, not glowing.
668. *fiatilibus*, i.e. in common earthenware. — *eodem argento* (in joke), the same sort of plate; *caelatus*, chiselled, engraved, carries on the joke.
670. *quā cava sunt*, the inside.
671. *epulas*, the *pièce de résistance*, or solid course of the meal; here the pork mentioned in *v.* 648 and the cabbage of *v.* 647.
672. *nec longae senectae*, gen. of quality, of no great age. — *referuntur*, are carried off.
673. *seducta* agrees with *vina*; the wine was removed a little to make room for the dessert (*mensis secundis*), which was put upon the table together with the pork.
674. *rugosis palmis*, wrinkled (dried) dates. — *carica*, dried figs (from Caria).
677. *vultus boni*, kindly faces.
678. *nec iners pauperque voluntas*, active and generous goodwill; the negative *nec* belongs to both adjectives.
679. *cratera*, accusative.
681. *supinis*, with the palms up; in the attitude of prayer customary among the ancients.
683. *nullis paratibus*, want of preparation.
684. *custodia* = *custos*, the abstract noun used for the concrete. The Romans regarded the goose as a vigilant creature, as it appears in the story of the preservation of the capitol by the sacred geese of Juno (Livy, V. 47). — *villae*, farm-house.
686. *aetate*, construe with *tardos*.
689. *poenas*, for refusing hospitality to the gods, *v.* 628 f.
690. *immunibus*, predicate dative following *esse* (§ 272, a; cf. G. 535, R.²; H. 536, 2, 3).
699. *etiam* qualifies *dominis duobus* (dative). — *vetus* and *parva* agree with *casa*.
700. *furcas subiere*, took the place of the crotched poles.
702. *tellus*, i.e. the floor of the temple was marble.
711. *fides*, fulfilment.
712. *soluti*, enfeebled.
714. *inciperent*, i.e. to relate.
721. *non vani*, trustworthy.
723. *ponens*, i.e. as was often done by passers-by. — *recentia*, sc. *serta*.

XX. THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

IX. 134. *medii temporis*, i.e. since the slaying of Nessus. — *acta*, *deeds*.

135. *odium*, as well as *terras*, is object of *implerant*, *had filled the earth and sated the hate*. — *novercae*, Juno. Hercules was the son of Jupiter, but not of his queen, Juno, who, through jealousy, imposed upon him the famous Twelve Labors.

136. *Oechalia*: this was the city of Eubœa, of which Eurytus was king. After capturing Oechalia, and putting Eurytus to death, Hercules proceeded with Iole, daughter of Eurytus, to the Cœnean promontory, to offer sacrifices to Jove.

140. *Amphitryoniaden*: Hercules' mother, Alcmena, was wife of Amphitryon.

143. *diffudit*, *gave vent*.

145. *aliquid novandum est*, *some new counsel must be taken*.

147. *conquerar*, etc., deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.). — *Calydona*: Dejanira was daughter of Ceneus, king of Calydon.

149. *me esse*, etc., depends on *memor*. The reference is to Meleager killing his uncles.

150. *injuria*, *sense of wrong*.

152. *incursus*, *suggestions*.

157. *det* depends upon *mandat*, being regarded as a command in indirect discourse; in sense it is equivalent to *ut det* (§ 331, f; R.; G. 546, R.²; H. 499, 2).

158. *Lernææ* . . . *echidnæ*: the arrow with which Hercules shot Nessus had been dipped in the poison of the Hydra, and this it was that made the blood of Nessus so destructive.

159. *primis*, *just kindled*.

163. *virtute*, *fortitude*.

165. *Oeten*: after feeling the effects of the poison, he crossed over from Eubœa to Mt. Oeta, in Thessaly. The name "Oete" is usually feminine; here masculine.

171. *lacu*, *tank*.

173. *caeruleus*, *livid* (steel-blue).

174. *caecâ*, *invisible*.

176. *Saturnia*, i.e. Juno, his old enemy. — *pascere*, *glut thyself*; imperative passive.

179. *hoc aestu*, *on account of this flame*. — *tibi*, in appos. with *hosti*. — *cruciatibus* qualifies *aegram*.

180. *laboribus*, dat. after *natum* (§ 234; G. 356; H. 391, 1).

182. *peregrino* = *peregrinorum*: Busiris (a king of Egypt) had caused Hercules to be dragged to the altar for sacrifice; but here he burst his bonds, and slew the impious king, together with his son and herald. The fettered Hercules is said to represent the sun in winter, and his victory the sun's reviving power in spring.

184. *Antæo*: Antæus (a giant of Libya), whenever he touched the earth, his mother, derived new strength from her. Hercules overcame him by lifting him from the ground and strangling him. — *pastoris*, Geryon, a three-headed giant, whose cattle Hercules drove away. With this begins the commemorating of the Twelve Labors.

185. *Cerberus*, the three-headed dog who guarded the lower world: Hercules dragged him up upon the earth. (See Fig. 46.)

186. *tauri*, the Cretan bull, which he must bind and bring to Eurystheus.

187. *Elis*: here he cleansed the stables of King Augeas in one day by turning the river Alpheus through them. — *Stymphalides*: he freed the Stymphalian Vale of numberless man-eating birds.

188. *Parthenium*, a mountain between Arcadia and Argolis, where he wounded and captured the brazen-footed hind of Artemis.

189. *baltus*, the belt of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, who dwelt on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor: he slew her, and carried off her girdle.

190. *poma*, the apples of the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas. (See IV. 637.)

191. *Centauri*: the fight with the Centaurs was one of his exploits, but not one of the Twelve Labors.

192. *aper*, the Erymanthian boar which ravaged Arcadia. — *hydrae*, the Lernean hydra; whenever he cut off one of its nine heads, two sprang up in its place.

Fig. 46.



Hercules and Cerberus.

194. *Thracis*: King Diomedes of Thrace, whose horses were fed on human flesh.

197. *moles Nemeaea*, the Nemean lion, to kill which was the first and chief of the labors; he always afterwards wore its hide.

198. *hac cervicē*: he took the place of Atlas in supporting the earth, while Atlas was gathering for him the three golden apples of the Hesperides.

203. *valet, prospers*.

206. *gerat*: on the tense see § 312; G. 604; H. 513, ii. N.¹.

209. *videres*, potential subjunctive, *you might have seen* (§ 311, i.; G. 252; H. 485, N.²).

210. *montibus* (dat.), depends upon *frascentem*. — *patrio*, i.e. as son of Jupiter.

212. *collegerat, had passed into*.

213. *feralia, deathly*: the *feralia* were a Roman festival to the dead, celebrated February 21.

216. *genibus*, i.e. of Hercules.

218. *tormento* (*torqueo*), abl. of comparison: it is an engine for hurling weights, — *catapult* or *balista*.

221. *molle* agrees with *corpus*, subject of *astringi* and *glomerari*.

225. *prior edidit aetas, antiquity gave out or declared*.

229. *tu, Hercules*.

232. *Iterum*: Hercules had captured Troy, when ruled by King Laomedon; his bow and arrows were afterwards carried by Philoctetes (the son of Peas) to the great siege of Troy.

233. *quo ministro*, abl. abs., *by whose instrumentality*.

234. *subdita, sc. pyrae est*.

235. *vellere*: this word properly means the fleece of a sheep; here it is transferred to the lion's hide.

236. *clavae* (dat.): a knotty club was a regular attribute of Hercules.

238. *redimitus sertis*: guests at a banquet wore garlands.

239. *in omne latus, over his whole body*.

240. *securos, indifferent*. — *contemptorem suum, the hero who despised it*.

241. *vindice, i.e. because he had freed the earth from so many plagues*.

243. *iste, that which you feel*.

245. *memoria, grateful*.

247. *hoc, i.e. your favor*.

251. *materna parte*: his mother, Alcmena, being a mortal, whatever he derived from her was mortal. — *vulcanum = ignem*.

253. *nullā flammā*, abl. of means with *domabile*; for adjectives in -*bilis* and others containing a verbal notion may be construed with the abl. or the dat. as in *v.* 262.

254. *id*, that part of him. — *terrā*, governed by *defunctum*. — *caelestibus oris* (from *ora*), *within the bounds of heaven*.

257. *deo*, as a god, in apposition with *Hercule*. — *data praemia*, after the reward has been bestowed. — *nolet* (fut.), he may disapprove.

260. *ultima*, his last words.

261. *notatam*, marked for censure.

264. *quicquam . . . matris*, anything derived from the form of his mother.

Fig. 47.



Hercules raised to heaven.

265. *Jovis vestigia*, traces of Jove, i.e. likeness to him.

268. *Tirynthius*: Hercules was born at Tiryns, in Argolis.

272. *astris*, dat. after *intulit*.

XXI. ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

X. 1. *inde*, i.e. from the wedding of Iphis and Ianthe, which took place in Crete.

2. *Cicōnum*: the Cicones were a people of Thrace.

3. *Orphēā*, an adjective; the noun would be *Orphēā*. — *nequiquam*: because the marriage had an unfortunate end.

194. *Thracis*: King Diomedes of Thrace, whose horses were fed on human flesh.

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3. *Orphēā*, an adjective; the noun would be *Orphēā*. — *nequiquam*: because the marriage had an unfortunate end.

4. *quidem*, *to be sure*: he was present, but brought no luck with him.
6. *fax*: the torch was the attribute of Hymen. — *fumo*, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; II. 419, ii.).
7. *motibus*, *by swinging*.
11. *ad superas auras*, *to the upper air*, opposed to *umbras* (the lower world); cf. *supero in ora*, v. 26. — *Rhodopeus*: Rhodope was a mountain of Thrace, the home of Orpheus.
13. *Taenariā*: *Tenarum* was a promontory in the south of Greece, where it was believed was an entrance to the infernal regions.
14. *lèves*, i.e. because mere shadows. — *functa sepulcro*, *which have passed the tomb*.
16. *nervis*, i.e. of his lyre.
18. *quicquid* relates to the subject of *recidimus*, *whatever of us*, etc.; the neuter makes the expression very general, applying not only to human beings, but to every creature.
19. *positis*, *laid aside*. — *oris* from *os*.
22. *Medusaei*: the mother of Cerberus was Echidna, a daughter of Medusa. In *vincleum* an allusion to Hercules is contained, who *bound* Cerberus and took him to the upper world.
25. *posse* depends upon *volui*, *pati* upon *posse*.
28. *rapinae*, i.e. of Proserpine by Pluto, Book V. vv. 362-424.
29. *per ego haec loca*: in oaths and similar expressions, *ego*, if used at all, is regularly inserted between *per* and its noun.
31. *properata fata*, *premature death*. — *retexite*, *spin backward*, i.e. *unspin*, referring to the Fates, who spin the thread of life.
32. *omnia*, *all we earthly objects*. — *debemur*, *are owed*, i.e. we belong in the last instance to you, as money really belongs to the person to whom it is due.
36. *justos*, *allotted*, i.e. to which she had a right (*jus*).
37. *juris erit vestri*, *will be yours by right* (see § 214, 1, c; G. 365; II. 401). — *pro munere usum*, *a loan instead of a gift*; the right to the temporary enjoyment of property belonging to another was called *usus*.
38. *certum est mihi*, *my mind is resolved*.
41. *Tantalus*: his punishment was to be placed up to his chin in water, which retreated from him as soon as he stooped to drink. See notes on Book IV. 458 and foll.
42. *Ixionis*: he was bound to a revolving fiery wheel.
43. *Jecur*, *the liver* of Tityus, fed upon by vultures, and growing again as fast as consumed.

44. **Belldēs** (a Greek plural), *grand-daughters of Belus* (daughters of Danaus, hence usually called *Danaides*): their punishment was to carry water in a vase with holes in the bottom. — **Sisyphe**: the punishment of Sisyphus is thus described: —

"With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone:
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground."

Pope's *Odyssey*, Book XI.

46. **Eumenidum**: *the Furies*, to whom this name—as well as that of "venerable," "revered," was given, in order to soothe them and deprecate their anger.

47. **sustinet negare**, *holds out to refuse*, i.e. *persists in refusing*. — **qui regit**, i.e. Pluto.

50. **legem**, like **hanc**, is object of **acclpit**; **ne flectat**, etc., is in appos. with **legem**.

Fig. 48.



Mercury bringing a soul to Charon.

55. **afuerunt**: e short, though regularly long (*systole*). — **telluris summae**, *the surface of the earth*.

56. **hic**, adverb. — **deficeret**, sc. Eurydice.

58. **captans**, *eagerly reaching*.

61. **quid**, as well as **so amatam [esse]**, governed by **quereretur**.

65. *tria*: the story went, that when Hercules dragged the three-headed Cerberus from the lower world, a person meeting them was turned into stone from fear.

67. *natura prior*, his former nature; sc. reliquit.

68. *traxit*: the story here referred to is not known any further. It would seem that Lethæa drew upon herself the anger of the gods by pride in her beauty; that her husband Olenos assumed the blame to himself, and that both were turned into stone. — *Sicelisis*.

71. *pectora, lapides*, in appos. with Olenos and Lethæa.

73. *portitor*, Charon, the ferry-man over the Styx. (See Fig. 48.) — *septem diebus*, abl. of time in which, used to denote the time during which (§ 256, b; G. 392, R.²; H. 379, 1).

74. *squalidus*, in mourning. — *Cereris munere*, food.

77. *Rhodopen*, the mountain boundary of Thrace; *Haemum*, a Thracian mountain.

XXII. THE SONG OF ORPHEUS.

X. 89. *dis genitus*: Orpheus was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

90. *loco*, dat. by poetic use (§ 225, b, 3; G. 344, R.²; H. 380, ii. 4). — *Chaonis arbor*: the oak, sacred to Jove, whose chief sanctuary was at Dodona, where the Chaonians had once lived.

91. *nemus Heliadum*, poplars. (See Book II. 340.)

92. *innuba*, because Daphne had been metamorphosed into a laurel, in order to escape Apollo's suit.

95. *genialis*: the shadow of the plane was a favorite resort for pleasure and mirth. — *impar*, varied (the autumn colors of the maple).

98. *myrtus*: the final *us* is accented in the thesis before the cæsura, as is often done by Ovid before *et* and *aut*. The myrtle is called bicolor on account of its spotted leaves. — *tinus*, a plant similar to the *viburnum*.

100. *ulmi*: the elms were used for vines to run upon.

103. *pinus*: the stone pine of Italy spreads out at the top to a broad head, on a very high trunk, so that it seems to have its foliage tied up (*succincta comas*).

104. *deum* (genitive) *matri*, i.e. Cybele. — *Cybeleius*, loved by Cybele.

105. *hac*, sc. *pinu*; abl. of means.

144. *-que* connects *concello* and *turba*.

147. *modos*, tones.

151. **Phlegræis campis**: near Olympus, where the battle with the giants took place.

153. **superis**, dat. of agent.

154. **ignibus**, the fires of love.

155. **Ganymedis**, son of Tros, king of Troy.

156. **aliquid**, i.e. some form.

157. **mallet**: subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.). — **alite**, abl. of price (cf. **pinu**, v. 105) (§ 252, c; G. 404, r.; H. 422, N.²), which is derived from the abl. of means.

158. **quæ posset**, etc., i.e. the eagle, the bird of Jove.

159. **mendacibus**, as being not really his own.

160. **Iliaden**: this patronymic describes the country (*Ilium*), not the parentage of Ganymede; King Ilus was his brother. (See Fig. 49.)

161. **invita**: because Juno was jealous of Jupiter's love for Ganymede, and because Ganymede supplanted Hebe, Juno's daughter, as cup-bearer to the gods.

162. **Amyclide**, Hyacinthus, great-grandson of Amyclas, king of Amyclæ, near Sparta. — **posuisset in æthere** = *received into heaven*.

164. **qua**, so far as.

165. **Aries**: this is the first constellation of spring, and the idea symbolized by the myth of Hyacinthus is that of the destroying power of the hot sun. The festival *Hyacinthia* at Sparta was in commemoration of this; at first sad, afterwards joyful, to rejoice in his restoration to life.

167. **genitor**, Phœbus Apollo.

168. **Delphi**, the place of the oracle of Apollo; this was considered the middle of the earth, and a stone was preserved here in the sanctuary, called the *Omphalos*, or navel of the earth.

169. **Eurotan**, the river which flows past Sparta. — **immunitam**: Sparta had no walls, its citizens believing that its best defence was in the valor of its citizens. In fact, no enemy ever came within sight of the city until the invasion of Epaminondas, B.C. 370.

170. **citharæ, sagittæ**: the lyre and the bow were the two chief attributes of Apollo.

Fig. 49.



Ganymede.

171. *sui*, i.e. of his dignity.
172. *tenulase, isse*: the perfect infinitive is sometimes used (like the Greek aorist) where the present seems more natural. The poets occasionally use the perfect for metrical reasons.
174. *medius, half-way between*. — *Titan*, the sun.
175. *noctis*, genitive depending upon *medius*; the more usual construction would be *inter . . . noctem*.
176. *olivi*: those who took part in these contests rubbed themselves over with oil, to render themselves supple.
183. *Taenarides, from Tinarum*, a promontory of Laconia = *the Iaccedaemonian*.
185. *aeque quam, as much as*; *aeque ac* is the regular expression.
190. *si . . . infringat* is the protasis, *dermittant*, etc., the apodosis of a less vivid future condition (ideal condition).
196. *Oebalide*: Hyacinthus was son of Oebalus, king of Sparta.
199. *inscribenda, must be inscribed with*, as if it were a tombstone.
203. *reddere, give up*. — *quod* (§ 240, b; G. 331, x.²; II. 378, 2), *but*.
206. *scripto, inscription*; see v. 215.
207. *heros, Ajax*, which name in Greek was Αἴας. This same flower was supposed to have sprung from his blood, when he killed himself (see Book XIII. 398).
212. *lilla, sc. caplunt*: the flower here described is not our hyacinth, but is supposed to be the *Turk's cap lily* (see Virgil, "Index of Plants").
213. *hls, the hyacinths*; *illls, the lilies*.
216. *funesta littera*: the Greek cry of mourning was *ai ai*.
219. *praelatā pompā, with exhibition of festal parade*; the festival came in July.

XXIII. ATALANTA.

- X. 560. *aliquam, feminine, a maid*.
562. *posses*, potential subjunctive, § 311, i; G. 252; II. 485.
564. *scitanti, sc. oraculum*; she consulted the oracle about marrying (*de conjuge*). — *deus, Apollo*, the god of prophecy.
566. *to ipsā vivā carebis, you will be deprived of yourself while living*, i.e. you will lose your present bodily form before your death (instead of losing it by death as others do). Atalanta lost her own form by being transformed into a lioness.

569. *nec* (= *et non*): the connective joins *fugat* and *inquit*; the negative belongs to *sum potlunda*.

578. *velamine*: her outer garment, for she would run in a light tunic.

579. *meum*, i.e. of Venus, who is telling the story. — *taum*, i.e. of Adonis. Atalanta was as beautiful as Venus or Adonis.

582. *quae peteretis*: informal indirect discourse (§ 341, R.; G. 653, 665; H. 528, 1).

584. *timet*, sc. *ne quis . . . velocius*.

588. *non setius*, *not otherwise than*, i.e. *like*.

589. *Äōnio*: Hippomenes was a Boeotian.

590. *magis*, i.e. more than her swiftness. — *et . . . decorem*, and *that swift running adds to her beauty*, for the reasons given in the following lines.

594. *puellari candore*, *of maiden whiteness*, abl. of quality modifying *corpus*. — *ruborem traxerat*, *it (the running) had brought a flush*.

595. *velum*, *an awning*.

600. *non negatives deterritus*.

605. *Onchestus*, *of Onchestus*, a Boeotian town named after the father of Megarus, Onchestus the son of Neptune.

609. *Schoenēia*, Atalanta, daughter of the Boeotian king, Schoeneus.

611. *formosis iniquus*, *hostile to the beautiful*.

613. *non sum tanti*, *I am not worth so much* (gen. of value, § 252, a; G. 379; H. 404).

616. *quid, quod*, etc., *what (as to the fact) that*, etc. (see § 333; G. 525, R.¹; H. 540, iv.). — *interrita leti*, see § 218, c; G. 374, R.²; H. 399, iii.

617. *aequorea*, as great-grandson of Neptune. — *quartus*, because Neptune himself is counted as the first.

619. *ut pereat*, expresses the result of *tanti*.

624. *viderit*, hortatory subjunctive, *let him see to that*. This use of the perf. subj. of *video* is not rare in Ovid. In sense, the perfect differs little, if at all, from the present; see § 266, N.¹; H. 484, iv.; cf. *intereat*, the very next word.

628. *non* belongs with *ferendae*, and *invidiae non ferendae* is genitive of quality limiting *victoria*; *my victory will be one of unbearable odium*, i.e. will bring upon me unbearable odium.

629. *velles*: her excitement is shown by the return to the second person.

632. *nollem*, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, b; G. 602; H. 486, i.). — *visa fuisset* depends upon *nollem* (§ 331, b; G. 546, R.²; H. 499, 2).

635. *eras*, where *esses* might be expected (§ 308, *b*; G. 599, R.²; H. 511).
 636. *utque rudis*, *as* (i.e. *like*) *an inexperienced maiden*.
 637. *facit*: the indicative in an indirect question is common in early Latin, but is almost inexcusable in Ovid.
 639. *me*, Venus, who tells the story.
 648. *comam*, acc. of specification. — *ramis crepitantibus*, abl. of quality.
 649. *hinc*: construe with *decerpta*, and *forte* with *ferrebam*.
 652. *carcere*, *from the barrier*.
 660. *gaudeat*, indirect question, the first half of the double question of which *an*, etc., is the second half.
 668. *spectacula*, *the place whence people looked on*, the field.
 675. *ab obliquo*, *obliquely*.

XXIV. THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS.

XI. 1. *carmine*, the stories of Ganymede, Hyacinthus, etc. (See the two previous selections.)

3. *nurus* (plur.), often used for women of rank. — *Cleonus*, a Thracian tribe. — *lymphata*, *frenzied*.

4. *pectora*, acc. of specification. The *Bacchae* clothed themselves in doe-skins at the Bacchic festivals.

Fig. 50.



Thyrus.

5. *percussis . . . nervis*, *accompanying his song with striking the strings*.

7. *nostrī contemptor*, *the man who despises us*: after the death of Eurydice, Orpheus had withdrawn from the society of women, — a sufficient reason for the hostility of the female worshippers of Bacchus.

8. *Apollinei*: Orpheus was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

9. *foliis*: the *thyrsus*, carried by Bacchus and his votaries, was a staff (*hasta*), adorned at the top with ivy or with a pine-cone. (See Figs. 50 and 51.) — *notam*, *mark*, i.e. *bruise*.

12. *veluti supplex*: the stone, overcome by the music, fell like a suppliant at the feet of Orpheus, begging his pardon for having come through the air against him.

13. *sed enim*: there is an ellipsis after *sed*; *but* it was no use, *for*, etc. Such ellipses are common in Latin and Greek (*elenim, namque, καὶ γὰρ ἀλλὰ γάρ*), but in English we generally say simply *but* or *for*, whichever seems to be the more important.

14. *ablūt*: see note on *sublūt*, Book I. v. 114.

15. *mollita*, i.e. like this stone.

16. *infracto*, *curved*. The Phrygian pipe — called *Berecynthian*, from *Berecynthus*, the chief seat of the worship of Cybele — was curved at the end into the shape of a horn.

17. *plausus*, *clapping of hands*: these various sounds were connected with the orgiastic worship of Bacchus. — *Bacchēi*: hiatus.

18. *obstrepuere*, *drowned*.

20. *etiamnum*, *even now*, in spite of the noise of the Bacchanals.

22. *Mænādēs*, the name of the female worshippers of Bacchus, from *μαίνεσθαι*, *to rave*. (See Fig. 51.) — *titulum triumphi*, *the honor of the triumph*; *titulum* is in appos. with *volucres*, etc., who form the glory of the triumph, i.e. form the procession. — *rapuere*, *tore in pieces*.

24. *luce*, *by daylight*.

25. *strueto utrimque theatro*, *amphitheatre*: the Greek term was not yet introduced into

Latin. The space in the middle was spread with sand, hence the term *arena*.

26. *matutina*: the fight with beasts took place at Rome in the morning.

28. *thyrsos*: see note on line 9. — *munera*, *service*.

34. *operis arma*, *the tools of their labor*.

37. *ferae*, *the wild women*.

38. *divellere* (also written *divulsere*), *they tore asunder*; for the Bacchic revellers, in their frenzy, used to tear asunder even large animals, and devour their raw flesh.

41. *sacrilegæ*, because they attacked the priest and bard of Apollo.

42. *saxis*, *sensibus*, dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 352; H. 388, 1).

45. *carmina*, sc. *tun̄* object of *secutæ*.

Fig. 51.



Mænades.

- 48. *carbasa*, light garments. — *obstrusa pullo*, obscured with black.
- 52. *flebile mesclo quid queritur*, utters some tearful complaint.
- 54. *invectae*, agreeing with *lyra* and *lingua*; but *lingua* implies also *caput*, as the tongue was in the head. — *populare*, of their native land.
- 55. *Methymnaeae*, so called from the city Methymna. Lesbos was afterwards celebrated for its lyric poets, particularly Alcaeus and Sappho.
- 58. *tandem*: implying that Phoebus should have protected him before.
- 62. *arva piorum*, the Elysian fields, the abode of the blessed.
- 64. *modo*, now, corresponding to *nunc* . . . *nunc*.
- 65. *antelt*, dissyllabic, -elt being pronounced as one syllable.
- 67. *Lynaeus*, an epithet of Bacchus: Bacchus, as well as Apollo, was a patron of poets.
- 68. *sacrorum suorum*: Orpheus had introduced these into Thrace.
- 69. *Edonidas* = *Thracian*.
- 70. *vidēre*: the infinitive would be *vidēre*: it means here *participated in*.
- 71. *in quantum*, so far as, i.e. on the spot to which. — *secuta est*, sc. Orpheus.
- 72. *traxit*, sc. in terram.
- 73. *suum* agrees with *crus*.
- 75. *astringit*, tightens.
- 76. *harum limits quaeque*.
- 79. *pes*, etc.: the change begins with the feet, and rises to the head.

XXV. THE STORY OF MIDAS.

XI. 85. *ipse quoque agros*, even the very country where Orpheus had been killed.

86. *Timoll*: *Timolus* (or *Timolus*), a mountain in Lydia, in which the river Pactolus, which flowed through the city of Sardes, takes its rise.

87. *aureus*: this will be explained by the story now to be related.

88. *erat*, the indicative with *quamvis* occurs in poetry and late prose (§ 313, g; G. 608, R.¹; H. 515, N.²).

89. *satyri*: a woodland race, with tails like those of horses, who followed in the train of Bacchus. (See Fig. 52.) The Romans confused the satyrs with Pan and the Italian fauni. (See Fig. 3.) — *bacchae*, the female worshippers of Bacchus, also called *Maenades*. (See Fig. 51.)

90. *Silenus*, the foster-father of Bacchus: he, too, was of the nature of the satyrs. His chief characteristic is drunkenness. (See Fig. 53.)

91. *coronis*: the ancients, when carousing, wore garlands of flowers.

92. *Midas*, *Midas*, a mythical king of Lydia, a country which possessed great power in the sixth and seventh centuries B.C., its territory comprising the whole western half of Asia Minor. It was conquered by the Persian Cyrus, B.C. 546.

93. *Eumolpo*, a Thracian singer, who found a home in Attica (called *Cecropia*, from a very ancient mythical king of Athens, *Cecrops*). Connect *cul cum Cecropio Eumolpo*; for Eumolpus was instructed by Orpheus, but did not instruct Midas.

94. *simul* = *simul atque*. — *sacrorum* (neuter), *the sacred rites* (of Bacchus).

97. *coëgerat*, *had marshalled*, as a general marshals his forces preparatory to leading them away. (Cf. Book II. v. 114.)

98. *undecimus*, *the tenth*: the ancients, in counting a series, reckoned the one from which the series began, as being the first *from itself*.

100. *gratum* and *inutile* agree with *arbitrium*, which is limited by *optandi muneris*.

103. *vertatur*: after *effloere* the usual construction has *ut*, but *ut* is sometimes omitted (§ 331, Rem.; G. 546, r.³; H. 499, 2).

104. *solvit*, *paid*, i.e. *gave*.

105. *petisset*, subjunctive because *quod* . . . *petisset* is part of the thought of Bacchus (§ 321; G. 541; H. 516, ii.).

106. *Borecyntius*: Midas was son of Cybele.

107. *polliciti*, *the promise*.

108. *non* qualifies *altā*, which agrees with *illce*. — *fronde virenti*, abl. of quality describing *illce*.

Fig. 52.



Youthful Satyrs.

Fig. 53.



Silenus.

114. *Hesperidas*: the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas, were guardians of a tree with golden apples. (See notes on Book IV. 637, and IX. 190 and 198.)
117. *Danaën*: Jupiter took the form of a golden rain when he visited Danaë. — *eludere*, *deceive*.
118. *animo capit*, *comprehends*, or *realizes*. — *fingens*, *fancying*.
120. *tostae*: in early times the corn was parched before being ground.
124. *promobat*, *spread over*; the subject is *lamina*.
125. *anctorem muneris*, *the giver of the boon*, i.e. Bacchus, i.e. wine.
130. *torquetur*, *is tormented*. — *ab auro*: Ovid not infrequently uses *ab* with the abl. denoting the source from which an action proceeds instead of the simple abl. of *means*.
131. *splendida*: even his skin was tinged with gold.
132. *Lenaeæ*, an epithet of Bacchus.
133. *oripe*, *sc. me*.
134. *mitte*, *sc. est*.
135. *restituit*, *restored*, i.e. to his previous condition. — *facti . . . solvit*, *in testimony of the act, he annulled* (lit. released) *the boon he had bestowed*. This use of *solvere* is unusual; *solvere munus* means *bestow a boon* (as in v. 104), but a boon already given (*data munera*) cannot be bestowed, so *data munera solvit* must mean the very opposite of *munera solvit*. Some texts read *pecti* for *facti*, *the boon given in fulfilment of the contract* (of v. 100).
137. *Sardibus*: Sardes was capital of Lydia; it was north of Tmolus. (See note on v. 86.)
138. *undis* follows *obvius*.
140. *plurimus*, *in full stream*.
141. *elue* has two objects, *corpus* and *crimen*, *wash off your body and wash off* (i.e. away) *your guilt*.
144. *jam*, with *veteris*. — *semine venae*, *the seed of the vein* (of metal), means golden sand, which was found in the Pactolus.
145. *auro madidis*, *steeped with gold*.
147. *Pana*, *Pan*, a god of nature, represented with the legs, ears, and tail of a goat.
148. *pingue*, *dull*; as shown by the absurdity of his request.
149. *praecordia mentis* = *mens*.
152. *Hypaeis*, *Hypaeia*, a little town, south of Mt. Tmolus.
154. *arundine*, *the syrix* (*fistula*), or Pan's pipe, was made of reeds joined together with wax. (See Fig. 42.)
156. *Tmolus*, here the god of the mountain; in apposition with *Judice*.
157. *monte*, abl. of place in which.

158. *liberat arboribus* (abl.): the head of the god is quaintly conceived as covered with trees, so as to obstruct his hearing.—*quercu*, an oak-wreath.

160. *deum pecoris*: Pan, the nature god, was guardian of flocks.

162. *barbarico*, i.e. as being in Phrygian style.

164. *sua*, i.e. which crowned it.

166. *verrit humum*, he sweeps the ground.—*palla*, a poetical form for *pallium*, the outer garment worn by Greeks; it was rectangular, while the Roman *toga* was rounded at the ends.

167. *dentibus Indis*, ivory.

168. *a laeva*, on the left side (§ 260, b; G. 388, r.²; H. 434, i. r.).—*plectrum*, the instrument with which the strings of the lyre were touched in playing.

169. *artificia*, artist.—*status*, his very posture.

171. *summittere*, i.e. in token of inferiority.

174. *unius*, alone.—*Delius*, Apollo, who was born at Delos.

176. *in spatium*, lengthwise.

177. *imas*, at the base.

178. *in*, in respect to.

179. *aures*: on the acc. see § 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377.

180. *turpi pudore*, abl. of cause with *temptat velare*, on account of the shameful disgrace.

181. *tiaris*, a high cap, bound under the chin, worn by Oriental monarchs.

187. *haustae*=*effossae*.

192. *agricolam*: so called because he had, so to speak, planted the secret in the earth.

XXVI. CEYX AND ALCYONE.

XI. 583. *morte*, abl. depending upon *funeto* (§ 249; G. 405; H. 421, i.); *funeto morte*=*mortuo*.—*rogari*, object of *sustinet*; she does not endure being asked.

584. *funestas*, defiled by death; for a family in which there was an unburied corpse was unclean, and Alcyone's husband was a corpse although she did not yet know it.

585. *Iri*: Iris was the goddess of the rainbow (see v. 589 ff.), and acted as Juno's messenger.

587. *imagine*, in the form, abl. of quality limiting *somnia* (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).—*mittat*: subjunctive after *jube*; for *jubes* implies

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585. *Iri*: Iris was the goddess of the rainbow (see v. 589 ff.), and acted as Juno's messenger.

587. *imagine*, in the form, abl. of quality limiting *somnia* (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.). — *mittat*: subjunctive after *jube*; for *jubes* implies

the idea of *saying*, and may therefore take the construction of indirect discourse; the command to Somnus was: *mitte somnia*.

589. *velamina*, accusative (see § 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377).

590. *arcuato*: three syllables, the *u* being pronounced like *w*.

591. *Jussu regis*, of the king commanded, i.e. mentioned in the command.

592. *Cimmerios*, a people dwelling in the region of perpetual darkness, which the ancients imagined to be in the extreme West.

594. *radix*, with his rays.

597. *vigil ales*, i.e. the cock.

599. *sagacior anser*: the watchful sagacity of the goose was especially displayed in the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, B.C. 390.

603. *Lethe* (genitive): the river *Lethe* is generally placed in the nether world, where Virgil puts the abode of dreams; Homer, however, (Od. xi.) puts the abode of the dead in the extreme West, where Ovid puts *Lethe* and the dwelling of *Somnus*. The dead, Sleep, and *Lethe* all belong in the realm of darkness, which was by some supposed to be in the West, by others, under the earth.

605. *papavera*: the poppy, from which opium is made, induces sleep.

610. *ebeno sublimis*, built high with ebony.

612. *quo*, loc. abl., on which.

616. *simul* = *simul atque*. — *virgo*, i.e. *Iris*.

618. *sacra*, as the dwelling of the god *Somnus*.

621. *excussit sibi se*, roused himself from himself; i.e. from sleep.

626. *quæ* . . . *æquent*, relative clause of result (§ 319, 2; G. 633; H. 500, i.).

627. *Herculeæ Trachinæ*, loc. abl., where one would expect the acc. after *adeant*. *Trachis* is called *Herculean* because *Hercules* spent the last part of his life there, and was burned on the neighboring mountain, *Ceta*.

628. *adeant*: see note on v. 587 above.

630. *vaporis*, the heavy air, impregnated with sleep-giving odors.

633. *pater*, *Somnus*. (See Fig. 54.)

635. *Morpheæ*, *Morpheus* (from the Greek *μῆψις*, *form*), the god of *dream-forms*. — *non alter*, no second one, i.e. no other.

640. *hunc*, i.e. the alter just mentioned. — *Icelon*, a Greek word, meaning *like*. — *Phobetora*: a Greek word, meaning *terrifier*.

Fig. 54.



Sleep-god.

642. *Phantasos*, the god of *phantasies* and apparitions. This name also is Greek.

647. *Thaumantidos*, Iris, daughter of *Thaumas*.

652. *Haemoniam*, *Thessalian*: Trachis was in Thessaly, which was called *Haemonia* after *Haemon*, father of *Thessalus*.

662. *falso* . . . *noli*, *do not vainly expect me to return* (lit. do not falsely promise me to yourself).

669. *lugubria*, *sad things*, i.e. *garments of mourning*.

670. *inania*, because the shades in the lower world had no substance, and could not fill the place.

672. *crederet*: subjunctive in a clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

678. *si sit illic*, *if he is there*; in indirect questions, *si*, like English *if*, means *whether*.

684. *nulla*, etc., *Alcyone is no more*, i.e. I am as good as dead.

685. *tollite*, etc., *away with your words of consolation*.

688. *sed et umbra*, *but even though a mere shade, still*, etc.

696. *vellem*, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, b; G. 602; H. 486, i.); with *duxisses*, it is equivalent to *utinam duxisses* (§ 267, c; G. 254, R.²).

697. *multum utile*, *very useful*. — *fuisset*, *it would have been* (§ 308, c; G. 599, R.²; H. 476, 5).

699. *non simul*, *not together*, i.e. *apart from you*. — *egissem*, i.e. if I had gone with you. — *discreta*, *separated from yours*.

700. *absens*, *parted from thee*. — *perii*, etc.: she feels that she is as good as dead and drowned (cf. v. 684), now that her husband is no more.

703. *pugnem superesse*, *struggle to survive*.

706. *littera*, *inscription*; she would have his name inscribed upon her tomb, though his body could not be laid there.

714. *quae*, relative where the demonstrative is needed in English. — *locis* = *in his locis*. — *acta*, sc. *esse*.

716. *nescio quid*, *something*.

718. *aberat*: the indicative after *quamvis* is used by poets and late writers (§ 313, g; G. 608, R.¹; H. 515, N.²).

719. *omine*: the body of a shipwrecked man, seen just at this place after the vision of the preceding night, was an omen of the shipwreck and death of her husband.

722. *quo magis* . . . *hoc minus*, *the more* . . . *the less* (§ 250, R.; G. 400; H. 423).

723. *minus et minus est mentis*, *less and less she has* (est, sc. ei) *of her mind*, i.e. *more and more beside herself she becomes*.

724. *posset*, subjunctive of result (§ 319, 2; G. 633; H. 500, i.).

729. *facta manu moles*, not a natural promontory, but an *artificial breakwater*.

732. *modo natia*, *newly grown*.

734. *maesto* (dative), sc. *sono*: ancient writers frequently speak of the mournful note of the kingfisher.

735. *tenui rostro* (abl. of means): the kingfisher's beak is long and slender.

742. *alite, into a bird*; the abl. of means (or price) is used with verbs of exchanging (§ 252, c; G. 404, R.; H. 422, N.²).—*fatia obnoxius iadem*, *subject to the same fate*; *obnoxius* agrees with *amor*, though in sense it refers to *Ceyx* and *Alcyone*.

744. *coeunt*, *they mate*.

745. *perque dies*, etc.: the ancients believed that the kingfisher brooded for seven days in winter upon a floating nest, and that throughout those days the sea was always calm. Hence the expression *dies halcyonides*, *halcyon days*, applied to fair weather or prosperous times. Perhaps the story of the floating nest is due to the fact that the kingfisher's nest is built among the rocks low down by the sea, and is sometimes washed off by the waves.

748. *nepotibus*, the descendants of *Alcyone*, daughter of *Æolus*.

XXVII. THE CHIEFS AT TROY.

XII. 1. *Aesaeon*, acc., subject of *vivere*; the acc. and inf. depends upon *nescius*.

2. *nomen* [not *corpus*]: it was called a *cenotaph* (empty tomb).

3. *inferias*, *offerings to the dead*: they are called *inanes*, because *Æsacus* was still living, although they did not know it.

4. *Paridis*: *Paris* was absent on his visit to *Lacedæmon*, whence he brought back *Helen*,—the cause of the Grecian expedition against *Troy* (the *conjuralæ rates*).

7. *commune*, *union* or *combined power*.

10. *Aulide*: *Aulis*, in *Boeotia*, was the meeting-place of the fleet, and here they were detained for several weeks by adverse winds.

16. *damna*, *loss*, i.e. her young.

19. *Thestorides*, *Calchas*, son of *Thestor*, the chief soothsayer of the Grecian host.

21. *disgerit*, *divides off*, i.e. by way of interpretation.

- 22. *ille*, the serpent.
- 23. *superat*, remains.
- 24. *Aonlis*, *Bæotian*.
- 25. *bella*, i.e. *the host*, by metonymy.
- 28. *virginis deæ*, Diana. Agamemnon had killed a hind consecrated to her, and so his daughter Iphigenia must be sacrificed by way of atonement.

Fig. 55.



Iphigenia.

- 29. *pietatem*, fatherly love.
- 30. *rexque patrem*, the king overcame the father, i.e. Agamemnon's duty as a king overcame his paternal affection.

32. *viola est*: according to the original form of the story, the maiden was actually sacrificed; but it was afterwards modified in this way, in order to satisfy the popular sympathies. (See Fig. 55.)

33. *sacri*, the sacred rite.

34. *mutasse*, to have exchanged. — *Mycenida*: Iphigenia's home was *Mycenæ*. — *cerva*, for a hind (§ 252, c; G. 404, r.; H. 422, N.²).

36. *Phoebes*, as well as *maris*, limits *ira*.

39. *orbe medio*, in the middle of the world.

40. *triplicis mundi*, the three worlds, of heaven, earth, and *hades*.

41. *quamvis regionibus*, by however wide spaces (abl. of specification).

43. *tenet*, sc. *locum*.

46. *tota*, sc. *domus*.

47. *fremit*, murmurs. — *refert*, re-echoes.

52. *extrema*, the last rumblings.

53. *leve vulgus*, i.e. *milia rumorum*.

54. *mixta* and *commenta* agree with *milia*; the genitive agreeing with *rumorum* would be equally natural.

56. *quibus* relates to *rumorum*.

61. *dubio auctore*, abl. of quality.

62. *ipsa*, i.e. *Fama*. — *rerum*, partitive genitive, limits *quid*.

68. *Protesilaë*: Protesilaus, a Thesalian, the first of the Greeks who fell at Troy: this had been foretold by an oracle. — *magno stant*, cost dear (§ 252; G. 404; H. 422).

69. *fortis animæ* (genitive, limiting *noce*), by the death of Protesilaus, that valiant soul. — *cognitus* (sc. *est*) Hector, i.e. they became acquainted with Hector and found out what sort of a man he was.

71. *Sigæa*, *Sigean*; Sigeum is the northwestern point of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Dardanelles (Hellespont), near the site of Troy.

72. *Cygnus*, king of Colonnæ, near Troy: he was invulnerable, as being a son of Neptune.

74. *Pellacæ*: its shaft was taken from the forests of Mt. Pelion, in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles. (See II. xix. 390.)

77. *Hector*, i.e. his death. — *colla*, acc. of specification.

81. *Haemonio*, Thessalian.

82. *Acacides*: Æacus was the father of Peleus, father of Achilles.

84. *profecit*, sc. *Acacides*.

86. *nate dea*: Achilles was son of the sea-goddess Thetis.

87. *ille*, Cygnus. — *quid*, why.

89. *parma* (appos. with *onus*), a small round buckler.

90. *decor*, i.e. only ornament.

91. *ob hoc*, for this reason.

93. *qui*, sc. *eo*, i.e. Neptune.
96. *aes*, etc.: the shield was composed of ten thicknesses of hide covered with a plate of copper.
97. *novena*, used here for the cardinal number. — *orbe*, *circle* of hide.
100. *apertum*, *exposed*.
102. *circo*, i.e. the arena of the amphitheatre.
104. *elusa* . . . *sensit*, *perceived that his blow had missed*; i.e. the red cloth, held out to excite the bull, gave way when he plunged against it.
106. *haerebat*, sc. *ferrum*. — *manus*, i.e. not the weapon.
108. *Lyrnesia*, he had captured the city Lyrnesos in Mysia.
109. *Tenedon*, *Tenedos*, a small island off the coast of Troy.
110. *Thebas*, a city of Mysia, ruled by king Eetion, father of Andromache.
111. *Caicus*, a river of Mysia, where he wounded Telephus, son of Hercules, and afterwards healed him by the application of rust from his spear.
112. *opus*, *efficacy*: once in the wound, and once in the healing.
113. *per litus*, *along the shore*.
115. *ante actis*, *what he had done before*.
118. *quo plangente*, abl. abs. — *moribundo vertice*, abl. of instrument.
121. *in hoc*, *in respect to this one*, i.e. Cygnus.
125. *qua*, *where*.
127. *sangulis*: final *is* in this word was originally long.
130. *cavari*, *indented*.
131. *laedi*, *blunted*.
132. *recto*, *pulling off*, i.e. the shield of Cygnus (abl. abs.).
137. *aversos*, *turned away*, i.e. from the direction in which he was going = *as he went backwards*.
138. *quem* relates to *lapis*. — *impulsum* agrees with *Cygnum*.
140. *praecordia* = *pectus*.
141. *vincla*, *bands*. — *subdita*, *bound beneath*.
145. *cujus*, etc., *whose name he formerly bore*, i.e. into a swan (*cygnum*). The transformation of another Cygnus into a swan is described in Book II. v. 367 ff.

XXVIII. THE TALE OF GALATEA.

XIII. 750. **Fauno**, *Faunus*, an Italian god of the woods and fields, usually identified with the Greek Pan (here abl. of source; § 244, a; G. 395; H. 415, ii.). — **Symæthide**, daughter of Symæthus, a river of Sicily.

752. **nostra**, *mine*; Galatea tells the story.

753. **octonis iterum**, *twice eight*. The ablatives in this line are ablatives of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

755. **Cyclops**: a misshapen race, sons of Poseidon; they had but one eye, which was in the middle of the forehead. This one was named Polyphemus. — **finæ**, here feminine, is usually masculine.

Fig. 56.



Galatea and Polyphemus.

759. **ille**, the Cyclops.

760. **silvis**, dative.

761. **magni cum dis Olympi**, of great Olympus together with the gods, i.e. gods and all.

765. **rastris**: Polyphemus is so huge that he uses a rake for a comb and a scythe (*falce*) for a razor.

769. **tutæ**, etc.: see the story of the adventures of Ulysses and of Æneas with the Cyclops, in the third book of Virgil's Æneid.

771. **nulla**, etc.: he was a soothsayer, who interpreted the flight of birds.

773. **Ulixes**: this story is told by Homer, Od. ix. 289-397 (Bryant's transl., 325 ff.).

775. **altera**, i.e. Galatea has blinded him with love. — **vera**, object of **momen-tem**, which is object of **spernit**.

776. **litorea**, when he might hope to see the Nereid Galatea.

780. **medius**, on the middle of the wedge-shaped hill, which commanded an extensive view of the sea.

783. **apta**, i.e. as the mast of a ship.

784. **centum**: not of seven, as was the pipe used by ordinary mortals.

785. **senserunt**, *felt*, i.e. trembled with. His pastoral whisperings (*pastorale sibilum*) were so loud as to shake earth and sea.

791. *lascivior, more playful*; the kid is frequently mentioned as an example of playfulness.

798. *eadem Galatea, yet the same Galatea.*

800. *lentior, originally flexible, and hence hard to break, tough, and as applied to character, hard to influence, perverse.*

803. *fetā, with young.*

805. *vellem*, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, *b*; G. 252; H. 486, 1). — *possem*, expressing the purpose of *vellem* (§ 267, *c*; G. 254, R.²; 499, 2).

806. *claris latratibus, at loud barking.*

808. *noris* (i.e. *noveris*), sc. *me*; perfect subjunctive in a less vivid future (future perfect) condition (§ 307, *c*; G. 598; H. 509).

809. *labores*, verb.

810. *pars montis*, appos. with *antra*. — *pendentia*, lit. *hanging*; then *arched* because an arch or vault seems to hang unsupported in the air. — *vivo saxo, of living rock.*

811. *quibus*, loc. abl. for *in quibus*.

819. *deerunt*, dissyllabic, as those forms of *desum* in which *de* is followed by *er* usually are.

820. *arbutus fetus*: see note on Book I. 104.

821. *multae*, sc. *ovae*, the idea being implied in *pecus*.

824. *pauperis*, predicate genitive (§ 214, *d*; G. 365, R.¹; H. 401).

826. *ut*, etc., *how they can hardly get round their distended udders with their legs*, i.e. can hardly move their legs between which the distended udders hang.

827. *fetura minor, a younger generation*, appos. with *agni*.

829. *inde = ex eo = ejus*.

830. *liquefacta coagula, steeped rennet*: the English would prefer here a passive construction, *part is curdled with rennet*. Rennet is made from the stomachs of calves; and when steeped and softened in water is used to curdle milk preparatory to making cheese.

833. *par-vē*: the adverb from *parvus* (if there were one) would be *parvē*.

840. *liquidæ aquae, in clear (or calm) water.*

844. *nescio quem*: Polyphemus is represented as so rude as not even to recognize the existence of the gods.

852. *haec omnia, all nature.*

853. *orbis (= oculus)*, sc. *est*.

854. *genitor*, the father of Polyphemus was Neptune.

858. *Nerei*, Greek vocative.

859. *contemptūa*, genitive depending upon *patientior* (§ 218, *b*; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).

863. *quod*, i.e. *placeat*; *let him please himself, and he shall be free to please you, which (i.e. though) I should wish he did not.* — *modo copia detur*, sc. *mihi*; *only let me have an opportunity, and he shall feel, etc.*

864. *pro*, in proportion to.

867. *laesus*, stirred up.

868. *cumque . . . meo*, i.e. I seem to have *Ætna* with all its fire in my bosom.

875. *veneris*, love. — *ista . . . vestrae*, the whole clause is object of *faciam* (§ 332; G. 557; H. 501, ii. 1) with omission of *ut* (II. 502).

879. *Symæthius*: the mother of *Acis* was the nymph *Symæthis*.

880. *parentes*, vocative.

883. *extremus*, only the extremity.

884. *angulus montis*, corner of a mountain, i.e. the huge rock thrown by the Cyclops.

885. *quod solum*, the only thing which. — *per fata*, with the permission of the fates.

886. *avitas*, of his grandsire, the river god *Symæthus*.

894. *cornua* (acc. of specification): horns were the regular attributes of river-gods; they were symbols of strength. (See Fig. 57.)

Fig. 57.



Young river-god.

895. *caeruleus*, the color of the sea, and hence attributed to deities of the water.

XXIX. THE DEIFICATION OF ROMULUS.

XIV. 772. *proximus*, next after *Proca*, who is mentioned in v. 622. — *Ansonias*, Italian. — *miles Amuli*, the soldiery of *Amulius*, i.e. the warlike *Amulius*.

773. *nepotum munere*, as a gift from his grandsons (lit. by the favor of his grandsons); they were *Romulus* and *Remus*.

774. *Parilibus*: the festival of *Pales*, goddess of flocks and herds. This festival occurred April 21, which was regarded as the day of the foundation of Rome. See the first selection from the *Fasti*. The *l* in *Pales* is changed to *r*.

775. *Tatius*, king of the Sabines. — *patres*, the fathers of the Sabine women whom the Romans had carried off.

776. *Tarpela*: she showed the Sabines the way into the citadel, demanding as her reward what they wore on their left arms. She meant their bracelets; but the Sabines, disgusted with her treachery, threw their shields (which they wore on their left arms) upon her and killed her. — *viā reclusā*, abl. abs.

777. *poenā*, abl. depending upon *dignam*.

778. *sati Curibus*, those sprung from *Cures*, a city in the Sabine country, i.e. the Sabines.

779. *corpora victa* sopore, i.e. the sleeping Romans.

780. *portas*, the gates of the city which lay between the Capitol, which they had taken, and the Palatine.

781. *Iliades*, Romulus, son of *Ilia* or *Rhea Silvia*.

782. *Saturnia*, Juno; she had been an enemy of the Trojans, and now hated their descendants the Romans.

783. *Venus*, the mother of the Trojan *Aeneas*, from whom the Romans traced their descent, was friendly to the Romans.

784. *clausura fuit*, was on the point of closing; livelier than *clausisset*. — *nisi quod*, except that.

785. *Jano*: the name *Janus* was in early times that of a real gate (also called *porta Janualis*) which was at the same time the temple of *Janus quadrifrons*. It stood at one of the entrances to the forum. Near it were hot sulphur springs.

787. *neo sustinuere*, they did not hold out against her.

790. *ora*, opening, door.

791. *subponunt*, sc. *Naldea*.

794. *Alpino rigori*: the cold of the Alps was proverbial among the Romans.

795. *audebatis*: the poet now addresses the waters.

797. *rigidis*, hard, fierce. — *promissa*, by Juno.

798. *Martius miles*, the soldiery of the race of *Mars*. *Mars*, being the father of Romulus and Remus, was regarded as the source of the Roman race.

799. *quae . . . obtulit*, i.e. when he attacked them, not acting merely on the defensive.

801. *generi, soceri*: the Romans had carried off the Sabine maidens, and thereby become the sons-in-law of the Sabines.

804. *accedere regno*, to be associated (with Romulus) in the royal power.

805. *populis duobus*, the Romans and Sabines.

809. *nec . . . uno*, depends no longer upon one particular ruler, i.e. can get along without Romulus.

810. *promissa*, sc. *sunt*. — *nepoti*, of Jupiter.

811. *ablatum*, sc. *nepotem*.

814. This verse is borrowed from the first book of the *Annales* of Ennius. Ovid uses it again, *Fasti*, ii. 487.

815. *summa*, the *sum*, i.e. the *contents*.

818. *sensit*: the subject is the same as that of the following verbs. — *rapinae*, the carrying away of Romulus, which Mars was to execute.

819. *termene*, the *pole*; this presses the horses only in so far as its weight causes the yoke to press them.

820. *consecendit equos*: a not uncommon expression for mounting into a chariot. — *Gradivus* = *Mars*.

823. *reddentem regia jura*, giving royal judgments. — *amo jam Quiriti*, to the *Quirites*, now really his own since the death of Tatius. The *Quirites* are the *sati Curibus* of v. 778.

825. *dilapsum*, sc. *est*. — *lātā plumbei fundā missā*: notice the cases.

826. *intabescere*, melt, fade away. The melting away of bullets in the air is mentioned several times in Roman literature. When thrown out of sight, the bullet naturally seems to disappear entirely.

827. *pulvinaribus altis*, the high cushions upon which the images of the gods or the offerings to them were laid; here used for *divine honors* in general.

828. *trabeati*: the *trabea* was a robe with red stripes and border worn by the kings, and afterwards by the *equites*. A draped statue of Quirinus seems to be referred to here.

XXX. THE WORSHIP OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

XV. 622. *praesentia*, helpful.

624. *Coroniden*: Æsculapius was son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis.

625. *insula*: the island of the Tiber was the seat of the worship of Æsculapius (see v. 739). — *sacris ascriberit*, enrolled among the sacred rites.

629. *nihil posse*, have no power.

630. *mediam orbis humum*: the oracle at Delphi was held to be the middle point (*omphalos*) of the earth.

634. *et locus*, etc.: the usual description of the circumstances attend-

ing the utterance of oracles. — *lauris*: the final *us*, though naturally short, is occasionally treated as long in the thesis, especially before *et* and *aut*. — *ipse*, Apollo, though here his statue is meant.

635. *cortina*, because the priestess (*Pythia*) sat upon it when she uttered the oracle.

637. *propiore loco*: Epidaurus, the chief seat of the worship of Æsculapius, was nearer by sea to Rome than was Delphi. — *petisses*: hortatory subjunctive, denoting an unfulfilled obligation in past time (§ 266, *c*), *you should have sought*.

639. *qui minuat*, *to lessen*, clause of purpose.

640. *avibus*, *auspices*, because the chief auspices were by the flight or song of birds.

642. *colat*, *inhabits*.

643. *qui petant*, *men to seek*.

645. *concilium*, etc., hendiadys = *the council of the Grecian fathers*. — *darent* follows *oravere*, the subjunctive representing the imperative of the direct discourse.

647. *Ansoniae*, an ancient name of Italy. — *certas . . . sortes*, *that so the infallible oracle declares*: indirect discourse depending upon *oravere*.

652. *telluris limits orbi*.

654. *sed qualls*, etc., i.e. in contrast to his assumption of a snake's form the next day. Æsculapius is represented in art as an old man with a staff about which a serpent is twined (see v. 659). (See Fig. 58.)

660. *mōtā*, imperative.

667. *operosa*, *constructed with labor*. (See Book I. 258.)

668. *indicoet*: subjunctive representing the imperative of direct discourse (this and similar clauses are sometimes explained as clauses of purpose with omission of *ut*).

669. *cristis altis limits aureus*.

670. *in serpente deus*, *the god incarnate in the serpent*.

676. *vitta, fillet*. (See Fig. 59.) — *crines*, acc. of specification.

677. *animis*, etc., a common formula for commanding a reverential silence.

681. *referunt geminata*, *repeat*.

Fig. 58.



Æsculapius.

682. *Aemōadæ*: the two syllables *ēm* are contracted into one in scanning.

683. *rata*, *authenticating*.

691. *suum*, *of his attendants*.

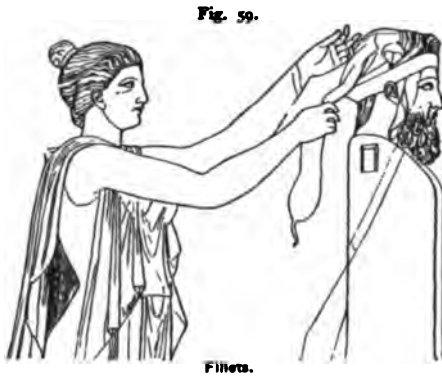
692. *officium*, *reverent service*.

696. *coronatae*: ships were festooned with flowers on sailing.

700. *Pallantidos*,
Aurora.

701. *Lacinia*: the Lacinian promontory, where was a temple of Juno: Scylaceum was a little further south-west.

703. *lāpygiam*: this was the southeastern promontory of Italy, which came in due course before Lacinium: the three names that follow cannot be identified.



705. *Caulona*, a city of the Bruttii. — *Naryclam*: this name was given to Locri Epizephyrii, as being a colony of the Locrian Narycus.

706. *fretum angustaque* = *fretum angustum*. — *Pelori*, a promontory at the northeastern extremity of Sicily, the modern *Capo di Faro*.

707. *Hippotadae*, *Æolus*, son of *Hippotes*, king of the Winds: his home was the *Æolian islands*. — *Temeses*: *Tempsa*, famed for copper mines.

708. *Leucosiam*, a promontory, south of *Pæstum*, — a place now, as then, famed for its roses.

709. *Minervæ*, the promontory opposite the island of Capri; then came *Surrentum* (*Sorrento*), *Herculaneum*, *Stabizæ*, *Neapolis* (*Naples*, whose ancient name was *Parthenope*), and *Cumæ*, the abode of the Sibyl.

713. *calidi fontes*, *Baiæ*, a fashionable watering-place in Ovid's time. *Liternum* lay between here and the mouth of the *Volturnus*. The other names are of well-known towns.

716. *graves*, *unhealthy*, by reason of the swamps. — *quam*, etc., *Cajeta*, where *Æneas* built a sepulchre to his nurse *Cajeta*.

717. *Antiphatae domus*: *Formizæ*, where *Antiphates* was king. — *Trachinæ* was another name for *Tarracina*, situated near the *Pomptine Marshes*.

718. tellus Circaea, Circeii. — *splasi, with deep sand.*
 721. per sinus, etc., i.e. *making, etc.*
 722. parentis, Apollo, who had a temple on the coast at Antium.
 723. Epidaurius, Æsculapius.
 724. hospitio . . . usus, *having enjoyed the hospitality of the related deity.*
 726. moderamine, *the rudder.*
 727. Castrum, sc. Inui, a town midway between Antium and the mouth of the Tiber; the ancient town of Lavinium was near by.
 730. quæ . . . servant: the Vestal virgins, six in number, were among the most important functionaries of Roman worship. — Troica agrees with Vesta: the worship of Vesta and the Penates was said to have been brought by Æneas from Troy.
 732. per adversas undas, *up the stream.*
 734. sonant, *crackle.*
 737. mælo, *mast* (mælus, *bad*, has short æ).
 740. insula: the *Island* is between the Capitol and Janiculum. (See Fig. 60.) — laterum e parte duorum, *on the two sides.*
 741. media tellure, *while land is between* (abl. aba.). The subject of porrigit is amnis.
 742. Latia pinu, *the Roman ship.*
 743. caeleste, a poetic form of the ablative.

Fig. 60.



The landing.

XXXI. THE APOTHEOSIS OF CÆSAR.

- XV. 745. hic, Æsculapius.
 746. marte togaque, *war and peace*, the toga being the distinctive garb of peace.
 747. magis, construed with quam, v. 750.
 748. properata, *speedily won.* — rerum, *deeds.*
 749. sidus: see v. 850.
 750. progenies, the emperor Augustus, his adopted son.
 751. quod exstitit, substantive clause, *the fact that*, etc. (§ 333; G. 525; H. 540, iv.).

752. *domuisse*: Tacitus, more modestly, says: *potest videri ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse*. — Agr. 13.

753. *septemfluv*: there were seven principal mouths of the Nile.

755. *Cinyphium*, derived from *Cinyphs*, the name of a Lybian river. — *Jubam*: Juba, king of Numidia, fought against Caesar at Thapsus (B.C. 46). — *Mithridatels* . . . *Pontum*: there had been six kings of Pontus named Mithradates, the most famous of whom was Mithradates the Great. His son Pharnaces was overthrown by Caesar (B.C. 47).

756. *Quirini*: Quirinus, an ancient god of the Romans, was identified by them with their eponymous hero, Romulus. (See selection xxix.)

757. *aliquos*: Caesar celebrated five triumphs. — *egisse*, the word regularly used for triumphal processions.

758. *quo praeside*, i.e. in making him ruler.

762. *genetrix*, Venus.

763. *pontifex*: Caesar held the office of *pontifex maximus*, the head of the state religion. The word is used here, in order to fasten upon his murder the character of sacrilege.

767. *Iūlo*: Iulus, son of Æneas, was the alleged ancestor of the Julian gens.

768. *iustus curis*, well-grounded fears.

769. *Calydonia*: Diomedes, son of Tydeus, of Calydon, had wounded Venus at the siege of Troy, when she was interfering in behalf of the Trojans. — *vulneret* and the following subjunctives, *seeing that*, etc. (§ 320, e; G. 636; H. 517): the relatives refer to the subject of *ero*, v. 768.

770. *male defensae moenia*, the unsuccessful defence of the walls, lit. walls of ill-defended Troy.

771. *natum*, Æneas: his wanderings, his descent into the infernal regions, and his war with Turnus (who was supported by Juno) are enumerated.

778. *sacerdotis Vestae*: the worship of Vesta was under the special oversight of the *pontifex maximus*, who resided in the Regia, adjoining her temple.

781. *veterum sororum*, the Fates.

783. *ferunt*, they declare. — *arma, tubas, cornua*, are subjects of *praemonuisse*, depending upon *ferunt*. All these signs are said to have preceded Caesar's death.

789. *caeruleus*, livid. — *vultum*, acc. of specification.

791. *Stygius*, Stygian or infernal, because a bird of ill-omen.

792. *ebur*, the ivory images of the gods: this was a common portent. — *cantus* and *verba* are prophetic voices and incantations, heard in the sacred groves.

794. *litat*, gives favorable omens.
795. *caput*, a projecting portion of the liver: it was a very bad sign if any portion of the viscera was cut by the slaughterer's knife.
800. *præmonitus*, premonitions. — *deum*, genitive.
801. *in templum*: the place of Cæsar's assassination was the *Curia* (senate-house) *Pompeii*, which was a *templum*, in the Roman sense, as being a place formally consecrated by auguries. This was necessary for assemblies of the Senate, or of the people; while, on the other hand, not every *ædes*, or abode of a god, was necessarily a *templum*.
803. *Cytheræa*, an epithet of Venus, from the island Cythera.
804. *condere*, sc. *Caesarem*: in this manner Venus had saved Paris from Menelaus, and Æneas from Diomedes.
806. *Diomedæos*: the adjective is equivalent to a possessive genitive (§ 190; G. 360, R.¹; H. 395, N. 2).
808. *intres ille*, granted that you enter, i.e. *though you enter* (§ 313, b; G. 609; H. 515, iii.).
810. *rerum tabularia*, the archives of fate.
812. *metuunt*: Fate was even above the gods.
818. *deus* (pred.), as a god.
819. *natus suus*, Augustus, his adopted son.
821. *nos*, i.e. the gods. — *in bella*, for his wars. — *suos*, sc. *socios*: he will have us as his friends, i.e. on his side.
822. *illius auspiciis*: the auspices could be taken only by the commander, who had been formally vested with the *imperium*. — *obsessæ*: Mutina was besieged by Antony, B.C. 43, and relieved by Octavius and others, acting then in the interests of the Senate.
823. *Pharsalia*: because Philippi, where Octavius and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius (B.C. 42), might be poetically regarded as in the same country as Pharsalia in Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey. Emathia is a district of Macedonia.
825. *Sticulis undis*: it was in the neighborhood of Messana, in Sicily, that Agrippa, the admiral of Octavius, defeated Sex. Pompeius, B.C. 36.
826. *conjunx*, Cleopatra, who married Antony.
827. *non bene*, unfortunately.
828. *servitura*, sc. *esse*, etc.; depends on *minata erit*. — *Canopo*: *Canopus* was a city on the western mouth of the Nile in Lower Egypt, noted for its wealth and luxury.
830. *numerem*, dubitative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.).
833. *jura*: Octavius, as Augustus, reorganized the civil institutions of Rome.
836. *prolem*: Tiberius and Drusus, sons of Livia (wife of Augustus)

by a former marriage. They were adopted by their step-father, and Tiberius succeeded him as Emperor.

838. *Pylios annos*, i.e. the years of Nestor.

840. *hanc animam*, *this* (i.e. Cæsar's) *soul*.

842. *aede*, the temple of *Divus Julius* fronted on the Forum.

843. *media sede senatus*, *in the midst of the senate house* (abl. of place; § 258, f. 2; G. 386; H. 425, 2, n.²); this act of Venus followed immediately upon the murder.

845. *eripuit*, sc. *animam*.

850. *nati . . . filio*: the soul of Cæsar, now divine, and placed as a star in heaven, sees the good deeds (*benefacta*) of Augustus (*nati*), and rejoices that they are greater than his own.

852. *hic*, Augustus.

853. *obnoxia*, *subject to*.

854. *una in parte*, *in this one point*, i.e. his superiority to his father.

855. *Agamemnonis*, etc.: Agamemnon, Theseus, Achilles, and Jupiter were greater than their fathers, just as Augustus is greater than Julius Cæsar.

857. *ipsos*: i.e. Julius and Augustus. — *aequantibus*, because Julius and Augustus, like Saturn and Jupiter, were gods.

859. *triformis*, i.e. consisting of earth, sea, and sky.

861. *Aeneas comites*, the *Penates*, or household gods, brought by Æneas — through fire and sword — from Troy, and established in Lavinium.

862. *di Indigetes*: these are generally reckoned as deified heroes; among them was Æneas himself. Romulus (Quirinus), again, was son of Mars, one of whose chief titles was *Gradivus*, "the strider."

864. *Vesta*, etc. Augustus became Pontifex Maximus in the year 12 B.C. The Pontifex Maximus was obliged to live near the temple of Vesta. In order to fulfil the letter of this law, Augustus built a temple of Vesta within his palace on the Palatine Hill, thereby receiving Vesta among his household deities.

865. *Phoebus*: Apollo was the tutelary deity of Augustus, who built a temple to him on the Palatine.

866. *Tarpeias*, the original name of the Capitoline Mount, afterwards confined to a part of the hill.

869. *Augustum*, adjective. — *quem* relates to *orbe*.

870. *faveat*, as a god. — *absens*, i.e. no longer on earth.

871. *Jovis ira*, i.e. the lightning.

872. *edax* (cf. *edo*), *consuming*, *wasting*.

873. *corporis*, objective genitive with *jura*.

874. *finiat*, hortatory subjunctive.

875. *mel*, *of myself*.

SHORTER POEMS.

For the metre of this, and all the following extracts (*elegiac*), see § 363; G. 762; H. 615. The Pentameter is most conveniently scanned by dividing it into two half-verses (*hemistichs*), consisting each of two feet with an added half-foot.

I. FASTI.

1. *The Festival of Pales.*

IV. 721. *Parilia*, acc. (§ 239, 2, c, r.; G. 333, 2.¹; H. 374, 1). The form *Parilia* was regularly used by an interchange of l and r frequent among primitive nations, and also among young children.—*poseor*: this is the word regularly used of a person formally called upon to sing or speak.

722. *Pales*, an Italian goddess of pasturage (possibly of the same root as *pa-scor*). The word is sometimes masculine.

723. *faveas canentl*, *be propitious to me as I sing*.

725. *certe*: this gives the reason why he deserves her favor.—*de vitulo cinerem*: the ashes were preserved from the sacrifice of the *Fordicidia* (April 15), and used for the lustrating rites of the *Parilia*. They were mixed with bean-straw (beans being regarded by the ancients as having a peculiar purifying efficacy) and the curdled blood of the *October horse*, sacrificed October 15 (see v. 733).

726. *februa*: from this is derived the name of *February*, the month of purification,—the last in the old Roman year.

727. *transilui*: the chief ceremonial of the *Parilia* was leaping through heaps of blazing hay and stubble; the herds also were driven through them. This, too, is a cleansing rite.

728. *uda laurea*: a bough of laurel was used to sprinkle purifying water.

729. *navalibus*, etc.: the poet thinks of his poem as a voyage upon which his ship is starting.

730. *suos*, *their own*, i.e. *favoring*.

731. *virginea*: the *suffimen* (fumigation) was prepared by the Vestal Virgin, by whom the blood of the *October horse* had been preserved.

732. *Vestæ*: she was the special guardian of chastity.

734. *inane culmen, the hollow stalk.*

736. *virga, a brush-broom, usually of laurel.*

738. *longa corona, festoon.*

739. *vivo, crude.*

741. *mares*: it is hard to see why this epithet should be applied to the olive, except from its tonic bitterness. — *taedam, pitch-pine.* — *herbas Sabinas, juniper*; the name is still preserved in the word *savin*.

742. *crepet, crackle*; this was an especially favorable sign.

745. *suas, appropriate to her*; no blood could be shed on her festival. — *rescotis*: this is explained as referring to the cutting up of the food to be shared among the worshippers.

746. *silvicolam*: the pastures were openings in the forest, or themselves covered with a light growth of wood.

749. *sacro, sc. loco.* "The list of innocent sins which follows curiously illustrates both the superstitious fears and the trifling observances of a primitive pastoral life. There is, moreover, a touching simplicity throughout the whole petition, which affords a strong contrast to the frightful depravity of civilized Rome, as described in the pages of Juvenal and Martial." — *Paley*. As illustrated, too, we may add, in many of the writings of Ovid himself.

750. *bustis*: the *bustum* was a mound heaped up upon the spot where the body was burned.

752. *semicapere deus*: the rural god Faunus was identified with the Greek Pan, who was represented with goat's legs. (See Fig. 3.)

753. *opaco, shady.*

754. *fascina frondis*: "In countries where grass is less plentiful than with us, sheep, goats, and cattle are still fed in great measure on the foliage and succulent twigs of trees (see Virg. G. i. 226, ii. 435; Ecl. x. 30)." — *Paley*.

758. *ungula*: the worshipper seems at some time to have driven his flock into a lake, just as, in v. 755, he sheltered them during a hail-storm under a rustic temple.

759. *fontana numina, etc.*: "Nothing is more pleasing in ancient mythology than the fanciful doctrine which peopled all earth and sea with multitudes of fair female spirits. Every hill and dale, every grot and crystal spring, every lake and brook and river, every azure plain and coral cave of ocean, was animated and hallowed by the presence and protection of the Nymphs." — *Ramsay*.

761. *labra Dianae*, referring to the story of Actæon, who saw Diana in her bath: the goddess, as a punishment, turned him into a stag, and he was torn in pieces by his own dogs. (See Met. Book III. 138-252.)

762. *Faunum*: this well-meaning god (from *faveo*) was angry if discovered asleep on the ground.

765. *minus multos*, fewer (sheep or goats).—*redigam*, gather in, i.e. at night.

766. *raptus lupo*, snatched from the wolf, i.e. after the carcass was devoured.

768. *quae*, etc., clauses of purpose.

769. *aera*, money, for the peasant's money is copper, inasmuch as he rarely attains to a silver piece.

770. *vimina rara*, wickerwork, through which the curd was allowed to drain; they were called *ficellae*.—*sero*, from *serum*.

772. *quamlibet* qualifies *teneras*.

775. *ad annum* = *quotannis*.

777. *ad ortus*, the proper position for the worshipper.

780. *sapam*, new wine (*mustum*) boiled down to a third.

781. *per*, etc., the ceremony alluded to in *v.* 727.

784. *tarba*, i.e. of interpretations: it is Ovid's custom, on occasion, to introduce a multitude of these, as here.

786. *duce*, i.e. the shepherd.

787. *semina* is predicate: that fire and water are called *dei* illustrates the ancient custom of deifying all objects and powers of nature.

791. *exsul*: the formula of exile was *aquæ et igni interdicere*; the bride also was welcomed to her new home with these elements.

793. *Phaëthonta*, i.e. his memory. (See *Met.* ii. 1; i. 253.)

799. *pietas Aeneia*, i.e. in carrying his father Anchises through the flames of burning Troy: *dant tela locum flammaque recedunt* (*Aen.* ii. 633).

801. *condita est*: Rome was said to have been founded on the day of the *Parilia*.

802. *Lares*, the household gods; in practice there was very little difference made between the *Lares* and *Penates*, but in their origin they were quite different. The *Lares* were deified ancestors, the *Penates* were associated with Vesta, and worshipped on the hearth, the name being connected with *penus*, *penetralla*, and other words referring to something in the interior.

803. *mutantes* agrees with *incolas* understood, subject of *suppulsæ*.

804. *et* connects *tectis* and *casae*.—*cessaturæ*, because they were on the point of leaving it.

2. *The Founding of Rome.*

809. *frater Numitoris*: Amulius, who had stolen the kingdom from his brother. Romulus and Remus, grandsons of Numitor, restored his authority to him, and put the usurper to death.

810. *pastorum*: Romulus and Remus had been brought up among shepherds. — *gemino duce*, Romulus and Remus.

812. *ponat uter*: not to be understood of the mere act of building the city, which was to be done in common, but as to which should enjoy the dignity of founder.

814. *fides, reliance on*; the word *auspice* is derived from *avis* (anis) and *-specto*.

815. *Palati*: this was the original seat of the city: the Aventine, south of it, lay for a long time outside the limits of the city. Romulus ascended the Palatine, Remus the Aventine.

818. *statur*, impersonal passive, *they abide by*.

819. *signet*, subjunctive of purpose. — *aratro*: the founder of the city marked out the walls by ploughing about the space, the sods being turned inward: the sod represented the walls, the furrow the moat.

821. *fossa*: this was not the moat, but a pit dug in the centre of the city; in Rome it was in front of the Temple of Apollo, on the Palatine. It was called *mundus*, and in it were placed the objects here enumerated. It bore thus a certain analogy to the corner-stone of modern buildings. — *ad solidum, to firm earth*. — *fruges*, i.e. *boni ominis causa*.

822. *vicino*, i.e. not the neighborhood, but the *vicus* from which each of the settlers had come.

824. *fungitur*, *gets through with, or does its duty by*.

826. *vacca*: the bull was harnessed outside, at the right of the cow.

827. *condenti*, sc. *mihi*.

828. *Mavors*, an old form of *Mars*. — *mater*: this word is not here used to imply relationship (as *genitor* or *genitrix*), but, like *pater*, is often applied to the deities in reverence, as in *Jupiter, Marspiter, Liber pater*.

831. *huc* is to be taken with *dominae terrae*, — *dominae* being used *proleptically*, that is, in the way of anticipation.

832. *dies* = *sol*.

833. *laevo*: thunder on the left was a favorable sign, because, as the person taking the auspices faced south, the east, the place of the sun's rising, was at his left.

837. *Celer*, a mythical companion of Romulus, the eponym of the *Celeres*, or Roman Knights. — *vocat*, i.e. by this name, *Swift*.

838. *eurae tuae*, genitive (§ 214, c; G. 365, R.¹; H. 403).

842. *his*, abl., sc. *muris*.
 843. *nec mora*, sc. *est*. — *Celer*: the usual story was that the blow was given by Romulus himself.
 851. *adplicuit*, sc. *fratri*.
 852. *invito*, dat., sc. *mihi* (§ 229; G. 344, 2^a; H. 385, 2).
 854. *Faustulus* and *Acca*, the shepherd and his wife, who had reared Romulus and Remus. — *comas*, acc. of specification.
 855. *nondum facti Quirites*: this term was, in historical times, applied to all the Roman citizens, in their character of citizens. Its origin is uncertain, but it was usually supposed to have been the name of a Sabine settlement upon the Quirinal, which was afterwards incorporated with the Palatine Rome.
 856. *ultima*, as the last act.
 857. *hoc*: § 225, a; *credo* takes the acc. of the thing (when a neuter pronoun), and the dat. of the person.
 860. *nominis hujus* (i.e. *Cæsar*) *limitis pluris* (acc. plural).
 862. *umeris*, i.e. by head and shoulders, implying a great disparity.

3. Ritual to avert Blight.

901. *quæ restant*, remaining. — *luces*, days.
 902. *in medio cursu*: a division of the season which is not easy to account for, and is inconsistent with other authors.
 903. *pecudem Helles*, the golden-fleeced ram, which carried away Phrixus and Helle, children of Athamas, and gave its name to the constellation *Aries*. It really sets March 25, while *Canis* does not rise, but sets (i.e. ceases to appear in the west after sunset) in April.
 904. *signa dant imbres*. "The showers give indications of the seasons." — *Ramsay*.
 905. *Nomento*: Nomentum was a town about twelve miles northeast of Rome, on the *Via Salaria*; the grove of Robigo was five miles from Rome on the *Via Clodia*, which was westerly of this. Probably therefore Ovid got upon the *Via Clodia* by a cross road.
 907. *flamen*: the *flamen* was a special sacrificing priest, either attached to the worship of a special god, or to a special corporation. There were three of chief rank, called *flamines majores*, the *Dialis* (of Jupiter), *Martialis*, and *Quirinalis*; the other twelve were devoted to the worship of inferior deities, some of them utterly passed into oblivion. The Flamen of Quirinus had charge of the worship of Robigo (see v. 910).
 911. *aspera*: this word, as well as *scabras* (v. 621), describes the roughened surface of the blighted plant.

913. *sideribus*, construed with *nutrita*: it is well known how strong is the belief in most primitive communities of an influence of the stars upon the crops.

915. *notasti*, have marked; perhaps an allusion to the *nota censoria*, or rank of infamy, stamped by the censors upon those whom they degraded politically.

916. *habet*, reckons.

918. *pallet*, loses color.

919. *incalfacit udos*: this was their explanation of blight.

923. *ferrum*: *robigo* means *rust* as well as *blight*.

924. *prior*, *beforehand*; predicate adjective agreeing with the subject, where in English we use an adverb.

926. *otia agit*, is at peace; in the reign of Augustus, the temple of Janus was closed, for the first time in two hundred years.

928. *altus*, see note, Met. vii. 290.

932. *absenti*, in gratitude for thy absence.

933. *villis solutis*, with long nap; linen, among the ancients, was woven with a nap, as wool is now: the *mantele* (maniple), *palera*, and *acerra* were regular implements of sacrifice. "*Acerra* ought to be translated *incense-box* [not *censer*]. The frankincense in ancient sacrifices was generally consumed on the altar, not in a vessel constructed for the purpose, as in the ceremonies of the Jewish religion and the Roman Catholic church." — Ramsay.

936. *obcenae*: "as early as the time of Homer, the dog was taken as the symbol of shamelessness and impudence." — Peter.

937. *nova*, unusual.

939. *Icarium*: the dog-star, *Canicula*, was metamorphosed from the dog of Erigone (the Virgin), daughter of Icarus. It rose (i.e. reappeared in the east just before sunrise) July 26.

940. *praecipitur*, ripens too fast.

II. HEROIDES.

Penelope to Ulysses.

1. *lento*: after the ten years' siege of Troy, Ulysses was delayed by ten years of wandering and adventures before returning to his wife Penelope in Ithaca, as related in the *Odyssey*.

2. *vēni*, imperative.

3. *jacet certe, has doubtless fallen.*
4. *tanti fuit, was worth what it cost* (§ 252, a; G. 379; H. 404).
6. *adulter, Paris, who carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta.*
7. *jacuissem, this, like the following verbs, is in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact, the omitted protasis (si abruptus esset) being implied in the preceding lines.*
9. *fallere, to while away.*
10. *tela: she spent her time in weaving a shroud for her father-in-law Laertes, what she wove by day being unravelled at night, to foil the importunity of her suitors (v. 88).*
15. *Antilochum, a Greek warrior at Troy, son of Nestor.*
17. *Menoetiaden: Patroclus, son of Menoetius, dearest friend of Achilles: he was killed by Hector, while wearing Achilles' armor.*
18. *successu, etc.: Ulysses was famous for craftiness. The failure of Patroclus fighting in assumed arms makes Penelope fear that the tricks of Ulysses will not save his life.*
19. *Tlepolemus, son of Hercules and Astyoche, led the Rhodians against Troy, and was slain by Sarpedon, king of Lycia.*
22. *amantis, i.e. of Penelope.*
26. *ad patrios deos, before the ancestral gods, i.e. before their altars or images.*
27. *nymphae, brides.*
28. *illi, i.e. mariti, who had fought at Troy. — suis, sc. fatis.*
31. *monstrat, etc.: he paints with wine a plan of Troy on the table, and shows how the armies were drawn up.*
35. *Aeacides: both Peleus, father of Achilles, and Telamon, father of Ajax, were sons of Æacus. Here Achilles is meant.*
36. *misso, let go = at full speed.*
37. *te quaerere misso, sent to seek you; the infinitive denoting purpose is poetic (see § 331, g; G. 546, R.¹; H. 533, ii. 1).*
38. *gnato: the wanderings of Telemachus, son of Ulysses (see Odyssey, Books i.-iv.), were almost as noted as those of his father.*
39. *Rhesus: Rhesus, a Thracian king, came to aid the Trojans, but Ulysses and Diomed entered his camp and killed him and many others the night of his arrival. — Dolon, a Trojan scout, was killed on the same occasion by a trick.*
40. *ut, how.*
43. *uno, i.e. Diomed.*
46. *Ismarils, of Ismarus, a mountain of Thrace.*
47. *vestris, of you and your comrades.*

48. *Illos*, nominative.
50. *dempto fine*, without end, or forever.
51. *alibi*, for other wives.
52. *incola*, etc.: the conquerors often colonized a captured city, the land, cattle, etc., passing to the new settlers.
60. *mihi*, from me (§ 229; G. 344, R.²; H. 385, 2); really a dative of the person interested.
62. *charta* = epistola.
63. *Pylos*: Pylos was reigned over by Nestor, son of Neleus.
67. *moenia Phoebi*: the walls of Troy were built by Apollo and Neptune.
68. *votis*, i.e. for a speedy end of the war.
69. *scire*, etc., sc. si starent *moenia*.
75. *quae vestra libido est*, such is your lustfulness; *vestra*, not *tua*, because she refers not to Ulysses alone, but to men in general.
79. *fallar*, etc., optative subjunctive.
80. *revertendi liber*, free to return.
82. *cogit*, attempts to compel.
83. *incroperet*, subjunctive depending upon *licet* (§ 331, f, R.; G. 546, R.²; H. 499, 2); so *dicas* depends upon *oportet*.
87. *Dulichium*, an island at the mouth of the Achelous; Samos, an island off the coast of Asia Minor; Zacynthos, now *Zante*, one of the group near Ithaca.
91. *Pisandrum*, etc., names of suitors.
94. *teo sanguine qualifex partis* (from *pario*).
95. *Irus*, a beggar, favored by the suitors. — *edendi limits ultimus pudor*, a most shameful eater.
98. *Laërtes* was the father, Telemachus the son, of Ulysses.
99. *ademptus*: when Telemachus went to Pylos to seek news of his father, the suitors lay in wait to kill him, but he was saved by Minerva.
103. *hinc faciunt*, besides these are counted.
104. *cura* = *curator*, the swincherd Eumæus.
105. *ut qui sit*, as one who is (clause of characteristic) i.e. since he is.
108. *erat tuenda*, ought to be protected. — *illa*, sc. *aetas*.
109. *pellere*, infinitive expressing purpose; cf. v. 37.
110. *portus et aura*, haven of safety and breath of air; she calls him so because he is so longed for and so necessary.
116. *ut*, although.

III. AMORES.

1. *The Poet of Idleness.*

1. *quid, why?* — *livor*: properly, a livid color; figuratively, *malice*.

3. *non me*: these accusatives with infinitive are dependent upon *obiciat*. The only honorable careers for a Roman youth of good family were war and law, or statesmanship; hence Ovid speaks of being reproached for adopting poetry as his profession.

6. *foro*: the courts of justice as well as some of the public assemblies (those of the tribes) were held in the Forum. — *Ingrato, unremunerative*.

8. *mihi*, dative of the person interested, who is here the same as the agent.

9. *Mæonides*, Homer; *Tenedos*, an island; *Idæ*, a mountain, and *Simois*, a river near Troy.

11. *Ascræus*, Hesiod of Ascræ, whose "Works and Days" treat of the operations of agriculture.

13. *Battiades*, Callimachus (about 250 B.C.), a native of Cyrene, a city ruled by a dynasty of Battiadæ. Ovid's judgment of this poet in the next verse is probably sound.

15. *cothurno, buskin*; a high shoe worn in tragedy, put, therefore, for tragic poetry.

16. *Aratus* (about 250 B.C.) wrote on Astronomy.

17. *fallax servus*, etc., characters of the new Attic comedy, the chief writer of which was Menander (342-291 B.C.).

19. *Ennius*, the earliest great Roman epic poet (239-169 B.C.); his poetry was greatly admired, but seemed to later critics to lack finish (*arte carens*). — *Accius*, a Roman tragic poet (170 to about 94 B.C.).

21. *Varronem*: not the celebrated antiquary (116-27 B.C.), but Varro Atacinus (82-37 B.C.), who translated among other things the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius. — *primam ratem*, the ship *Argo*, in which Jason sailed for the golden fleece.

22. *Aesonio ducl*, i.e. Jason; dative of agent.

23. *Lucretius*, a sublime poet upon philosophy: *De Rerum Naturâ* (about 98-55 B.C.).

25. *Tityrus*, a character in Virgil's first Eclogue. — *fruges*, the subject of the *Georgica*. — *Aeneia arma*, the *Æneid*.

28. *Tibullus*, a favorite poet of love, of Ovid's own time. Ovid laments his death, *Am.* iii. 9.

29. Gallus, another elegiac poet, contemporary of Ovid, also renowned as a soldier, in east and west: Lycoris was the name of his mistress.
31. cum, *though*.
34. Tagl: a river of Spain, then famed for its gold mines.
36. Castalia: a fountain at Delphi, sacred to Apollo.
37. myrtum: this plant was sacred to Venus.
38. sollicito amante (abl. abs.), *while lovers are anxious*.
39. fata, *death*.

2. Elegy on a Parrot.

- II. 6. 2. exsequias, *funeral procession*; in the expression *exsequias ire*, the accusative is regularly used without a preposition.
7. quod scelus ista querella, *that lamentation for the crime which*, etc. — Ismaris, *Thracian*; this was Tereus, king of Thrace. — Philomela, *the nightingale*.
8. expleta, etc., i.e. you have lamented long enough for that.
9. devertere, *imperative*.
10. Itys, son of Tereus, served up to him by his wife Progne, and her sister Philomela, in revenge for an atrocious crime.
15. juvenis Phocæus, Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis, and friend of Orestes.
17. rari coloris, *genitive of quality* (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).
19. ut, *when*.
21. hebetare, *make dull*.
22. Punica, of Tyrian dye, a deep crimson. — croco, *saffron*, with rubro, of a reddish yellow, or orange.
23. vocum, *genitive, depending upon simulantior* (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399 ii.).
28. fiant anus, i.e. *grow old*.
29. minimo, *abl. of means, not of fulness*. — præ sermonis amore, *by reason of your love of talking*.
30. ora, *synecdochical accusative*.
34. auctor, *prophet*.
35. invisæ Minervæ: the crow had lost the favor of Minerva by prating (see Met. ii. 551).
36. vix moritura: the longevity of the crow has always been proverbial.
38. extremo ab orbe, *from the ends of the earth*.
40. aulæ, i.e. of their years.
41. Phylacidae, Protesilaus, the first slain of the Greeks at the siege

of Troy; *Thersites*, a loud-mouthed and mutinous soldier in the Grecian army at Troy.

44. *per mare rapta*, swept to nought.

45. *septima lux*, i.e. of his illness.

46. *vacuo colo*: the thread of his life had been spun out. The *Parcae*, or Fates, were represented as spinning out the thread of life.

48. *Corinna*, the name of the girl referred to in v. 43.

54. *unica*, the only one of his kind. The belief of the ancients was that there was but one phoenix at a time, and upon his death a young one sprang from his ashes.

55. *ales Junonia*, the peacock.

61. *colligor*, etc., it is inferred from my very tomb that I, etc. (§ 330, d; G. 528, R.; II. 534, 1, N¹.).

82. *ora fuere mihi*, etc., I had a mouth taught to speak more than (would be expected of) a bird.

3. Farewell to the Loves.

III. 15. 1. *mater Amorum*, Venus.

2. *meta*: a conical pillar, or goal, at the end of the Circus, about which the chariots turned in the race, of course often grazing it. — *elegis*, dative of agent.

3. *quos* relates to *elegis* (*Amores*). — *Peligni*: see Life of Ovid.

5. *ordinis*, sc. *equestris*: this was an aristocracy of wealth in Rome; here it appears to indicate a class of country gentlemen, to which Ovid says his family belonged.

6. *militiæ turbine*: referring to the *parvenus* aristocracy which had sprung from the civil wars.

7. *Catullo*, a lyric poet of extraordinary merit, who lived about a generation before Ovid (B.C. 87).

9. *coëgerat ad arma*, in the Social or Italian War, B.C. 90. This was a revolt of the Italian allies, among them the Peligni, to force from Rome an equality of political rights.

15. *Amathusia*, an epithet of Venus, from Amathus, a city of Cyprus.

16. *aurea*, etc., pluck up your golden standards, i.e. *decamp*.

17. *corniger*: Bacchus was sometimes represented with horns, as a symbol of the powers of nature; it was chiefly in his mystic worship (see Tib. ii. 1, 3).

18. *area major*: this refers to his undertaking greater works, — the *Metamorphoses* and the *Fasti*.

IV. TRISTIA.

1. *Banished from Rome.*

- I. 3. 6. *finibus*, abl. of separation. — *Ansoniae*, Italy.
 7. *spatium*, time.
 15. *extremum*, for the last time.
 16. *modo de multis*, from many a short time before; they had dwindled to one or two.
 19. *nata*, his daughter Perilla.
 20. *certior*, informed.
 22. *non taciti funeris*, of a funeral with loud lamentations.
 30. *frustra*, in vain, for he was not saved from banishment. — *lari*, abode.
 32. *jam*, again.
 35. *sero*, etc.: taking up a shield after one is wounded is like shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. Ovid feels that it is now too late to defend himself.
 36. *odisse*, ablative of deprivation.
 37. *caelesti viro*, Augustus.
 40. *deo*, i.e. *Augusto*.
 44. *extinctos*: the hearth fire was out, for the master of the house was banished.
 48. *Parrhasis*, *Arcadian*; the Great Bear was originally an Arcadian maiden, a companion of Diana, named Callisto.
 50. *fugae*, *exile*.
 57. *vale dicto*, ablative absolute.
 62. *utraque*, i.e. for either reason.
 66. *Thesēa*, i.e. with the love of Theseus for Pirithous.
 68. *in lucro*, counted as gain.
 72. *Lucifer*, the morning star (the planet Venus).
 75. *Mettus* (*Fufetius*), king of Alba, who was thus punished for treachery by Tullus Hostilius (Liv. i. 28).
 83. *et mihi facta via est*, for me, too, the way is made ready. — *ultima*, far distant.
 86. *Caesar erit*, shall be *Caesar*, i.e. a ruler whom I cannot disobey.
 88. *utilitate*, i.e. that this was best. — *manus*, i.e. like a captive.
 89. *ferrī*, the technical term for carrying upon the bier.
 92. *sēm(1)ānīmīs*, only four syllables (§ 347, d, R.). — *media domo*, abl. of place (§ 258, f, 2; G. 386; H. 425, 2, N.²).
 100. *mei*, for me; objective genitive, limiting *respectu*.

2. *The Exile's Sick-Chamber.*

- III. 3. 2. *eram*, epistolary imperfect (§ 282; G. 244; H. 472, 1).
 5. *animi*, partitive genitive with *quid*. — *regione*, locative ablative.
 6. *inter*, *among*, not *between*; for both these tribes were north of Tomi: the Sauromatae (*Sarmatae*) inhabited Southern Russia, the Getæ, the modern Moldavia and Wallachia.
 8. *nescio quo modo*, *somehow*.
 10. *Apollinea*: *Æsculapius*, god of healing, was son of Apollo.
 16. *parte*, *than a part*, i.e. you hold my whole heart.
 19. *sic* qualifies *aliena locutum* = *been delirious*.
 22. *restituenda*, sc. *erit*.
 23. *nuntiet aliquis*, *let some one announce*, i.e. *if any one should say*.
 31. *quantum erat*, *how great a task would it have been*.
 33. *fulisset praecepisset*, *should have been*, etc.; pluperfect subjunctive, denoting an unfulfilled obligation in past time (§ 266, e).
 35. *integer*, i.e. *unharméd by exile*.
 41. *dominae*, *of my wife*.
 47. *ut audieris*, *when you hear it*; future perfect.
 57. *ferendo*, *by bearing them*.
 58. *rude*, *inexperienced*.
 62. *Samil senis*, *Pythagoras*. — *rata*, *authentic*.
 65. *referantur*: after *facio*, especially in the imperative, *ut* is often omitted.
 67. *fratrem*, *Polynices*; who was killed in the war of "the Seven against Thebes," and buried by his sister Antigone, contrary to the command of the tyrant Creon.
 70. *suburbano*: the Roman tombs were along the sides of the roads which led from the city.
 72. *tituli*, *inscription*, *limits notis* (§ 214, f; G. 359; H. 396, vi.).
 77. *majora monumenta*, *predicate*.
 81. *extincto*, sc. *mihi*, *to me when I am dead*. — *feralia munera*: gifts carried to the grave of the departed; there was a special festival styled *Feralia*, celebrated Feb. 21.
 88. *vale*, i.e. *good health*.

3. *To Perilla.*

1. *perarata*, *written*, lit. *ploughed through*; for the ancients often wrote by scratching with a pointed stylus upon wax-covered tableta. —

Perillam: Perilla was Ovid's daughter. She inherited something of her father's poetic talent (see *vv.* 11-32).

6. **nec mora**, sc. **est**, *immediately*.

8. **mala nostra**, *my woes*. — **levata**, sc. **esse**.

10. **cogere**, depending upon **reverti**, is equivalent to **ad cogendum**.

12. **non patrio** is explained in the next line, for a maiden to whom nature had given *mores pudicos* could not write in Ovid's earlier manner.

15. **hoc**, i.e. **ingenium**. — **Pegaeidas undas**, the waters of Hippocrene, a spring on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses; hence used, like Castalia, to mean poetry. Hippocrene was said to have sprung forth under the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.

16. **male limits perfret**.

19. **ignes, fides**, i.e. *genius*. — **idem**, nominative plural.

20. **Lesbia**, Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

24. **tui**, objective genitive with **iudex**, equivalent to **taus**.

26. **cessares**: the subjunctive occasionally follows **ubi** in clauses having the force of general conditions. This is very rare in Ovid and his contemporaries, but becomes more common in later writers. — **causa ruboris**: she blushed for her negligence.

27. **exemplo**, *by example*, i.e. dreading my fate.

28. **tu . . . meae**, *you also have followed the acts of my punishment*, i.e. have given up writing or changed your style. But the line may be corrupt, and several emendations have been proposed.

32. **sacra**, because poetry was sacred to the Muses.

36. **strepitum non faciente**, *noiseless*.

40. **cenalibus**, *riches*, as estimated by the census.

41. **id quodcumque**, *whatever* (that whichever).

42. **Irus**, the beggar in the *Odyssey*; **Croesus**, a king of Lydia. These two are proverbial examples of poverty and wealth.

45. **cum**, *although*.

46. **mihi**, dative of reference (§ 229; G. 344, R.²; H. 385, 2) equivalent to an ablative of separation.

53. **maneant**, subjunctive of wish.

4. *Winter Scenes in Thrace.*

III. 10. 3. **suppositum** agrees with **me**, and governs **stellis**. The stars which never touch the sea (i.e. set) are the north star and those near it. He who is under them is in the far north.

5. **Bessi**, natives of Thrace: for the others see III. 3, 6.

6. **quam** qualifies **non digna**, *how unworthy*.

7. *medio*, *intervening*, i.e. between us and the savages.
12. *axe tremente*, *the pole*, poetically represented as quivering with the earth's weight.
19. *braccis*: trousers were unknown to Greeks and Romans until they came in contact with Gauls and Sarmatians.
20. *ora*, *face*.
23. *nuda*, *bare*, i.e. without the jar.
27. *papyrifero amne*, the Nile.
28. *multa ora*, seven according to Ovid (*Trist.* ii. 189); according to Tacitus (*Germ.* i.) there were six: *septimum os paludibus hauritur*. The Danube was known to the ancients in its lower course by the name *Hister*, and afterwards in its upper waters as the *Danubius*. — *vasto freto*, the Black Sea.
34. *plaustra*: the Sarmatians, a nomadic race, dwelt in carts drawn by oxen.
38. *lubrica testa*, *a slippery shell*, i.e. ice.
41. *Leandro*: the youth Leander swam across the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos, to visit his mistress Hero.
43. *pandī*, infinitive expressing the purposes of *tollere* (§ 273, c; G. 424, R.⁴; II. 533, ii.).
45. *alls*: the winds were personified as winged creatures, and are so represented in art. (See Fig. 61.)
52. *redundatas*, *brimming*.
53. *aequato*, *made level*, so that they could ride upon it.
55. *equo pollens*, like the Cossacks of the present day.
64. *tinctile*, *from being dipped*.
65. *perdunt*, *destroy*.
72. *lacus*, *vats*.
73. *Acontius*, who wrote upon an apple the words *Per Dianam juro me Acontii futuram conjugem*, and laid it where his mistress Cydippe should pick it up. As soon as she had read off the words, she was held bound by the solemn vow.

Fig. 61.



Boreas.

5. *The Poet's Autobiography.*

IV. 10. 1. *qui fuerim* depends upon *ut noris*, which depends upon *accipe*.

3. *gelidis undis*: it was in the mountain region of the Peligni.

6. *cecidit*, etc.: B.C. 43, when both consuls, Irtius and Pansa, were killed in the civil war, before Mutina.

7. *usque a proavis*: see note, Am. iii. 15, 5, where the same line occurs.

10. *quater* qualifies *tribus*, and *tribus mensibus* is ablative of the degree of difference (§ 250; G. 400; H. 423); *four times three months before*.

12. *liba*: the *cakes* offered to the genius or inborn spirit on the birthday. These were made of flour, cheese, and eggs and honey was usually poured over them.

13. *festis quinque, sc. diebus*: the *Quinquatria* (also *Quinquatrus*) or five days' festival of Minerva, began March 19, and the gladiatorial shows began on the second day. Ovid's birthday was then the 20th of March.

15. *teneri*, predicate adjective, *while we are young*.

16. *ab arte*, from their professional skill.

22. *Mæonides*, Homer.

23. *Helicône*, the Boeotian mountain sacred to the Muses.

24. *soluta modis*, *devoid of rhythm*, i.e. prose.

25. *numeros*, *measures*.

28. *liberior toga*, the *toga virilis*, the ordinary dress of a Roman gentleman, was assumed at about the age of sixteen, on the festival of the *Liberalia*, March 17. Before this age boys wore the *toga prætexta*, bordered with purple.

29. *lato clavo*: this was a broad purple stripe running up and down the front of the tunic or body-garment: it was the mark of senatorial dignity, and was also given by Augustus to a special body of the wealthier *equites*, — the *illustres*, — who were thus marked as being destined to the Senate and a political career.

30. *studium*, *taste*.

33. *primos honores*, *the first steps of honor*; no person could aspire to the higher offices until he had held certain lower positions. The first grade was usually the *vigintiviratus*, or occupancy of one of the group of twenty magistracies; this was a step to the questorship, but did not entitle him to a seat in the Senate. The office held by Ovid was probably that of *triumvir capitalis*, police commissioner. There were, however,

two other boards of three, the *triumviri nocturni* and *monetales*, having charge of the night police and of the mint.

35. *curia restabat*, the Senate-house remained, i.e. the next step in Ovid's political career would have been entrance into the Senate, but as he did not care to pursue a political career, he exchanged the broad senatorial stripe for the narrow equestrian. — *coacta est*, was narrowed.

39. *Aoniae sorores*, the Muses, whose sacred mountain, Illicion, was in Boeotia, anciently called Aonia.

41. *poëtas*, i.e. those enumerated below.

44. *Macer*: he wrote a poem on birds, herbs, etc., not a line of which is extant.

45. *Propertius*, an elegiac poet of remarkable merit.

46. *sodalicio*: they were members of the same *sodalitas*.

47. *Ponticus*, who wrote a *Thebaid*: there was more than one poet of the name of Bassus. — *heroō*, sc. *versu*.

50. *Ausonia, Italian*. Horace himself claims

Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. — *Od.* iii. 30, 13.

51. *Vergilium, Tibullo*: these poets both died 19 B.C. when Ovid was twenty-four years old. — *tantum, only*, qualifies *vidi*.

53. *Galle*: see note, *Am.* i. 15, 29.

56. *Thalia*, properly the Muse of Comedy, is mentioned here simply as a Muse: *Thalia mea*, my poetry.

57. *legi*: it was customary in Rome for authors to read their works in public as a sort of advertisement before publication.

60. *Corinna*: see note *Am.* ii. 6, 48: it has been conjectured that she was Julia, daughter of Augustus, and that an intrigue with her may have been the cause of Ovid's banishment.

66. *moveret*: subjunctive in a clause of characteristic.

67. *cum, although*. — *hic = talis*, such an one, as described in the line before and in the following words. — *igne*, fire of love.

68. *fabula*, scandal.

69. *paene puero*, hardly more than a boy.

70. *tempus per breve*: Ovid was divorced from his first wife as well as his second (*v.* 72).

75. *filia*: Perilla, to whom *Trist.* iii. 7 is addressed, for Ovid seems to have had but one daughter.

78. *lustris*: as the *lustrum* is generally reckoned at five years, this would make his father ninety at the time of his death (but see below, note on *v.* 95).

80. *fuit*, with *fleturus*, equivalent to *flevissset* (§ 308, *d*; G. 599, *r.s*;
H. 511, 2. — *justa, due* (funeral) *rites*.
83. *me*, exclamatory acc., though in *v.* 81 the nominative is used.
85. *extinctis, the dead*. — *aliquid nisi, something besides*.
87. *parentales umbræ, shades of my parents*.
88. *In Stygio foro, in the Stygian court*, i.e. in the court of the lower world. — *crimina nostra, charges against me*.
90. *errorem, a mistake*. This is one of Ovid's clearest utterances concerning the cause of his banishment, but it throws little light upon the subject (cf. *v.* 101).
91. *studiosa pectora, eager hearts* of my friends who wish to know of my life.
95. *ortus, birth*. — *Pisaea oliva*: the reward of the victor in the Olympic games (held in the territory of Pisa) was a crown of wild olive. As these games came once in four years, *decies victor* would naturally mean forty years; he was, however, fifty at the time of his banishment, and we can account for the discrepancy only by supposing that he reckoned the Olympiad at five years, an almost inconceivable blunder. Mommsen explains it, however (*Röm. Chron.* p. 170), by calling attention to the confusion of the ancients themselves in regard to the expression *quinto quoque anno*, for the period in the Julian calendar: "the poet," he says, "rightly supposed that the Olympiad and the Julian *lustra* [*decem lustris peractis*, Ibis. 1], were of equal length, and very wrongly supposed the latter to be five years."
97. *ad laeva, i.e. as one sails out from the Bosphorus*.
99. *nimum* qualifies *nota*.
103. *indignata est, disdained*.
105. *per otia, in peace*, limiting *ductæ*.
106. *temporis, i.e. of the exigency*, or the new life into which he was thrown. — *arma*: the *arms* adapted to the occasion seem to have been self-control and submission.
110. *Sarmatis* (paternal adj. fem.) agrees with *ora*.
112. *quo possum*, the only thing *with which I can* do so.
113. *quod*, object of *referatur*, refers to *carmine*.
114. *sic, even thus*.
115. *quod vivo*, etc., substantive clauses depending upon *gratia* (*sc. est*) *tibi* (§ 333; G. 542; H. 540, iv.).
116. *lucis, life*.
119. *ab Histro*: the Muse takes him in spirit from the wild banks of the Ister to the very home of the Muses.
122. *ab exsequiis, after the funeral*.

126. *maligna, grudging.*
 129. *verl limits quid.* This is almost the same as the last line of the *Metamorphoses*.
 130. *protinus ut moriar, although I should die at once.*
 132. *jure, deservedly, qualifies carmine tull.*
-

V. EX PONTO.

To His Wife.

- I. 4. 1. *deterior aetas, a worse age, i.e. old age.* — *cūnis, sc. capillis.*
 4. *lusus, the antecedent of qui, is incorporated in the relative clause (§ 200, b; G. 618; H. 445, 9).*
 7. *altera, a second.*
 9. *digerat, should distribute, i.e. allowing one evil to each year.*
 10. *Nestore:* Homer says that the Pylian Nestor lived through three generations of men, i.e. a hundred years.
 11. *ut, how.*
 13. *novall, fallow land;* the ancients did not practice rotation of crops, but let the land lie unused part of the time to preserve its fruitfulness.
 16. *non intermissis cursibus, with no rest from races.*
 17. *firma . . . licet, though she be strong.*
 18. *quae . . . aquls:* the ancients frequently drew their ships on land for repairs and to prevent rotting.
 22. *carpit, gnaws or wears away.*
 23. *Aesone natus, Jason, who sailed to the Euxine for the golden fleece.*
 29. *mihi* opposed to *ille, v. 27; he* went at the bidding of Pelias, a petty Thessalian chieftain; *my* ruin was wrought by the anger of Augustus, the ruler of the world.
 30. *utraque terra, i.e. the country to the east and to the west.*
 36. *quae tulit, the Argo, built under the supervision of Minerva.*
 37. *Tiphys* was helmsman of the Argo. — *Aganore natus, Phineus, who aided the Argonauts by his prophetic power (see note on Met. VII. 3).*
 41. *Cupidinis artes, referring to the love of Medea for Jason (Met. VII. 9, foll.).*
 42. *quas vellem, etc., which (i.e. artes) I would have had never learned from me.* The reference is to Ovid's earlier poems, especially the

Ars Amatoria. On *vellem didicisset* see § 267, *c*; G. 254, *r.*²; *vellem* is subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, *b*; G. 602; H. 486, 1), followed by a substantive clause of purpose without *ut* (§ 331, *f*, *r.*; G. 546, *r.*²; H. 499, 2).

44. *dei*, Augustus.

49. *talem*, *such*, i.e. *old*, as implied by *insenuisse*.

51. *non pingue*, *not plump* as in youth.

52. *cura mei*, *care for me*.

57. *Memnonis mater*, Aurora, goddess of dawn.

A SPECIAL
VOCABULARY TO OVID

COVERING THOSE PORTIONS OF HIS WORKS

CONTAINED IN

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S OVID .

REVISED EDITION

By J. B. GREENOUGH



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ABBREVIATIONS.

- l.** — Actually long vowels are marked without reference to syllabic quantity, and all vowels (in the words when first presented) not marked long are supposed to be naturally short, although the *syllable* may be long by position. The pronunciation will of course depend on the rules learned from the grammar.
- []. — All matter in square brackets is etymological.
- [Gr. *Alēles*]. — A Greek word in brackets preceded by *Gr.* indicates that the Latin word is borrowed from the Greek one given.
- [?]. — The interrogation in brackets marks a doubtful etymology; after a word or suggestion it indicates, as usual, a doubt, or a suggestion not yet generally received.
- †*servo*. — A dagger marks a *stem*, or, in some cases, a *word* not found in Latin, but which must once have existed. Such stems and words are printed in different type.
- √*FER*. — The radical sign is used for convenience to indicate a root. By this is meant the simplest Latin form attainable by analysis; though, strictly speaking, a root is impossible in Latin, as roots had ceased to exist, as such, ages before Latin was a separate language.
- as if*. — The words *as if* indicate that a word is formed according to such an analogy, though the actual growth of the word may have been different.
- of*. — Compare, either for resemblance, contrast, or etymological kinship.
- wh.* — which.
- poss.* — possibly.
- prob.* — probably.
- unc.* — uncertain.
- kin.* — kindred, kinship.
- (-). — a hyphen indicates composition.
- (+). — The plus sign indicates derivation by addition of a termination; the process originally, of course, was one of composition.
- reduced*. — The word *reduced* indicates the loss of a stem vowel either in composition, derivation, or inflection.
- strengthened*. — The word *strengthened* indicates a vowel change by which the length of a root vowel is increased; as √*div*., †*Dyau*, √*snu*, †*nu*.
- weakened*. — The word *weakened* means that a vowel has descended the vowel scale; as from *a* to *o* or *e*, *o* to *e* or *i*, etc.
- p.* — present participle.
- p.p.* — past participle.
- ger.* — gerund (or gerundive).
- abl.* — ablative.
- acc.* — accusative.
- dat.* — dative.
- compar.* — comparative.
- superl.* — superlative.
- Italics*. — Matter in italics is for translation; in Roman, is explanatory only.

VOCABULARY.

NOTE. — This vocabulary is not intended to serve as a key, but only to show the ideas which the Romans attached to the words given, and to suggest such English expressions as will serve for translation after the ideas are discovered.

In using it, therefore, the pupil should acquaint himself with the idea, and if no suitable expression in English occurs to him, he may then look farther to find one suggested. If the collocation of ideas is one that is strange to him, he may also look farther to see in what peculiar turns the Romans used such a collocation. But he should never be content to find the translation merely, or even first. What he should get is the idea, and then find, in his own vocabulary, or through some suggestion, an appropriate expression in his own language.

ā, interj., see **ah**.

ā, prep., see **ab**.

ab (**ā**, **aba**), [gen. or abl. of same stem as **ā**], prep., *away from* (cf. **ex**, *out of*), *from off*. — Esp. in a series of events *after* (from one to another). — Fig. of source, *from*. — With the passive, to denote the agent, *by*. — With different conn. of ideas from **Eng.**, *on*, *in*, *in respect to*, *for*: **a dextra**, *on the right*; **materno a sanguine**, *on the mother's side*; **insignis ab arte**, *famous for his skill*. — In comp. as adv., *from*, *away*, *off*.

Abantiadēs, -ae, [**Abanti**- (as if stem of **Abas**) + **ades**], m., *descendant of Abas*, king of Argos. — Esp. *Perseus* (his great-grand-son).

abditus, p.p. of **abdo**.

abdō, -dere, -didi, -ditum, [**abdo**], v. tr. 3, *put away*, *hide*. — Hence, *plunge*, *bury* (of a weapon).

—p.p., **abditus**, *retired*, *concealed*, *hidden*. — n. pl., **abditæ**, *hidden ways*.

abducō, -cere, -xi, -ctum, [**abduco**], v. tr. 3, *lead away*. — Less exactly, *take away*, *withdraw*.

abedō, -ire, -ii, -itum, [**ab-eo**], v. intr. irr., *go away*, *go off*. — Fig., *pass*, *turn*, *be lost*: in **flammas**, *burst*.

ablēs, -etis, [?], n. 3 f., *fir* (tree or wood).

abigō, -ere, -ēgi, -āctum, [**ab-ago**], v. tr. 3, *drive away*. — Fig., *dispel*.

ablātus, p.p. of **aufero**.

abluō, -ere, -lui, -lūtum, [**ab-luo**], v. tr. 3, *wash off*, *wash*, *bathe*.

aboleō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [**ab-toleo**, cf. **obsolesco**], v. tr. 2, *wear away*, *waste away*, *destroy* (lit. and fig.).

abripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, [**ab-rapio**], v. tr. 3, *snatch from* or *away*, *drag off*, *carry off*, *tear away* or *from*.

abruptus, -ere, -rūpti, -ruptum, [ab-rumpo], v. tr. 3, *break off, break away, break (off)*. — p.p. **abruptus**, *broken*.

abruptus, p.p. of **abrumpe**.

abcedō, -ere, -cēsi, -cēsum, [ab-cedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw, depart*. — Esp., *revolt from* (dat.).

abcondō, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [ab-condo], v. tr. 3, *hide away, hide*. — Hence, *swallow*.

abstuli, [abstuli], perf. of **aufero**.

absūm, -esse, -sui, -sūtūrus, [ab-sum], v. intr. irr., *be away, be off, be far, be distant, be wanting, not be there, not be among* (dat.), *be unknown* (poena metusque), *be absent, be far from* (helping one): tantum abest, *so far is it*, etc. — pra. p., **abēns**, *absent*.

absumō, -ere, -psi, -ptum, [ab-sumo], v. tr. 3, *(take away), consume, exhaust, waste* (lit. and fig.).

absumptus, p.p. of **absumo**.

abundō, [old abl. of **†abundus** (ab-unda)], adv. *(overflowingly), in full measure, abundantly*.

abundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [abundō, cf. **abunde**], v. intr. 1, *overflow*. — Less exactly, *abound*.

āc, see **atque**.

Acastus, -i, [Gr. *Ἀκαστος*], m., son of Pelias, king of Iolcus, engaged in the Calydonian hunt.

Acca, -ae, [?], f., *Acca Laurentia*, wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who cared for Romulus and Remus.

accēdō, -ere, -cēsi, -cēsum, [ad-cedo], v. intr. 3, *come to, approach, join*; (from mercantile use?) *be added to* (cf. **accessio**): **ēddem**, *be added to the same account*.

accendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēsum,

[ab-†cando, cf. **candeo**], v. tr. 3, *light, kindle, set on fire*. — p.p., **accēsus**, *in flames*.

accēsus, p.p. of **accendo**.

accersō (**arcessō**), -ere, -ivi, -itum, [?], v. tr. 3, *fetch, summon, send for*.

accinctus, p.p. of **accingo**.

accingō, -ere, -xi, -ctum, [ad-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird on*. — Also, *gird* (with a thing). — Pass, *gird on* (to one's self, abl.), *arm one's self*. — Hence, *gird one's self, arouse one's self*. — p.p., **accinctus**, *girded, armed*.

accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [ad-capio], v. tr. 3, *take, receive, accept*. — Hence, *hear*.

accipiter, -tris, [unc. stem (akin to **ocior**) †petris, akin to **peto**], m., *a hawk*.

Accius, -i, [cf. **Acca**], m., L. **Accius**, a Roman tragic poet.

acclinis, -e, [ad-clinis, √CLI (cf. κλίω), + is], adj., *leaning (on something), reclining, lying down, drooping*.

acclivis, -e, [ad-clivus, weakened], adj., *sloping, ascending*.

acclivus, -a, -um, [ad-clivus], adj., *ascending*.

accommodō (**adco**), -āre, -āvi, -ātum [ad-commodo], v. tr. 1, *fit to, fit on, fit (on)*.

accumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, [ad-cumbo], v. intr. 3, *recline* (esp. at dinner).

acer, -eris, [?], n., *maple* (tree or wood).

acer, -eris, -ere, [√AC + rus, weakened], adj. (*sharp*). — Fig., *fiery, wild, active, bitter, hot*: non acer, *not too hot*.

acernus, -a, -um, [acer + nus], adj., *of maple, maple-* (as adj.).

- acerra**, -ae, [?], f., *casket, box* (for incense).
- acervus**, -i, [acer + vus], m., *heap, pile*.
- Achāia**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀχαια], f., a district in the northern part of Peloponnesus; also *Achaia Phthiotis*, a district in Thessaly. — Less exactly, *Greece*.
- Achāiōus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀχαιῶς], adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*.
- Achāis**, -īdos, [Gr. Ἀχαις], f. adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*; also subst., *Achaia, Greece*.
- Achelōides**, -um, [Gr. Ἀχελῷς], f., *daughters of the Ætolian river-god Achelous*. — Hence, *the Sirens*.
- Acherōn**, -ontis, [Gr. Ἀχέρων], m., a river of the lower world. — Hence, *the lower world*. — Personified, *the god of the river*.
- Achillēs**, -is (-i, or -el), [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς], m., son of Peleus and the sea-goddess Thetis, the greatest Grecian warrior in the Trojan war.
- Achivus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. Ἀχαιφός], adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*.
- Acclēs**, -ēl, [√AC + iēs, perh. through intermediate stem], f., *point, edge, line*. — Hence, *line of sight, look, glance*. — Transf., *line of battle, war*.
- Acis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἄκισ], m., son of Faunus and Symethis, changed to a river-god.
- aconitum**, -i, [Greek], n., *poison*. — Pl., same.
- Acontius**, -i, [Gr. Ἀκόντιος], m., a youth from the island of Ceos, lover of Cydippe.
- Acri**, -ter, N. of -teros, cf. *alter, utrum*, adv., *sharply, fiercely, violently*: *flere (bitterly)*.
- Actaeōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Ἀκταίων], m., son of Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, torn to pieces by his dogs.
- Actaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀκταίος], adj., belonging to the region Acte. — Hence, *Attic*.
- Actor**, -ōris, [√AG (ago) + tor], m., *driver, mover, doer, performer*.
- Actoridēs**, -ae, m.: 1. an Ethiopian, Erytus, son of an unknown Actor; 2. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles; 3. Actoridae, -arum, Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of the Messenian Actor, participants in the Calydonian hunt.
- acūmen**, -inis, (acū- (stem of acuō) + men), n., *sharpness, point*: sine acumine, *pointless*.
- acuō**, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [acu- (stem of acus, lengthened) + o], v. tr. 3, *sharpen*. — p.p., *acūtus*; see the word.
- acus**, -ūs, [√AC + us], f., (*sharp thing, point, needle*).
- acūtus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of acuō], adj., (*sharpened*), *sharp, pointed, sharp-pointed*. — Transf., *shrill: vox*.
- ad**, [case of unc. stem, cf. *tri*], prep., *towards, to*. — Less exactly, *at, for, by*: *ad radios lunae*; *ad annum*, (*yearly*, cf. *from year to year*). — Adv. in comp., *to, on, in*, often merged in verb.
- adamantēus**, -a, -um, [Greek], adj., *of adamant*. — Hence, *imperishable, indestructible, immortal*.
- adamas**, -antis, [Greek, *unconquerable*], m., *adamant* (a fabled mixture of metals supposed to be indestructible).
- adcommōdō**, see *accommodo*.
- addicō**, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, [ad-dico], v. tr. 3, *adjudge to*. — Hence

- abrupŭ**, -ere, -rŭpi, -ruptum, [ab-rumpo], v. tr. 3, *break off, break away, break (off)*. — p.p., **abruptus**, *broken*.
abruptus, p.p. of **abrumpe**.
abscēdō, -ere, -ŕeŕi, -ŕeŕum, [abscedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw, depart*. — Esp., *revolt from* (dat.).
abscondō, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [abs-condo], v. tr. 3, *hide away, hide*. — Hence, *swallow*.
abstuli, [abs-tuli], perf. of **aufero**.
absum, -esse, ŕŕui, ŕŕuturus, [ab-sum], v. intr. irr., *be away, be off, be far, be distant, be wanting, not be there, not be among* (dat.), *be unknown* (poena metusque), *be absent, be far from* (helping one): *tantum abest, so far is it*, etc. — pres. p., **absēns**, *absent*.
absŭmō, -ere, -pŕi, -ptum, [abs-umo], v. tr. 3, *(take away), consume, exhaust, waste* (lit. and fig.).
absŭmptus, p.p. of **absumo**.
abundē, [old abl. of **tabundus** (ab-unda)], adv. *(overflowingly), in full measure, abundantly*.
abundō, -ŕe, -ŕvi, -ŕtum, [abundō, cf. abunde], v. intr. 1, *overflow*. — Less exactly, *abound*.
ŕc, see **atque**.
Acastus, -i, [Gr. Ἀκαστος], m., son of Pelias, king of Iolcus, engaged in the Calydonian hunt.
Acca, -ae, [?], f., *Acca Laurentia*, wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who cared for Romulus and Remus.
accēdō, -ere, -ŕeŕi, -ŕeŕum, [accedo], v. intr. 3, *come to, approach, join*; (from mercantile use?) *be added to* (cf. accession): *eōdem, be added to the same account*.
accendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēsum, [ab-ŕcando, cf. camdeo], v. tr. 3, *light, kindle, set on fire*. — p.p., **accēnsus**, *in flames*.
accēnsus, p.p. of **accendo**.
accersō (arceŕsō), -ere, -ŕvi, -ŕtum, [?], v. tr. 3, *fetch, summon, send for*.
accinctus, p.p. of **accingo**.
accingō, -ere, -xi, -ctum, [ad-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird on*. — Also, *gird* (with a thing). — Pass., *gird on* (to one's self, abl.), *arm one's self*. — Hence, *gird one's self, arouse one's self*. — p.p., **accinctus**, *girded, armed*.
accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [ad-capio], v. tr. 3, *take, receive, accept*. — Hence, *hear*.
accipitor, -ŕis, [unc. stem (akin to octor) †petris, akin to peto], m., *a hawk*.
Accius, -i, [cf. Acca], m., L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet.
acclinis, -e, [ad-clinis, √CLI (cf. κλίω), + is], adj., *leaning* (on something), *reclining, lying down, drooping*.
acclivis, -e, [ad-clivus, weakened], adj., *sloping, ascending*.
acclivus, -a, -um, [ad-clivus], adj., *ascending*.
accommodō (ade-), -ŕe, -ŕvi, -ŕtum [ad-commodo], v. tr. 1, *fit to, fit on, fit (on)*.
accumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, [ad-cumbo], v. intr. 3, *recline* (esp. at dinner).
acer, -eris, [?], n., *maple* (tree or wood).
ŕcer, -eris, -ere, [√AC + rus, weakened], adj. (*sharp*). — Fig., *fierce, wild, active, bitter, hot*: *non acer, not too hot*.
acernus, -a, -um, [acer + nus], adj., *of maple, maple-* (as adj.).

- acerra**, -ae, [?], f., *casket, box* (for incense).
- acervus**, -i, [acer + vus], m., *heap, pile*.
- Achāia**, -ae, [Gr. 'Αχαια], f., a district in the northern part of Peloponnesus; also *Achaia Phthiotis*, a district in Thessaly. — Less exactly, *Greece*.
- Achāicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Αχαιός], adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*.
- Achāia**, -idos, [Gr. 'Αχαις], f. adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*; also subst., *Achaia, Greece*.
- Achelōides**, -um, [Gr. 'Αχελώς], f., *daughters of the Ætolian river-god Achelous*. — Hence, *the Sirens*.
- Acherūn**, -ontis, [Gr. 'Αχέρων], m., a river of the lower world. — Hence, *the lower world*. — Personified, *the god of the river*.
- Achillēs**, -is (-i, or -ed), [Gr. 'Αχιλλεύς], m., son of Peleus and the sea-goddess Thetis, the greatest Grecian warrior in the Trojan war.
- Achivus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. 'Αχιυός], adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*.
- acilēs**, -il, [√AC + iēs, perh. through intermediate stem], f., *point, edge, line*. — Hence, *line of sight, look, glance*. — Transf., *line of battle, war*.
- Acis**, -idis, [Gr. 'Ακίς], m., son of Faunus and Symæthis, changed to a river-god.
- aconitum**, -i, [Greek], n., *poison*. — Pl., same.
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- adcommodō**, see *accommodo*.
- addicō**, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, [ad-dico], v. tr. 3, *adjudge to*. — Hence

- (from decision in case of debt or slavery), *consign to slavery, enslave*.
- addō, -ere, -didī, -ditum** [ad-dolēdū], v. tr. 3, *put on, add to, unite with: se (join one's self); nomina rebus (give); adde quod (consider too)*.
- adducō, -ere, -xi, -ctum**, [ad-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead to, lead, draw to, draw up*. — p.p., *adductus, tightened, drawn (of a bowstring)*.
- adductus**, p.p. of adduco.
- adedō, -ere, -ēdī, -ēsum**, [ad-edo], v. tr. 3, *eat into, eat up, consume*.
- adeō, -ire, -ii, -itum**, [ad-eo], v. tr. and intr. irr., *go to, approach (acc.)*.
- adeō**, [ad-eō], adv., *(to that point), to that degree, so much (as indicated by what goes before): usque adeo (to that degree)*.
- adfectō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum**, [adfectō- (stem of adfectus, cf. profectus)], v. tr. 1, *(make for), assail, aim at, aspire to*.
- adfectus** (aff-), -ūs, [ad-factus, through adficio], m., *feeling, emotion*.
- adferō, -ere, -ferre, -tuli (at-tuli), -lātum (all-), [ad-fero]**, v. tr. irr., *bring to, bring, supply*.
- adficiō, -ere, -feci, -fectum**, [ad-facio], v. tr. 3, *(make in any condition), affect, affect (with sickness)*. — Esp., *injure*. — p.p., *adfectus, affectea, injured (as by sickness)*.
- adfirmō, -ere, -avi, -ātum**, [ad-firmo], v. tr. 1, *(establish by assertion), declare, affirm: ad-firmo, I can affirm*.
- adflatus** (aff-), -ūs, [ad-flatus, through adflō], m., *breath (on anything, as affecting it well or ill)*.
- adfligō, -ere, -fixi, -flictum**, [ad-fligo], v. tr. 3, *dash (to or on), dash down*.
- adflō, -ere, -avi, -ātum**, [ad-flō], v. tr. and intr. 1, *breathe (on anything), blow upon, breathe upon: adflatum venenum (noxious breath)*.
- adfor**, see affor.
- adfore**, see adsum.
- adfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, [ad-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour on*. — Less exactly, *throw on*. — p.p., *adfusus, throwing one's self on*.
- adgredior** (agg-), -i, -gressus, [ad-gradior], v. dep. 3, *(step towards, esp. with hostile intent), attack, assail*. — Also, *enter upon, undertake*.
- adhaerō, -ere, -haesi, -haesum**, [ad-haereo], v. intr. 2, *stick to, cling to, be caught, ground (of vessels)*.
- adhibeō, -ere, -hibui, -hibitum**, [ad-habeo], v. tr. 2, *apply, put, call in (deos)*.
- adhuc**, [ad-huc (cf. adeo)], adv., *to this (time), yet, as yet, still (not yet ceased), to this day, even yet, thus far (of time)*.
- adiciō, -ere, -jēci, -jectum**, [ad-jācio], v. tr. 3, *apply (stimulos), add*.
- adigō, -ere, -ēgi, -ēctum**, [ad-ago], v. tr. 3, *drive to, drive (to), force*.
- adimō, -ere, -ēmi, -emptum**, [ad-emo, in its orig. meaning], v. tr. 3, *take from, take off, rob of, deprive (acc. with dat.): suis ademptis (by the loss of, etc.); Naso ademptus (the lost Naso)*.

- aditus**, -ūs, [ad-itus, through adeo], m., *approach, entrance, access*: aditu carens, (*inaccessible*).
adjaceō, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [adjaceo], v. intr. 2, *lie near, be near, be close to*.
adjutrix, -icis, [ad-jutrix (ju + trix)], f., *abettor (female), assistant*.
adjutus, p.p. of adjuvo.
adjuvō, -āre, -jūvi, -jūtum, [adjuvo], v. tr. 1, *aid, assist*.
adlevo, see *allevio*.
adligō (all-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-ligo], v. tr. 1, *bind together*.
adloquor (all-), -i, -locūtus, [adloquor], v. dep. 3, *talk to, address, accost*.
admirābilis, -e, [stem of admiror + bilis], adj., *admirable*.
admiror, -āri, -ātus, [ad-miror], v. dep. 1, *marvel, marvel at, wonder*.
admissus, p.p. of admitto.
admittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [ad-mitto], v. tr. 3, (*let go to*), *admit*. — Hence, from allowing, *commit* (of an action). — From letting go reins, *let go, urge on* (a horse, etc.). — p.p., *admissus*, *rapid, swift*: passus (*rapid*); aura (*swiftly moving*).
admoneō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [admoneo], v. tr. 2, *remind, suggest, warn*.
admonitor, -ōris, [ad-monitor, through admoneo], m., *reminder, prompter*: operum Lucifer.
admoveō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, [ad-moveo], v. tr. 2, *move to, bring near, place near*. — Esp., *harness* (cf. "put to"), *apply, use, employ* (as in medicine). — p.p., *admōtus*: admotae herbae (*by the use of*).
adnuō (ann-), -ere, -nui, -nūtum, [ad-nuo], v. intr. 3, *nod assent, assent, smile upon* (an undertaking).
adolescō, -ēre, -ui, -ultum, [ad-oleo], v. tr. 2, (*add by growth*, cf. *adoleo*). — Fig., *magnify* (in religious language), *sacrifice to*. — Trans. *burn, kindle, light*.
adoperiō, -ire, -perui, -pertum, [ad-operio], v. tr. 4, *cover up, cover*. — p.p., *adopertus*, *covered, enveloped, enveloping* (as middle), *veiling*.
adorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-oro], v. tr. 1, *pray to, worship*.
adpareō, see *appareo*.
adpellō, see *appello*.
adponō, see *appono*.
adplicō, see *applio*.
adsiduus, see *assiduus*.
aspiciō, see *aspicio*.
adsternō, -ere, -strāvi, -strātum, [ad-sterno], v. tr. 3, *prostrate* (on or near). — Pass., *prostrate one's self*.
adstō (astō), -āre, -stiti, no sup., [ad-sto], v. intr. 1, *stand by or near, stand* (by or near).
adstringō, -ere, -strinxi, -strictum, [ad-stringo], v. tr. 3, *bind to, bind, catch fast, congeal* (glaciers).
adsuēscō, see *assuesco*.
adsum, -esse, -fui (aff-), -futūrus (aff-), [ad-sum], v. intr. irr., *be there, be present, be at hand, be in* (trans. by *have* with change of subj.), *attend, come*. — Esp., *to aid, aid, assist*.
adulter, -teri, [ad-ulter (cf. ultra)?], m., *adulterer*.
adulterium, -i, [adulter + ium], n., *adultery*.
aduncus, -a, -um, [ad-uncus], adj., *curved, crooked*.

- adūrō, -ere, -ūsi, -utum, [ad-uro], v. tr. 3, *burn* (into), *scorch*. — Less exact, *nip* (with frost).
- advēhō, -ere, -vēxi, -vectum, [ad-veho], v. tr. 3, *bear to, carry, bear* (to).
- advēna, -ae, [ad + tvena (ven + a, cf. agricola)], m., *newcomer* (as opposed to native), *stranger*.
- advēnō, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, [ad-venio], v. intr. 4, *come to, come, arrive at, arrive*.
- advēntō, -īre, -vēni, -itum, [ad-ventō], through advēnio], v. intr. 1, *come* (to).
- advēntus, -ūs, [ad- + ventus, through advēnio], m., *coming, arrival*.
- adversus, -a, -um, p.p. (of ad-vertō, wh. see) as adj. or petrified into adv. and prep., *turned towards, exposed to, opposing, in one's face, opposite, facing, in front of*: in adversum (*against*).
- advortō (advortō), -ere, -verti, -versum, [ad-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn* (to). — Pass. as mid., *turn* (intr.). — Esp. with animum, *attend* (to). — Also alone, *attend*.
- advocō, -āre, -āvī, -itum, [ad-voco], v. tr. 1, *call to, call in, call to one's aid*.
- advolō, -āre, -āvī, -itum, [ad-volo], v. intr. 1, *fly up* (to the rescue).
- adytum, -i, [Gr. ἄδυτος, *unapproachable*], n., *inner shrine, sanctuary*.
- Aeacidēs, -ae, [Aeaco + des, as if Gr.], m., *son or descendant of Æacus*: 1. *Peleus*; 2. *Achilles*.
- Aēs, -antos, [Gr. Αἶας], m., a river in Illyria, generally called *Aous*.
- aedēs, -is, [√AED + es (cf. aed-
tus)], f., (*hearth, fireplace, temple*. — Pl., *house*).
- Aēta (Aētēs), -ae, [Αἰτῆς], m., king of Colchis, father of Medea.
- Aētias, -adis, [imitation of Gr.], f., *Medea*, daughter of Æetes.
- Aegaeōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Αἰγῶν], m., a marine giant with a hundred arms.
- Aegaeus (-ēus), -a, -um, [Gr. Αἰγῆος], adj., *Ægean* (i.e., of the Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor). — Neut., with or without mare, *the Ægean Sea*.
- aeger, -ra, -rum, [? (cf. ignis)], adj., *sick, disordered*. — Transf., *sickening* (luctus).
- Aegēus, -ei, [Gr. Αἰγέως], m., king of Athens, son of Pandion and Pylia, father of Theseus.
- Aegidēs, -ae, [imitation of Gr.], m., *Theseus, son of Ægeus*, king of Athens.
- Aegina, -ae, [Gr. Αἴγινα], f., daughter of the river-god Asopus, and mother of Æacus. The island of Ægina, opposite Athens, was named after her.
- aegis, -idis, [Gr. αἰγίς, same meaning], f., *egis, breastplate* (of Jove and Minerva).
- Aegyptius, -a, -um, [Gr. Αἰγύπτιος], adj., *Egyptian*.
- Aēllō, -ūs, [Gr. Αἰελλός], f., (*Wind-blast*), one of Acteon's hounds.
- aemulus, -a, -um, [? (cf. imitator)], adj. (often as noun), *rival, emulating*. — Esp. m. and f., a *rival*.
- Aeneadēs, -ae, [Aeneas- (as stem of Aeneas) + des], m., *descendant of Æneas*. — As. adj., *Roman*.
- Aenēas, -ae, [Gr. Αἰνείας], m., the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*, son of Venus and Anchises.

- Aenēius**, -a, -um, [Aenea + ius], adj., *belonging to Aeneas, of Aeneas*.
- aeneus**, -a, -um, [aeno + eus], adj., *of copper, of bronze, brazen*.
- aēnus**, -a, -um, [aes + nus], adj., *of copper, of bronze, brazen*. — Esp. n. as noun, *kettle*.
- Aeolidēs**, -ae, [Aeolō + des], m., *son or descendant of Aeolus*: 1. *Athamas*; 2. *Sisyphus*; 3. *Cephalus*.
- Aeolius**, -a, -um, [Aeolō + ius], adj., *of or belonging to Aeolus*.
- Aeolus**, -i, [Gr. Αἰόλος], m.: 1. *the god of the winds, son of Hippotes*; 2. *son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of Athamas and Sisyphus*.
- aequālis**, -e, [aequo + alis], adj., *uniform, equal*. — Esp. as noun, *coeval, 'crony', playmate* (of Proserpine).
- ✓ **aequē**, [old abl. of *aequus*], adv., *equally, as much, not less*.
- aequō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [aequō + o], v. tr. 1, *make even, even, level* (with the ground). — Pass., *be equal*. — p.p., *aequātus, equal, level*. — Pres. p., *aequāns, equal, equalling*.
- aequor**, -oris, [aequō (as if √AEQV) + or], n., *(the level), the sea, expanse (ponti), waves*. — Also pl.
- aequoreus**, -a, -um, [aequor + eus], adj., *of the sea*: *origo* (*descent from Neptune*); *Britanni* (*beyond the sea*).
- aequus**, -a, -um, [unc. root + us], adj., *level, even, uniform, equal*. — Hence, *just, propitious*. — Also, *of low degree* (*not above the rest*). — n. as noun, *justice, right*: *ex aequo* (*equally*).
- āēr**, *āeris*, [Gr. ἀἷρ], m., *the air, the firmament*.
- aerātus**, -a, -um, [as if p.p. of *taeso* (aes + o)], adj., *furnished with bronze, bronze-pointed*.
- aereus**, -a, -um, [aes + eus], adj., *brazen*.
- aeripēs**, -edis, [aes- (as if aeso-) + pes], adj., *brazen-footed*.
- āerius**, -a, -um, [aer-ius], adj., *of the air, of heaven (aurae), air-piercing (alpes)*.
- aes**, *aeris*, [?], n., *copper, bronze*. — Hence, *things of bronze, tablet* (of laws), *money, coin*: *cavum* (*bronze kettle*).
- Aesacus** (-os), -i, [Gr. Αἰσάκος], m., *a son of Priam who was changed into a sea-gull*.
- aesculeus**, -a, -um, [aesculo + eus], adj., *oaken, of oak, oak*.
- aesculus**, -i, [†aescō (perhaps √ED + eus) + ius], f., *oak* (the Italian oak with edible acorns).
- Aesōn**, -onis, [Gr. Αἰσών], king of Iolcus, father of Jason.
- Aesonidēs**, -ae, [Aeson + ides], m., *son of Aeson, Jason*.
- Aesonius**, -a, -um, [Aeson + ius], adj., *of or belonging to Aeson*: *heros* (*Jason, son of Aeson*).
- aestās**, -ātis, [as if *taed + tas* (cf. *juventa* and *juventus*)], f., (*heat*), *summer*.
- aestivus**, -a, -um, [as if *taed + tivus* (cf. *captivus*)], adj., *of summer, summer's, summer*.
- aestuō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [aestu + o], v. intr. 1, *boil, seethe, burn, grow hot*.
- aestus**, -ūs, [√AED + tus (cf. *aedes*)], m., *heat, summer, tide* (as *seething*): *aestus erat* (*it was hot*). — Also pl.
- aetās**, -ātis, [aevo + tas], f., *age*

- (generally), *age of the world, time of life*. — Esp., *youth*.
- aeternus**, -a, -um, [aevō + ternus (cf. *diuturnus*, *sempiternus*)], adj., *eternal* (lasting an age), *perpetual* (ver), *immortal*: in *aeternum* (*forever*).
- aether**, -eria, [Gr. αἰθήρ, *fiery air*], m., *air, heaven, heavens*. — Opposed to *ἄēr* (*the lower atmosphere*).
- aetherius**, -a, -um, [aether + ius], adj., *of heaven*: *aurae*.
- Aethiops**, -opsis, [Gr. Αἰθίοψ], adj., *African*. — Subst., *an Ethiopian*.
- Aethōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Αἰθών], m., (*the Blazing One*), *one of the horses of the sun*.
- Aetna**, -ae, [Gr. Αἴτνη], f., *Mt. Aetna*, the famous volcano in Sicily (now *Monte Gibello*).
- Aetnaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Αἰτναῖος], adj., *belonging to Mt. Aetna, of Aetna, Etnaean*.
- Aetnō**, -ēs, f., the Greek form for *Aetna*.
- aevum**, -i, [√i + vum (cf. αἰών)], n., *age* (esp. long continued), *age of the world, the world, time*.
- aff**, see **adf**.
- affor** (adf-), -āri, -ātus, [ad-for], v. dep. i, *address*.
- Agamemnon**, -onis, [Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων], m., king of Mycenae, son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at Troy, was murdered by his wife and her paramour *Aegisthus*.
- Agēnor**, -oris, [Gr. Ἀγήνωρ], m., king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa.
- Agēnoridēs**, -ae, [Agēnor + ides], m., son or descendant of *Agēnor*: 1. *Cadmus*; 2. *Persēus*.
- ager**, -ri, [√AG + rus], m., *field*.
- agger**, -eria, [ad-†ger (root of gero as stem)], m., *heap, pile* (for funeral pile), *mole*.
- aggredior**, see **adgredior**.
- agitō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [†agitō- (p.p. of ago) + o], v. tr. i, *drive, set in motion, wave, shake, agitate*: *spēs* (*foster*); *fūmōs* (*roll, whirl*).
- Aglauros**, -i, [Gr. Ἀγλαυρος], f., daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens.
- āgmen**, -inis, [√AG + men], n., (*drove*), *band, pack, throng, crowd*.
- āgna**, -ae, [?], f., *cwe lamb*.
- āgnōscō**, -ere, -nōvi, -nītum, [ad-nōscō], v. tr. 3, *recognise*.
- āgnus**, -i, [?], m., *lamb*.
- agō**, -ere, ēgi, āctum, [√AG, cf. āgmen], v. tr. 3, *drive, put in motion, perform, do*. — In various uses not conforming to English: *silentia terrae* (*be wrapped in; properly, be engaged in*); *grates* (*render*); *rimas* (*show*); *iter* (*press on, pursue*); *natales* (*pass*). — Pass., *be at stake*. — p.p., *āctus*: *acta nox* (*past*); *triumphus* (*celebrated*). — N. pl., *deeds*.
- Agrē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀγρῆ], f., *Huntress*, a hound of Actaeon.
- agrestis**, -e, [agro- (by some unc. analogy) + tis], adj., *rustic, wild, sylvan*. — Pl. as noun, *rustics*.
- agricola**, -ae, [agro-†cola (cf. incolā)], m., *planter, husbandman*.
- Agriodōs**, -ontos, [Gr. Ἀγριόδους], m., *Wild-tooth*, one of Actaeon's hounds.
- āh** (ἦ), interj., *ah, oh*.
- ai**, [Gr. Αἰ], interj., *alas*.

ālō, [?], v. tr. def., *say*.

āla, -ae, [for *axilla* (?)], f., *wing* (in all Eng. senses).

alacer, -ris, -re, [?], adj., *active*.

alboŏ, -ŕe, no perf., no sup., [albō + eo], v. intr. 2, *whitens*. — Less exactly, *foam*. — pres. p., **albēns**, *white*.

albidus, -a, -um, [albō + dus], adj., *whitish, white*.

albus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *white* (not shining; cf. **candidus**, *shining white*).

Alcē, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀλκή], *Courage*, one of Acteon's hounds.

Alcidēs, [Gr. Ἀλκιδης], m., *Hercules*, as grandson of Alceus.

Alcmēna (-ō), -ae, [Gr. Ἀλκμήνη], f., daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Aloyonē, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀλυνόνη], f., daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx.

āles, -itis, [ala + tis (reduced)], adj., *winged*. — As noun, *bird*.

aliēnus, -a, -um, [aliō- (with unc. lengthening) + nus (cf. **egēnus**)], adj., *of another, another's, strange, foreign*.

alimentum, -i, [ali- (stem of **alo**) + mentum], n., *food, sustenance, subsistence* (for living creatures, and also for fire, and in figurative uses). — Also pl.

aliō, [old dat. of **alius**, cf. **eō**], adv., *elsewhither, elsewhere* (as end of motion).

ālīpēs, -edis, [ala- (weakened) + pes], adj., *wing-footed*. — As noun, *steed, Mercury*.

aliquandō, [ali- (as stem of **alius**) + quando (cf. **aliquis**)], adv., *at some time, for once (at last, if never before)*.

aliquis, -qua, -quod, (-quid), [ali- (as stem of **alius**) + quis], pron., *some, any, some or other*. — As subst., *some one, something*.

aliter, [ali- (as stem of **alius**) + ter (cf. **leviter**)], adv., *otherwise: non aliter (just as)*.

alius, -a, -ud, [?], adj. pron., *other, another*. — As subst., *another, some (thing) else, others*.

allevō (adl-), -ŕe, -ŕvi, -ŕtum, [ad-levō], v. tr. 1, *raise up, relieve*.

almus, -a, -um, [√AL (alo) + mus], adj., *fostering, kindly, propitious*.

alnus, -i, [?], f., *alder* (tree or wood).

ālō, -ere, -ui, -itum, (but cf. **altus**, **altor**), [cf. **almus**], v. tr. 3, *nourish, feed, foster*.

Alpēs, -ium, [prob. Celtic], f., *the Alps*.

Alphēias, -adis, f., *the Alphean One*, a name given to *Arethusa* on account of her union with the river-god *Alpheus*.

Alphēnor, -oris, [Gr. Ἀλφεινός], m., one of the sons of Niobe.

Alphēos, -i, see **Alphēus**.

Alphēus, -i, [Gr. Ἀλφειός], m., the chief river of Elis; personified, the river-god, husband of *Arethusa*.

Alpinus, -a, -um, [Alpi- (as stem of **Alpes**, lengthened) + nus], adj., *of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine*.

altāre, -is, [alta- (stem of **altus**) + are (n. of -aris)], n., *altar* (perh. properly the elevated structure on the top of the raised mound, ara?).

altō, [old abl. of **altus**], adj., *high*, (as adv.) *aloft*. — Comp., **altius**, *too high*. — From change of point of view, *deeply, deep*.

alter, -tera, -torum, [al- (reduced stem of *altus*) + ter (cf. *uter*)], adj. pron., *a second, the other, another* (where an indefinite object out of all others is opposed to one definite one): *alter . . . alter* (*the one . . . the other*); *quilibet alter* (*anybody else*); *unus et alter* (*one or two*).

alternus, -a, -um, [alter- (as stem of *alter*) + nus], adj., *alternate*; *pedes, alternati* (i.e. of elegiac verse, pentameter and hexameter alternating); *crinibus, with alternate hair* (hair alternating with snakes).

Althaea, -ae, [Gr. Ἀλθαία], f., mother of Meleager, wife of Ceneus, king of Calydon.

altor, -ōris, [√AL (alo) + tor], m., *fosterer, foster-parent* (used of Silenus).

altrix, -icis, [√AL (alo) + trix], f., *nourisher, nurse*.

altus, -a, -um, [√AL (alo) + tus], adj., *fostered*. — Hence, (grown, and so) *high, lofty*. — From change of point of view, *deep*: *pulvis* (*thick*). — Comp., *higher* (than usual, etc.): *unda* (*overwhelming, rising*). — Sup., *highest*: *sol* (*at its height*); *ab alto*, *from the heights* (of the air), *on high* (cf. *a dextra*).

alumnus, -i, [prob. for *talomenos*, pres. pass. p. of *alo*], m., *foster-child, nursing*.

alvum, -i, [alvō + ens], m., *channel*. **alvus**, -i, [√AL (alo) + vus], f., *belly*.

amāna, -antis, pres. p. of *amo*, as adj., *loving*. — As noun, *a lover*. — Comp., *more a lover*.

amarus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *bitter* (lit. and fig.).

Amathusius, -a, -um, [Amathus + ius], adj., *Amathusian, of Amathus*, a city in Cyprus; an epithet of Venus, who was worshipped at Amathus.

amātor, -ōris, [amā + tor], m., *lover*. — As adj., *fond of*.

ambigēs, -is, [cf. *ambigo*], f., *long story, circumlocution, disguise* (of speech), *story* (impliedly long). — Also of journeys, *roundabout course, winding*.

ambigō, -ere, -ēgi, -ctum, [amb-igo], v. tr. 3, *drive around*. — Also (cf. *ago*), *plead on both sides, discuss*. — Pass. impera, *the question rises*.

ambiguus, -a, -um, [amb-iguus (√AG + vus), through *ambigo*], adj., (*to be argued on both sides*, cf. *ambigo*), *in doubt, uncertain, dubious, deceptive*. — Hence, *many-formed, two-formed*.

ambio, -ire, -li, -itum, [amb-eo], v. tr. irr., *go around, surround, explore, come over, grow over* (of a bark on a tree).

ambitiō, -ōnis, [amb-itiō (cf. *amblo*)], f., (*a going round*). — Esp. to canvass for office, *a canvassing*. — Hence, *ambition*.

ambitiōsus, -a, -um, [†ambitiō- (as stem of *†ambitium*, cf. *exitium*) + osus], *full of ambition*. — Also, *being an object of ambition, coveted* (*honor*).

ambō, -ae, -ō, [cf. *amb-*], adj., *both* (as taken together) (cf. *uterque, each*).

ambrosia, -ae, [Gr. ἀμβροσία, *immortal*], f., *ambrosia* (the fancied food of the gods).

ambūrō, -ere, -ūrō, -ctum, [amb-uro], v. tr. 3, *burn around, scorch*. — p.p. as adj., *scorched*.

- amōns, -entis**, [a-mens], adj., *out of one's mind, frensied, wild*.
- amentia, -ae**, [ament + ia], f., *madness, frenzy*.
- amicid̄, -ire, -ixi (-icui), -ictum**, [amb-jacio], v. tr. 4, (*throw around*), *put on, clothe with* (of loose apparel). — Pass., *be clad (in or with)*.
- amicitia, -ae**, [amicō + tia], f., *friendship, friendly relations, alliance*.
- amictus, -ūs**, [amb-jactus, through amiclo], m., *robe, mantle*. — Also pl.
- amicus, -a, -um**, [unc. stem (kindred with amo) + cus], adj., *friendly*. — As noun, *friend*.
- amissus**, p.p. of amittō.
- amittō, -ere, -mīal, -misum**, [ab-mitto], v. tr. 3, *let go away, lose*.
- Ammon (Hamm-), -ōnis**, [Gr. Ἄμμων], m., a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram.
- amnicola, -ae**, [amni-cola (cf. colo)], m., *river-loving*.
- amnis, -is**, [?], m., *river, torrent, stream* (more rapid and smaller than fluvius).
- amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *love, be in love*. — pres. p., *lover*. — p.p., *beloved*.
- amōnum, -i**, [Gr. ἄμμον], n., *balsam* (a fragrant resin).
- amor, -ōris**, [√AM (in amo) + or], m., *love, desire*. — Trans., *object of love, love* (as in Eng.), *love affair*. — Personified, *Love*.
- Amphion, -onis**, [Gr. Ἀμφίων], m., king and builder of Thebes, son of Jupiter and Antiope, husband of Niobe.
- Amphitritē, -ēs**, [Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη], f., a sea-goddess, wife of Neptune; hence, *the Sea*.
- Amphitryōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Ἀμφιτρίων], king of Tiryns, step-father of Hercules.
- Amphitryōniadēs, -ae**, [Amphitryon + iades], m., *Hercules*, as step-son of Amphitryon.
- Amphrysus, -a, -um**, [Amphrysō + ius], adj., *belonging to the Amphrysos, Thessalian*.
- Amphrysos, -i**, [Gr. Ἀμφύρως], m., a river in Thessaly.
- amplē, [old abl. of amplius]**, adv., *fully*. — Comp., *amplius, more, further, again*.
- amplector, -i, -plēxus**, [amb-plecto], v. dep. 3 (*throw one's self around*), *embrace*.
- amplēxus, -ūs**, [amb-plexus, perh. through amplector], m., *embrace, winding-coil* (of serpent).
- amplius**, see amplē.
- Ampeycidēs, -ae, m., son of Ampeyx, Mopsus**, a participant in the Calydonian hunt.
- Amūlius, -i**, [?], m., younger brother of Numitor, son of the Alban king Proca.
- Amōlāe, -ārum**, [Gr. Ἀμόλαι], f., an ancient town in Laconia, south of Sparta.
- Amōclidēs, -ae, m., Hyacinthus**, a descendant of the Laconian king, Amycias.
- Amymōnē, -es**, [Gr. Ἀμυμώνη], f., a spring (and nymph) near Argos.
- Amyntor, -oris**, [Gr. Ἀμύντωρ], m., king of the Dolopians in Thessaly, father of Phoenix.
- an, [?], conj., or** (in interrog.): *utrum . . . an* (no . . . an), *whether . . . or*. — With *utrum*, etc. omitted (in reductio ad absurdum), *or* (introd. an impos-

- sible supposition), *or do you suppose*. — So, *anne*, *or was it*, and the like. — Also, with whole first part omitted, *whether*.
- Anāpis**, -is, [Anāpus, -i], [Gr. 'Ανάπης], m., a small river of Sicily, the river-god of which was husband of the nymph Cyane.
- Anacaens**, -i, [Gr. 'Ανακαῖος], m., an Arcadian, who was killed in the Calydonian hunt.
- anceps**, -cepitis, [amb-caput], adj., (with a head on both sides). — Less exactly, *double-edged, double*.
- ancora**, -ae, [Gr. ἄγκυρα], f., *anchor*.
- Andromeda**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀνδρομέδη], f., daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. Perseus rescued her from a sea-monster, and married her.
- angulcomus**, -a, -um, [angul-coma, decl. as adj.], adj., *serpent-haired, snake-haired*.
- anguisfer**, -era, -erum, [angui-fer (for ferus)], adj., *serpent-bearing, serpent-covered, snake-haired*.
- anguipe**, -edis, (angui-pes), adj., *snake-footed* (of certain giants whose legs were serpents).
- anguis**, -is, [√ANG (cf. angō) + is], m., *a serpent*. — Esp., *the Serpent* (the constellation).
- angulus**, -i, [tangō- (cf. ancus) + lus], m., (*bend, crook*), *corner*.
- angustus**, -a, -um, [angōs- (cf. angor) + tus], adj., *narrow*. — N. pl., *narrow, straits*.
- anhēlitus**, -is, [unc. prefix-halitus (cf. anhelō)], *panting, breath, panting breath*.
- anhēlō**, -ire, -āvi, -ātum, [anhelō + o], v. tr. 1, *breathe (violently)*. — p.p., *breathed forth*: ignes (fires of one's breath).
- anhēlus**, -a, -um, [unc. prefix + thalus (cf. halo)], adj., *panting*.
- anila**, -e, [ann- (reduced) + ilis], adj., *of an old woman, an old woman's*.
- anima**, -ae, [ani- (verb stem, to blow) + ma], f., *breath*. — Hence, *breath of life, life*. — Less exactly, *soul*. — Also pl.
- animal**, -illa, [N. of anima + lis], n., *living creature, creature*.
- animō**, -īre, -āvi, -ātum, [anima + o], v. tr. 1, *give life to* (acc.), *animate, make alive*: guttas in angues (*bring to life as snakes*).
- animōsus**, -a, -um, [animō + ōsus], adj., *spirited, made spirited by* (ignibus), *proud*.
- animus**, -i, [ani- (as stem, to blow, cf. anima) + mus], m., (*breath*), *mind, heart, soul, feelings, disposition, thought, purpose, desire* (denoting generally the moral powers as opposed to mens, the intellectual): animus intendere (*turn the attention*). — Also, esp. in pl., *spirit, pride*.
- anne**, see an.
- annōsus**, -a, -um, [annō + ōsus], adj., *full of years, aged*: annosa senectas (*aged years, advanced age*).
- annuō**, see adnuo.
- annus**, -i, [?], m., *year*; also personified. — In pl., *years, life, destined years of life*.
- annuus**, -a, -um, [anno + us (?)], adj., *of a year, annual*.
- anser**, -eris, [?], m., *goose*.
- Antaeus**, -i, [Gr. Ἀνταῖος], m., a giant of Libya, son of the earth, killed by Hercules.
- ante**, [old abl. of stem tanti, cf. antes, antae], adv. and prep., &c.

- fore, in front of.* — Also of time, *formerly, first.* — As adv. in comp., *before, in front, in advance, previously.*
- anteoĉ**, -ire, -ii, no sup., [ante-eo], v. tr. irr., *go before, outstrip, precede, go on (before).*
- antemna**, ae, [ʔ], f., *yard (for sail).*
- Anthēdōn**, -onis, [Gr. 'Ανθηδών], f., a city in Boeotia, opposite Euboea.
- anticipō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ʔanticip- (cf. princeps, particeps) + o], v. tr. 1, *be beforehand with, anticipate: viam, cut short (getting the start thereby).*
- Antigonē**, -ēs, [Gr. 'Αντιγόνη], f., daughter of Laomedon, changed by Juno into a crane.
- Antiloehus**, -i, [Gr. 'Αντιλοχος], m., son of Nestor. He was killed by Hector at Troy.
- Antinous**, -i, [Gr. 'Αντινοος], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.
- Antiphatēs**, -ae, [Gr. 'Αντιφάτης], m., king of the cannibal Laestrygonae.
- antiquō**, [old abl. of antiquus], adv., *anciently, formerly.*
- antiquus**, -a, -um, [anti- (stem of ante) + cus (cf. posticus)], adj., *ancient, former, old: ver (as it used to be).*
- Antium**, -i, [(ʔ), cf. ante], n., a city on the coast of Latium.
- antrum**, -i, [Gr. ἄντρον], n., *cave.* — Also pl.
- anus**, -ae, [ʔ], f., *old woman.* — In app. as adj. of things feminine, *old.*
- anxiētās**, -tātis, [anxiō + tas], f., *anxiety.*
- anxius**, -a, -um, [ʔanxiō- (p.p. of ango) + ius], adj., *anxious, fearful.*
- Āōnia**, -idīs, [Gr. 'Αοιᾶς], f. adj., *Aonian, i.e. Boeotian.* — Pl., *the Muses, as dwellers on the Boeotian Mt. Helicon.*
- Āonius**, -a, -um, adj., *Aonian, i.e. Boeotian.* — **Aonii**, *Boeotians: Aoniae sorores (the Muses).*
- aper**, -pri, [ʔ], m., *boar (wild).*
- aperiō**, -ire, -ui, -rtum, [ab-pario (cf. operio)], v. tr. 4, *uncover, uncloze, disclose.* — p.p. *apertus, open, naked: fores; campi; peotus; discrimen (public).*
- Apharēius**, -a, -um, adj., *of Aphareus: Apharēia prōles (Lyncceus and Idas, sons of King Aphareus of Messenia).*
- Āpidanus**, -i, [Gr. 'Απιδανός], m., a river in Thessaly.
- Apollineus**, -a, -um, [Apollin + eus], adj., *of or belonging to Apollo: vates (the bard Orpheus); proles (the god Æsculapius, son of Apollo); ars (medicine).*
- Apollō**, -inis, [Gr. 'Απόλλων], m., son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana, god of the sun, of music and poetry, of divination, archery, pestilence, and medicine.
- appāreō** (adp-), -ēre, -ui, no sup., [ad-pareo], v. intr. 2 (prob. *come at one's call*), *appear.*
1. **appellō** (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prob. ʔappellō- (stem akin to appello, -ere) + o (cf. compello)], v. tr. 1, *address, speak to, appeal to, call upon: virum; deos.*
2. **appellō** (adp-), -ere, -pull, -pulsum, [ad-pello], v. tr. 3, *drive nearer, drive in.*
- Appenninus**, -i (also Apen-), m., *the Apennines, the mountain chain that runs diagonally across Italy.*
- applicō** (adp-), -āre, -āvī (-ui),

- ātum** (-itum), [ad-plūco], v. tr. 1, (*unfold*), *apply, attack, imprint* (oscula), *drive* (angues).
appōnō (adp-), -ere, -posui, -positum, [ad-pono], v. tr. 3, *put at, place at, beside or near, set before, supply* (of food).
Aprīlis, -is, [stem akin to aperio + lis], m., (prop. adj. implying *mensis*), *April*.
aptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [aptō + o], v. tr. 1, *fit, set carefully*.
aptus, -a, -um, [p.p. of *tapio* (cf. *apiscor*)], adj., *fitted for, suited to, prepared for, fit, fitting*.
apud, [abl., prob. of same stem as ob], prep., *at, among*.
aqua, -ae, [?], f., *water*. — Also pl.
aquātilius, -a, -um, [aqua + tilius], adj., *of the water, moist, aquatic, from the sea* (Auster).
aquila, -ae, [prob. f. of adj. meaning *gray*], f., *eagle*.
Aquilō, -ōnis, [†aquilō- (reduced, cf. *aquila*) + ō (ōn)], m., *the North Wind*. — Less exactly, *the North*.
aquōsus, -a, -um, [aqua- (reduced) + osus], adj., *watery, rainy*.
āra, -ae, [?], f., *altar*. — Esp. *the Altar* (constellation).
Arachnē, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀράχνη], f., a Colophonian maiden, changed by Minerva into a spider.
arānea, ae, [Arachne + a (f. of -us)], f., *spider*.
arātor, -ōris, [ara- (stem of aro) + tor], m., *ploughman, husbandman*.
arātrum, -i, [arā- (stem of aro) + trum], n., *ploughshare, plough*.
Arātus, -i, [Gr. Ἀρατος], m., a poet who wrote (about 250 B.C.) on astronomy. He was born at Soli in Cilicia.
arbitrium, -i, [arbitrō- (reduced) + ium], n., *decision, choice, will, control, pleasure* (at the pleasure of, etc.).
arbor (arbōs), -oris, [?], f., *tree*. — Coll., *trees*: *Lovis* (the oak).
arboreus, -a, -um, [arbor + eus], adj., *of a tree, of the trees*.
arbustum, -i, [arbos + tum (n. of -tus, cf. *robustus*)], n., *orchard, grove* (of planted trees).
arbutus, -a, -um, [arbatō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of the strawberry tree*.
arbutus, -i, [?], f., *strawberry tree*.
Arcadia, -ae, [Gr. Ἀρκαδία], f., the mountainous district in the middle of the Peloponnesus.
arcānus, -a, -um, [arca + nus], adj., *secret*. — N. pl., *secrets*.
Arcas, -adis, [Gr. Ἀρκάς], m., *an Arcadian*. — As adj., *Arcadian*.
arceō, -ēre, -ui, arctus, [†arceō- (akin to arca) + eo], v. tr. 2, *shut out, keep out, drive away, repel*. — With inf., *prevent from*.
Arcitenōna, -ōntis, [†arca- (weakened) tenens], adj., *holding a bow, bow-bearing*. — Masc., *the bowholder* (Apollo).
Arctos, -i, [Gr. Ἀρκτος], f., Greek form for Arctus, wh. see.
Arctus (Arctos), -i, [Gr. Ἀρκτος], f., *the Great and Little Bear* (Ursa Major and Minor), a double constellation in the vicinity of the north pole; hence, *the North*. — Also pl., *geminas Arctos, the two Bears*.
arcuātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of arcuo], adj., *arched*.
arcus, -ūs, [√ARC- (cf. arceo) + us], f., *bow, arch, vault, circle* (of the zones). — Esp., *rainbow*.
ardēns, pres. p. of ardeo, wh. see.

ardeō, -ēre, arsi, arsum, [aridō + eo], v. intr. 2, *blaze, burn, be in flames*. — Also fig., *be inflamed, be fired, burn*, and the like. — pres. p., *burning* (lit. and fig.).

ardescō, -ere (perf. and sup. as with ardeo), [arde- (stem of ardeo) + so], v. intr. 3, *burst into flames, blaze*.

ardor, -ōris, [ard- (as if root of ardeo) + or], m., *heat, flame*. — Also fig., *love*.

arduus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *steep, lofty, high, reared high, on high*. — N. pl., *heights*.

ārea, -ae, [?], f., *space, threshing-floor, stretch (campi)*. — Fig., *field* (for anxiety), *scope*.

ārēna (har-), -ae, [are- (stem of areo) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *sand, strand*. — Fig., *arena*.

āreō, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [unc. stem + eo (cf. aridus)], v. intr. 2, *be dry, be parched*. — pres. p., *ārēna, dry, dried*.

Arestoridēs, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., *Argus, grandson of Arestor*.

Arethūsa, -ae, [Gr. 'Αρεθούσα], f., a spring in Syracuse. — Personified, the nymph of the spring, who ran under the sea from Elis to Sicily to escape the river-god Alpheus.

argentens, -a, -um, [argentō- (reduced) + ens], adj., *of silver, silvery, silvery white*: proles (*the Silver Age*).

argentum, -i, [akin to arguo, named from its brightness], n., *silver*.

Argi, see Argos.

Argolicus, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Αργολικός, from 'Αργολίς, *Argolis*], adj., *of Argos, Argolic*. — *Grecian*.

Argos (only nom. and acc.), [Gr. 'Αργος], n., more freq. plur. **Argi**,

-ōrum, m., the capital of the district Argolis in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno.

argūmentum, -i, [argu- (stem of arguo) + mentum], n., *proof, witness, story, meaning* (of a custom).

arguō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [targu- (cf. ἄργος) + o (cf. tribuo)], v. tr. 3, *make clear*. — So, *give evidence, blame, find fault with*.

Argus, -i, [Gr. 'Αργος], m., the hundred-eyed keeper of Io after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.

āridus, -a, -um, [tarō- (whence areo) + dus], adj., *dry, parched*: Libye facta est (*an arid desert*).

ariēs, -etis, [?], m., *ram*. — Esp., the *Ram*, the constellation *Aries*, between Pisces and Taurus. — Less exactly, *fleece* (golden).

arista, -ae, [?], f., *ear* (of grain), *head*.

arma, -ōrum, [√AR (*fil*) + mus], n., *arms, weapons, tools, implements*. — Fig., *war, arms, contests* (fori).

armentum, -i, [√AR (cf. arma) + mentum, team (?)], n., *herd* (of large cattle).

armifer, -era, -erum, [armō-fer], adj., *arm-bearing, armed*.

armiger, -era, -erum, [armō-ger (us, cf. gero)], adj., *arm-bearing*. — Fem. as noun, *armor-bearer, attendant* (of Diana).

armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [armō + o], v. tr. 1, *arm*. — p.p., *armed, in arms*.

armus, -i, [m. from same word as arma], m., (*joint* ?), *shoulder*.

arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *plough, hold the plough*.

arripit (adr-), -ere, -ui, -reptum, [ad-rapio], v. tr. 3, *grasp, seize*.

ars, artis, [√AR (cf. arma) + tis (reduced)], f., *art, skill, stratagem, means*. — Pl., *the arts*; also same as sing.

artifex, -icis, [arti- (stem of ars) + fex (root of facio as stem), c-], *artist*.

artus, -ūs, [√AR + tus], m., *limb*. — Pl., *limbs, members*.

artus, -a, -um, [p.p. of arceo], adj., *close*.

arundō (har-), -inis, [?], f., *reed*. — Hence, *arrow*; also, *reed*.

arvum, -i, [√AR (in aro) + vum], n., *field* (as opposed to woods), *fields* (as cultivated), *lands*.

arx, arcis, [√ARC (in arceo) + is (reduced)], f., *citadel, height, summit, high abode, lofty height; summa (heights of heaven)*.

Asbolus, -i, [Gr. 'Ασβόλος], m., *Soot*, one of Actæon's hounds.

Ascalaphus, -i, [Gr. 'Ασκάλαφος], m., son of Acheron and Orpheus, changed by Ceres into an owl.

ascendō (ads-), -ere, -cendi, -cēsum, [ad-scando], v. tr. 3, *climb up, mount, ascend, climb*.

ascēnsus (ads-), -ūs, [ad-†scan-sus], through *ascendo*, m., *ascent*.

asciscō (ads-), -ere, -scivi, -scitum, [ad-scisco], v. tr. 3, *adopt* (by formal resolution): — Less exactly, *adopt, add, attach*.

Ascræus, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ασκραῖος], adj., of *Ascræa, Ascræan*, an epithet of the poet Hesiod, who lived at Ascræa in Boeotia.

asellus, -i, [asinō + lus], m., *little ass, ass* (as regarded with commiseration or contempt).

Āsia, -idis (-idos), [Gr. 'Ἀσία], f., *Asia*; prop. adj., *Asiatic*.

Āsōpis, -idis (-idos), [Gr. 'Ἀσωρίς], f., *Ægina*, daughter of the river-god Asopus.

aspargō (aspergō), -inis, [akin to adaspergo], f., *spray, sprinkling, blood* (spattered).

asper, -era, -erum, [?], adj., *rough, herst* (lit. and fig.).

aspergō -inis, see *aspargo*.

aspergō (ads-), -ere, -spersi, -persum, [ad-spargo], *sprinkle* (a thing on, or a thing with).

aspiciō (ads-), -ere, -spexi, -spectum, [ad-†specio], v. tr. 3, *look at (or upon), behold, see*.

aspirō (ads-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad-spiro], v. intr. 1, *breathe on*. — Hence, *favor*.

assēnsus (ads-), -ūs, [ad-sensus, through assentio], m., *assent, silent assent*. — Also pl.

assentiō (ads-), -īre, -ēnsi, -ēnsium, [ad-sentio], v. intr. 4, *give assent, assent*.

asserō (adserō), -ere, -serui, -sertum, [ad-sero], v. tr. 3, *lay claim to, claim*.

assiduus (ads-), -a, -um, [ad-†tiduus (√SED + vus)], (sitting down, esp. to a thing), adj., *busy, attentive, laborious*. — Hence, *constant, incessant, never-ceasing*.

assiliō (ads-), -īre, -silui, -sultum, [ad-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap on, dash on* (of a wave).

assimulō (ads-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad-simulo], v. tr. 1, *feign, pretend*.

assistō (ads-), -ere, -astiti, no sup., [ad-sisto], v. intr. 3, *stand up, stand by*.

assuēscō (ads-), -ere, -suēvī, -suētum, [ad-suesco], v. intr. 3,

- become accustomed, be accustomed.
— p.p., *assuetus*, *wonted*.
- assuetūdō** (ads-), -inis, [ad-
+suetudo], f., *custom, habit, in-
dulgence* (of habit).
- assūmō** (ads-), -ere, -sūmpsi,
-sumptum, [ad-sumo], v. tr. 3,
take in, take on, gather, assume.
- ast**, [?], conj., *but*.
- Asteriōs**, -ēs, [Gr. 'Ἀστυρία], f.,
daughter of the Titan Coeus, and
Phoebe, sister of Latona. She
was beloved by Jupiter, and was
changed into a quail.
- astō**, see *adsto*.
- Astraea**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ἀστυρία], f., an
epithet of Justice (Δίκη) as daugh-
ter of the Titan Astræus.
- astringō** (ads-), -ere, -strinxī,
-strictum, [ad-stringo], v. tr.
3, *bind, tighten, harden* (snow).
- astrum**, -i, [Gr. ἄστρον], n., *constel-
lation, star*. — Pl., *stars, sky*.
- astus**, -ūs, [?], m., *craft*. — Abl.,
astū, *with craft*.
- at**, [(?), cf. ad], conj., *but, then, at
least: attamen, but yet, still*.
- Atalanta**, -ae, [Gr. 'Αταλάντη], f.,
daughter of Schoeneus of Boeotia.
She was a celebrated runner, but,
being beaten in a race, married
Hippomenes, her competitor. She
was changed into a lioness.
- ater**, -tra, -trum, [?], adj., *black,
dark* (esp. as a sign of mourning).
- Athamantēus**, -a, -um, [Atha-
mant + eus], adj., *of Athamas*.
- Athamantis**, -idis (-idos), f.,
Helle, daughter of Athamas.
- Athamās**, -antis, [Gr. 'Αθάμας],
m., king of the Minyans in Boeotia.
He was the husband of Ino, uncle
of Pentheus, and brother of Sisy-
phus. He was made insane by
Juno.
- Athēnae**, -ārum, [Gr. 'Αθήναι], f.,
Athens, the great city of Attica.
- Athōs**, (gen. not found; abl.,
Athōne; dat. and abl., *Athō*;
acc., *Athō*, *Athōn*, *Athōnem*,
Athōna), [Gr. 'Ἄθως, later 'Ἄθων,
-wos], m., *Athos*, a high mountain
on the Strymonian Gulf, in Mace-
donia.
- Atlantiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. patronymic],
m., *Mercury*, grandson of Atlas.
- Atlās**, -antis, [Gr. 'Ατλας], m., son
of the Titan Iapetus, father of the
Pleiades and Hyades. He bore
the heavens upon his shoulders.
He was changed by Perseus into a
mountain, — the mountain itself in
Northern Africa.
- atque** (ac), [ad-que], conj., (*and
in addition*), *and*.
- Atreus**, -ei, [Gr. Ἀτρεΐς], m., king
of Argos and Mycenae, son of
Pelops and Hippodamia, father of
Agamemnon and Menelaus.
- Atridēs**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀτρεΐδης], m., *son
of Atreus*. — Pl., *the sons of Atreus*
(Agamemnon and Menelaus, the
leaders of the Greeks at Troy).
- ātrium**, -i, [atro + ium], n., *hall
(of a house)*. — Pl., 'halls', *palace*.
- attamen**, see *at*.
- Attis** (Ath-), -idis, m., a Phrygian
shepherd who loved the goddess
Cybele, and was changed into a
fir-tree.
- attollō** (adt-), -ere, perf. and sup.
supplied from *affero*, [ad-tollo],
v. tr. 3, *raise up* (to something),
raise: se, rise.
- attonitus**, see *attono*.
- attonō** (adt-), -āre, -ui, -itum,,
[ad-tono], v. tr. 1, *strike with
a thunderbolt*. — p.p., *attonitus*,
*thunderstruck, paralysed, spell-
bound, struck* (with passion),

attrahō (adt-), -ere, -trāxi, -tractum, [ad-traho], v. tr. 3, *draw to one, draw in, drag in*. — Fig., *attract*.

anceps, -cupis, [avi-ceps (root of capio as stem)], m., *fowler*.

amctor, -ōris, [aug- (as root of augeo) + tor], m., (*increaser*). — Hence (perh. from raising price at auctions), *seller, guarantor, voucher*. — So, *authority, author, adviser, founder, originator, father, ancestor, giver*. — Poetically, *harrier* (of a weapon), *harbinger* (a prophet, authority for).

Amctumnus, see **Autumnus**.

amctus, see **augeo**.

audācia, -ae, [audac + ia], f., *boldness, recklessness: verbis datur, boldness of speech is pardoned*.

audāx, -ācis, [aud- (as if root of audeo) + ax], adj., *daring, bold, desperate, fearless*.

audeō, -īre, ausus, [avidō + eo], v. intr. 2, (*desire I*), *venture, dare*. — p.p., ausus, *daring, venturesome*. — As subst., *the one who dared*. — Neut., ausum; see the word.

audiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, [perh. ausi- (stem of auris) do (cf. condio)], v. tr. 4, *hear*. — Fig., *obey* (sagitta avium).

aufferō, -ferre, abstuli, ablātum, [ab-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear away, take away, take from, tear away, cut off* (annos), *carry off* (a prize).

augēō, -īre, auxi, auctum, [?], v. tr. 2, *increase, swell, swell the number of* (deos), *enlarge, be added to*: olamorisbus (*swell the shout*).

augur, -uris, [(?), compound with avis], m., *soothsayer*.

augurium, -i, [augur + ium], n., *augury, soothsaying, wise counsel*.

auguror, -āri, -ātus, [augur + o], v: dep. 1, *divine, conclude, imagine*.

augustus, -a, -um, [(?), perh. akin to augur, more likely to augeo], adj., *venerable, august*. — Esp. an epithet (and in the masc. a surname) of Octavius Cæsar, and after him of all the Roman emperors.

aula, -ae, [Gr. αὐλή], f., *hall, palace*.

aulaeum, -i, [Gr. αὐλαῖον, real or supposed], n., *curtain, hangings*. — Also pl.

Aulis, -idis, [Gr. Ἀλῆς], f., a seaport in Boeotia, from which the Greeks sailed against Troy.

aura, -ae, [√AU (*blow*) + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *breeze, wind, air* (as moving), *breath of life, the air, winds of heaven* (often as opposed to hidden or enclosed space).

aurātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of auro], adj., *gilded*.

aureus, -a, -um, [aurō + eus], adj., *of gold, golden*. — Hence, *beautiful, splendid*, etc.

aurifer, -era, -erum, [aurō-fer (for ferus)], adj., *gold-bearing*.

auriga, -ae, [perh. aurea- (*head-stall*) + aga (akin to ago), cf. -cola], m., *charioteer, driver*.

auris, -is, [(?), for ausis, cf. ausculto], f., *ear*.

Aurōra, -ae, [√US (see uro), for ausosa], f., *the dawn, daybreak*. — Personified, *Aurora*, the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon. — Also, *the eastern country, the East*.

aurum, -i, [perh. √us (cf. *Aurora*)], n., *gold*. — Poetically, *the golden age*.

Ausonius, -a, -um, [Auson + ius], adj., *Ausonian, Italian, Latin*. — *Ausonia*, f. (sc. terra), *Italy*. — Masc. plur., *the Italians*.

auspex, -icis, [avi-spex (root of †specio, as stem)], m., *soothsayer, witness*: *auspicius vobis*, *with your approval* (from consulting soothsayers on any important business).

auspiciū, -i, [auspic + ium], n., *taking of omens, omens, beginning* (as opposed to *exitus*). — Pl., *auspices, leadership*.

auster, -tri, [√us + ter (†-tro, cf. -trum)], m., *the south wind* (dry and hot). — Personified, *the God of the South Wind*. — Less exactly, *the South*.

austrālis, -e, [austrō + alis], adj., (*of the south wind*), *southern*.

ausum, -i, (n. p.p. of *audeo*), n., *daring attempt, undertaking*.

aut, [(?), cf. *autem*], conj., *or, or else*: *aut . . . aut* (*either . . . or*).

autem, [(?), cf. *aut*], conj., introducing an antithesis, or even a mere transition, but always with some contrast, *but, on the other hand, on the contrary, however, then again, now*.

Autonoeus, -a, -um, adj., *of or belonging to Autonoe*: *heros* (*Actaon, son of Autonoe*).

autumnālis, -e, [autumnō (reduced) + alis], adj., *autumnal*.

Autumnus, -i, [prob. for †Auctomenos, cf. *augeo*], m., *Autumn*.

auxiliāris, -e, [auxilio- (reduced) + aris], adj., *auxiliary, assisting, subsidiary*.

auxilium, -i, [†auxili- (akin to

augeo, cf. *penstilis*) + ium], n., *assistance, succor, help*.

avārus, -a, -um, [lost noun-stem (cf. *aveo* and *avidus*) + rus], adj., *eager, eagerly desirous*. —

Esp., *avaricious, covetous, greedy*.

avellō, -ere, -vulsi, (-velli), -vulsū, [ab-vello], v. tr. 3, *pluck off, tear away*.

avēna, -ae, [(?)], f., *oats, oat-straw*. — Hence, *pipe*.

Aventinus, -i, m.; -um, -i, [(?)], n., (prop. adj.), *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian Hill.

Avernālis, -e, [Avernō + alis], adj., *of Avernus*.

Avernus, -a, -um, [(?)], adj., *of or belonging to Lake Avernus*, near Cumae, in Lower Italy. Its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the lower world. — Hence, *infernal, hellish, deadly, deathlike*.

āversātus, p.p. of *āversor*.

āversor, -āri, -ātus, [ab-verso (perh. through *averto*)], v. dep. I, (*turn away*), *be unwilling, be reluctant*. — p.p., *refusing, opposed to* (acc.), *reluctant, unwilling*.

āversus, p.p. of *āvertō*.

āvertō, -ere, -verti, -versum, [ab-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn away, turn off*. — p.p., *turned away, turning away*: *passus* (*backward*); *occupat aversum* (*from behind*).

avidus, -a, -um, [†avō- (cf. *aveo*) + dus], adj., *greedy, greedy of* (gen.), *thirsty for, eager*.

avis, -is, [(?)], f., *bird*. — Hence, *omens*.

avitus, -a, -um, [avō- (as if avi-)

+tus], adj., of one's grandfather.
— Less exactly, *ancestral*.
āvia, -a, -um, [ab-via (inflected as adj.)], adj., *out of the way, pathless*: per avia (*through pathless regions*).
avus, -i, [?], m., *grandfather*.
axis, -is, [perh. corrupted from Gr. ἄξῆς], m., *axle* (of a chariot). — Hence, *axis* (of the earth or the sky), *pole* (of the sky), *chariot*, *the heavens*. — Also pl.

B.

Babylōnius, -a, -um, [Babylon + ius], adj., *Babylonian, of Babylon*.
bāca (baeca), -ae, [?], f., *berry*.
Bacchae, -arum, [Gr. Βαχχῆαι], f., *Baccha, female Bacchant*, women who performed the wild orgies of Bacchus.
baccāns, -antis, [pres. p. of bacchor], f., *bacchant, bacchant*.
Baccheus (-ūs, -ius), -a, -um, [Gr. Βαχχῆος, etc.], adj., of or pertaining to Bacchus, *Bacchic*.
Bacchiadae, -arum, m., a noble family of Corinth, which was expelled from that city and founded Syracuse in Sicily.
bacchor, -āri, -ātus, [†Bacchō-], v. dep. 1, *celebrate the festival of Bacchus*. — Less exactly, *revel, rave, rant, rage*.
Bacchus, -i, [Gr. Βάχχος], m., a son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine and of poets. — Fig., *the vine, wine*.
baculum, -i, [?], n., *staff*.
bālaena, -ae, [?], f., *whale*.
bālātus, -ūs, [balā + tus], m., *bleating*.
Balearicus (Ball-), -a, -um,

[Baleari + cus], adj., *Balearic, of the Balears, or Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea*. The inhabitants were famed for the use of the sling.
bālō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [prob. from sound], v. intr. 1, *bleat*.
baltus, -i, [?], m., *belt*.
barba, -ae, [?], f., *beard*.
barbaricus, -a, -um, [barbarō (weakened) + cus], adj., *barbaric*.
barbariēs, -ēi, [barbarō (reduced) + iēs], f., ('savagedom,' cf. *heathendom*), *barbarous tribes* (as a whole).
barbarus, -a, -um, [prob. from sound], adj., *barbarian*. — Fem. as noun, *the fair barbarian* (Medea).
Bassus, -i, m., a Roman proper name. There were several poets named Bassus.
Battiadēs, -ae, [Gr. Βαττιάδης], m., *descendant of Battus*. The city of Cyrene was ruled by the Battiadēs; hence the Cyrenean poet Callimachus is called Battiadēs.
Baucis, -idis, [Gr. Βαυκίς], f., *Baucis*, wife of Philemon, who was changed into a tree.
beātus, p.p. of beo, wh. see.
Bēlides, -um, [Gr. patronymic], f., granddaughters of Belus, king of Egypt, daughters of Danaus; hence usually called the Danaides.
Bēlidēs, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., descendant of Belus.
bellātrix, -icis, [bellā- (cf. bello) + trix], f., *female warrior, warrior maid*.
bellicus, -a, -um, [bellō + cus], adj., *warlike*.
bellua, see belua.
bellum, -i, [old †duellum, formed

- from *duo*], n., *war*. — More concretely, *expedition, armament, war* (poetical).
- bēlva** (*bellua*), -ae, [?], f., *monster* (huge creature).
- bene**, [old abl. of *bonus*, cf. *aequē*], adv., *well*: *neo bene* (*not very well*); *vix bene* (*hardly, fully*).
- benefactum**, -i, [n. p.p. of *benefacio*], n., *service, generous deed*.
- benignus**, -a, -um, [bonō-†gnus (akin to *nosco*)], adj., *kindly, generous*. — Also of things, *productive, fertile*.
- beŏ**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *bless*. — p.p. as adj., *blessed, happy*.
- Berecynthius**, -a, -um (*-cynthius*), [Gr. *Βερεκύντιος*], adj., *of or pertaining to Berecynthius*, a mountain in Phrygia on the Sangarius, sacred to Cybele. She was worshipped with sound of flutes; hence, *Berecynthia tibia*: *Midas* was her son; hence, *Berecynthius heros*.
- Bessi**, -ŏrum, [Gr. *Βέσσοι*], m., a Thracian tribe.
- bibŏ**, -ere, *bibi*, *bibitum*, [redupl. root, cf. *potus*], v. tr. 3, *drink*.
- bibulus**, -a, -um, [from *bibŏ*, as if *bibŏ + lus*], adj., *absorbent, soaking (wet)*.
- biceps**, -cipitis, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -caput (reduced)], adj., *two-headed*. — Less exactly, *two-peaked*.
- bicolor**, -ŏris, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -color], adj., *two-colored, variegated*.
- bicornis**, -e, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -cornu (weakened to *i* stem)], adj., *two-horned*. — Less exactly, *two-pronged*.
- bidēns**, -entis, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -dens], adj., *two-toothed*. — As noun, *two-pronged hoe*. — Also, *an animal for sacrifice*, esp. a *sheep*, two years old, when two teeth only are prominent.
- biforŏs**, -ium, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -foris], adj., *two-doored, double* (of doors).
- biformis**, -e, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -forma (weakened to *i* stem)], adj., *two-formed*.
- bimaris**, -e, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -mare (infl. as adj.)], adj., *two-seaed* (*Corinthus*, i.e. with a sea on both sides).
- bimus**, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -thimus (akin to *hiems*)], adj., *(of two winters), two years old*.
- binī**, -ae, -a, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) + *nus*], adj., *two at a time, two (at a time, implied)*.
- bipennifer**, -era, -erum, [bipenni-fer], adj., *axe-bearer*.
- bis**, [case (gen.?), of *duŏ*], adv., *twice*.
- bisulcus**, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. *dvi*) -sulcus], adj., *two-furrowed, cleŏ, cloven*.
- bitūmen**, -inis, [?], n., *asphalt, bitumen*.
- blaeus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *stammering, indistinct*.
- blandior**, -ivi, -itus, [blandŏ (as if †blandi-) + *o*], v. intr. 4, *coax, flatter, cajole, entreat* (with blandishments).
- blanditiŏe**, -ŏrum, [blandŏ- (weakened) + *tia*], f., *blandishments, wooing, endearments, caresses*.
- blandus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *persuasive, seductive, coaxing* (*verba*), *caressing* (*lacerti*).
- Boebŏ**, -ŏs, [Gr. *Βοβŏ*], f., an ancient town in Eastern Thessaly.
- Boeŏtia**, -ae, [Gr. *Βοιωτία*], f., a division of Central Greece, north of Attica.

Boëstius, -a, -um, [Gr. *Bōiōtios*],
adj., of *Baotia*, *Baotian*.
Boëstus, -a, -um, [Gr. *Bōiōtēs*],
adj., of *Baotia*, *Baotian*.
bonus, -a, -um, [?], adj., good (in all
Eng. senses), fine, excellent, noble:
vultus (kindly); *artes* (liberal,
generous, noble). — n. pl., blessings,
'goods,' fortunes.
Boötēs, -ae, [Gr. *Bōtēs*, plough-
man], m., the constellation *Boötes*,
near the Great Bear.
Boreas, -ae, [Gr. *Bōreas*], m., the
mountain or north wind (pure
Lat. *aquilo*). — Personified, *Bor-
reas*, the son of the river-god
Strymon, and father of Calais and
Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of
Erechtheus, king of Attica.
bŏe, *bovis*, [?], c., ox, cow, heifer,
bull. — Pl., cattle.
braccae, -arum, [Gallic word], f.,
bracches, trousers.
bracchium, -i, [?], n., arm. —
Less exactly, *claws* (of the Scor-
pion).
brevia, -e, [for *bregvis*, cf. *βραχὺς*],
adj., short, narrow, small. — Of
time, brief, speedy.
breviter, [brevis + ter], adv.,
shortly, briefly.
Britannus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of
Britain, *British*. — Masc. pl.,
Britons.
bŭbŏ, -ŏnis, [?], c., owl.
bŭcina, -ae, [?], f., trumpet.
Bŭsiria, -idis, [Gr. *Bōtēris*], m., a
king of Egypt, who sacrificed
strangers, and was himself slain by
Hercules.
buŕam, -i, [(?), cf. *comburo*],
n., funeral pile (burnt down),
tomb. — Also pl.
buxum, -i, [?], n., box (wood or
tree).

C.

cacŭmen, -inis, [?], n., peak, sum-
mit, top: *summa cacumina*, top-
most shoots (of a tree).
cacŭminŏ, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
[cacumin + o], v. tr. 1, point,
sharpen: *aures* (give pointed
ears).
Cadmŏia, -idis, [Gr. *Kadmŏis*], f.,
adj., of, from, or pertaining to
Cadmus: *Cadmŏis arx* (the citadel
of Thebes, founded by Cad-
mus).
Cadmus, -i, [Gr. *Kadmŏs*], m., son
of the Phœnician king Agenor.
He founded Thebes in Boeotia, and
was afterwards changed into a
serpent.
cadŏ, -ere, *cecidi*, *cŭsum*, [?], v.
intr. 3, fall, set (dies).
cādŭscifer, -era, -erum, [caduceo-
(reduced) + fer (for *feras*)], adj.,
bearing the caduceus (herald's
wand).
caecus, -a, -um, [?], adj., blind,
blinded. — Hence, dark, hidden,
secret.
caedŏ, -is, [caed- (as root of
caedo) + es], f., slaughter, blood,
murder.
caedŏ, -ere, *cecidi*, *caesum*, [(?),
akin to *cado*, but conn. unc.], v.
tr. 3, beat, strike, cut (with a
stroke), fell (trees), lash (horses).
caelestis, -e, [caeles- (for *caelŏ*-)
+ tis (cf. *agrestis*)], adj., heav-
enly, divine, of the gods, of heaven,
godlike. — As noun, divine being,
divinity, god.
caelicola, -ae, [caelŏ- (weakened)
+ oola (cf. *agricola*)], m., god,
citizen of heaven.
caelŏ, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr.
1, carve, engrave.

- caelum**, -ī, [?], n., *sky, heaven, atmosphere, air, climate*.
- Caeneus**, -ei, [Gr. *Kaivēus*], m., *Caeneus*, originally a girl named Cænis, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy, and made invulnerable. He took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- caeruleus**, -a, -um, [caerulō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of the blue sea, dark blue, sea-green, dark, livid: frater (Neptune)*.
- caerulus**, -a, -um, [caelō + lus], adj., *(of the sky), blue: caerula caeli (the blue of the sky)*.
- Caesar**, -aris, [(?), cf. *caesaris*], m., a family name in the gens Julia. — Esp.: 1. *C. Julius Caesar*, the conqueror of Gaul, and the opponent of Pompey in the civil war, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius; 2. *C. Octavius Caesar*, called Augustus, the Roman emperor who banished Ovid.
- Caesareus**, -a, -um, [Caesar + eus], adj., *of or belonging to Caesar or the Caesars: Vesta (Vesta, protectress of Augustus)*.
- caesariēs**, -ēī, [(?), akin to caedo], f., *locks (poetic for hair)*.
- caestus**, -ūs, [?], m., *cestus, boxing straps*.
- Caicus** (Cay-), -ī, [Gr. *Káikos*], m., a river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Tenthra, passes near Pergamon, and falls into the sea at Lesbos (now the *Mendragora*).
- calamus**, -ī, [Gr. *κάλamos*], m., *reed, pipe*.
- calathus**, -ī, [Gr. *κάλathos*], m., *basket*.
- caleō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cale- (calx, *heel*) + o], v. tr. 1, *tread, tread on, tread out (of grapes)*.
- calculus**, -ī, [cale- (calx, *lime*) + ulus (as if calco + lus)], m., *pebble*.
- caleō**, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [†caleō- (cf. *calidus*) + eo], v. intr. 2; and
- calēscō**, -ere, -ui, no sup., [calō- (stem of caleo) + scō], v. intr. 3, *be warm, be hot, be heated, grow warm*. — pres. p., *calēns, hot*.
- calidus**, -a, -um, [†calō- (cf. caleo) + dus], adj., *hot, warm, reeking (telum)*.
- cāligō**, -inis, [akin to clam, and perh. caleo], f., *smoke, mist, darkness*.
- callidus**, -a, -um, [callō- (cf. callum) + dus], adj., *(hardened to a thing), cunning*.
- callis**, -is, [akin to callum], m., *(worn path), path, track (of small by-paths)*.
- calor**, -ōris, [cal- (as if, perhaps really, root of caleo) + or], m., *heat*.
- Calydōn**, -ōnis (Gr. acc., *Calydōna*), [Gr. *Καλυδών*], f., a very ancient town of Ætolia, on the river Evenus. It was the abode of Ceneus, father of Meleager and Deianeira, and grandfather of Diomedes.
- Calydōnis**, -idis, [Gr. patronymic], f., *Calydonian maid or woman*.
- Calydōnius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Καλυδώνιος*], adj., *of or belonging to Calydon, Calydonian: hasta (the spear of Diomedes, who was of Calydonian birth)*.
- Calymnē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Κάλυμνα*], f., *Calymna*, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, near Cos.
- cāmella** (camm-), -ae, [?], f., *goblet (of unc. form)*.

- caminus**, -i, [Gr. *adμωος*], m., *forge, furnace*.
- campus**, -i, [?], m., *plain, level, expanse* (aquarum).
- Canacē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Kανὰς*], f., *Crasher*, one of Actæon's hounds.
- Cancer**, -eri, [?], m., *the Crab*, one of the signs of the Zodiac.
- candē**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [perh. †canidō- (cf. canus) + eo], v. intr. 2, *glow, burn*. — pres. p., *candēns*, *burning*.
- candēscō**, -ere, *candui*, [candē- (stem of candeo) + eo], v. intr. 3, *burn, blaze, brighten*.
- candidus**, -a, -um, [perh. †canidō- (cf. candeo, through wh. it is formed) + dus], adj., *shining, bright, white* (cf. albus, *dead white*), *fair* (of women), *clad in white*. — Fig., *fair-minded* (cf. *livor*).
- candor**, -ōris, [cand- (as if root of candeo) + or], m., *brightness, whiteness*.
- cānē**, -ēre, -ui, [canō- (reduced) + eo], v. intr. 2, *whiten, be white, be gray*. — pres. p., *white, gray*.
- cānēscō**, -ere, *cānuī*, [canō- (stem of caneo) + eo], v. intr. 3, *grow white, whiten*.
- canis**, -is, [?], c., *dog, hound*. — Esp., *the Dog* (a constellation).
- canistrum**, -i, [Gr. *κάνιστρον*], n., *basket*.
- cānitēs**, -ēs, [canō + ties], f., *hoariness, gray hair*.
- canna**, -ae, [Gr. *κάννα*], f., *cane, reed*.
- canō**, -ere, *cecini*, *cantum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *sound, sing*: *illa canenda est* (is the subject of song).
- Canōpus**, -i, [Gr. *Κάνωπος*], m., *Canopus*, a city in Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.
- canor**, -ōris, [√CAN + or], m., *music, songfulness*.
- canōrus**, -a, -um, [canor + us], adj., *sounding*.
- cantō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cantō + o], v. tr. 1, *sing*. — Hence, *enchant*.
- cantus**, -ūs, [√CAN + tus], m., *song, music* (vocal or instr.). — Hence, *incantation*.
- cānus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hoary, white, gray, whitened, snow-white*. — Less exactly, *yellow* (of grain). — As noun, *white hair*.
- capāx**, -ācia, [√CAP + ax (as if †capā + cus, reduced)], adj., *capacious, capable of* (ad praecepta): *ingenium* (might).
- capella**, -ae, [capra + la], f., *she-goat*.
- caper**, -ri, [?], m., *goat*.
- capillus**, -i, [akin to caput], m., *hair*. — Pl., *hair*.
- caplō**, -ere, *cēpl*, *captum*, [√CAP], v. tr. 3, *take, hold, seize, take in, deceive, enjoy* (spectacle). — p.p., *captivated, smitten*.
- Capitōlium**, -i, [developed from †capit-], n., *the Capitol* at Rome. — Also pl.
- Capreae**, -ārum, [†capro- (reduced) + ea (cf. caprea)], f., an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the Bay of Naples (now *Capri*).
- captivus**, -a, -um, [√CAP + tivus (as if †capti + vus)], adj., *captured, imprisoned, captive*.
- captō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [captō + o], v. tr. 1, *catch at, seek* (with inf.). — p.p., *caught*.
- capulus**, -i, [†capō + lus], m., *hill*.
- caput**, -itis, [?], n., *head, heads* (sing. of two), *source* (of a river, etc.), *life*: *rerum* (capital); *hoc caput* (this body).

carbasus, -i, [of oriental origin], f. (n. in pl.), *linen* or *cotton*. — Hence, *sail*.

carcer, -eris, [?], m., *prison*. — Hence, *starting-point* (in a race), *goal*.

carchesium, -i, [Gr. *καρχήσιον*], n., *cup*, *beaker* (of peculiar shape).

cardo, -inis, [?], m., *hinge*.

carō, -ōre, -ul, -itūrus, [cārō + eo ?], v. intr. 2, (*be dear ?*), *be wanting*. — Transf., *want*, *be destitute of*, *be free from*, *be deprived*, *feel the want of*. — pres. p., *destitute of*.

cāricus, -a, -um, [caria- (reduced) + cus], adj., *Carian*. — Hence, f. (sc. *ficus*), *Carian fig*, *fig* (from Caria).

carina, -ae, [?], f., *keel*, *bottom* (of ship). — Hence, *ship*.

carmen, -inis, [unc. root + men (cf. *Camēna*)], n., *song*, *music*, *verse*, *air* (instr.). — Hence, *incantation*, *charm*. — Also, *prophecy*.

carō, *carnis*, [?], f., *flesh*.

carpō, -ere, -psi, -ptum, (cf. Gr. *καρπός*), v. tr. 3, *pluck*, *crop*, *gnaw* (of envy). — Hence of travel, *tread* (*vias*), *cleave* (*aera*), *take* (a course, etc.), *pass over or through*. — Also, *carp at*, '*pick in pieces*,' *find fault with* (cf. *gnaw*, above), *waste*.

cārus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dear* (in both Eng. senses), *precious*.

casa, -ae, [?], f., *cottage*.

cāseus, -i, [?], m., *cheese*.

Cassiope, -ēs, [Gr. *Κασσιόπη*], f., wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda.

cassis, -idis, [?], f., *helmet*.

cassis, -is, [?], m., *hunting-net*.

Castallus, -a, -uni, adj., *of or per-*

taining to the Fount of Castalia at Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence *Castalium antrum*, the cave at Delphi where was the oracle of Apollo.

castanea, -ae, [adj. formed from *καστανος*], f., *chestnut* (tree or nut).

Castrum, -i, n., a town in Latium, generally *Castrum Inul*.

castus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *clean* (religiously), *pure*, *chaste*, *sacred*, *hallowed*.

cāsus, -ūs, [√CAD + tus], m., *chance* (good or bad). — Esp., *mischance*, *mishap*.

catēna, -ae, [?], f., *chain*.

Catullus, -i, m., one of the greatest of Roman lyric poets. He lived B.C. 87-54.

catulus, -i, [catō + lus], m., *whelp*, *cub*, *young* (of animals).

Caucasus, -i, [Gr. *Καυκάσος*], m., a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and the Caspian Seas.

cauda, -ae, [?], f., *tail*.

Caulōn, -ōnis, [Gr. *Καυλωνία*], m., a town on the east coast of Brutium.

causa, -ae, [akin to *caveo*], f., *reason*, *cause*, *motive*: *sparai veneni* (*effect*). — Hence, *cause* (in the Eng. sense of the interests, etc.).

cautēs, -is, [?], f., *rock*.

cautus, see *caveō*.

caveō, -ēre, cāvī, *cautum*, [?], v. intr. 2, *take care*, *beware*, *provide* (in a bargain or the like). — p.p., *cautus*, as adj., *careful*, *cautious*, *carefully* (in agreement, transl. as adv.).

caverna, -ae, [prob. †*caves*- (cf.

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- cānēō**, -ēre, -ui, [*canō* (reduced) + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *whiten, be white, be gray*. — pres. p., *while, gray*.
- cānēscō**, -ere, *cānuī*, [*canō* (stem of *caneo*) + *scō*], v. intr. 3, *grow white, whiten*.
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- caro**, -ōre, -ul, -itārus, [cārō + eo?], v. intr. 2, (*be dear?*), *be wanting*. — Transf., *want*, *be destitute of*, *be free from*, *be deprived*, *feel the want of*. — pres. p., *destitute of*.
- cāricus**, -a, -um, [caria- (reduced) + cus], adj., *Carian*. — Hence, f. (sc. *figus*), *Carian fig*, *fig* (from Caria).
- carina**, -ae, [?], f., *keel*, *bottom* (of ship). — Hence, *ship*.
- carmen**, -inis, [unc. root + men (cf. *Camēna*)], n., *song*, *music*, *verse*, *air* (instr.). — Hence, *incantation*, *charm*. — Also, *proph-ecy*.
- carō**, *carnis*, [?], f., *flesh*.
- carpō**, -ere, -psi, -ptum, (cf. Gr. *καρπός*), v. tr. 3, *pluck*, *crop*, *gnaw* (of envy). — Hence of travel, *tread* (*vias*), *cleave* (*aera*), *take* (a course, etc.), *pass over* or *through*. — Also, *carp at*, 'pick in pieces,' *find fault with* (cf. *gnaw*, above), *waste*.
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- casa**, -ae, [?], f., *cottage*.
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- Caucasus**, -ī, [Gr. *Καύκασος*], m., a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and the Caspian Seas.
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- Caulōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. *Καυλωνία*], m., a town on the east coast of Brutium.
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- cautēs**, -is, [?], f., *rock*.
- cautus**, see *caveō*.
- caveō**, -ēre, cāvī, *cautum*, [?], v. intr. 2, *take care*, *beware*, *provide* (in a bargain or the like). — p.p., *cautus*, as adj., *careful*, *cautious*, *carefully* (in agreement, transl. as adv.).
- caverna**, -ae, [prob. †*caves*- (cf.

- cavus and genus) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *cavern*.
- cavō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cavō + o], v. tr. 1, *hollow out, hollow, indent*.
- cavus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hollow*.
- Cayster (-stros), -i, [Gr. Κάστρος], m., a river of Ionia, celebrated for its tuneful swans.
- Cecropius, -a, -um, [Gr. Κεκρόπιος], adj., *of Cecrops, Cecropian*. — Less exactly, *of Athens or Attica, Athenian, Attic*.
- Cecrops, -ops, [Gr. Κέκροψ], m., the most ancient king of Attica, who went thither from the Egyptian Sais, and founded the citadel of Athens; acc. to the fable, half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman).
- cēdō, -ere, cēssi, cēssum, [?], v. intr. 3, (*move*; cf. *procedo, re-cedo*), *draw back, retire, retreat, yield, be inferior to*. — Also, *fall to* (the lot of, perh. from being conquered by), *pass into*.
- celeber, -bris, -bre, [prob. same as *creber*], adj., *frequented by, famous* (as in everybody's mouth).
- celebrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [celebri (reduced) + o], v. tr. 1, *throng, make famous* (cf. *celeber*), *worship*: artes, *pursue* (in zeugma with *forum*).
- Celennia (occurs only in neut. acc. pl., Met. XV. 704), adj., *Celennian*, belonging to an unknown place, Cēlenna (or Cēlennum), in Southern Italy.
- celer, -eris, -ere, [akin to *cello*], adj., *swift, quick, quickly* (in agreement). — Esp. m., *Celer*, the slayer of Remus.
- cēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [(?), cf. *clam, oculo*], v. tr. 1, (*keep in the dark*, both of things and persons). — Hence, *hide, conceal*. — Also, *keep in ignorance, conceal from* (two accs.).
- celsus, -a, -um, [cf. *excello*], adj., *high, lofty, on high*.
- Cēmaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Κημαῖος], adj., *Cenaean, of or pertaining to Cēnaum*, a promontory of Euboea, where was a temple of Jupiter.
- cēnsus, -us, [unc. root (cf. *censeo*) + tus], m., *census, assessing*. — Hence, *property* (as rated), *possession*. — Also pl.
- Centaurus, -i, [Gr. Κένταυρος], m., a *Centaur*. The Centaurs were fabulous beings, half man, half horse, sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno.
- centum, [?], indecl., *one hundred*.
- Cēphēnus, -a, -um, [Cephe + nus], adj., *of or belonging to Cēpheus, Cēphenian, Ethiopian*.
- Cēpheus, -ei, [Gr. Κηφείος], m., king of the Ethiopians, father of Andromeda.
- Cēphētia, -a, -um, [Gr. form], adj., *of or belonging to Cēpheus*.
- Cēphisia, -idis, [Gr. Κηφισίς], f. adj., *sprung from or belonging to the Cēphissus*.
- Cēphissus, -i, [Gr. Κηφισός], m., a river in Phocis.
- cēra, -ae, [Gr. κηρος], f., *wax*.
- Cerambus, -i, [Gr. Κέραμβος], m., *Cerambus*, who fled to Mount Othrys to escape the flood, and was changed into a beetle.
- cērātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of *cero*], as adj., *waxed*.
- Cerberus, -a, -um, adj., *of or pertaining to Cerberus*.
- Cerberus, -i, [Gr. Κέρβερος], m., the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

Cereālis, see **Cerialis**.

Cerēs, -eris, [✓**CER** (root of **creo**) + **ēs**, cf. **pūbes**], f., goddess of grain, daughter of Saturn and mother of Proserpine. — In prob. earlier meaning, *grain, flour, bread*.

Cerialis (**Cere-**), -e, [stem, real or imaginary, akin to **Ceres** + **alis**], adj., of *Ceres*, of *grain*, pertaining to *grain* or *agriculture*.

cernō, -ere, **crēvi**, **crētum**, [?, cf. **κρίνω**], v. tr. 3, *separate*. — Hence, *distinguish, discern, descry, see, look at, gaze on*.

certāmen, -inis, [**certā** + **men**], n., *contest*. — Also pl., same sense.

certātim, [**certā** + **tim**, as if acc. of **†certatis**], adv., *contentiously*. — With verbs, *vie with each other in*, etc.

certē, [old abl. of **certus**], adv., *certainly, surely, without doubt, at least, at any rate*.

certō [abl. of **certus**], adv., *certainly, surely*.

certō, -āre, **crēvi**, **crētum**, [**certō** + **o**], v. intr. 1, (*decide?*). — Hence, *strive, contend, vie*.

certus, -a, -um, [p.p. of **cerno**], adj., *sure* (both of things and persons), *unfailing, steady, 'reliable,' certain, undoubted, undeniable*: *amor (constant)*; *non certus (wandering)*; *certum est* (with dat.), *one is determined*; *certum facere (inform)*.

cerva, -ae, [?], f., *hind*.

cervix, -icis, [akin to **cerebrum**], f., *neck* (esp. pl.), *stiff neck* (of spirited horses).

cervus, -i, [?], m., *stag*.

cēspes, -itis, [?], m., *turf, sod*.

cessō, -āre, **crēvi**, **crētum**, [**cessō** (cf. **cedo**) + **o**], v. intr. 1, *linger*,

delay, be slow, languish, be idle, lie dormant, be replaced, be supplanted. — pres. p., *inactive, at rest*: *tempora cessata* (*time of idleness*).

(**cēterus**), -a, -um, [**ce-** (cf. **hic**) + **terus** (cf. **uter**)], adj., *the other* (including all the rest). — As noun, m., *all the rest, the others*. — n., *everything else, the rest, the consequences* (the rest, after an action or the like).

ceu [?, prob. **ce** (in **hic**) + **ve**], conj., *as, like, as if*.

Cēyx, -ycis, [Gr. **Κήρυξ**], m., *Ceyx*, king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and husband of Alcyone.

Chāonis, -idis, [Gr. **Χαονίς**], adj., f., *Chaonian, of Chaonia*, a district in Epirus.

Chaos, abl. **Chaō**, [Gr. **Χάος**], n., (*a yawning gulf*), the boundless, empty space, as the kingdom of darkness, *the Lower World*. — Personified, *Chaos* (or *Infinite Space and Darkness*).

charta, -ae, [Gr. **χάρτης**], f., *papyrus, paper, piece of paper*. — Hence, *letter, book*.

Charybdis, -is, [Gr. **Χάρυβδις**], f., a whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italy.

chelydrus, -i, [Gr. **χελύδρος**], m., *water-snake*.

chorda, -ae, [Gr. **χορδή**], f., *string* (musical).

chorus, -i, [Gr. **χόρος**], m., *band of dancers, band* (of Bacchus).

chrȳsollthus, -i, [Gr. **χρυσόλιθος**], c., *chrysolith* (a precious stone), *topas*.

cibus, -i, [?], m., *food, article of food*.

Cloones, -um, [Gr. **Κίκορες**], m., a people in Thrace, on the Hebrus.

- cicōnia**, -ae, [?], f., *stork*.
cicōta, -ae, [?], f., *hemlock branch*,
hemlock (poisonous).
ciō, -īre, } **civī**, **citum**, [√Cī], v.
ciō, -īre, } tr. 2 and 4, *set in motion, call*
forth, summon.
Cilix, -icis, [Gr. Κίλιξ], adj., *Cili-*
cian, of Cilicia, a province in the
southern part of Asia Minor.
Cimmerii, -ōrum, [Gr. Κιμῆριοι],
m., *Cimmerians*, a fabled people
in the extreme West or North,
where the sun does not shine.
clinctus, p.p. of **clingō**.
clingō, -ere, **clinxī**, **clinctum**, [?],
v. tr. 3, *surround, gird, envelop*,
gird up (vestes). — Pass., *gird*
one's self, wind around (of a
snake), *roll himself*. — p.p., *sur-*
rounded, girt, crowned.
cinis, -eris, [?], m., *ashes*. — Also
pl.
Cinyphus, -a, -um, [†Cinyph
+ ius], adj., *of the Cinyphs* (a river
of Libya), *Cinyphian*. — Less ex-
actly, *Libyan, African*.
Cinyras, -ae, [Gr. Κινύρας], m., an
Assyrian king whose daughters
were changed by Juno into the
steps of a temple.
circā, [unc. case-form from **circum**
(cf. **antea**, etc.)], adv. and prep.,
around, round, about.
Circaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Κίρκαιος],
adj., *of Circe*, a daughter of the
sun, famous for her sorceries, by
which she changed men into
beasts.
circueō (**circumeō**), -īre, -īi,
-ītum, [circum-eo], v. tr. irr.,
go around, surround (of Minerva
weaving a pattern).
circultus, -ūs, [circum-itus,
through **circueo**], m., *circuit*.
circum, [petrified acc. of **circus**],
adv. and prep., *around, round*,
about. — In comp., same.
circumdō, -are, -dedi, -datum,
[circum-do], v. tr. 1, *put around*
(one thing round another), *sur-*
round (one with another). — p.p.,
surrounded.
circumeō, see **circueo**.
circumferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum,
[circum-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear*
around, turn around.
circumfluō, -ere, -flūxī, no sup.,
[circum-fluo], v. tr. 3, *flow*
around, bathe, wash (of a river).
circumfluus, -a, -um, [circum-
fluus (akin to fluo)], adj. (both
act. and pass.), *flowing around*,
wave-washed.
circumfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum,
[circum-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour*
around. — Also, *surround* (a thing
by pouring). — p.p. (as middle),
pouring around (of a crowd).
circumlinō, -ere, no perf., -litamī,
[circum-lino], v. tr. 3, *smear*
around: auro (encase).
circumsonō, -āre, -sonui, -soni-
tum, [circum-sono], v. tr. 1,
roar around. — Pass., *be sur-*
rounded with the sound of.
circumsonus, -a, -um, [circum-
sonus], adj., *sounding round*,
baying (round implied in the con-
text in Eng.).
circumspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spec-
tum, [circum-spicio], v. tr. 3,
look around, look around upon,
look around to see.
circumstō, -āre, -steti, no sup.,
[circum-sto], v. tr. 1, *stand*
around, surround.
circus, -ī, [?], m., *circus, amphi-*
theatre.
Cithaerōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Κίθαράων],

m., a mountain in Bœotia, a famous haunt of Bacchus and the Muses.
 cithara, -æ, [Gr. κίθαρα], f., lyre.
 cito, [abl. of citus], adv., *quickly*.
 — Comp., citius, *quicker, sooner*.
 citrâ, [prob. instr. of cititer, cf. citior], adv. and prep., *this side*. — Hence, from point of view, *outside, beneath*. — Of time, *before*.
 citus, -a, -um, [p.p. of cileo], adj., *quick, hasty, rapid, swift, flying* (i.e. swift).
 cívilla, -e, [civi- (lengthened) + lis], adj., *of a citizen, civil: acies (internecine); jura (of polity)*.
 civis, -is, [√Ci, lie], c., *citizen*.
 clādēs, -is, [?], f., *disaster, calamity, misfortune*.
 clāmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [noun stem (akin to calendae) + o], v. tr. 1, *shout, cry out*.
 clāmor, -ōris, [clam- (as if root of clamo) + or], m., *shout, outcry, cry, noise (of voices)*.
 Claros (-rus), -i, [Gr. Κλάρος], a town in Ionia, where there was a famous temple of Apollo, who is called Clarus (deus), *the Clarian god*.
 clārus, -a, -um, [cla- (as in clamo) + rus], adj., *loud, distinct, clear*. — So, *bright, refulgent, brilliant, conspicuous*. — Hence, *famous*.
 classis, -is, [√CLA (in clamo) + tis], f., *(a summoning)*. — Less exactly, *the army* (called out). — Esp., *an army* (called out for duty at sea), *a fleet* (the usual meaning).
 claudō, -ere, clausi, clausum, [p̄rh. clavi-do], v. tr. 3, *shut, enclose, shut up, confine, bar, imprison*.
 clāva, -æ, [?], f., *club*.
 clāvus, -i, [?], m., *stripe*. — Esp. on

the tunic as distinctive of rank: *latus* (*the broad stripe of senatorial rank*).

clipeātus, -a, -um, [clipeā- (as if stem of clipeo) + tus], adj., *armed with a shield, shield-bearing*.
 clipeus, -i, [?], m., *shield* (round, as opp. to scutum).
 clivus, -i, [cli- (cf. clino) + vus], m., *slope, hillside, sloping table* (indicated by context).
 Clymenē, -ēs, [Gr. Κλυμένη], f., daughter of Tethys, wife of the Ethiopian king Merops. Her children by the sun (Phœbus) were Phaëthon and the Heliades.
 Clymenēlus, -e, -um, [Clymene + lus], adj., *of Clymene*. — Clymenela proles, *Phaëthon, son of Clymene*.
 coacervō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [con-acervo], v. tr. 1, *heap up, heap together*. — p.p., *piled, heaped: luctus (combined, one upon . . . another)*.
 coagulum, -i, [con-tagulus (agō + lus)], n., *curd*.
 coarguō, -ere, -guli, -gūtum, [con-arguo], v. tr. 3, *prove, make known* (cf. arguo).
 Cōcalus, -i, [Gr. Κόκαλος], m., a king in Sicily who received and protected Dædalus when he fled from Crete.
 coctilla, -e, [coctō- (weakened) + lis], adj., *baked*. — Hence, *of brick*.
 coeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, [con-eo], v. intr. irr., *go together, assemble, gather, unite, be joined, be narrowed* (two sides coming together).
 coepl, -isse, coeptum, [con-tapio, cf. apiscor], v. tr. def. irr., *begin*. — p.p., *coepus, begun*. — n. pl., *coepa, undertakings, efforts*.

- coerceō, -ēre, -erem, no sup., [con-arceo], v. tr. 2, *restrain, confine, quell, subdue*.
- Coeus, -i, [Gr. Κεῖος], m., a Titan, the father of Latona.
- cognātus, -a, -um, [con-gnatus, p.p. of nascor], as adj., *akin*. — As noun, *kindred*.
- cognōmen, -inis, [con-(g)nomen, through cognosco], n., *name*.
- cognōscō, -ere, -nōvi, -itum, [con-īgnosco (old form of nosco)], v. tr. 3, *learn, recognise*. — p. in -dus, *recognisable*.
- cōgō, -ere, cōgī, cōcētum, [con-ago], v. tr. 3, *bring together, coagulate* (lac). — Also, *compel, force, reduce*: nullo cogente, *with no (outside) force*; agmen, close (of Lucifer coming last of the stars).
- cohaerēō, -ēre, -haesi, -haesum, [con-haereo], v. intr. 2, *stick fast, be caught*.
- cohors, -hortis, [?], f., *band, company*.
- Colchis, -idis, [Gr. Κολχίς], f., *the Colchian woman*, i.e. Medea.
- Colchus, -a, -um, [Gr. Κόλχος], adj., *Colchian, of Colchis*, a town in the northeast of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea. — Pl., Colchī, *the Colchians*.
- collābor (conl-), -i, -lāpsus, [con-labor], v. dep. 3, *fall, sink*.
- colligō (conl-), -ere, -lēgī, -lectum, [con-lego], v. tr. 3, *gather, collect, bring together*. — Also, *infer, gather* (as in Eng.): sitim (contract, get thirsty).
- collis, -is, [?], m., *hill*.
- colloquium, see conloquium.
- collum, -i, [?], n., *neck*. — Also pl. colluō (conl-), -ere, -lui, -lūtum, [con-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash, moisten*.
- colō, -ere, -ui, -cultum, [?], v. tr. 3, *cultivate, inhabit, cherish, worship*. — See also cultus.
- colōnus, -i, [colō- (old stem akin to colo) + nus (cf. aegrotus)], m., *husbandman, farmer*.
- Colophōnius, -a, -um, [Gr. Κολοφώνιος], adj., *Colophonian, of Colophon*, a Greek city in Lydia.
- color, -ōris, [?], m., *color, hue, complexion*.
- colubra, -ae, [?], f., *snake, serpent*.
- columba, -ae, [?], f., *dove*.
- columna, -ae, [akin to colo, but conn. unc. (cf. alumnus)], f., *column, pillar*.
- colus, -i, (-ūs) [?], f., *distaff*.
- coma, -ae, [?], f., *hair, head* (covered with hair). — Less exactly, *foliage*.
- comāne, -antis, [as if pres. p. of tomo, (cf. coma)], adj., *having hair*: stella (a comet).
- combibō (conb-), -ere, -bibī, no sup., [con-bibo], v. tr. 3, *drink up, absorb, drink in*.
- comes, -itis, [con-, stem akin to meo, (cf. semita)], c., *companion, sharer*: comes esse, *share* (acting).
- cūminus, [con-manus, petrified as adv.], adv., *hand to hand, at short range, in close fight*.
- comitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [comit + o], v. tr. 1, *accompany*. — Pass., as deponent, *accompany*.
- commentum, -i, [con-mentum (p.p. of meminī)], n., (*thing thought up*), *fiction, idle tale*.
- commereō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [con-mereo], v. tr. 2, *deserve, earn*.
- commisus, p.p. of committo.
- committō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [con-mitto], v. tr. 3, *commit, en-*

- trust, trust, place* (in some position). — Also of crimes, etc., *commit*. — Of contest, *join, begin, engage in*.
- commoveō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum**, [con-moveo], v. tr. 2, *arouse*.
- communis, -e**, [con-+munis (cf. munia)], adj., (*having duties together*, cf. *immunis*), *held in common, common* (to two things). — As noun., *the commons, the body (gentis)*.
- communiter**, [communi + ter], adv., *together, in common*.
- cōmō, -ere, compsi, comptum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *deck, arrange*.
- compāctus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of compingo], as adj., *joined together*.
- compāgēs, -is**, [com-+pages (akin to pango), perh. through compingo], f., *joining, joint: lapidum, jointed (or joined) stones*.
1. **compellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [stem akin to 2. compello + o (cf. 1. appello)], v. tr. 1, *address, accost*.
2. **compellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsum**, [com-pello], v. tr. 3, *join together in a body*. — With weaker meaning of prep., *drive, force*.
- compendium, -i**, [con-+pendium (√PEND + ium), perh. through compendo], n., *saving: compendia montis (short cut over, etc.)*.
- compescō, -ere, -pescui**, [?], v. tr. 3 (*keep within pasture bounds?*), *restrain, confine, quell, quench*.
- complector, -i, -plēxus**, [com-plecto], v. dep. 3, *embrace, surround, encompass*.
- compleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum**, [com-pleo], v. tr. 2, *fill up, fulfil, complete*.
- complēxus, -ūs**, [con-plexus, through complector], m., *embrace*.
- complōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-ploro], v. tr. 1, *lament, bewail*.
- compōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum**, [con-pono], v. tr. 3, *put together*. — Hence, *compare, compose* (verse), *arrange, compose* (the countenance). — Also, *put up, lay to rest, bury*.
- comprecor, -āri, -ātus**, [con-precor], v. dep. 1, *pray* (stronger than precor).
- comprehendō (-prendō), -ere, -endi, -ēsum**, [con-prehendo], v. tr. 3, *catch, seize, arrest*.
- comprendō**, see *comprehendo*.
- comprēnsus**, p.p. of *comprehendo*.
- comprimō, -ere, -prēssi, -prēssum**, [con-premo], v. tr. 3, *press together, close* (the eyes in death), *check, restrain*.
- cōnāmen, -inis**, [conā + men], n., *effort, spring* (effort of motion).
- conbibō**, see *combibo*.
- concavō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-cavo], v. tr. 1, *bend together, bend in, hollow out*.
- concavus, -a, -um**, [con-cavus], adj., *hollowed in, hollow*.
- concedō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum**, [con-cedo], v. tr. 3, *yield, yield the palm*.
- concentus, -ūs**, [con-cantus], m., *accord, harmony* (prob. here in our modern sense?).
- concha, -ae**, [Gr. κόγχη], f., *shell, conch-shell*.
- concidō, -ere, -cidi, -cāsum**, [con-cado], v. intr. 3, *fall, collapse*.
- conclō, -ēre, -civi, -cītum**, (also

- concolo, -ire**, v. tr. 2 and 4, *stir up, set in (violent) motion, arouse, rouse*. — p.p., **concoltus**, *aroused, excited*: **amnis** (*swollen*); **sagitta** (*shot*). — Hence, *swift*.
- concoiliū, -i**, [?, perh. **con-cilium** (cf. 'put heads together')], n., *assembly, council*.
- concupiō, -ere, -cupi, -ceptum**, [**con-cipio**], v. tr. 3, *catch, gather, collect, be filled with* (acc.), *conceive*: **iras** (*conceive*); **animo imaginem** (*conceive, form*); **ignes** (*kindle, catch*); **proces** (*begin to utter*); **a lupo conceptus** (*sired by, etc.*).
- conclāmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [**con-clamo**], v. tr. 1, *cry out, exclaim*.
- concordia, -ae**, [**concord + ia**], f., *harmony, unanimity, peace, friendship, agreement, union* (of souls).
- concordō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [**concord + o**], v. intr. 1, *harmonize, be in harmony*: **carmina nervis** (*music sounds in harmony on the strings*).
- concoors, -cordis**, [**con-cor**, infl. as adj.], adj., *agreeing* (prop. of persons). — Less exactly, *in harmony, harmonious*.
- concresecō, -ere, -crevi, -crētum**, [**con-creso**], v. intr. 3, *grow together, congeal, gather*. — p.p., **concretētus**, *gathered, congealed*.
- concurrō, -ero, -curri, -cursum**, [**con-curro**], v. intr. 3, *run together*. — Esp. in hostility, *fight with, meet* (in battle).
- concursum, -ūs**, [**con-cursus**, through **concurro**], m., *rush together*. — Hence, *crash* (**caeli**).
- concustōdiō, -ire**, [**con-custodio**], v. tr. 4, *guard*.
- concutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussum**, [**con-quatō**], v. tr. 3, *shake up, shake, clash* (**arma**).
- condiciō, -ōnis**, [**con-dicio** (cf. **condico**)], f., *terms, condition, terms of agreement*.
- condō, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, [**con-²do**], v. tr. 3, *put together, build, found* (a city), *lay* (walls). — Also, *put away* (up), *hide, bury, preserve* (fruits, cf. 'put up'), *close* (the eyes in death), *prepare for burial*.
- condūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum**, [**con-duco**], v. tr. 3, *bring together, gather*.
- conferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum** (**colla-**), [**con-fero**], v. tr. irr., *bring together, match* (breast to breast), *unite, contend, change* (in **volucrum**): **se** (*betake*).
- conficiō, -ere, -feci, -fectum**, [**con-facio**], v. tr. 3, *make up, do up, finish*. — p.p., **confectus**, *exhausted* (cf. 'done up').
- confidō, -ere, -fisis sum**, [**con-fido**], v. intr. 3, *trust*.
- confinium, -i**, [**confini-** (reduced) + **ium**], n., *common boundary*.
- confiteor, -eri, -fessus, [con-fiteor]**, v. dep. 2, *confess*: **se** (*confess his identity*).
- confromō, -ere, -ui, -itum**, [**con-fremo**], v. intr. 3, *set up a murmur, murmur*.
- confugiō, -ere, -fugi, no sup.**, [**con-fugio**], v. intr. 3, *betake one's self in flight, take refuge with* (ad).
- confundō, -ere, -fudi, -fūsum**, [**con-fundo**], v. tr. 3, *pour together, mingle together*. — Fig., *confound, confuse*. — Also (by destroying organization), *destroy*. — Pass., *be lost in, be confounded*.

- congelō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-gelo], v. tr. 1, *congeal, harden, petrify*.
- congeriēs, -ēi**, [con-†geries, (ger- as root + iēs)], through congero], f., *mass*.
- congerō, -ere, -gessī, -gestum**, [con-gero], v. tr. 3, *bring together, heap up, heap upon, mass*.
- congestus**, p.p. of congero.
- congregior, -i, -gressus**, [con-gradior], v. dep. 3, *come together*. — Esp. in hostile sense, *meet in battle*.
- cōniciō (conſciō), -ere, -ſci, -ſectum**, [con-jacio], v. tr. 3, (throw with a stroke), *strike, plant (of a weapon), implant*.
- conſectus**, p.p. of cōncio.
- conjugiālis, -e**, [conjugio- (reduced) + alis], adj., *relating to marriage, conjugal*.
- conjugium, -i**, [conjug- (stem of conjunx) + ium], n., *marriage, alliance (by marriage)*.
- conjungō, -ere, -juxi, -junctum**, [con-jungo], v. tr. 3, *join together, join, unite*.
- conjunx, -jugis**, [con-jug (root of jungo as stem, with accidental n)], c., *consort, husband, wife*.
- conjūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-juro], v. intr. 1, *swear together, conspire*. — p.p., **conjūrātus**, *having conspired, conspiring, having sworn together*.
- conloquium (coll-), -i**, [con-†loquium, through conloquor], n., *converse, conversation*.
- connubium**, see conubium.
- cōnor, -ārī, -ātus, [?]**, v. dep. 1, *try, endeavor*.
- comp-, see comp-**.
- conqueror, -i, -questus**, [con-queror], v. dep. 3, *complain*.
- cōnsanguineus, -a, -um**, [†con-sanguin- (cf. exsanguis, etc.) + eus], adj., *of a brother, a brother's, kindred*.
- cōnscelerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-scelero], v. tr. 1, *make guilty, stain, pollute (with crime)*.
- cōnscendō, -ere, -scendi, -scēsum**, [con-scando], v. tr. 3, *climb up, mount*.
- cōnſcius, -a, -um**, [con-†scius (akin to scio, cf. inscius)], adj., *having knowledge of (together with the party concerned), privy to*. — As noun, *confidant, witness, person privy (to a thing)*.
- cōnſenſcō, -ere, -ſenſi, [con-senesco]**, v. intr. 3, *grow old together*.
- cōnſequor, -i, -ſecūsus**, [con-sequor], v. dep. 3, *follow up, overtake, attain*.
- cōnſerō, -ere, -ſēvi, -ſitum**, [con-sero], v. tr. 3, *sow (lands) with (abl.)*.
- cōnſiderō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [†conſidus, an astronomical word, referring to constellations], v. tr. 1, (calculate positions of stars?), *con- template, consider, question*.
- cōnſidō, -ere, -ſēdi, -ſeſsum**, [con-sido], v. intr. 3, *sit down, sit on*.
- cōnſilium, -i**, [conſul + ium, perh. orig. body of colleagues (cf. collegium)], n., (body of counselors?), *council*. — Hence, *counsel, advice, plan, design*.
- cōnſiſtō, -ere, -ſtiti, -ſtitum**, [con-sisto], v. intr. 3, *take a stand, take one's place, stand, alight: vīna, hold together (so as to stand up), stand firm*.
- cōnſitus**, p.p. of consero.
- cōnſōlor, -ārī, -ātus**, [con-solor], v. dep. 1, *console, condole with*.

- cōsors, -ortis**, [con-sors], c., prop. adj., (*sharing the same lot*), partner, wife, husband. — As adj., *sanguis, kindred*.
- cōspiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum**, [con-spicio], v. tr. 3, *spy, come in sight of*. — p.p., **cōspectus**, *observed, conspicuous*.
- cōspiciuus, -a, -um**, [con-+spiciuus (√SPEC + vus)], adj., *distinguished, conspicuous, visible*.
- cōsternō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [noun stem akin to sterno], v. tr. 1, *strike with terror*. — Pass., *be terror-stricken*.
- cōstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, [constatuo], v. tr. 3, *set up, set*.
- cōsuecō, -ere, -suēvi, -sūtum**, [con-suesco], v. tr. 1, *accustom*. — p.p., **cōsuectus**, *accustomed, wonted, usual*.
- cōsul, -ulis**, [?, prob. con + sal (in salio)], m., *consul* (orig. dancing priest, then colleague).
- cōsulō, -ere, -sului, -sultum**, [unc., perh. con-salio, referring to a college of dancing priests], v. tr. 3, (*be a consul or colleague*). — Hence (through the action of the consuls), *counsel, take measures* (for one, dat.), *consult for, take care* (for). — With acc., *consult*.
- cōsumō, -ere, -sūpsi, -sūptum**, [con-sumo], v. tr. 3, *devour, consume*.
- cōsurgō, -ere, -rēxi, -rectum**, [con-surgo], v. intr. 3, *rise up (together), rise*.
- contāctus, -ūs**, [con-tactus, through contingo], m., *contact, touch*.
- contemnō, -ere, -tempsi, -temptum**, [con-temno], v. tr. 3, *despise, scorn*.
- contemptor, -ōris**, [con-temptor, through contemno], m., *scorner, despiser*.
- contemptrix, -icis**, [con-temptrix, through contemno], f., *scorner* (female), *regardless* (in app. treated as adj.).
- contemptus, -ūs**, [con-temptus, through contemno], m., *scorn, contempt*.
- contendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum**, [con-tendo], v. tr. 3, *strain, stretch*. — Fig., *contend, maintain* (a proposition).
- contentus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of continere], as adj., (*self-restrained*), *content, satisfied*. — Also, *bounded* (i.e. *contained*).
- conterminus, -a, -um**, [con-terminus], adj., (*with same boundaries*), *close by, near to*.
- conterreo, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, [con-terreo], v. tr. 2, *alarm* (much or suddenly), *frighten*.
- conticēscō, -ere, -ticui, no sup.**, [con-taceo, through conticeo], v. intr. 3, *be hushed*.
- contiguus, -a, -um**, [con-+tiguus (tag + vus), perh. through contingo], adj., *adjoining*.
- contineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum**, [con-teneo], v. tr. 2, *hold together, hold, contain, restrain*.
- contingō, -ere, -tigi, -tāctum**, [con-tango], v. intr. 3, *touch, reach, come to*. — Hence, *fall to the lot of, become one's* (possession), *happen* (without a definite person to whom), *occur*.
- continuus, -a, -um**, [con-+tinuus (√TEN + vus), perhaps through contineo], adj., *adjoining, continuous, uninterrupted*.
- contorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortum**, [con-torqueo], v. tr. 2, *hurl*.
- contrā**, [unc. case-form, prob. instr.

- of *contrō* (con + *tero*, cf. *inter*), adv. and prep. — Adv., *opposite, on the other side, on the opposite side*. — Fig., *on the other hand, on the contrary, in return, in reply, in opposition*. — Prep., *over against, against, opposite*.
- contrāctus*, p.p. of *contraho*.
- contrahō*, -ere, -trāxi, -trāctum, [con-traho], v. tr. 3, *bring together, contract, shorten, shrink*.
- contrārius*, -a, -um, [contra (reduced) + *arius*], adj., *in opposition, opposed, the opposite of, opposing*: in *contraria* (in the opposite direction, backward).
- contremisō*, -ere, -tremui, no sup., [con-tremisco], v. intr. 3, *tremble all over, shake, shudder, quake*.
- contribuō*, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [con-tribuo], v. intr. 3, *contribute*.
- contumuliō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [con-tumulo], v. tr. 1, *bury, entomb*.
- contundō*, -ere, -tudi, -tūsum, [con-tundo], v. tr. 3, *beat, bruise*.
- cōnubium* (connu-), -i, [conuba (reduced) + *ium*], n., *marriage*. — Also pl., same.
- cōnus*, -i, [Gr. *κῆνος* (cf. *cuneus*)], m., *a cone*. — From its shape, *the peak (of a helmet), a crest* (to which the flowing crest was fastened).
- convalescō*, -ere, -valui, no sup., [con-valesco], v. intr. 3, *grow strong, be restored, increase, burn bright (ignes)*.
- convellō*, -ere, -velli, -vulsum, [con-vello], v. tr. 3, *tear, tear away*.
- conveniō*, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, [con-venio], v. intr. 4, *come together, assemble, meet*. — Hence, *agree, best*: *convenit* (*it is agreed*).
- conversus*, p.p. of *convertō*.
- convertō*, -ere, -verti, -versum, [con-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn around (with reflex., turn (intr.)), change, transform*. — Also, *turn to one's self, attract*. — p.p., *conversus, changed, transformed*: *terga conversa dare*, *turn the back* (in flight).
- convexus*, -a, -um, [p.p. of *conveho*], adj., *vaulted* (arched like the heavens).
- convicium*, -i, [prob. *convoco* (convox, as adj., *talking together*) + *ium*], n., *altercation, wrangling, abusive or insulting words*. — Also pl., same.
- convictus*, -us, [con-victus], m., *living together, coterie*.
- conviva*, -ae, [con-†viva (cf. *agricola*)], m., *guest*.
- convivium*, -i, [conviva (reduced) + *ium*, but possibly primary from root], n., *feast*. — Also pl.
- convocō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [con-voco], v. tr. 1, *call together, summon*.
- cōpia*, -ae, [†copi- (con-ops reduced) + *ia*], f., *abundance, resources, freedom of choice, liberty (to do a thing), chance (to do), opportunity*.
- coquō*, -ere, -cōxi, -coctum, √COQU (cf. *κῶω*), v. tr. 3, *cook, boil*. — Pass., *boil* (intr.).
- cor*, *cordis*, [cf. *καρδία*], n., *heart* (physical and moral sense).
- Corinna*, -ae, [Gr. *Κόριννα*], f., an unknown person, mistress of the parrot whose death Ovid lamented in an elegy.
- Corinthus*, -i, [Gr. *Κόρινθος*], f., *Corinth*, a celebrated city by the

- isthmus that joins the Peloponnesus to Central Greece; called *Isthmus* because it lay close to the Corinthian and the Saronic gulfs.
- cornuus**, -a, -um, [oornu- (reduced) + eus], adj., of horn, *horny*.
- corniger**, -eri, [oornu- (weakened) + ger (for gerus)], adj., *horned*.
- cornix**, -icis, [?], f., *crow*.
- cornū** (-ūs), [cf. *horn*], n., *horn*, *longue* (of land), *wing*.
- cornum**, -i, [n. of cornus], n., *cornel berry*.
- cornus**, -i, [oornu- (reduced) + us], f., *cornel* (tree or wood, named from its hardness; cf. *hornbeam*), *cornel shaft*.
- corōna**, -ae, [?], f., *garland, crown*.
- Corōnidēs**, -ae, [Gr. Κορωνίδης], m., *Æsculapius*, son of the nymph Coronis and Apollo.
- corōnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [coronā + o], v. tr. 1, *decorate with garlands*. — Less exactly, *encircle* (like a garland).
- corpus**, -oris, [unc. root + us], n., *body, frame, form, creature*: *fidissima* (souls).
- corruptus**, p.p. of *corripio*.
- corrigō** (conr-), -ere, -rēxi, -rectum, [con-rego], v. tr. 3, *straighten*. — Hence, *reform, change for better, remedy, mend*.
- corripō**, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, [con-rapio], v. tr. 3, *snatch up, seize, grasp, catch, captivate*: *viam, begin* (their) *course*; *segetes* (spoils, catch with a blight).
- cortex**, -icis, [?], m., *bark, rind*.
- cortina**, -ae, [?], f. (properly, *kettle*). — Hence, *shrine* (at Delphi, which was a kettle on a tripod, over the sacred orifice).
- coruscō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [coruscō + o], v. intr. 1, *quiver*.
- Corycides**, -um, [Gr. Κορυκίδης], f. adj., of *Corycium* (a cave of Mt. Parnassus), *Corycian*. — As subst., *Nymphs of Parnassus*.
- corylus**, -i, [Gr. κόρυλος], f., *hazel* (wood or nut).
- costa**, -ae, [?], f., *rib*.
- cothurnus**, -i, [Gr. κόθουρος], m., *bushin* (a high boot worn on the tragic stage), *cothurnus*.
- coturnix**, -icis, [?], f., *quail*.
- crāter**, -ēris, [Gr. κρατήρ], m., (also *crātēra*, -ae, f.), *basin, cup*. — Hence, *basin* (of a spring).
- creātor**, -ōris, [creā- (stem of *creo*) + tor], m., *sire, father, founder, creator*.
- crēātus**, p.p. of *creo*.
- crēber**, -bra, -brum, [?, akin to *creo, cresco*], adj., *thick* (either of that which abounds, or that with which a thing abounds), *numerous, crowded*.
- crēdibilis**, -e, [credi- (as stem of *credo*) + bilis], adj., *to be believed, credible, trustworthy*.
- crēdō**, -ere, -didī, -ditum, [cred- (trust) + do], v. tr. 3, *place confidence in* (dat.), *credit, trust, believe, think*. — p.p., *crēditus, believed*.
- Crēdulitās**, -ātis, [credulo (weakened) + tas], f., *Credulity* (personified).
- cremō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *burn, consume*.
- creō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [causative of root in *Ceres*, or from noun stem akin], v. tr. 1, *produce* (as of the earth, or by generation), *give birth to*. — p.p., *crēātus, produced by, son of, daughter of* (abl.).
- crepitō**, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [crepito- (p.p. of *crepo*) + o], v. intr.

- i*, rattle, chatter, babble (of a brook).
- crepō, -āre, -ui, -itum, [?], v. intr. *i*, crackle, rattle, chatter.
- crepusculum, -i, [†crepus (old creper) + culum], n., twilight. — Also pl.
- crēscū, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, [cre- (stem akin to †creo) + sco], v. intr. 3, grow, enlarge, widen, extend. — p.p., crētus, son of (abl.).
- crēta, -ae, [prob. from Creta], f., chalk, chalk line (as goal), goal.
- Crētē, -ēs, (Crēta, -ae), [Gr. Κρήνη], f., Crete, the large island (now Candia) south of Greece.
- crētus, -a, -um, p.p. of *creresco*.
- crimen, -inis, [cri- (as root of cerno) + men], n., (decision), charge, crime, guilt, suspicion (of a charge).
- crinālis, -e, [crini (cf. crinis, reduced) + alis], adj., for the hair.
- crinla, -is, [?], m., hair (also pl.), locks. — Also, train, trail (of a comet).
- crinitus, -a, -um, [crinī- (as if stem of †crinio) + tus], adj., furnished with hair: crinitus draconibus (with dragon locks).
- crista, -ae, [?], f., crest.
- cristātus, -a, -um, [cristā- (as if stem of †cristo) + tus], adj., crested.
- Crocalē, -ēs, [Gr. Κρονία], f., a nymph, daughter of Ismenus.
- croceus, -a, -um, [croco- (reduced) + eus], adj., of saffron, saffron (colored).
- crocus, -i, [Gr. κρόκος], m., saffron.
- Croesus, -i, [Gr. Κροῖσος], m., king of Lydia, proverbial for his wealth.
- cruciātus, -ūs, [crucia- (stem of crucio) + tus], m., crucifixion. — Less exactly, torture.
- crūdēlis, -e, [unc. e-stem (akin to crudus) + lis], adj., cruel.
- cruentō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cruentō + o], v. tr. 1, stain with blood. — p.p., blood-stained, bloody.
- cruentus, -a, -um, [†cruent- (participial stem akin to cruo) + us], adj., bloody, of blood, blood-stained.
- cruor, -ōris, [?], m., gore (shed, but still warm), blood (from a wound).
- crūs, crūris, [?], n., leg (of beast or man), limb.
- cubile, -is, [cubō- (or kindred stem) + ilis], n. of adj., bed. — Esp. marriage bed. — Also pl.
- cubitus, -i, [p.p. of cubo], m., elbow (from its use in reclining).
- cubō, -āre, -ui (-āvi), -itum; [cuba + o], v. intr. 1, lie, recline.
- culmen, -inis, [√COL (in colo) + men], n., (perh. orig. thatch), roof, top. — Also pl. — Also, stalk, straw.
- culmus, -i, [akin to colo, but conn. unc.; see preceding word], m., stalk.
- culpa, -ae, [?], f., fault, guilt.
- culpō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [culpa + o], v. tr. 1, blame, find fault with.
- culter, -tri, [?], m., knife.
- cultor, -ōris, [√COL + tor], m., cultivator. — Hence, inhabitant, worshipper.
- cultus, -a, -um, [p.p. of colo], as adj., cultured, polished. — n. pl., culta, crops.
- cultus, -ūs, [√COL + tus], m., cultivation, civilisation, mode of cultivation (concretely), garb (part of cultivation of the body), worship, cult.

- cum** (quom), [acc. of stem quō- (cf. tam)], conj., ('*what time*'), *when, while, at the time when, since, although*.
- cum**, [?], prep., *with* (of accompaniment, rarely instrumental), *along with, together with*: **mutare cum** (*change for*); **quid cum**, *what (has one) to do with*. — As adv. in comp., **com**, **con**, **co**, *with, together, up* (as in Eng., finishing up the action of the verb, or concentrating it); often lost in force of verb.
- Cūmaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Κυμαῖος], adj., *Cumæan, of Cumæ*, an ancient colony of the Chalcidians in Campania, the residence of the Sibyl.
- cumba** (cym-), -ae, [Gr. κύβη], f., *boat*.
- cumulō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cumulō + o], v. tr. 1, *pile up, fill up*.
- cunctor**, -ārī, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, *hesitate, object, refuse*. — pres. p., **cunctāns**, *loath*.
- cūnctus**, -a, -um, [co-iunctus], adj., *all*. — m. pl. as noun, *all (men)*. — n. pl., *all things, everything*.
- cuneātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of cuneo], adj., *wedge-shaped*.
- cupidineus**, -a, -um, [Cupidin + eus], adj., *of Cupid, of Love*.
- cupidō**, -idēs, [cupidō (reduced) + o (n)], f., *desire, thirst, longing, eagerness, hunger* (fig.). — m. personified, *Cupid*.
- cupidus**, -a, -um, [noun stem (akin to cupio) + dus], adj., *eager, desirous*.
- cupiō**, -ere, -ivi, -itum, [√CUP], v. tr. 3, *be eager for, desire* (urgently). — pres. p., **cupiēns**, *eager, very willing*.
- cupressus**, -i, [Gr. κυπάρισσος], f., *cypress*.
- cūr**, [some form of **quis** and **res** (cf. **quāre**)], adv. inter. and rel., *why, wherefore*.
- cūra**, -ae, [perh. akin to **caveo**], f., *care, anxiety, attention* (esp. medical): **alicui esse curae** (*be one's care*).
- cūrallum** (cora-), [Gr. κοράλιον], n., *coral*. — Also pl.
- Curēs**, -ium, n. and f., the ancient chief town of the Sabines in Central Italy.
- Cūrētis**, -idē, [Gr. Κουρήτις], f. adj., *Cretean of the Curetes*, who were the early inhabitants of Crete.
- cūria**, -ae, [?], f., *senate-house*.
- cūrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cura + o], v. tr. 1, *care, take care, take care of, care to know* (followed by question).
- currō**, -ere, **cucurri**, **cursum**, [?], v. intr. 3, *run*.
- currus**, -ūs, [akin to **curro**], m., *chariot*. — Also pl.
- cursor**, -ūs, [√CUR(R) + tus], m., *running, rush, course, running race, race*: **timido cursu** (*in frightened haste*).
- curvāmen**, -inīs, [curvā + men], n., *curve*.
- curvātūra**, -ae, [curvā + tura (as if **curvatu** + ra, cf. **figura**)], f., *curve*.
- curvō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [curvo + o], v. tr. 1, *curve, bend*. — p.p. as adj., *curved*.
- curvus**, -a, -um, [unc. root + **vus** (cf. **curtus**)], adj., *curved, round* (of ships' bottom), *bending* (of dolphins as they rise).
- cuspis**, -idīs, [?], f., *point, sting, spear, pointed spear*.

cūstōdia, -ae, [custod + ia], f., *guardianship*.—Concretely, *guard*.

cūstōdiō, -ire, -ivi, -itum, [custod- (as if †custodi-) + o], v. tr. 4, *keep guard over, guard*.

cūstōs, -ōdis, [?], c., *guardian, guard*.

cutis, -is, [?], f., *skin, hide*.

Cyanē, -ēs, [Gr. Κυάνη], f., a little stream flowing into the Anapís near Syracuse in Sicily. Personified, the nymph of the stream.

Cybelēlus, -a, -um, [Gr. Κυβελήιος], adj., *of or pertaining to Cybele*, a Phrygian goddess, worshipped as mother of the gods.

Cyclades, -um, [Gr. Κυκλάδες], f. pl., a group of islands around Delos, in the Ægean Sea.

Cyclōps, -ōpis, [Gr. Κύκλωψ], m., a *Cyclops*, fabled giants with one eye in the middle of the forehead. Their home was in Sicily, and they worked in the forges of Vulcan.

Cygnus (Cygnus), -i, [Gr. Κύκνος], m., *swan*.—As proper name: 1. son of Sthenelus, king of Liguria, a relative of Phæthón; 2. son of Neptune, king of Colônæ, near Troy, killed by Achilles. Both Cygni were changed into swans.

Cygnus, see **Cygnus**.

Cyllēnē, -ēs, [Gr. Κυλλήνη], f., a mountain in Arcadia where Mercury was born.

cymba, see **cumba**.

Cynthus, -i, [Gr. Κύνθος], m., a mountain in Delos, the birthplace and favorite haunt of Apollo.

Cyprius, -a, -um, [Gr. Κύπριος], adj., *Cyprian, of Cyprus*, a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, where was a famous temple of Venus.

Cyprius, -i, m., *the Cyprian*, one of Actæon's hounds.

Cytherēus, -a, -um, [Gr. †Κυθηρείος], adj., *of Cythera*, an island off the coast of Laconia, sacred to Venus.—fem., *the goddess of Cythera, Venus*.

Cytōriacus, -a, -um, [as if from Gr. Κυτωριακός], adj., *of or pertaining to Asî. Cytorus*, in Paphlagonia, famous for its boxwood.

D.

Daedalus (-os), -i, [Gr. Δαίδαλος], m., a famous mythical artist—of Athens, who built the Cretan labyrinth, and, escaping from Crete on artificial wings, landed at Cumæ in Italy.

Damasicthōn, -onis, [Gr. Δαμασιχθων], m., a son of Niobe.

damma (dāma), [?], f. (rarely m.), *fallow deer*.

damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [damnō + o], v. tr. 1, (*fine?*), *condemn, sentence, punish: visa (judge vain)*.

damnōsus, -a, -um, [damnō- (reduced) + osus], adj., *causing loss, injurious: senectus (withering, robbing one of pleasures and powers)*.

damnum, -i, [prob. pres. pass. part. of do (cf. alumnus)], n., (prop., *fine*), *loss, injury, outrage (suffered), destruction, curse*.

Danaē, -ēs, [Gr. Δανάη], f., daughter of King Acrisius of Argos. She was beloved by Jupiter, who approached her in the form of a shower of gold; and she became the mother of Perseus.

Danaus, -a, -um, [Gr. Δαναός], adj., *of Danaus*, a mythic king of

- Egypt who settled in Argos, father of the Danaides and king of Argos. — Less exactly, *Grecian*. — m. pl., *the Greeks*.
- Daphnē**, -ēs, [Gr. Δάφνη], f., a nymph beloved by Apollo and changed by her mother the Earth into a laurel tree.
- daps**, **dapis**, [?], f., *feast, viands*. — Pl., *viands*.
- Dardanius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Δαρδάνιος], adj., (of Dardannus, king of Troy), *of Troy, Trojan*. — fem., *the Trojan country*.
- datas**, p.p. of *do*.
- dē**, [unc. case form], prep., *down* (cf. *demum*), *down from, off from* (cf. *ex*, *out of*; *ab*, *away from*), *of, out of, made of, according to* (cf. *ex*), *by*. — As adv. in comp., same. — Also, *not, un-, away, completely*; often merged in verb.
- dea**, -ae, [f. of *deus*], f., *goddess*.
- dēbeō**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [*de-habeo*], v. tr. 2, *owe* (cf. 'be so much out'), *ought*. — Pass., *be due*: *se* (*owe one's life*); *debita alimenta* (*which one ought to give*).
- dēbilis**, -e, [*de-habilis*], adj., ('unhandy'), *weak, feeble*.
- dēbilitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prob. *de-habilitō*, but associated with *debilis*], v. tr. 1, *weaken*.
- decem**, [prob. old acc.], adj., *ten*.
- decēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of *decet*], as adj., *charming*.
- dēcerno**, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, [*de-cerno*], v. tr. 3, *decide* (cf. *cerno*), *determine*. — With inf., *resolve, determine*. — Esp. in a contest, *contend, fight*.
- dēcerno**, -ere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, [*de-carpo*], v. tr. 3, *pluck off, pluck*.
- dēcortō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*de-* certo, but associated with *decerno*], v. intr. 1, *fight out, fight to the end*.
- decet**, -ēre, -ult, [prob. noun stem (cf. *decor*) + *eo*], v. impers. 2, *desit, be fitting, ought*, and the like. — Rarely personal in third person: *esse* (*it should be*).
- dēcido**, -ere, -cidi, no sup., [*decado*], v. intr. 3, *fall down, fall off, fall*.
- decies** (*decies*), [*decem* (reduced) + *iens*], adv., *ten times*.
- decimus**, -a, -um, [*decem* (reduced) + *imus*], adj., *tenth*.
- dēcipiō**, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [*decapio*], v. tr. 3, (*take off*, cf. 'take in'), *deceive, mislead, beguile*.
- dēclino**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*declino*], v. tr. 1, *bend away, turn off*: *se*, *turn away* (intr.); *cursum* (*turn from one's course*).
- dēclivis**, -e, [*de-clivus* (weakened)], adj., *descending downward* (*via*), *sloping* (downward): *per declive* (*down the descent*).
- decor**, -ōris, [√DEC + *or*], m., *beauty, adornment*.
- decorō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*decor* (stem of *decus*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *decorate, adorn*.
- decōrus**, -a, -um, [*decor* (stem of *decor*) + *us*], adj., *lovely, beautiful*.
- dēcrescō**, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [*de-cresco*], v. intr. 3, *decrease, diminish*.
- dēcrtum**, -i, [n. p.p. of *decerno*], n., *determination, decree*.
- decurrō**, -ere, -curri, -cursum, [*de-curro*], v. intr. 3, *run out* (with cogn. acc.), *run off*.
- decus**, -ōris, [√DEC + *us* (cf. *decor*)], n., *brilliance, glory* (in all Eng. senses).

- dēdecet**, -ēre, -ult, [de-decet], v. impers. 2 (but sometimes pers. in third pers.), *be unbecoming*.
dēdecus, -oris, [de-decus], n., *disgrace*.
dēdō, -ere, dēdidi, dēditum, [de-do], v. tr. 3, (*give away*), *consign, surrender: neci (put)*.
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum, [de-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead down, draw down, empty (river), weave (argumentum), stroke (barbam), draw tight (a sail)*.—Also, *escort, conduct*.
dēfectus, p.p. of *deficio*.
dēfendō, -ere, -fendi, -fēsum, [de-fendo], v. tr. 3, (*strike down*), *ward off*.—Hence (transf. to object attacked), *defend, protect, cover*.
dēfēnsus, p.p. of *defendo*.
dēferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, [de-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear down*.—Hence, *bear to, bring, report*.—Pass., *sail to, land on or at*.
dēfessus, -a, -um, [de-fessus], adj., *tired out*.
dēficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, [de-facio], v. tr. 3, ('*make off*,' cf. *proficio*), *desert, abandon*.—Hence, *sail, give out*.—p.p., *dēfectus, failing, faded (amor): defectus vigore (failing in, etc., faint)*.
dēfigō, -ere, -fixi, -fixum, [de-figo], v. tr. 3, *fasten down, bind down, fix in (of a weapon, etc.)*.
dēfleo, -ēre, flevi, -fletum, [de-fleo], v. tr. 2, *be wail, lament*.
dēfluō, -ere, -fluxi, -fluxum, [de-fluo], v. intr. 3, *flow down*.—Less exactly, *drop away, fall, sink*.
dēformis, -e, [de-forma, infl. as adj.], adj., *unshapely, unsightly*.
dēfrenātus, -a, -um, [de-frena-
- tus**, adj., *unbridled, unhindered*.
dēfungor, -i, -functus, [de-fungor], v. dep. 3, *perform through, have done with: defunctus terra (done with earth)*.
dēgrandinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-grandino], v. intr. 1, *hail (severely)*.
dēgravō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-gravo], v. tr. 1, *weigh down, depress, press down*.
dehiscō, -ere, -hivi, no sup., [de-hisco], v. intr. 3, *gape open, yaw*.
Dēlanira, -ae, [Gr. Δηλνρερα], f., the daughter of Ceneus, king of Calydon, sister of Meleager, and wife of Hercules.
deiciō, -ere, -jēci, -jectum, [de-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw down, overthrow*.
deinde, [de-inde], adv., (*from thence*), *afterwards, and then, then*.
dējectus, -ūs, [de-jactus, through deicio], m., *throwing down*.—Less exactly, *fall*.
dēlābor, -i, -lāpsus, [de-labor], v. dep. 3, *glide down, descend*.—p.p., *fallen off, slipped off*.
dēlēniō, -īre, -ivi, -itum, [de-lenio], v. tr. 4, *soothe*.
Dēlia, see **Dēlius**.
dēliciae, -arum, [delicō- (stem of *delicus*, *pig left by its mother*) + *ia*], f., (*cossetting*), *pet, thing kept for pleasure, delight, sportive trifles (verse)*.
dēlictum, -i, [p.p. of *delinquo*], n., *failure, wrongdoing, guilt*.
dēliquō, -ēre, -licui, [de-liqueo], v. intr. 2, *thaw*.
Dēlius, -a, -um, [Gr. Δῆλιος], adj., *of Delos, Delian*.—m. sing., *Apollo, god of Delos*.—f. sing., *Diana, goddess of Delos*.

Dēlos, -ī, [Gr. Δῆλος], f., the central island of the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

Delphī, -ōrum, [Gr. Δελφοί], m. pl., a place in Phocia, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus, where was a famous oracle and temple of Apollo (in the earliest times belonging to Themis).

Delphicus, -a, -um, [Gr. Δελφικός], adj., of Delphī, Delphic. — m. sing., the Delphic god, Apollo.

dolphin, -inis, [Gr. δελφίν], m., dolphin.

dēlubrum, -ī, [de-lubrum (√lu + brum, cf. pollubrum)], n., shrine (for purification, hence generally).

dēmēns, -mentis, [de-mens], adj., (out of mind), mad, wild, frenzied.

dēmītō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [de-mitto], v. tr. 3, let fall, let down, send down, plunge (a weapon). — With reflex., run down, fall down: demisit vultum anumque, dropped, fell (changing subject). — p.p., dēmissus, as adj., descending, low: crinis (dishevelled). — Comp., too low.

dēmō, -ere, -dēmpai, -dēemptum, [de-emo], v. tr. 3, take away, remove, take (from); dempto fine (without end).

dēemptus, p.p. of dēmō.

dēni, -ae, -a, [decem (reduced) + nus], adj., ten (each), ten.

dēnique, [deni (case of de + nus) -que], adv., finally (cf. demum), at last, only (then and not before).

dēns, -dentis, [?], m., tooth (of animal, or comb, and the like); dens Indus (ivory).

dēnsus, -a, -um, [?], adj., thickly grown, thick, stout (carina).

Dēōia, -īdis, [Gr. Δηώϊς], f., daughter of Deo (Ceres), Proserpine.

dēpellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, [de-pello], v. tr. 3, drive off, put to flight, scatter: bellum (turn away, ward off).

dēpendō, -ere, -pendi, no sup., [de-pendeo], v. intr. 2, hang down, hang, be suspended.

dēperdō, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [de-perdo], v. tr. 3, lose utterly, lose.

dēperō, -ire, -ii, -itum, [de-pereo], v. intr. irr., die off, die out, perish, waste away.

dēplōrātus, p.p. of dēplōro.

dēplōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [de-ploro], v. tr. 1, lament, bewail.

dēpōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum, [de-pono], v. tr. 3, lay down, lay aside, put aside, lay to rest, entrust (seed to the ground), dismiss (metus), quench (sitim). — n. p.p., depositum, a trust.

dēpopulor, -āri, -ātus, [de-populor], v. dep. 1, ravage, lay waste.

dēposcō, -ere, -poposci, no sup., [de-posco], v. tr. 3, demand (to be given up).

dēprecor, -āri, -ātus, [de-precor], v. dep. 1, beg off, pray (to be delivered from something): hoc unum (renounce, I pray, etc.).

dēprehendō, -ere, -hendi, -hēnsus (-prendo, etc.), [de-prehendo], v. tr. 3, seize, catch, get. — Hence, detect, find out.

dēprendō, see deprehendo.

dēprēnsus, p.p. of preceding.

dērigeō, see dirigeo.

dērigescō, -ere, -rigui, [de-rigescō], v. intr. 3, grow rigid, stiffen.

dēscendō, -ere, -scendi, -scēnsus, [de-scando], v. intr. 3, climb down, descend, penetrate (of a weapon).

dēsērō, -ere, -serui, -sertum, [de-zero], v. tr. 3, *forsake, abandon, desert, leave*.
 dēsidia, -ae, [desid- (stem of deses) + ia], f., *idleness*.
 dēsīgnō (confounded with dissīgnō), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de- (dis-) signo], v. tr. 1, *mark out, draw* (e.g. in embroidery).
 dēsilīō, -ire, -ui (-iī), -sultum, [de-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap down, leap* (down implied).
 dēsīnō, -ere, -sivi (-sī), -situm, [de-sino], v. intr. 3, *leave off* (cf. sino), *cease, finish, desist, end in, go off into* (in piacem).
 dēsistō, -ere, -stīti, -stitum, [de-sisto], v. intr. 3, *(stand off), cease, desist, abandon an undertaking*.
 dēsōlātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of desolo], adj., *desolate, deserted*.
 dēspectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [despecto, through or associated with despicio], v. tr. 1, *look down upon*.
 dēspiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectrum, [de-specio], v. tr. 3, *look down upon*. — Hence, *despise*.
 dēstinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-†stino (perh. akin to sto), cf. obstino], v. tr. 1, *destine, purpose, plan, appoint*.
 dēstitūō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [de-statuo], v. tr. 3, *(leave in the lurch, cf. Fr. 'planter là'), desert, abandon*.
 dēstringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum, [de-stringo], v. tr. 3, *strip off, rub off, scrape*. — Hence (cf. 'scrape' and 'rub'), *graze*.
 dēsuetus, -a, -um, [p.p. of desuesco], as adj., *unwonted* (of a lost habit), *unaccustomed*.
 dēsum, -esse, -ful, -futūrus, [desum], v. intr. irr., *be wanting, be*

lacking. — Often with dat. to be trans., *have no —, find no —, be no —: quaserenti orbis deest* (the earth is too small, etc., 'gives out').
 dētegō, -ere, -tēxi, -tectum, [de-tego], v. tr. 3, *uncover, lay bare*.
 deterior, -ōris, [comp. of deterus (de + terus)], adj., *worse*.
 dēterō, -ere, -trivi, -tritum, [de-tero], v. tr. 3, *rub off, wear off, wear away*.
 dēterreō, -āre, -ui, -itum, [de-terreo], v. tr. 2, *frighten off*. — Less exactly, *deter* (in any way).
 dētrahō, -ere, -trāxi, -trāctum (prob. also -ā, cf. detracto), [de-traho], v. tr. 3, *drag off, pluck*. — Fig., *remove*.
 dētractō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-tracto], v. tr. 1, *(take off by handling, cf. carpo), malign, disparage*.
 dētrūdō, -ere, -trūsi, -trūsum, [de-trudo], v. tr. 3, *thrust down*.
 Deucaliōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Δευκαλιων], m., a son of Prometheus, king of Thessaly, the survivor, with Pyrrha, of the flood.
 deus, -i, [?, akin to divus, etc.], m., *god*.
 dēvertō, -ere, -verti, -versum, [de-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn off, turn away, divert*.
 dēvēxus, -a, -um, [p.p. of devehō], adj., *sloping* (perh. orig. on all sides, cf. convexus).
 dēvius, -a, -um, [de-via, infl. as adj.], adj., *out of the way, remote*.
 dēvolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum, [de-volvo], v. tr. 3, *roll off*.
 dēvorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-voro], v. tr. 1, *(gulp down), swallow: lacrimas, restrain* (cf. 'swallow,' 'choke down' in Eng.).

dēvovoĉ, -ĕre, -vōvī, -vōtum, [de-voveo], v. tr. 2, (*vow away or to destruction*), curse, devote.

dexter, -era (-ra), -erum (-rum), [unc. stem + ter(us)], adj., *the right*: *dextrā* (*on the right*). — Comp., *dexterior*, *the right*.

dexterior, see *dexter*.

Dia, -ae, [Gr. Δία], f., the ancient name of the island of Naxos.

Dīāna, -ae, [perh. akin to *Ianus*], f., the goddess of the moon and of hunting, sister of Apollo, identified with Hecate.

dicō, -ere, dixi, dictum, [√DIC (lengthened)], v. tr. 3, *say, call, name, appoint, lay down* (legem), *speak of as* (lapides ossa): *dixerat*, *he had finished* (speaking). — See also *dictum*.

Dictaena, -a, -um, [Gr. Δικταῖος], adj., of *Dicte* (a mountain in Crete). — Less exactly, *Cretan*, of *Crete*.

dictō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dictō + o], v. tr. 1, *dictate*.

dictum, -ī, [n. p.p. of *dicō*], n., word, speech, 'sentiment' (expressed).

Dictynna, -ae, [Gr. Δικτυννα], f., a Cretan name for *Diana*.

diēs, -ēī, [akin to *divus*], m. and f., *daylight, day, the Day* (personified). — Hence, *time*: *die* (*by day*); *ante diem*, *before* (his) *time*; *cadens* (*the setting sun*); *oriens, occidens* (used of places or regions, *the East, the West*).

differō, -ferre, distulī, dilatum, [dis-fero], v. tr. irr., *postpone, put off, delay*.

difficilis, -e, [dis-facilis], adj., *difficult*.

diffidō, -ere, -fīsus, -sum, [dis-fido], v. intr. 3, *distrust*.

diffugiō, -ere, -fūgī, no sup., [dis-fugio], v. intr. 3, *fly in all directions, disperse, fly* (*apart* being implied in Eng.).

diffundō, -ere, -fudi, -fūsum, [dis-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour away, scatter abroad, scatter*.

digerō, -ere, -gessi, -gestum, [dis-gero], v. tr. 3, (*carry apart, each thing to its place*), *arrange*. — Hence, *interpret* (giving each thing its meaning), *set forth* (in detail).

digitus, -ī, [akin to *dico*], m., *finger*. — Also, *toe*.

dignor, -ārī, -ātus, [dignō + o], v. dep. 1, *deem worthy, dign*.

dignoscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnōtum, [dis-(g)nosco], v. tr. 3; *tell apart*.

dignus, -a, -um, [?, cf. *digitus* and *dico*], adj., *worthy, meet for, deserving*: *esse* (*deserve*).

digredior, -ī, -gressus, [dis-gra-dior], v. dep. 3, *step apart, depart*.

dilābor, -ī, -lāpsus, [dis-labor], v. dep. 3, *glide away*.

dilacerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-lacero], v. tr. 1, *tear in pieces, rend, mangle*.

diligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lectum, [dis-lego], v. tr. 3, (*select apart*). — Hence, *love* (with reflection, cf. *amo*, *love with passion*).

dimittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [dis-mitto], v. tr. 3, *send away, dismiss, dispel*: *animum* (*set to rove*).

dīmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, [dis-moveo], v. tr. 2, *draw aside, dispel, part, cleave*.

Dindyma, -ōrum, [Gr. Δινδυμνα], n., a mountain in Mysia sacred to *Cybele*.

Diomēdēus, -a, -um, [Gr. Διομήδης], adj., of *Diomedes*, an Argive

- chief, one of the greatest Grecian warriors at Troy.
- Dircē**, -ēs, [Gr. Δῖρκη], f., a spring near Thebes in Boeotia.
- dirēctus**, p.p. of **dirigo**.
- dirigeō** (dēr-), -ēre, -uī, no sup., [dis- (dē-) rigeo], v. intr. 2, *stiffen, become motionless*.
- dirigēscō**, see **derigesco**.
- dirigō**, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, [dis-rego], v. tr. 3, *direct* (cf. **dispicio**), *aim*. — p.p., **dirēctus**, *straight*.
- dirimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum, [dis-emo], v. tr. 3, *take apart, rend asunder, separate, take away*.
- diripiō**, -ere, -rīpuī, -reptum, [dis-rapio], v. tr. 3, *tear off, plunder*.
- diruō**, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, [dis-ruo], v. tr. 3, (*dig up, so as to destroy*), *raise*.
- dīrus**, -a, -um, [√DI (*fear*) + rus], adj., *fearful, dreadful, dire, dread*.
- dīs**, dītis, [*dives* contracted], adj., *rich*. — Masc. as noun, *Pluto* (as god of the earth below, the source of wealth).
- dis** [akin to **duo**], prep. in comp., *apart, asunder, un-* (reversing the meaning of the simple word).
- discēdō**, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum, [dis-cedo], v. tr. 3, *withdraw, depart*.
- discernō**, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum, [dis-cerno], v. tr. 3, *separate, divide*. — Hence, *distinguish, discern*.
- discedium**, -ī, [dis-+scidium (cf. **excidium**)], n., *separation, divorce*.
- discō**, -ere, didici, no sup., [incep. of dico], v. tr. 3, *learn*.
- discora**, -cordis, [dis-cor (infl. as adj.)], adj., *at variance* (properly, of feelings), *discordant*.
- discrimen**, -inis, [dis-crimen], n., *decision, test, crisis, decisive moment, danger, risk, distinction*.
- discus**, -ī, [Gr. δίσκος], m., *discus, quoit*.
- discutiō**, -ere, -cussī, -cussum, [dis-quatio], v. tr. 3, *dash in pieces, crush*.
- disclivō** (dīajl-), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum, [dis-jacio], v. tr. 3, *cleave, scathe, tear asunder*.
- dispar**, -is, [dis-par], adj., *unequal*.
- dispensō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-penso], v. tr. 1, *distribute*.
- dispersus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **dispergo**], adj., *scattered*.
- displacō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [dis-placeo], v. intr. 2, *displease*.
- dispōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, [dis-pono], v. tr. 3, *set apart* (each thing in its place), *dispose, arrange*.
- dissaepliō**, -īre, -saepī, -saepum, [dis-saeplio], v. tr. 4, *wall asunder, keep apart, enclose*.
- dissideō**, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, [dis-sedeo], v. intr. 2, (*sit apart*). — Hence, *be discordant, differ*.
- disseiliō**, -īre, -uī (ivī), -sultum, [dis-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap apart, yawm (solum), crack*.
- dissimilis**, -e, [dis-similis], adj., *unlike*.
- dissimulō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-simulo], v. tr. 1, *pretend the contrary* (something is not, that is), *conceal*.
- dissipō** (-supō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-+supo], v. tr. 1, *scatter*.
- dissociātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **dissocio**], adj., *separated, severed, sundered, divided*.
- dissuadeō**, -ēre, -suāsi, -suāsum,

- [dis-suadeo], v. intr. 2, *dis-suade*.
distendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum, [dis-tendo], v. tr. 3, *stretch apart, stretch out, stretch, distend*.
distinguō, -ere, -tinxī, -tinctum, [dis-stinguo], v. tr. 3, *mark apart (to distinguish, originally by tattooing?), mark, distinguish, set off*.
distā, -āre, -stitī, no sup., [dis-to], v. intr. 1, *stand apart, be distant, be far*. — Hence, *be different, inferior*. — pres. p., *distāns*, *tant*.
diū, [case-form of *dius*, akin to *dies*], adv., (*for a day, all day*). — Hence (cf. *dies*), *for a long time, a long time, long*.
diurnus, -a, -um, [prob. *dius* (akin to *dies*) + *nus*], adj., *daily*.
diuturnus, -a, -um, [akin to *dies*], adj., *lasting*.
dius, -a, -um, [akin to *divus*], adj., *divine*.
diva, see *divus*.
divellō, -ere, -velli (-vulsi), -vulsum, [dis-vello], v. tr. 3, *tear asunder, tear in pieces*.
diversus, -a, -um, [p.p. of *diverto*], adj., *different, apart, distant, afar*.
dives, -itis, [?], adj., *rich (humus)*.
dividō, -ere, -visi, -visum, [dis-+*vidō* (cf. *viduus*), v. tr. 3, *separate, divide, tear asunder*.
divinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [divinō + *o*], v. intr. 1, *prophecy, fore-know*. — pres. p., *divināns*, *prophetic*.
divitiāe, -ārum, [divit- (stem of *dives*) + *ia*], f., *wealth, riches*.
divus, -a, -um, [√DIV (lengthened) + *us*], adj., *divine*. — As noun, *god, goddess*.
dō, dare, dedī, datum, [cf. *τι-θημι*], in comp. in *abdo, condo*, etc., *place, set*. — Mostly compounded with *dō*, wh. see.
dō, dare, dedī, datum, [√DA], v. tr. 1, *give* (more widely even than in Eng.). — To be transl. by a great variety of verbs with originally quite different ideas, *consign* (to the tomb), *render, offer, utter* (*murmura sortem*), *devote, give up, afford, perform* (*promissa*), *fulfil, grant, pay* (*poenas*), *allow, imprint* (*ocula*), *inflict* (*vulnera*), *entrust, turn* (*terga*), *administer* (*jura*). — Often with changed form of expression: *dare saltus in aere* (*bound in air*); *dare retro aura* (*flow back*).
doceō, -ere, -uī, no sup., [akin to *disco*], v. tr. 2, *teach, show*. — p.p., *doctus, learned, skilful*.
documentum, -ī, [docē- (weakened) + *mentum*], n., *proof*.
Dōdōnaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Δωδωναίος], adj., *of Dodona*, a city in Epirus famous for its oracle of Jupiter in an oak grove.
doleō, -ere, -uī, -itum, [?], v. intr. 2, *be pained, suffer, grieve*.
Dolōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Δολών], m., a Trojan scout, killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.
dolor, -ōris, [dol- (as if root of *doleo*) + *or*], m., *pain, grief, cause of grief, tears* (in a poetic sense): *dolori est* (*it is a grief*).
dolus, -ī, [akin to *doleo* and *dolo*, orig. a stroke?], m., *a trick*. — Pl., *trickery, wiles*.
domābilla, -e, [domā- (stem of *domo*) + *billis*], adj., *conquerable*.
domesticus, -a, -um, [†domesti-

- (akin to *domus*, cf. *agrestis*) + *cus*], adj., *native, of the home, domestic*.
- domina**, -ae, [domō + na], f., *mistress*. — In appos., like an adj., *dominant (terra)*.
- dominor**, -ārī, -ātus, [dominō + o], v. dep. 1, *be master, rule, dominate*.
- dominus**, -ī, [domō + nus], m., *master of the house, owner, master, lord*.
- domō**, -āre, -uī, -itum, [?], v. tr. 1, *overcome, tame, quell, soften (by cooking)*.
- domus**, -ūs (-ī), [?], f., *house, family* (cf. 'house'), *household*: *regalis (palace)*; *domi (at home)*. — Pl., *halls, homes*.
- dōnec**, [?], conj., *as long as, until, till*.
- dōnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [donō + o], v. tr. 1, *give (aliquid alicui), present (aliquem aliqua re)*: *paecice donata (having received, etc.)*.
- dōnum**, -ī, [dō- (as stem of *do*) + num (n. of *nus*)], n., *gift, offering*.
- Dorceus**, -eī, [Gr. Δορκεύς], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Dōris**, -īdis, [Gr. Δωρίς], f., daughter of Oceanus, a sea-nymph, wife of Nereus and mother of the Nereids. — Also, *the sea*.
- dorsum**, -ī, [?], n., *back*.
- dōs**, dōtis, [dō- (as stem of *do*) + tis], f., *dowry, marriage gift*. — Hence, *endowment, excellence* (cf. 'dowry,' fig.).
- dōtālis**, -e, [doti- (reduced) + alis], adj., *belonging to a dowry; regnum (as a dowry)*.
- dracō**, -ōnis, [Gr. δράκων], m., *serpent, dragon*.
- Dromas** (only nom.), [Gr. Δρομῆς], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Dryades**, -um, [Gr. Δρυάδες], f., nymphs of the trees.
- Dryās**, -antis, [Gr. Δρύας], m., a son of Mars who took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- dubitābilis**, -e, [dubitā + bilis], adj., *doubtful*: *nec erit dubitabile verum (nor will there be a doubt of the truth)*.
- dubitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [tdubitō (stem of p.p. of *tdubo*) + o], v. intr. 1, *doubt, be in doubt, have doubt, hesitate*: *dubitor an (it is doubted whether I, etc.)*; *ne dubita (doubt not, do not be alarmed, have no fear)*. — p.p., *dubitātus, questioned, suspected*.
- dubius**, -a, -um, [akin to *duo*], adj., *doubtful* (either of person or thing), *wavering*: *in dubio (in doubt)*.
- dūcō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, [√DUC (cf. *redux*)], v. tr. 3, *lead, draw, guide*. — Also to be transl. by many words of different origin in Eng., *take on (formam), get, construct, take, prolong, think*.
- dulcēdō**, -inis, [dulci- (reduced) + edo, as if *tdulcē + do*], f., *sweetness*.
- dulcis**, -e, [?], adj., *sweet, dear*. — n. as noun, *a sweet mixture, a 'sweet'*.
- Dulichius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Δουλιχίος], adj., *Dulichian, of Dulichium*, an island near Ithaca and often confounded with it.
- dum**, [acc. of √DA (cf. *num, tum, cum*)], conj., *(that time), so long as, while, until*: *nondum, not yet*.
- dummodo**, [dum-modo], conj., *so long only, provided*.

duō, -ae, -ō, [dual form, cf. *duo*],
num., *two*.

duplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [duplic- (stem of *duplex*)], v. tr. 1,
double. — Hence, *collapse* (cf.
'double up').

dūritia, -ae, [durō + tia (ties)],
dūritiēs, -ēi,
f., *hardness*.

dūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [durō
+ o], v. tr. and intr. 1, *harden*. —
Also, *harden* (one's self), *endure*,
last, hold out.

dārus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hard*,
rough, tough. — Also, *hardy, harsh*.

dux, duca, [√DUC, as stem], c.,
leader, guide, commander, general:
hac duce (under her guidance).

E.

ē, see *ex*.

ebenum, -ī, [Gr. *ἔβενος*], n., *ebony*.

ebur, eboris, [?], n., *ivory*. —
Hence, *things of ivory, ivory scab-*
bard, ivory statues (pl.).

eburneus, -a, -um, [ebor + neus],
adj., *of ivory, ivory*. — Less ex-
actly, *of color, ivory* (white).

eburnus, -a, -um, [ebor + nus],
same as *eburneus*.

ecce, [?], interj., *lo! here!*

Echidna, -ae, [Gr. *Ἐχίδνα*], f., a
poisonous monster, daughter of
Chrysaor, mother of Cerberus, the
Chimæra, the Lernaean Hydra,
and the Sphinx.

Echion, -onis, [Gr. *Ἐχίων*], m.:
1. one of the men that sprang
from the dragon's teeth sown by
Cadmus; 2. a son of Mercury, who
took part in the Calydonian hunt.

Echionius, -a, -um, [Gr. *Ἐχιδ-
νιος*], adj., *of Echion*.

aequus (-qui), -qua, -quid (-quod),

[en (em?) -quis], pron., *will*
(docs, has, etc.) *any one*: *aequid*,
at all? (in question).

edāx, -ācis, [ed- (as root of *edo*)
+ ax], adj., *consuming, gnawing*,
voracious.

ēdiscō, -ere, -didici, [e-disco], v.
tr. 3, *learn* (by heart).

ēdō, -ore, -didī, -ditum, [ex-do],
v. tr. 3, *give out, say, declare, pro-*
claim, utter, emit. — Also, *pro-*
duce, give birth to. — p.p., *ēditus*,
born, son of. — n. pl., *commands*.

edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum, [√ED], v.
tr. 3, *eat, gnaw*.

ēdoceō, -ēre, -uī, -doctum, [ex-
doceo], v. tr. 2, *show forth, teach*,
explain.

Edōnis, -idis, [Gr. *Ἐδωνίς*], f. adj.,
Edonian, i.e. Thracian. — Also,
Thrace.

ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, [ex-
duco], v. tr. 3, *draw out, draw*
up, take away.

Ediōneus, -a, -um, [Gr. *Ἐδιό-
νειος*], adj., *of Edion*, king of
Thebes in Mysia, father of An-
diomache.

effero, -ferre, extulī, ōlātum,
[ec(s)-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear forth*,
bear out, raise up, put forth, pub-
lish. — Esp., *carry to the grave*.

effervescō, -ere, no perf., no sup.,
[effervō- (as stem of *efferveo*)
+ sco], v. intr. 3, *boil up*. — Less
exactly, *burn*.

effētus (effoetus), -a, -um, [p.p.
of *effeo*], adj., *exhausted by bear-*
ing, worn out (by age).

efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, [ec(s)-
ficio], v. tr. 3, *make out, make up*,
produce, make, cause.

effigies, -ēi, [ec(s)-figies, through
effingo], f., *form, figure*.

efflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ec(s)-

- flō**, v. tr. 1, *blow out, breathe out, breathe*.
- effluō**, -ere, -flūxī, no sup., [ec(s)-fluō], v. intr. 3, *flow out*. — Less exactly, *slip out, drop, escape*.
- effodiō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fossūm, [ec(s)-fodio], v. tr. 3, *dig out, dig up*.
- effoetus**, see **effetus**.
- effugiō**, -ere, -fūgi, no sup., [ec(s)-fugio], v. intr. 3, *fly from, escape, avoid, fly* (from something).
- effulgeō**, -ēre, -fulsī, no sup., [ec(s)-fulgeo], v. intr. 2, *shine forth*.
- effundō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsūm, [ec(s)-fundo], v. intr. 3, *pour forth, waste, put forth, let loose*. — p.p., **effusus**, *pouring* (of a river).
- egeō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [†egō (stem of *tegua*) (cf. *indigus*)], v. intr. 2, *be without, lack, need, require, want*. — pres. p., **egēns**, *without*. — As noun, a *beggar*.
- egerō**, -gerere, -gessī, -gestūm, [e(x)-gero], v. tr. 3, *carry out, dig out*.
- egō**, **meī**, etc., [?], pron., *I, me*, etc.
- egredior**, -ī, -gressus, [e(x)-gradior], v. dep. 3, *go forth, come forth* (out), *go up, pass up, proceed*.
- egressus**, -ūs, [e(x)-†grassus (cf. *grassor*)], through **egredior**, m., *going forth, egress*.
- ei** (hei), [?], interj., *alas!*
- ēiciō** (**ēicō**), -ere, -jēcī, -jectūm, [e(x)-jacio], v. tr. 3, *cast out, cast up*.
- ējaculor**, -ārī, -ātus, [e(x)-jaculor], v. dep. 1, *throw out, spurt out* (trans.). — With reflex., *spurt out* (intr.).
- ējectō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [e(x)-jacto], v. tr. 1, *cast out, cast up, cast forth*: *ejectata favilla* (*showers of sparks*).
- ēlectrum**, -ī, [Gr. ἤλεκτρον], n., *amber*. — Also pl.
- ēlegī**, -ōrum, [Gr. ἔλεγος], m., *elegiac verses personified*.
- ēlegīa**, -ae, [Gr. ἐλεγεία], f., *elegy, elegiac poetry*.
- elementum**, -ī, [L, M, N + tum, orig. pl.], n., A, B, C's. — Hence, *element*.
- ēlēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἠλεῖος], adj., of *Elis, Eleus*.
- ēlex**, -icis, [ex-†lex (√LIC as stem) (cf. *ellicio*)], m., *drain, ditch*.
- ēliciō**, -ere, -licuī, -licitūm, [e(x)-lacio], v. tr. 3, *lure forth, call forth*.
- ēliō**, -ore, -liāī, -liūm, [e(x)-laedo], v. tr. 3, *strike out, force out*: *aere elio* (*dashing the air*). — Also, *crush*.
- ēligō**, -ere, -lēgī, -lectūm, [e(x)-lego], v. tr. 3, *choose out, select, choose, elect*.
- ēlis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἠλīs], f, a district in the western part of the Peloponnesus.
- ēloquium**, -ī, [e(x)-†loquium (cf. *colloquium*)], n., *eloquence, oratory*.
- ēludō**, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsūm, [e(x)-ludo], v. tr. 3, (*dodge, parry*, in sword 'play'), '*dodge, elude, escape, evade*. — Hence, *deceive*.
- ēluō**, -ere, -luī, -lūtūm, [e(x)-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash away*.
- ēlysus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἠλύσιος], adj., *Elysian, of Elysium*, the abode of the blessed dead.
- ēmathus**, -a, -um, [from Gr. Ἠμαθία], adj., of *Emathia, Macedonian*.
- ēmendō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,

- [*temendō* (*e-mendum*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *correct, emend*.
- ēmīcō*, -āre, -mīcui, no sup., [*e(x)-mīco*], v. intr. 1, *dart forth, shoot forth, spurt forth, flash (out), dart*. — Less exactly, *project* (of a rock in the water).
- ēmineō*, -āre, -uī, no sup., [*e(x)-mineo*], v. intr. 2, *project, stand up, rise up*.
- ēminus*, [*e(x)-manus*], adv., *from afar, at long range* (opp. to *cominus*).
- ēmītō*, -ere, -mīai, -missum, [*e(x)-mitto*], v. tr. 3, *let go forth, let loose, let go, let out, utter, send away*.
- ēa*, [?], interj., *lo!*
- Enaeosimus*, -ī, [Gr. 'Εναεσμος], m., a son of Hippocoon, killed in the Calydonian hunt.
- enim*, [?], conj., *for* (explanatory): *sed enim* (*but*); *neque . . . enim* (*for . . . not*).
- Enipeus*, -ī, [Gr. 'Ενιπέος], m., a tributary of the Apidanus in Thessaly.
- ēnītor*, -ī, -nīsus (-nīxus), [*e(x)-nītor*], v. dep. 3, *struggle up*. — Also, *bring forth*.
- Ennius*, -ī, m., the earliest Roman epic poet (239–169 B.C.).
- ēnōdīs*, -e, [*e(x)-nodus* (infl. as adj.)], adj., *free from knots, smooth-stemmed*.
- ēnsis*, -is, [?], m., *sword*.
- ēnumerō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*e(x)-numero*], v. tr. 1, *recount, enumerate*.
- ēō*, ire, ivī (īf), itum, [√*i*], v. intr. irr., *go* (of almost all kinds of motion), *pass, go by, walk*. — Fig., of time and the like.
- ēō*, [old dat. of *is*], adv., *to that place, thither, thereto*.
- ēōdem*, [old dat. of *idem*, i.e. *eo* + *dem*], adv., *to the same place*. — Fig., *to the same account*.
- ēōūs*, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ἠώς, adj. from 'Hōs, *Dawn*], adj., *of the dawn, Eastern*. — m. sing., the name of one of the horses of the sun. — m. pl., *the Eastern people, the Orientals*.
- Ephyrē*, -ēs, [Gr. 'Εφύρα], f., the ancient name of Corinth.
- Epidaurius*, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Επιδάυριος], adj., *Epidaurian, of Epidaurus*, a city in Argolis. — Esp. m. sing., *the Epidaurian god, Esculapius*, who was carried to Rome in the form of a snake.
- Epimēthis*, -idis (-idos), [Gr. patronymic], f., *Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus*.
- Epīros*, -ī, [Gr. 'Ηπειρος], f., a district of Greece, in the northwest, bordering on the Adriatic Sea.
- epistola* (-tula), -ae, [Gr. ἐπιστολή], f., *epistle, letter*.
- ēpōtus*, -a, -um, [*ex-pōtus*], adj., *drunk up*.
- epulum*, -ī, *epulae*, -arum, [?], n. and f., *feast, banquet, viands*.
- eques*, -itis, [*equō* + *tis* (reduced)], c., *horseman* (or *woman*), *cavalry man*. — Also, *knight* (of an order of citizens at Rome).
- equidem*, [?], conj. (emphasizing a statement), *in fact, truly*.
- equīnus*, -a, -um, [*equō* (reduced) + *īnus*], adj., *of a horse*: *juba* (*a horse's mane*).
- equus*, -ī, [√*AK* (root of *acer*) + *vus*], m., *horse*.
- Erebus*, -ī, [Gr. 'Ερεβος], m., *the god of darkness*. — Less exactly, *the Lower World, Erebus, Hades*.
- ēreptus*, -a, -um, p.p. of *eripio*.

- ergō**, [?], conj. (making logical connections), *therefore, then, now*.
- Ēridanus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἐριδανός], m., a fabled stream in the extreme west of Europe, on whose banks amber was found; later identified with the Po and also with the Rhone.
- erigō**, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, [ex-rego], v. tr. 3, *raise*. — Pass., *raise one's self*.
- erilis** (her-), -e, [erō- (reduced) + ilis], adj., *of a master, a master's*.
- Erinyes**, -yos, [Gr. Ἐρινύς], f., a *Fury*.
- ēripō**, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum, [ex-rapio], v. tr. 3, *snatch away, carry off, bear away, tear from, wrest from*. — Esp., *rescue*.
- errō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, *rove, wander, stroll*. — Fig., *go astray, waver, hesitate, vacillate*.
- error**, -ōris, [err- (as if root of erro) + or], m., *wandering*. — Fig., *doubt, mistake, error, wandering (of mind), maze, uncertainty, failing*. — Personified, *Error*.
- erubescō**, -ere, -rubuī, no sup., [ex-rubescō], v. intr. 3, *redden, blush*.
- ērudīō**, -ire, -fī, -itum, [†erudi- (ex-radis, out of the fencing foil) + o], v. tr. 4, *train* (orig. in sword play), *instruct, educate*.
- ēruō**, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, [ex-ruo], v. tr. 3, *dig out, tear out*.
- Erycinus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἐρυκίνας], adj., *of Eryx*. — Esp., f. sing., *the goddess of Eryx, Venus*.
- Erymanthus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἐρμάνθος], m., a river and also a mountain in Arcadia.
- Eryx**, -ycis, [Gr. Ἐρυξ], m., a mountain in Western Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus.
- esca**, -ae, [√ED- (in edo) + ca], f., *food, bait*.
- et**, [?], conj., *and, also, too, even*: et . . . et, *both . . . and* (often merely, *and*).
- etenim**, [et enim (cf. καὶ γάρ)], adv., *for . . . you see, for naturally, for you know*.
- etiam**, [et jam], conj., (*and now*), *even, also, even now, still, yet*: etiam num (nunc), *even now, still*.
- etiamnum**, see **etiam** and **num**.
- etāi**, [et si], conj., *even if, although*.
- Euboeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Εὐβοίης], adj., *of Euboea* (the island off the eastern coast of Boeotia and Attica), *Euboean*.
- Eubēninae**, -ārum, [Gr. Εὐβηνίαι], f., *daughters of, or* (as adj.) *belonging to, Euenos* (a river of Arcadia).
- Euhoē**, [Gr. Εὐοί], interj., *Evoē!* (a shout of joy at the festivals of Bacchus) (also **Euoē**).
- Eumenides**, -um, [Gr. Εὐμενίδες], f. pl., *the Well-wishers, the Furies* (so called to propitiate them, or to avoid the omen of their name).
- Eumolpos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Εὐμόλπος], m., a Thracian bard, pupil of Orpheus, who founded the Eleusinian mysteries in Attica.
- Eupalamos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Εὐπάλαμος], m., one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.
- Euphrātēs**, -is, [Gr. Εὐφράτης], m., a celebrated river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and uniting with the Tigris near Babylon.
- Eurōpē**, -ēs (-a, -ae), [Gr. Εὐρώπη], f., the daughter of Agenor, sister

of Cadmus, carried off by Jupiter.
— Also the continent *Europe*.

Eurōtēs, -ae, [Gr. Εὐρώτας], m., a river of Laconia, on which Sparta stood.

Eurus, -ī, [Gr. Ἔπρος], m., the south-east wind.

Eurydiōē, -ēs, [Gr. Εὐρυδίκη], f., the wife of Orpheus, for whom he descended into the lower world.

Eurymachus, -ī, [Gr. Εὐρύμαχος], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.

Eurymidēs, -īs, [Gr. Εὐρυμίδης], m., the son of Eurymus, Telemus.

Eurystheus, -ei, (acc., -ea, abl., -eō), [Gr. Εὐρυσθέης], m., son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus. He imposed upon Hercules his twelve labors.

Eurytēs, -ōis, [Gr. Εὐρύτιος], m., an uncle of Patroclus, participant in the Calydonian hunt.

Euxinus, -ī, [Gr. Εὐξείνιος], m., the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*.

ēvadō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, [ex-vado], v. tr. 3, *pass through, pass beyond, pass out*.

ēvānēscō, -ere, -vānuī, no sup., [ex-vanesco], v. intr. 3, *vanish, disappear*.

ēvānidus, -a, -um, [ex-†vanidus (vanō + dus), cf. evanesco], adj., *vanishing, evanescent*.

ēvehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum, [ex-veho], v. tr. 3, *carry out, bear on (and so, away)*.

ēveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, [ex-venio], v. intr. 4, *come out*. — Fig., *turn out, happen*.

ēventus, -ūs, [ex-ventus, perh. through evenio], m., *outcome, event, fate*.

ēvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum, [ex-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn upside down, overturn, overthrow, ruin*.

ēvinciō, -īre, -vīxi, -vinctum, [ex-vincio], v. tr. 4, *bind fast, bind*.

ēvincō, -ere, -vici, -victum, [ex-vinco], v. tr. 3, *outstrip, overpass (conquering as an obstacle), pass by, succeed in passing*.

ēvitābilis, -e, [evita- (as stem of evito) + bilis], adj., *avoidable*.

ēvitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex-vito], v. tr. 1, *avoid, escape*.

ēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex-voco], v. tr. 1, *call forth, call out, call up*.

ēvolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex-volo], v. intr. 1, *fly forth*.

ēvolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum, [ex-volvo], v. tr. 3, *roll out, roll forth*.

ex, ē, [prob. gen. of unc. stem], prep., *out of (cf. ab and de), from*. — Transl. by various preps. in Eng. of different character, *on, by (ex raptō vivere), of (pars ex illis), on (pendere), by, in, in accordance with : ex ordine (in order)*. — In comp., *out, up, from, of, away, thoroughly, un-*.

exāctus, p.p. of *exigo*.

exaestuō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex-aestuo], v. intr. 1, *boil up, heat up, blaze up, burst out*.

exanimātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of ex-animo], adj., *lifeless*.

exanimis, -e, [ex-anima, infl. as adj.], adj., *breathless, lifeless*.

exardeō, -ēre, -arsi, -arum, [ex-ardeo], v. intr. 2, *blaze up (also fig.)*.

exardēscō, -ere, same as *exardeo*.

exaudiō, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, [ex-audio], v. tr. 4, *hear (as at a distance or with difficulty), listen to*.

excēdō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum, [ex-cedo], v. tr. 3, *come forth*,

- come out, pass beyond, exceed, pass the bounds of, depart.
- excoelus, -a, -um, [p.p. of ex-cello], adj., lofty, high.
- excidō, -ere, -cidi, no sup., [ex-cado], v. intr. 3, fall from, fall off, subside: ausis, fall from (i.e. fail in).
- excitō, -ēre, -ī, -itum } [ex-cito, -ire, -ī, -itum } [ex-cio, ex-cio], v. tr. 2 and 4, set in motion, call forth, rouse, waken. — p.p., excitus, kept awake, roused.
- exciptō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [ex-capio], v. tr. 3, take up, receive (after something else), follow, begin (after some other), reply, gather. — p.p., exceptus, (in agreement), except.
- excitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-cito], v. tr. 1, call up, summon.
- exclamō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-clamo], v. tr. 1, cry out, exclaim.
- excolō, -ere, -colui, -cultum, [ex-colo], v. tr. 3, train up, cultivate.
- excoquo, -ere, -cōxi, -coctum, [ex-coquo], v. tr. 3, cook out, melt out.
- excūsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-causo (cf. cāsor)], v. tr. 1, (as-sign a reason), allege as an excuse, make excuse for (acc.): verba excusantia (words of excuse).
- excutiō, -ere, -cūssi, -cūsum, [ex-quo], v. tr. 3, shake off, shake out, throw down, overthrow, cast out, drive out, dash together. — With reflex., rouse one's self, rouse: excussa brachia (brandishing, waving).
- exemplum, -ī, [akin to eximo], n., sample (taken out), pattern, example. — Pl., sole relics (left as a pattern): pari exemplo (in like manner); exemplo alicujus rei (in the manner of, etc.).
- exemptus, -a, -um, p.p. of eximo.
- exeo, -ire, -ī, -itum, [ex-eo], v. intr. irr., come forth, go forth, be emitted, depart.
- exerceo, -ere, -ui, -itum, [ex-arceo, but conn. of ideas unc.], v. tr. 2, be busied with, agitate, exercise, worry. — Pass., be busied, be worried: aquas, flow with (of a river).
- exhalō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-halo], v. tr. 1, breathe out, exhale.
- exhibeo, -ere, -hibui, -hibitum, [ex-habeo], v. tr. 2, hold out, show, display, exhibit.
- exhorrēscō, -ere (-horreo, -ēre), -horruī, no sup., [ex-horresco], v. intr. 3 (2), shiver, tremble, shudder.
- exhortor, -āri, -ātus, [ex-hortor], v. dep. 1, encourage, set on, spur on.
- exigō, -ere, -ēgi, -ētum, [ex-ago], v. tr. 3, drive through (per illa ferrum), finish, complete, accomplish. — Also, drive away, ask, exact. — From steelyards or the like (cf. momentum), (run out), weigh (lit. and fig.).
- exiguus, -a, -um, [akin to exigo, through idea of weighing (cf. momentum)], adj., small, short, scant, slight, narrow, too little, a little: exiguum temporis (short time).
- exillō, see exsillio.
- exilis, -e, [?], adj., slender.
- exillum, see exsillum.
- eximō, -ere, -ēmi, -emptum, [ex-emo, take], v. tr. 3, take out, exempt.
- existō, see exsisto.
- exitābilia, -e, [exitā- (as stem

- of *texitio* + *bilis*], adj., *destructive*.
- exitium**, -i, [*exitō*- (reduced) + *ium*], n., *destruction, ruin, murder, death*.
- exitus**, -ūs, [*ex-itus*, through *exeo*], m., *outcome, event, result*.
- exonerō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*ex-onero*], v. tr. 1, *disburden, free from the burden of* (abl.).
- exorior**, -oriri, -ortus, [*ex-orior*], v. dep. 4 and 3, *rise up, rise*.
- exorō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*ex-oro*], v. tr. 1, *entreat* (so as to prevail), *entreat*.
- exōsus**, -a, -um, [*ex-ōsus* (p.p. of *texodi*)], adj., *hating*.
- expallēscō**, -ere, -pallui, no sup., [*ex-pallesco*, perh. through *expalleo*], v. intr. 3, *grow pale*.
- expectō**, see *expecto*.
- expediō**, -ire, -ivi, -itum, [*expedi*- (as if *expedi*, *ex-pes*) + *o*], v. tr. 4, *disentangle, draw out, ply* (in weaving), *hasten*.
- expellō**, -ere, -pulli, -pulsum, [*ex-pello*], v. tr. 3, *drive out, force out, drive away, drive, send* (arrow), *deprive of*.
- experimentia**, -ae, [*experient* + *ia*], f., *trial, method of testing*.
- experior**, -iri, -pertus, [*ex-pario*], v. dep. 4, (*get out for one's self*), *try, test*. — p.p., *expertus*, *experienced*. — pres. p., *experienti*, *trying*: *laborum* (*daring in, ready to endure*).
- expers**, -pertis, [*ex-pars*], adj., *having no part, destitute of, free from, renouncing, not knowing, having nothing to do with*.
- explēō**, -āre, -ēvi, -ētum, [*ex-pleo*], v. tr. 2, *fill out, complete, fill up*.
- explicō**, -āre, -plicāvi (-*plīcui*), -plicātum (-*plīcitum*), [*explicō*], v. tr. 1, *unfold* (lit. and fig.).
- explorō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*exploro*], v. tr. 1, *search* (perh. orig. by shouting), *enquire, determine* (by exploration), *consider*.
- expōnō**, -ere, -posui, -positum, [*ex-pono*], v. tr. 3, *set forth, expose*.
- exprimō**, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, [*ex-premo*], v. tr. 3, *press out, stamp*. — Hence, *represent, imitate*.
- exsanguis**, -e, [*ex-sanguis* (reduced)], adj., *bloodless*.
- exsatiātus**, -a, -um, [*ex-satiatus*], adj., *fully satisfied, satiated*.
- exsequiae**, -ārum, [*texsequō*- (cf. *pedisequus*) + *ia*], f., *obsequies, funeral*.
- exserō**, -ere, -serui, -sertum; [*ex-sero*], v. tr. 3, *thrust forth, put forth, raise* (above something).
- exsiliō** (*exillio*), -ire, -ilui, -ultum, [*ex-salio*], v. intr. 4, *spring forth, dart forth, spring up*.
- exsilium**, -i, [*exsil* + *ium*], n., *exile, banishment*.
- existō**, -ere, -stīti, no sup., [*ex-sisto*], v. intr. 3, *stand out, rise, stand forth*.
- expātor** (*exp*), -ārī, -ātus, [*ex-spātor*], v. dep. 1, *snort* (from the track, sky (of horses)). — p.p. *set at large, let loose*.
- expectō** (*exp*), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*ex-specto*], v. tr. 1, *look out for, await, wait for*: ante *expectatum* (*sooner than expected*).
- expirō** (*exp*), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*ex-spiro*], v. tr. 1, *breathe out* (esp. in death).
- exsternō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], adj. stem akin to *sterno* (cf.

- consterno)], v. tr. 1, *frighten*. — p.p., *frightened, in terror*.
- extinguō (ext-), -ere, -stinxi, -stinctum, [ex-stinguo], v. tr. 3, (*punch out*), *extinguish*. — Fig., *blot out*. — p.p., *slain, departed: extinctum persequor (in death)*.
- extō (exto), -āre, -stīti, -stātum, [ex-sto], v. intr. 1, *stand out, appear (above or out of something), rise, extend (of a snake unwound)*.
- extruō (extr-), -ere, -strūxi, -structum, [ex-struo], v. tr. 3, *build up, pile up (mensas dapibus)*.
- exsul (exul), -alis, [ex-sul, root of salio as stem (cf. praesul)], c., *exile*.
- exultō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-salto, perh. through exsilio], v. intr. 1, *leap up, leap (also of boiling water), spring (out or away)*. — Less exactly, *bubble, struggle*. — Fig., *exult*.
- exta, -ōrum, [?], n., *entrails (esp. as used in divination)*.
- extemplō, [ex-templo, (*augural position*)], adv., *immediately (cf. sur le champ), at once, at the same time*.
- extendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, [ex-tendo], v. tr. 3, *stretch out, stretch*. — p.p., *outstretched*.
- extenuō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [extenuo], v. tr. 1, *make thin, shrink*. — Fig., *assuage, lessen: mala*.
- extentus, p.p. of extendo.
- externus, -a, -um, [extrō (cf. extra) + nus], adj., *foreign, external, from abroad*. — m. pl., *foreigners*.
- exterritus, -a, -um, [p.p. of exterreō], adj., *terror-stricken*.
- extimeō, -ēre, -timui, no sup., [ex-timeo], v. tr. 2, *be terrified (at or abs.)*.
- extinguō, see exstinguo.
- extō, see exsto.
- extrahō, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, [ex-traho], v. tr. 3, *draw out or forth, drag out*.
- extrēmus, -a, -um, [extra (eg kindred form) + imus], adj. (sup. of exterus), *the farthest, last, the end of, very distant, distant*. — n., *the last time, the end*.
- exul, see exsul.
- exultō, see exsulto.
- exululō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-ululo], v. intr. 1, *howl out, howl, scream, cry out*.
- exuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [?], perh. from analogy with induo], v. tr. 3, *strip off, tear away*. — Fig., *put away (metum), dismiss, lose (vitam)*.
- exūrō, -ere, -ūsi, -ūstum, [ex-uro], v. tr. 3, *burn off, burn up, burn*.
- exuviae, -ārum, [akin to exuo, through an adj. stem], f., (*strip-pings*), *spoils, skins*.

F.

- faba, -ae, [?], f., *beans*.
- fabālla, -e, [faba + lia], adj., of beans: stipulae (*beanstraw*).
- fāber, -brī, [√FAC + ber], m., *craftsman, mechanic*. — A adj., fāber, -bra, -brum, *constructive: ars*.
- fabricātor, -tōris, [fabricā + tor], m., *fashioner, maker, constructor*.
- fabricor, -ārī, -ātus, [fabrica + o], v. dep. 1, *fashion, make*. — p.p. in pass. sense, *fashioned*.
- fābula, -ae, [√FA + bula (f. of -bulus)], f., *story*.

- faciēs**, -ēi, [√FAC + iēs, perh. through intermediate stem], f., *form, fashion, appearance*.
- facillī**, -e, [†faoō- (cf. *beneficus*) + iis], adj., *easy, easily acquired, kindly, obliging*.
- facinus**, -oris, [facin- (as if root of †facino) + us], n., *deed*. — Esp., *evil deed, crime*.
- faciō**, -ere, -feci, -factum, [√FAC], v. tr. irr., *do, make, perform, create, cause, give* (making for some one): *quid faciat* (*what can he do?*); *fac* (*suppose*); *fac condas* (*take care to build, build*); *factus modo* (*new created*); *factae vestes* (*completed*).
- factum**, -i, [p.p. of *facio* as noun], n., *deed, act, exploit*.
- faex**, faecis, [?], f., *drugs* (of wine).
- fagus**, -i, [φῆγος], f., *beech* (wood or tree).
- falcatus**, -a, -um, [as if p.p. of †faloo, from *falx*], adj., *hooked* (like a sickle).
- fallacia**, -ae, [fallao + ia], f., *deceit, trickery*.
- fallaciter**, [fallaci- (as if stem of *fallax*) + ter], adv., *deceitfully, deceptively*.
- fallāx**, -ācis, [†fall- (as if stem of *fallo*) + ax], adj., *deceitful, deceptive, treacherous*.
- fallō**, -ere, fefelli, falsum, [akin to σφάλω], v. tr. 3, *deceive, disappoint, beguile, escape*: *fallor* (*I am mistaken*); *arva . . . depositum* (*betray its trust*); *studio fallente laborem* (*beguile, hide*). — See also *falsus*.
- falsus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *fallo*], adj., *false, untrue, deceitful, not real, apparent* (not real), *found false*. — Abl. as adv., *falsō*, *falsely*.
- falx**, falcis, [?], f., *sickle, pruning-hook, pruning-knife*.
- fama**, -ae, [fā- (as stem of *for*) + ma], f., (*talk*), *rumor, report, fame, reputation, story*. — Personified, *Fame* (the goddess).
- famēs**, -is (abl. famē), [?], f., *hunger, famine*.
- famulus**, -i, [?], m., *servant, attendant*.
- fānum**, -i, [fā- (as stem of *for*) + nus], n., *shrine*.
- fās**, indecl., [fa- (in *for*) + us], n., *right*: *fās est*, *it is right, it is allowed*; *fās habet* (*considers it right*).
- fassus**, see *fateor*.
- fastigium**, -i, [?], n., *roof*. — Also pl.
- fātālis**, -e, [fatō- (reduced) + alis], adj., *of the fates* (or *fate*), *fated, fatal*.
- fātāliter**, [fātali + ter], adv., *by fate, by the decrees of fate*.
- fateor**, -ēri, fassus, [perh. akin to *for*, perh. to *fatiscor*], v. dep. 2, *confess, admit*.
- fātīdicus**, -a, -um, [fatō-dicus (cf. *dicō*)], adj., *prophetic*.
- fātifer**, -era, -erum, [fatō-fer, (for -ferus)], adj., *fatal*.
- fatigō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [akin to *affatim*, through adj. stem (cf. *castigo*)], v. tr. 1, *tire out, worry, crowd out, crowd, exhaust*; *monita* (*fill*).
- fātum**, -i, [fā- (as stem of *for*) + tus, p.p. of *for*], n., (*what is spoken*), *fate*. — Esp., *ill fate, destruction*. — Pl., *the Fates*: *esse in fatiis* (*be fated*); *illi fatum non est* (*he is not destined*).
- faucēs**, -ium, (n. sing., *faux*, not used), [?], f., *throat, mouth*. — Sometimes transl. by *lips*.
- Faunus**, -i, [√FAV (in *saveo*) +

- nus], m., a sylvan deity, patron of shepherds, identified with Pan. He was supposed to be an Italian, son of Picus and grandson of Saturn. — Less exactly in pl., *fauns*, deities partly identified with the Greek satyrs, but with less animal characteristics than they.
- Faustulus**, -ī, [faustō + lus], m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.
- fautrix**, -icis, [favi- (as stem of faveo) + trix], f., *patroness*.
- faveō**, -ēre, fāvī, fautum, [?, cf. favilla], v. intr. 2, *favor*, *be propitious to*: animis linguisque, *show respect with*, etc. (i.e. by refraining from evil thoughts and words).
- favilla**, -ae, [akin to faveo?], f., *spark, cinder, ashes*.
- favor**, -ōris, [fav- (as if root of faveo) + or], m., *favor, applause, (favor shown), partisanship, partiality*.
- favus**, -ī, [?], m., *honey-comb*.
- fax**, facis, [?, akin to faveo?], f., *torch, firebrand*. — Esp., *marriage torch*.
- februus**, -a, -um, [perh. akin to ferreo], adj., *cleansing, expiatory*: februa casta (*offering*).
- fecundus**, -a, -um, [fe- (as if stem of fteo, cf. fetus) + cundus], adj., *prolific, copious, rich, pregnant*.
- fel**, fellis, [?], n., *gall*.
- fēlix**, -icis, [fe- (as if stem of fteo) + unc. term.], adj., *fruitful, prosperous, fortunate, happy*.
- fēmina**, -ae, [fe- (as stem of fteo) + mina (cf. alumnus)], f., *woman, women* (collectively).
- fēmineus**, -a, -um, [fēmina (reduced) + eus], adj., *of a (the) woman, feminine*.
- femur**, -oris, [?], n., *thigh*.
- fera**, see *ferus*.
- fērālis**, -e, [?], adj., *deadly, fatal, funereal*.
- ferāx**, -ācis, [√FER + ax], adj., *fruitful, fertile*.
- ferē**, [?], adv., *mostly, nearly, generally*.
- feretrum**, -ī, [fere- (as stem of fero) + trum], n., *barrow, bier*.
- ferinus**, -a, -um, [ferō- (reduced) + inus], adj., *of wild beasts, of a wild beast*: vultus (*animal*).
- feriō**, -īre, no perf., no sup., [?], v. tr. 4, *strike, splash* (of water).
- feritās**, -tātis, [ferō + tas], f., *wildness, barbarity, cruelty*.
- ferō**, ferre, tulī, lātum, [√FER and √TOL (TLA), cf. tollo], v. tr. irr., *bear* (both at rest and in motion, lit. and fig.). — Hence, *endure, suffer, enjoy* (terra colorēs). — Also, *give, produce, bring, carry, offer* (opem), *render, receive* (a gift, carried off), *carry off, turn* (vestigia), *lead, inflict* (vulnera), *say, report*: loges (*carry*). — Pass., *be borne, fly, pass, fall, rush, speed on, go* (praeceps).
- ferōx**, -ōcis, [akin to ferus], adj., *fierce, savage, ferocious, maddened* (dolore).
- ferrous**, -a, -um, [ferrō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *iron*. — Fig., *iron-hearted, cruel, 'iron'*.
- ferrūgo**, -inis, [ferrō- (or kindred stem) + ugo (of unc. formation, cf. imago)], f., *iron rust, brown* (as a color).
- ferrum**, -ī, [?], n., *iron, steel*. — Hence, *spear, sword*.
- fertilis**, -e, [†fertō- (lost p.p. of fero) + lis], adj., *fertile, productive*.

- fertilitas**, -ātis, [fertili + tas], f., *productiveness, fertility*.
- ferus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *wild, savage, cruel*. — f. as noun, *beast, wild beast, monster* (even of the sea): *ferae* (*mad women*).
- ferveō**, -ēre, **ferui**, no sup., [prob. †fervō + eo (cf. febris)], v. intr. 2, *be hot, burn, boil*. — pres. p., *hot, burning, boiling, warm, bleeding* (*vulnus*).
- fervidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †fervō (cf. ferveo) + dus], adj., *boiling, seething, hot, burning*.
- fervor**, -ōris, [ferv- (as if root of ferveo) + or], m., *heat*. — Also pl. **fervus**, -a, -um, [prob. p.p. of fiteor, in sense of fatiscor], adj., *wearry, tired, exhausted, worn out*.
- festinō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [unc. noun stem, perh. akin to festus], v. tr. 1, *hasten*.
- festus**, -a, -um, [?, possibly p.p. of †fendo], adj., (*clashed as in a war dance?*), *festive*. — m. as noun, *festival* (day). — n. pl., *festival*.
- fētūra**, -ae, [fetu + ra (f. of -rus, cf. figura)], f., *production, product, offspring, increase* (of the flock).
- fētus**, -tūs, [fe- (as stem of feo) + tus], m., (*production*), *fruit, progeny*. — Also pl.
- fētus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of †feo], adj., *having brought forth*: *ursa* (*with her young*).
- fibra**, -ae, [?], f., (*fork at the end of anything?*). — Esp., *split ends of liver, etc.* — Less exactly, *liver, heart, etc., entrails* (in divination).
- fibula**, -ae, [√FIG + bula (cf. fabula)], f., (*fastening*), *pin, buckle*.
- fictilis**, -e, [fictō + lis (cf. fertilis)], adj., *earthen* (as fashioned by the potter). — n. pl., *earthen ware, pottery*.
- fidēlis**, -e, [prob. fidē + lis, but cf. crudelis], adj., *faithful*.
- fidēs**, -ei, [?, cf. fido], f., *good faith, faith, belief, trustworthiness, promise, pledge, performance* (of a promise). — Also, *protection*. — In pl. also.
- fidēs**, -is, [√FID (in fido) + is], f., *string, lyre* (esp. in pl.).
- fidō**, -ere, **fīsus sum**, [cf. fides], v. intr. 3, *trust*.
- fidūcia**, -ae, [†fiduo- (cf. loquax, ferrox) + ia], f., *confidence* (both good and bad), *assurance, security* (by change of point of view as in 'security' itself).
- fīdus**, -a, -um, [akin to fido], adj., *faithful*.
- figō**, -ere, **fixī**, **fixum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *transfix, pierce*. — Also (of thing fixed), *plant in, fix, set, imprint* (*oscula*), *fasten up* (*spolia*), *suspend*: *ancoram* (*drop*).
- figūra**, -ae, [†figu- (√FIG + us) + ra (cf. fetura)], f., *fashioning, shape, form, appearance*. — Esp., *beauty*.
- filia**, -ae, [f. of filius], f., *daughter*.
- filius**, -ī, [akin to fetus, etc.], m., *son*.
- fīlum**, -ī, [?], n., *thread*. — Less exactly, *string* (of lyre).
- findō**, -ere, **fidī**, **fissum**, [√FID (cf. fidis)], v. tr. 3, *split, crack, cleave*. — p.p., *cleaving* (intr.).
- figō**, -ere, **finxī**, **fictum**, [√FIG (cf. figura)], v. tr. 3, *fashion*. — Fig., *represent, feign, imagine, suppose*. — *fictum*, n. p.p., *fiction, falsehood*.
- fīnīō**, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, [fini + o],

- v. tr. 4, *put an end to, end, finish, bound.*
fīnis, -is, [?], m., *end, limit, boundary, border.* — Pl., *boundaries, territories*: *nullo cum fine, without limit (no end).*
fīnitimus, -a, -um, [†fīni + timus (unc., perh. akin to tueor)], adj., *bordering upon, neighboring.* — Masc., *a neighbor (esp. in pl.).*
fīō, fierī, factus sum, [√FU, in ful], v. intr. irr. (pass. of facio), *become*: *fit fragor, (there comes, etc.); fit timor mihi (I become alarmed).*
fīrmus, -a, -um, [?, cf. frenum], adj., *strong, firm, solid, enduring.*
fiscella, -ae, f., and fiscellus, -ī, [†fisculō (fiscō + lus) + lus], m., *basket.*
fiscina, -ae, [fiscō + na (f. of -nus)], f., *basket (of wicker).*
fistula, -ae, [?], f., *pipe.* — Esp., *Pan's pipe.*
fixus, p.p. of figo.
flagellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [flagellō + o], v. tr. 1, *lash, whip.*
flagro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [flagrō (cf. flagrum, lash) + o], v. intr. 1, *burn, be fired.*
flāmen, -inis, [flā- (stem of fīo) + men], m., (*blower of the fire*), *priest (of a particular divinity).*
flāmen, -inis, [flā- (stem of fīo) + men], n., *blast.*
flamma, -ae, [√FLAG (cf. flagro) + ma], f., *flame (thunderbolt)*: *flammas concipere (catch fire).*
flammifer, -era, -erum, [flamma- (weakened) fer (for -ferus)], adj., *fiery.*
flāvō, -ēre, no perf., no sup., [flāvō + eo], v. intr. 2, *be yellow.* — pres. p., *flāvēns, yellow.*
flāvescō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [flāvō- (as stem of flaves) + sco], v. intr. 3, *grow yellow.*
flāvus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *yellow, yellow-haired.*
flēbilis, -e, [flē- (stem of fleo) + bilis], adj., *lamentable, mournful*: *flēbile nescio quid (some mournful strain).*
flexō, -ere, flexī, flexum, [?], v. tr. 3, *turn, turn away, avert, bend, guide (habenas), wind.* — **flexus, -us**, p.p., *bent, bending, winding, flexible.*
flexō, -ere, flexī, flexum, [?], v. tr. 2, *weep for, mourn, weep.*
flētus, -ūs, [flē- (stem of fleo) + tus], m., *weeping, tears, mourning.* — Also pl.
flexilis, -e, [flexō + lis], adj., *flexible.*
flexipēs, -pedis, [flexō + pes], adj., *winding, twining (ivy).*
flexus, -ūs, [√FLEC + tus], m., *a winding, bending.*
flōreō, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [flōro (cf. flos) + eo], v. intr. 2, *bloom, blossom.* — pres. p., *flōrēns, flowery, blooming.*
flōridus, -a, -um, [†flōrō- (cf. flōreo) + dus], adj., *blooming (Galatea).*
flōs, flōris, [?, perh. akin to fīo], m., *flower.* — Less exactly, *bloom (of life).*
fluctus, -ūs, [flu(g)- (as root of fluo) + tus], m., *wave.*
fluidus, -a, -um, [fluō- (cf. circumfluus) + dus], adj., *flowing, dripping (cruor).*
fluitō, -āre, -āvī, no sup., [†fluitō (p.p. of fluo) + o], v. intr. 1, *flow.*
flūmen, -inis, [flū- (as stem of fluo) + men], n., (*flowing*) *river, stream.*

flumineus, -a, -um, [flumina + eus], adj., *of a river, river-* (as adj.).

fluō, -ere, **fluxi**, **fluxum** (fluctum, fluctum), [√FLU (cf. fluus)], v. intr. 3, *flow, drip, be melted* (of gold), *course* (of tears).

fluviālis, -e, [fluviō- (reduced) + alis], adj., *of a river, river-* (as adj.), *water-* (as adj.).

focus, -ī, [?, perh. akin to foveo], m., *hearth* (usually a brazier for coals), *altar*.

foediō, -ere, **foedi**, **foesum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *dig, pierce*.

foecundus, see **foecundus**.

foedō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [foedō + o], v. tr. 1, *besmear, defile, bespatter, disfigure*.

foedus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *filthy, foul, horrible, vile, ill-omened*.

foedus, -eris, [strong form of √FID (in fides) + us], n., *compact, bond* (created by agreement).

foetus, see **fetus**.

folium, -ī, [?], n., *leaf* (of a flower or book).

fons, **fontis**, [unc. root + tis], m., *spring, source, fountain*. — Fig., *source, origin*.

fontānus, -a, -um, [font + anus], adj., *of a (the) fountain* (*fountains*).

for, **fārī**, **fātus**, [√FA], v. dep. 1, *speak, say, tell*.

forāmen, -inis, [forā- (stem of foro) + men], n., *aperture*.

fore, see **sum**.

forem, see **sum**.

foris, -is, [for- (as root, cf. door) + is], f., *door*. — Usually pl., *doors*.

forma, -ae, [same root and formation as firmus], f., *form, shape, appearance, image, person* (i.e. *form*). — Esp., *fine form, beauty*.

formātus, p.p. of **formo**.

formica, -ae, [prob. adj. form, from †formus (cf. amicus)], f., *ant*.

formidābilis, -e, [formidā + bilis], adj., *(to be feared), terrible, fearful, formidable, dreaded by* (dative), *an object of fear*.

formidō, -inis, [†formidō- (†formō + dus) + o], f., *fear, terror, alarm*.

formō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [forma + o], v. tr. 1, *form, fashion, mould*.

formōsus, -a, -um, [forma + osus], adj., *handsome, beautiful*. — As appositive, *in his beauty*.

formāx, -ācia, [furnō + ax], f., *furnace, kiln*.

formix, -icis, [akin to formax], m., *an arch*.

fors, **fortis**, [√FER + tis], f., *chance, fate*. — Esp., *wishap*. — See also **forto**.

forsitan, [fors sit an], adv., *(it would be a chance whether), it may be that, perhaps*.

fortasse, [forte with some form of sum], adv., *perhaps, may be*.

forte, [abl. of fors], adv., *by chance, as it happened*.

fortis, -e, [foro- (cf. fardo) + tis], adj., *strong, stout, warlike, daring, courageous, untiring*: **fortis** (*brave deeds*); **O fortissime** (*O bravest of heroes*).

fortiter, [forti + ter], adv., *stoutly, strenuously, with force, violently*.

fortūna, -ae, [†fortu- (kindred form to fors) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *fortune, chance, lot, good fortune, misfortune*. — Personified, *Fortune*.

forum, -ī, [akin to fortis and foro], n., *(open place, thoroughfare), market-place, forum*.

- fossa**, -ae, [f. of p.p. of fodio], f., *ditch, moat*.
- foveō**, -ēre, **fōvi**, **fōtum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *cherish, fondle*: pectore (*clasp to the breast*); vota (*cherish*).
- fragilis**, -e, [fragō (√FRAG + us) + lis], adj., *frail, brittle*.
- fragmen**, -inis, [√FRAG + men], n., *fragment, splinter*.
- fragor**, -ōris, [√FRAG + or], m., *crash*.
- fragōsus**, -a, -um, [fragō (cf. fragilis) + osus], adj., *broken, precipitous*.
- frāgum**, -i, [?], n., *strawberry*. — Also pl.
- frangō**, -ere, **frēgi**, **fractum**, [√FRAG], v. tr. 3, *break, break down, overcome* (lit. and fig.).
- frāter**, -tris, [unc. root + ter (cf. pater)], m., *brother*.
- frāternus**, -a, -um, [frater + nus], adj., *brotherly, fraternal, a brother's*.
- fraudō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [fraud + o], v. tr. 1, *deprive, defraud*.
- fraus**, **fraudis**, [akin to frustum and frustra], f., *loss, injury*. — Hence, *deceit*. — Also pl.
- fraxinus**, -i, [?], f., *mountain ash* (tree or wood). — Hence, *ashen spear, spear*.
- frēmebundus**, -a, -um, [fremo (as stem of fremo) + bundus], adj., *raging*.
- fremō**, -ere, **fremui**, no sup., [?, cf. *Brépus*], v. intr. 3, *roar, growl, murmur*. — Hence, *rage*: **fremētis** (*of the raging beast*); **fremēti** (*to his rage*).
- frendēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of frendo], adj., *gnashing the teeth*.
- frenō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [frenō + o], v. tr. 1, *bridle, harness*. — Fig., *restrain*.
- frenum**, -i, (pl. also -i, -ōrum), [form of root in firmus + num], n., *bridle*. — Less exactly, *helm* (of ship).
- frequēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of verb akin to *farcio*], adj., *crowded, abounding in, swarming, full of, thick with*.
- frequenter**, [frequent + ter], adv., *crowded, in large numbers*.
- frequentō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [frequent + o], v. tr. 1, *frequent, go to in numbers, attend in numbers, throng*.
- fretum**, -i, [?], n., *strait*. — Less exactly, *the sea, the seas*.
- frētus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of verb akin to firmus], adj., *relying on, supported by*.
- frigidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †frigō (whence frigeo) + dus], adj., *cold*.
- frigus**, -oris, [√FRIG (in frigeo) + us], n., *cold, coolness*. — Also pl.
- frondēō**, -ēre (**frondui**, **fronditum**), [frond + eo], v. intr. 2, *put forth leaves*. — pres. p., **frondēns**, *leafy*.
- frondōsus**, -a, -um, [frond + osus], adj., *leafy*.
- frōns**, **frondis**, [?], m., *foliage, leaves*.
- frōns**, **frontis**, [unc. root + tis (reduced)], f., *brow, forehead*. — Less exactly, *front, brow* (of a hill, etc.), *front side*.
- fructus**, -ūs, [√FRUG (in fruo) + tus], m., *enjoyment, fruit, crop, reward* (as the fruit of endeavor). Esp. in pl.
- frūgifer**, -era, -erum, [frugi (as if stem of frux) + fer (for -ferus)], adj., *fruitful, productive*.
- frūgilegus**, -a, -um, [frugi (as if

- stem of *frux*) + *legus* (leg + us)], adj., *grain-gathering*.
frumentum, -i, [√FRUG + *men-*tum], n., *grain*. — Also pl.
fruor, *frui*, *fructus* (*fructus*), [√FRUG], v. dep. 3, *enjoy*.
frustrā, [akin to *frustum* and *fraus*], adv., *in vain, to no purpose*.
frustum, -i, [p.p. akin to *fraus*], n., *bit, piece*.
frutex, -icis, [?], m., *thicket, growth of foliage*.
frūx, *frūgis*, [√FRUG (in *fruor*) as stem], f., *fruit, crop, grain*. — Esp. in pl.
fuga, -ae, [√FUG + a], f., *flight* (lit. and fig.).
fugāx, -ācis, [fug- (as stem of *fugio*) + ax], adj., *disposed to fly, flying, swift in flight, fugitive*. — As noun, *fugitive*.
fugō, -ere, *fūgi*, *fugitum*, [√FUG + io], v. tr. 3, *fly, take flight, shun, flee, avoid, flee from*.
fugō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [fuga + o], v. tr. 1, *put to flight, banish (amorem), chase away (tenebras)*.
fulgō, -ēre, *fulsi*, no sup., [†fulgō- (cf. *fulgidus*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *shine, gleam*.
fulgor, -ōris, [fulg- (as root of *fulgeo*) + or], m., *brightness, gleam, flash, lightning flash*.
fulica, -ae, [?], f., *coot, sea-fowl*.
fulmen, -inis, [√FULG (cf. *fulgeo*) + men], n., *flash, lightning, thunderbolt*.
fulvus, -a, -um, [perh. akin to *fulgeo*], adj., *yellow, tawny, brown*.
fūmifcus, -a, -um, [fuma- (weakened) + *ficus* (cf. *facto*)], adj., *smoky*.
fūmō, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [fūmō- (as if *fuma*) + o], v. intr. 1, *smoke*.
fūma, -i, [?, cf. *θυμῆς*], m., *smoke*.
funda, -ae, [?], f., *slings*.
fundāmen, -inis, [fundā- (as stem of *fundo*) + men], n., *foundation*.
fundō, -ere, *fūdī*, *fūsum*, [√FUD], v. tr. 3, *pour, pour out (forth), utter (verba)*. — Pass., *pour* (intr.). — *fūsus*, p.p., *prostrate*.
fūnerous, -a, -um, [funer- (as stem of *funus*) + eus], adj., *deadly, fatal*.
fūnestus, -a, -um, [funer- (orig. stem of *funus*) + tus (cf. *robustus*)], adj., *fatal, deadly, funereal*. — Less exactly, *ill-omened, ill-starred, melancholy, polluted* (by a death).
fungor, -i, *functus*, [?], v. dep. 3, *perform: functus sepulchro* (who has passed through the tomb, honored with burial); *functus morte*, *dead*.
fūnus, -eris, [?], n., *death, burial, funeral*.
furca, -ae, [?], f., *fork, forked pole*.
Furia, -ae, [?, cf. *furo*], f., *a Fury* (madness personified), agent of the divine wrath.
furiālla, -e, [furiā + lis (regular formation of -alis)], adj., *of the Furies* (venenum, cf. 'devil's broth'). — Less exactly, *frenzied, crazy* (as impelled by the Furies).
furibundus, -a, -um, [furi- (as stem of *furo*) + *bundus*], adj., *raging, frenzied*.
furō, -ere, -uī, no sup., [?, cf. *furia*], v. intr. 3, *rave, rage*.
furor, -ōris, [fur- (as root of *furo*) + or], m., *madness, frenzy*.
furtim, [acc. of †furtis, √FUR (cf. *furtum*) + tis], adv., *secretly*.

furtivus, -a, -um, [furti- (lengthened) + vus], adj., *furtive, deceitful*.

furtum, -i, [√FUR (cf. fur) + tum, n. p.p.], n., *theft, deceit, deceitful act, secret act, stolen pleasure*.

fūillus, -e, [fusō + lis], adj., *molten, fluid*.

fūsus, -i, [?], m., *spindle*.

futūrus, see **sum**.

G.

Galatēa, -ae, [Gr. Γαλατεία], f., a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, beloved by Acis and Polyphemus.

galea, -ae, [?], f., *helmet* (properly of skin).

Gallicus, -a, -um, [Gallō + cus], adj., *Galic*.

Gallus, -i, m., a Roman elegiac poet of the time of Ovid.

Gangēs, -is, [Gr. Γάγγης], m., the famous river of India.

Ganymēdēs, -is (-i), [Gr. Γανυμήδης], m., a beautiful Trojan youth, son of Laomedon, carried away by an eagle to be the cup-bearer of Jupiter.

Gargaphiē, -ēs, [Gr. Γαργαφίη], f., a spring and valley at the northern foot of Mt. Cithæron.

garrulus, -a, -um, [prob. garrō- (cf. garrio) + lus], adj., *noisy, garrulous*.

gaudēō, -ēre, **gavīsus sum**, [prob. †gavidō- (cf. Gavius, gaudium) + eo], v. intr. 2, *re-joice, be delighted, delight*.

gaudium, -i, [prob. †gavidō + ium (cf. gaudeo)], n., *joy*. — Also pl.

gelidus, -a, -um, [gelu + dus], adj., *chill, icy cold, icy*.

gelā, indecl., [?], n., *frost, ice*.

geminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [geminō + o], v. tr. 1, *double, repeat, redouble*. — p.p., **geminātus**, *double, twofold*.

geminus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *twin, double, two, two alike, of two, a pair of*.

gemitus, -ūs, [gemi- (as stem of gemo) + tus], m., *groan, moan, moaning*.

gemma, -ae, [?], f., *gem, precious stone*.

gemō, -ere, -ui, -itum, [?], v. intr. 3, *groan*.

gena, -ae, [?], f., *cheek*.

gener, -eri, [?], m., *son-in-law*.

generōsus, -a, -um, [gener- (as stem of genus) + osus], adj., *noble, of fine stock: palmito colles (ennobled by)*.

genetrix, see **genitrix**.

geniālis, -is, [genio- (reduced) + alis], adj., *belonging to the Genius*. — Hence, *festive, convivial, pleasure-giving*.

geniāliter, [geniali + ter], adv., *merrily, with good cheer*.

genitor, -ōris, [geni- (as stem of gigno, or kindred verb) + tor], m., *father, sire*.

genitrix, -icis, [geni- (as stem of gigno) + trix], f., *mother*.

genitus, see **gigno**.

gēns, **gentis**, [√GEN + tis (reduced)], f., *race, breed, descent*. — Hence, *a nation, a tribe*. — Pl., *the nations* (all men).

genū, -ūs (-u), [?], n., *knee*.

genuālis, -ium, [genu + alis], n. pl., *leggings*, (narrow and hardly differing from) *garters*.

genus, -eris, [√GEN + us], n.,

- race, descent, family, descendants.*
— Fig., *character, nature.*
- germāna**, see **germanus**.
- germānus**, -a, -um, [prob. akin to **germen**], adj., *of the same parents*. — As subst., *own brother, own sister*.
- gerō**, -ere, **geas**, **gestum**, [√GES], v. tr. 3, *bear, support, wear, have* (anything, about one), *do* (res), *wage* (bellum).
- gestāmen**, -inis, [**gestā**- (stem of **gesto**) + **men**], n., *arms* (as borne by a warrior).
- gestiō**, -ire, -ivi, no sup., [†**gesti**- (akin to **gestus**) + **o**], v. intr. 4, (*gesticulate in delight*), *rejoice greatly*. — Also, *long, be eager*.
- gestō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**gestō**- + **o**], v. tr. 1, *bear, carry, wear*.
- gestus**, -ūs, [√GES + **tus**], m., *bearing, movement* (**manūs**).
- Getae**, -ārum, [Gr. Γέται], m. pl., *the Getae* (Dacians), a Thracian tribe on the Danube.
- giganteus**, -a, -um, [**gigant** + **eus**], adj., *of a giant, gigantic*.
- gigās**, -antis, [Gr. γίγας], m., *giant*.
- gignō**, -ere, **genui**, **genitum**, [√GEN reduplicated], v. tr. 3, *produce, beget, bear*. — p. p., **genitus**, *born of, son of, daughter of, sprung from, offspring of*.
- glaciālis**, -e, [**glacie**- (reduced) + **alis**], adj., *icy, cold*.
- glaciēs**, -iē, [?], f., *ice, icicles*.
- gladius**, -i, [?], m., *sword*.
- glāns**, **glandis**, [?], f., *nut, acorn*. — Hence, *ball, bullet*.
- Glaucus**, -i, [Gr. Γλαυκός], m., a fisherman of Anthedon, in Boeotia, who was changed into a sea-deity.
- glēba**, -ae, [?], f., *clod, sod, earth, soil*.
- glomerō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**glomer-** (stem of **glomus**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *roll up, collect, gather*.
- glōria**, -ae, [stem akin to κλέος + **ia**], f., *glory, pride*.
- glōrior**, -āri, -ātus, [**gloria** + **o**], v. dep. 1, *take pride in, boast of* (abl.).
- gnātus**, see **natus**.
- Gnōsius** (**Gnōes**-), -a, -um, [†**Gnosō**- (reduced) + **ius**, or perhaps borrowed directly (cf. Γνωστός)], adj., *of Gnosus* (the city of Minos, in Crete), *Gnosian*. — Less exactly, *Cretan*.
- Gorgō**, -ēs, [Gr. Γόργω], f., the daughter of Ceneus, mother of Tydeus and Thoas.
- Gorgō**, -onis, [Gr. Γοργώ], f., a Gorgon (one of three mythical women of Libya, having some resemblance to the Furies). — Esp., *Medusa*, the chief of these sisters, slain by Perseus. Her head with serpent hair was placed in the shield oregis of Jove and Pallas. — Pl., the three sisters, *Gorgons*.
- Gorgoneus**, -a, -um, [†**Gorgon** + **eus**], adj., *of the Gorgons*.
- gracilis**, -e, [?], adj., *slender, light, thin*.
- graculus**, -i, [perh. borrowed from κόραξ], m., *jackdaw*.
- gradior**, -i, **grassus**, [√GRAD], v. dep. 3, *walk, move, pass*.
- Gradivus**, -i, (†**gradi**- (cf. **gradior** and **aggrediri**) + **vus**], m., *the Strider* (name of Mars).
- gradus**, -ūs, [√GRAD- (in **gradior**) + **us**], m., *step* (as of a man or of a temple), *degree*.
- Grāius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰρραίος], adj., *Greek* (orig. only the name of a tribe, but used by the Latins as the general name). — Masc., a *Greek*. — Pl., *the Greeks*.

grāmen, -inis, [unc. root + men (cf. *germen*)], n., *grass, pasture, pasturage, herbs* (for magic arts).
grāminous, -a, -um, [gramin + ens], adj., *grassy*.
grandaevus, -a, -um, [grandi-aevum, infl. as adj.], adj., *aged*.
grandis, -e, [?], adj., *large, great, huge*. — Comp., *advanced: aevo* (*elder*).
grandō, -inis, [akin to χάλα(α)], f., *hail*.
grānifer, -era, -erum, [grandō-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *grain-bearing*.
grānum, -i, [gra- (root as in *gramen*) + num], n., *seed*.
grātēs, -ium, [unc. root + tia], f. pl., *thanks*.
grātia, -ae, [gratō- (reduced) + ia], f., *gratitude, favor, good will, friendship, regard for* (changing point of view), *influence, inducement*.
grātor, -āri, -ātus, [gratō + o], v. dep. I, *congratulate*.
grātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of unc. verb (cf. *grātes*)], adj., *pleasing, grateful* (in both senses), *dear*.
gravidus, -a, -um, [gravi + dus], adj., *heavy, pregnant, fruitful*.
gravis, -e, [†garu- (cf. *Βαρός*) + is], adj., *heavy, weighed down, cruel, burdensome, unwholesome, baleful, poisonous, deep* (*somnus*), *grievous: tibi ne sit grave* (*do not think it troublesome*).
gravitas, -tātis, [gravi + tas], f., *weight, dignity, seriousness*.
gravō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [gravi- (as if *gravē*) + o], v. tr. I, *weigh down, make heavy, burden, overwhelm*.
gremium, -i, [?], n., *bosom, lap, arms* (as holding something).

gressus, -ūs, [√GRAD + tus], m., *step, gait*.
grex, **gregis**, [?], m., *stock* (of small animals).
grūs, **gruis**, [?], m., *crane*.
gurgēs, -itis, [?], m., *pool, depths, waters, mass of waters, sea*.
gutta, -ae, [?], f., *drop, spot*.
guttur, -uris, [?], n., *throat*. — Also pl.
gyrus, -i, [Gr. γῆρας], m., *circle*.

H.

habēna, -ae, [habē- (stem of *habeo*) + na], f., *rein*.
habēō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [?], v. tr. 2, *hold, have, possess*. — Often transl. by other words in Eng., *find* (*faciles deos*), *seize* (of an emotion), *show* (*discrimen*), *hold* (*have in itself*), *hold* (*consider*); *amor habendi* (*gain*).
habitābilis, -e, [habitā + bilis], adj., *habitable*.
habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [habitō- (see *habeo*) + o], v. tr. I, *inhabit, dwell in, dwell*.
hāc, [abl. or instr. of *hic*], adv., *by this way, that way, here, there*.
hāctenus, [hac tenus], adv., *thus far, so much*.
haedus, -i, [?], m., *kid*.
Haemonia, -ae, [Gr. Αἰωνία], f., an old name of Thessaly, derived from a mythical king, *Hæmon*.
Haemonius, -a, -um, [Gr. Αἰμωνίος], adj., *Haemonian, Thessalian*. — *arcus*, the bow of the constellation *Sagittarius*; for this constellation was imagined as a Centaur, and the Centaurs lived in Thessaly (or Thrace).
Haemos (-mus), -i, [Gr. Αἶμος],

- m., a range of mountains in Thrace, now *Great Balkan*.
- Haemus**, see **Haemos**.
- haerō**, -ēre, **haesi**, **haesum**, [?], v. intr. 2, *cling, stick, hang (on), be entangled, be caught*. — Fig., *doubt, be in suspense*.
- haerēs**, see **hērēs**.
- hālītus**, -ēs, [**hali-** (as if stem of **halo**) + **tus**], m., *breath, exhalation*.
- hāmātus**, -a, -um, [**hamō** (stem of imaginary **hamo**, **hamā** + **o**) + **tus**], adj., *hooked, barbed*.
- hamus**, -ī, [?], m., *hook, barb, hooked sword*.
- hara**, -ae, [?], f., *ivy*.
- harēna** (ar-), -ae, [**arē** (as stem of **areo**) + **na**], see **arena**.
- Harpalos**, -ī, [Gr. *Ἀρπᾶλος*], m., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Harpyia**, -ae, [Gr. *Ἄρπυια*], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- harundō** (ar-), -īnis, [?], f., *reed, shaft, arrow*.
- hasta**, -ae, [?], f., *spear, spear-shaft*.
- hastile**, -is, [**hasta-** (reduced) + **ile** (n. of **-ilis**)], n., *shaft, spear-shaft*.
- haud**, [?], adv., *not*: **haud plura** (*no more*): **haud mora** (*there is no delay*).
- hauriō**, -īre, **hausi**, **haustum**, [?], v. tr. 4, *draw, take up, drain, exhaust, take in, drink in, wound (so as to bleed)*. — Less exactly, *dig up, gather (cineres)*.
- haustum**, -ī, [p.p. n. of **hauriō**], n., *draught*.
- haustus**, -ūs, [**haus-** (as root of **hauriō**) + **tus**], m., *draught, stream*.
- hebes**, -etis, [?], adj., *dull, pointless*: **ictus** (*ineffectual*).
- hebetō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**hebet** + **o**], v. tr. 1, *dull, dim, cast into the shade* (by superior brightness; cf. 'take the shine off').
- Hebrus** (Eb-), -ī, [Gr. *Ἑβρος*], m., a river of Thrace, now *Marisa*.
- Hecātē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Ἑκάτη*], f., a mysterious goddess particularly associated with the lower world. Her nature and attributes were very variable, and she was especially identified, as a three-formed goddess, with the moon (in heaven), Diana (on earth), and Proserpine (in the world below).
- Hecātēis**, -īdis (-īdos), [as if Gr. *Ἑκατηῖς*], f. adj., *of Hecate, deadly, magic*.
- Hector**, -oris, [Gr. *Ἑκτωρ*], m., the eldest son of Priam and the most famous warrior of the Trojans, finally slain by Achilles and dragged around the walls of Troy.
- Hectorēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Ἑκτορεὺς*], adj., *of Hector*. — Less exactly, *of Troy, Trojan*.
- hedera** (ed-), -ae, [?], f., *ivy*. — Also pl.
- hel**, see **el**.
- Hēliades**, -um, [Gr. patronymic], f. pl., the daughters of the Sun (*Ἥλιος*), and sisters of Phaëthon, changed into trees; hence, **Heliadum nemus**, the grove of these trees.
- Heliē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Ἑλική*], f., a daughter of Lycaon, changed to a bear and placed among the stars. — The constellation of the *Great Bear*.
- Heliōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. *Ἑλικών*], m., a famous mountain in Boeotia, the abode of the Muses and favorite haunt of Apollo.

- Hellē, -ēs**, [Gr. Ἑλλάς], f., daughter of Athamas and sister of Phrixus. From her the Hellespont has its name.
- Hennaëus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ἐνναῖος], adj., of Henna or Enna, a town in Sicily, famous for its fertile land and a temple of Ceres (now *Castro Giovanni*).
- herba, -ae**, [?], f., grass, growing grain, herb, blade (of grain). — Pl., *herbage*, 'simples': *graminis* (sprouting).
- herbidus, -a, -um**, [herba- (weakened) + dus], adj., grassy, luxuriant (with herbage).
- Herculēs, -is**, [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, through a shorter form], m., the famous demigod, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his strength and services to mankind, represented with a club and a lion's skin.
- Herculeus, -a, -um**, [imitated from Ἡρακλῆος], adj., of Hercules: *urbs, Herculanum* (a town of Campania, close to Mt. Vesuvius, said to have been built by Hercules).
- hērēs, herēdis**, [?], c., *heir*.
- hērōis, -idis**, [Gr. ἡρώς], f., *heroine*.
- hērōs, -ōis**, [Gr. ἥρως], m., *hero*, demigod.
- herōus, -a, -um**, [Gr. ἡρώς], adj., *heroic*.
- Hesperis, -idis**, [Gr. Ἑσπερίς, adj. of Ἑσπερος], f. adj., (*Western*), *Hesperian, Italian*. — Pl., the *Hesperides*, daughters of Hesperus (the evening star), keepers of a garden of golden apples in the far West, near Mt. Atlas.
- Hesperius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ἑσπεῖος], adj. of Ἑσπερος], adj., *Western*. — Pl., the *people of the West*. — Fem., the *western land, Italy* (as viewed from Greece). — Hence, *Italian*.
- Hesperus, -i**, [Gr. Ἑσπερος = Lat. *Vesper*], m., *evening, the evening star*.
- hesternus, -a, -um**, [hesi- (old form of heri) + ternus (cf. *sempiternus*)], adj., of yesterday, yesterday's.
- heu**, [?], interj., *alas!*
- hiātus, -ūs**, [hiā- (stem of hio) + tus], m., *fissure, chasm, gaping jaws*.
- hibernus, -a, -um**, [akin to *hiems*, formation unc.], adj., *wintery: tempus* (*winter*).
- Hibērus, -a, -um**, adj., *Spanish: flumen* (the ocean which washes the western coast of the Spanish peninsula).
- hic, haec, hōc**, [hi-cē], pron., *this* (near), *the one, he* (she), *it, this* (following), *that* (preceding): *hio* . . . *alter* (*here one . . . another*).
- hic**, [old loc. of hio], adv., *here*.
- hiems (-mēs), -is**, [?, cf. *Himalaya*], f., *winter*.
- hinc**, [him- (old loc. of hic; cf. *interim*) + cē], adv., *from here, hence, from this, then*. — Also (cf. *a dextra*), *on this side*.
- hinnitus, -ūs**, [hinni- (in *hinnio*) + tus], m., *neighing*.
- Hippasus, -i**, [Gr. Ἴππασος], m., son of Eurytos, a participant in the Calydonian hunt.
- Hippocoön, -ontis**, [Gr. Ἴπποκόων], m., king of Amyclæ, in Laconia. Some of his sons took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- Hippomenēs, -is**, [Gr. Ἴππομένης], m., son of Megareus, winner of Atalanta's hand in marriage.

- Hippotadēs**, -ae, [Gr. Ἱπποτάδης], m., *son of Hippotas, Æolus*, god of the winds, whose home was on the Lipari Islands off the Italian coast.
- Hippotheüs**, -i, [Gr. Ἱπποθέης], m., a king of Arcadia who took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- hirsütus**, -a, -um, [unc. stem (cf. *hirtus*) + *tus* (cf. *versutus*)], adj., *rough, unkempt, shaggy, hairy*.
- hirtus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *rough, unshaven*.
- hiscō**, -ere, no perf., no sup., [root in *hio* + *scō*], v. intr. 3, *open, yawn*.
- Hister** (Is-) -tri, [Gr. Ἰστρος], m., *the river Danube*.
- homō**, -inā, [prob. *humō* + *o*], c., (*earth born*), *man*. — Pl., *men, mankind*.
- honestus**, -a, -um, [*hones* (as stem of *honor*) + *tus*], adj., (*honored*), *honorable, beautiful*.
- honor**, -ōris, [?], m., *honor, reward, decoration*.
- hōra**, -ae, [Gr. ὥρα], f., *season, hour, time, moment* (as a point of time). — Pl., *the Hours, the Seasons* (personified).
- Horātius**, -i, m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Horatius Flaccus* (the famous Augustan poet).
- horreō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [†*horrō* (cf. *horrifer*) + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *bristle, be rough*. — Hence (from the feeling of the hair standing on end), *shudder, shiver, tremble, be in dread*. — pres. p., *horrens*, *bristling*. — gerund., *horrendus*, *dreadful, dread*.
- horreum**, -i, [?], n., *granary, storehouse*.
- horridus**, -a, -um, [†*horrō* (cf. *horrifer*) + *dus*], adj., *rough, unkempt, in rough attire*. — Also (cf. *horreo*), *dread*: *arma* (really *bristling*, but with associate idea of *dread*).
- horrifer**, -era, -erum, [†*horrō* (cf. *horreo*) + *fer* (for *-ferus*)], adj., *dread, dreadful, awful*.
- hortāmen**, -inā, [†*hortā* (in *hortor*) + *men*], n., *exhortation*.
- hortātus**, -ūs, [†*hortā* (in *hortor*) + *tus*], m., *exhortation, encouragement, rallying cry, urging on*.
- hortor**, -āri, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, *encourage, urge on, rally*.
- hortus**, -i, [?], m., *garden*.
- hospes**, -itis, [†*hos* (in *hostis*) + *pes* (akin to *potis*)], m., (*lord of eating?*), *host*. — Also, *guest, stranger*.
- hospita**, -ae, [f. of *hospes*], f., *stranger, guest*.
- hospitium**, -i, [†*hospit* + *ium*], n., *hospitality, entertainment*.
- hostia**, -ae, [prob. *hosti* (in *hostis*) + *ia*], f., *victim (sacrificed)*.
- hosticus**, -a, -um, [†*hosti* + *cus*], adj., *of the enemy, hostile*.
- hostilis**, -e, [†*hosti* (lengthened) + *lis*], adj., *hostile*.
- hostis**, -is, [†*hos* (in *hospes*) + *tis*], c., (*orig. guest at table*), *stranger, enemy*.
- hūc**, [†*ho* (cf. *eo*, *illo*) + *ce* (reduced)], adv., *hither, this way, to this, on this*.
- humānus**, -a, -um, [prob. *humō* (or kindred stem akin to *homō*) + *anus*], adj., *of man (men), of a man, human*.
- hūmō**, see *umeo*.
- humerus**, see *umerus*.
- hūmidus**, see *umidus*.
- humilis**, -e, [†*humō* + *lis*], adj., (*on the ground?*), *low, humble*.
- hūmor**, see *umor*.

- humus**, -i, [?], f., *the ground, the soil, bottom* (of a stream): *media orbis* (*the centre*); *humi* (*on the ground*); *humo* (*on the ground*).
- Hyacinthia**, -ōrum, [Gr. 'Ἑκίνθια], n. (properly n. pl. of the adj. *Hyacinthius*), *the Hyacinthia* (a great Spartan festival in the month of July).
- Hyacinthos** (-us), -i, [Gr. 'Ἑκίνθος], m., son of a Spartan king, Cebalus, beloved by Apollo, who killed him accidentally and changed him into a flower.
- Hyantēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ἑάντιος], adj., *of or belonging to the Boeotian tribe Hyantes, Hyantean, Boeotian*.
- Hyantius**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ἑάντιος], adj., *Hyantian, Boeotian*: Aotaeon, as grandson of Cadmus.
- hydra**, -ae, [Gr. ὕδρῃς], f., *a water-snake, hydra*.
- hydrus**, -i, [Gr. ὕδρῃς], m., *water-snake, snake*.
- Hylactor**, -oris, [Gr. 'Ἠλάκτωρ], m., one of Actaeon's hounds.
- Hylaeus**, -i, [Gr. 'Ἠλαῖος], one of Actaeon's hounds.
- Hylē**, -ēs, [Gr. 'Ἠλή], f., a nymph, companion of Diana.
- Hyleus**, -ei, [Gr. 'Ἠλεύς], m., one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.
- Hymēn**, -enis, see *Hymenaeus*.
- Hymenaeus**, -i, [Gr. 'Ἑμέναιος], m., the god of marriage, *Hymen*. — Transf., *marriage, wedding*. — Also, *Hymēn*, -enis.
- Hypaepe**, -ōrum, [Gr. 'Ἑπαιπε], n. pl., a small town on the Cayster in Lydia, near Mt. Tmolus.
- I.
- iambus**, -i, [Gr. ἱαμβος], m., *iambic verse*.
- Iapetionidēs**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ἰαπετιονίδης], m., *son of Iapetus, Atlas*.
- Iapetus**, -i, [Gr. 'Ἰαπετός], m., a Titan, son of Heaven and Earth, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.
- Iapygia**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ἰαπυγία], f., the country about the Tarentine Gulf, in Southern Italy.
- Iāsōn**, -onis, [Gr. 'Ἰάσων], m., the leader of the Argonauts, son of Aeson, king of Iolcus in Thessaly.
- ibi**, (dat. or loc. of *is*), adv., *there*.
- Icarus**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ἰκάρως], adj., *of Icarus, Icarian*: *mare*, the sea off the southwest of Asia Minor, where Icarus was drowned.
- Icarus**, -i, [Gr. 'Ἰκαρος], m., the son of Daedalus, who fell while accompanying his father's flight.
- Icelos**, -i, [Gr. 'Ἰκελός], m., a dream-god, who imitated beasts and birds, etc.
- Ichnebatēs**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ἰχνηβάτης], m., one of Actaeon's hounds.
- ictus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *icere*, *strike*], part., *struck, pierced*.
- iotus**, -ūs, [√ic (in *icere*) + *tus*], m., *blow, impact, force* (of water), *ray* (of the sun).
- Ida**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ἰδα], f.: 1. a mountain in Crete, the seat of a famous worship of Jupiter. Here Jupiter was supposed to have been nursed in secret; 2. The mountain of Phrygia, near Troy, famous for many divine incidents, and especially for the worship of Cybele.
- Idas**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ἰδᾶς], m., son of the Messenian king Aphareus, participant in the Calydonian hunt.
- Idē**, -ēs, see *Ida*.
- ideircō**, [id *circō* (akin to *circō*)], adv., *for that reason, therefore, for*

- this reason* (explained by *quod*, etc.).
- idem, eadem, idem** (gen. *eiusdem*), [*is-dem* (akin to *dum*)], pron., *the same*. — Often transl. by other forms, *too*, *alike*: **idem distat** (*the same distance*).
- idēd**, [*id eo*], conj., (*this on this account*), *for that reason, therefore*.
- Idmōn, -onis**, [Gr. *Ἰδμων*], m., a Colophonian, father of Arachne.
- Idmōnius, -a, -um**, [*Idmon + ius*], adj., *of Idmon*. — Fem., **Arachne**, daughter of *Idmon*.
- igitur**, [?, prob. for *agitar*], conj., *therefore, then*.
- ignārus, -a, -um**, [*in-gnarus*], adj., *ignorant, not knowing, unaware, blind (forn)*: **ignare** (*un-thinking boy*).
- ignāvus, -a, -um**, [*in-gnavus*], adj., *sluggish, idle, cowardly, inactive*.
- ignescō, -ere**, no perf., no sup., [*igni-* (as if *igne*) + *scō*], *kindle, take fire*.
- igneus, -a, -um**, [*igni-* (reduced) + *eus*], adj., *fiery, of fire*.
- ignifer, -era, -erum**, [*igni-fer* (for *-ferus*)], adj., *fire-bearing, fiery*.
- ignipēs, -edis**, [*igni-pes*], adj., *fiery-footed*.
- ignis, -is**, [?], m., *fire, heat*. — In pl., *fire, fiery bolts, heat, stars, passion* (of love), *glow* (of genius), *light* (in the eyes), *amorous works* (of Propertius): *Jovis* (*lightning*).
- ignorantia, -ae**, [*ignorant + ia*], f., *ignorance*.
- ignōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [prob. *ignarō* + *o*], v. tr. 1, *not know, be ignorant, ignore*.
- ignōscō, -ere, ignōvi, ignōtum**, [prob. *in-(g)noscō*, though contrary to analogy], v. intr. 3, *pardon*.
- ignōtus, -a, -um**, [*in-(g)notus*], adj., *unknown, strange*.
- ilex, -icis**, [?], f., *holm oak*.
- illa, -lum**, [?], n., *loins, flanks, body* (of a snake).
- Ilīadēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Ἰλιάδης*], m.: 1. descendant of *Ilus*, Trojan; 2. descendant of *Ilia*, as *Romulus*, son of *Ilia*, who is also called *Rhea Silvia*.
- Ilion, -i**, [Gr. *Ἰλίον*], n., *Ilium* or *Troy*, the city taken by the Greeks after a siege of ten years.
- Ilioneus, -ei**, [Gr. *Ἰλιονεύς*], m., a son of *Niobe*.
- Illos, -i**, m., see *Ilton*.
- illāc, [illa-ce]**, adv., *that way, there, by it* (referring to *via*).
- ille, -a, -ud**, [old *ollus*], pron., *that* (at a distance, cf. *hic*), *this* (of what goes before), *he*. — Pl., *those, these, them*. — With *hic*, *another, the other*.
- illīc, [illi** (dat. or loc. of *ille*, cf. *hic*) **-ce]**, adv., *there, therein, in it* (*that*, etc.).
- illinc, [illim** (loc. of *ille*) **-ce]**, adv., *thence* (cf. *hinc*), *from there*. Also, cf. *a dextra*, *on that side*.
- illindō, -ere, -lēvi, -lītum**, [*in-lino*], v. tr. 3, *smear on, smear*.
- illūc, [illo** (cf. *eo*) **-ce]**, adv., *thither, there* (as end of motion): *huc . . . illuc* (*this way . . . that*).
- illustis, -e** (inl-), [?], adj., *brilliant*.
- imāgō, -inis**, [akin to *imitor*], f., *likeness, appearance, semblance, representation, image, vision, pre-
tence, reflection* (in water, etc.), *echo, memory* (image present to the mind).

- imbellis** (imb-), -e, [in-bellum, inflected as adj.], adj., *unwarlike, peaceful, cowardly*.
- imber, -bris**, [?], m., *rain, shower*. — Less exactly, *shower of tears*.
- imbuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *moisten, imbue, soak*.
- imitāmen, -inis**, [imitā + men], n., *imitation, semblance*.
- imitātrix, -icis**, [imitā + trix], f., *imitator (as adj.), imitative*.
- imitor, -āri, -ātus**, [?, cf. imago], v. dep. 1, *imitate, simulate, represent, be like*.
- immādesco, -ere, -madui**, no sup., [in-madesco], v. intr. 3, *become wet, become steeped*.
- immānis** (inm-), -e, [in-īmānus, good?], adj., ('uncanny'), *monstrous, huge, gigantic*.
- immedicābilis** (inm-), -e, [in-medicaibilis], adj., *incurable*. — n., *what is not to be cured*.
- immemor** (inm-), -oris, [in-memor], adj., *unmindful, regardless*.
- immēsus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-mensus], adj., *immeasurable, boundless, immense, unbounded*. — n., *the boundless air: in immensum (far and wide, to enormous size)*.
- immeritus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-meritus], adj., *undeserving, unoffending, innocent*.
- immineō** (inm-), -ēre, -ui, no sup., [in-mineo], v. intr. 2, *overhang, lean over, hang over, rise above, brood over, be intent on*.
- immisceō** (inm-), -ēre, -miscui, -mixtum (-mistum), [in-misceo], v. tr. 2, *mix, mingle*.
- immitis** (inm-), -e, [in-mitis], adj., *cruel, savage, vindictive, inhuman*.
- immittō** (inm-), -ere, -misi, -missum, [in-mitto], v. tr. 3, *let go at, sling (at), sling towards, let in, let loose, insert*. **immisso volatu** (*with a swoop*).
- immōbilis** (inm-), -e, [in-mobilis], adj., *immovable, obstinate*.
- immodicus, -a, -um**, [in-modicus], adj., *immoderate*.
- immorior** (inm-), -i, -mortuus, [in-morior], v. dep. 3, *fall dying upon*.
- immōtus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-motus], adj., *unmoved, immovable*.
- immundus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-mundus], adj., *unclean*.
- immūnis** (inm-), -e, [in-īmūnis (cf. munia and communis)], adj., (*free from distributive share or tribute*), *exempt from, free from, untaxed, untouched by, without pay*.
- immūnitās** (inm-), -ātis, [immuni + tas], f., *freedom*.
- immūnitus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-munitus], adj., *unwalled*.
- immurmurō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [in-murmuro], v. intr. 1, *whisper in*.
- impar** (inp-), -aris, [in-par], adj., *unequal, too short* **coloribus** (*of different colors*).
- impatiens** (inp-), -entis, [in-patients], adj., *impatient*.
- impavidus** (-inp), -a, -um, [in-pavidus], adj., *unterrified, undaunted, without fear*.
- impediō** (inp-), -ire, -ivi, -itum, [imped + io (cf. compes)], v. tr. 4, *entangle (orig. the feet by snare), entwine, hinder, prevent, forbid (as of fear and shame)*.
- impellō** (inp-), -ere, -puli, -pulsum, [in-pello], v. a. 3, *strike*

- against, strike, throw over, fill (auras).
- impēnsē** (inp-), [old abl. of *impensus*], adv., *urgently, pressingly*.
- imperfectus** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-perfectus], adj., *unfinished, incomplete*.
- imperium** (inp-), -ī, [†imperō (cf. *impero*) + ium], n., *command, authority, sway*.
- imperō** (inp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†imperō (cf. *properus* and *imperium*) + o], v. tr. 1, *order, (command to be procured, dative of pers., acc. of thing), enjoin, bid, rule, command, control* (of horses).
- impēs** (inp-), -etis, [in-†petis (√PET + is, cf. *impetus*)], m., *impetus, rush, charge, force* (in motion), *effort* (as producing force).
- impetus** (inp-), -ūs, [in-†petus (√PET + tus)], m., *impetus, impulse, rush, charge, onset, momentum, onward course*.
- impletās** (inp-), -ātis, [impīō + tas], f., *impiety, failure of duty* (to a father or son).
- impliger** (inp-), -gra, -grum, [in-piger], adj., *not sluggish, active, vigorous, energetic, with active flight* (as suggested by the context).
- impius** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-pius], adj., *undutiful, impious, sacrilegious*.
- implīcābīlis** (inp-), -e, [in-placabīlis], adj., *implacable*.
- impleō** (inp-), -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [in-pleo], v. tr. 2, *fill, fill up, fill out, complete*: *ripas* (fill with the sound of, etc.); *mulierem* (in-pregnate).
- implōrō** (inp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-ploro], v. tr. 1, *implore, beseech*.
- impluō** (inp-), -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [in-ploro], v. intr. 3, *rain upon, drip upon, shower*.
- impōnō** (inp-), -ere, -posui, -positum, [in-pono], v. tr. 3, *place on, set on, set (over), put on, impose, give (nomen), serve (mensis), endow with* (acc. of thing); *finem* (put); *impositus pater* (lying on the bier).
- importūnus** (inp-), -a, -um, [importunus (porta + nus)], adj., *harborless, inhospitable, cruel, unkind, inhuman*.
- imprimō** (inp-), -ere, -pressī, -pressum, [in-promo], v. tr. 3, *press on, impress on*: *imprensa hasta* (with a thrust of his spear).
- improbus** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-probus], adj., (not first class), *rascally*. — As noun, *wretch*.
- imprūdēns** (inp-), -entis, [in-prudens], adj., *unwise, unaware*.
- impulsus** (inp-), -ūs, [in-pulsus, through *impello*], m., *impulse, stroke, blow, force, momentum*.
- impūnis** (inp-), -e, [in-poena, infl. as adj.], adj., *unpunished, with impunity*. — n., *impune*, as adv., *without revenge* (of the subject), *with impunity, unpunished* (of the object or thing).
- imputō** (inp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-puto (reckon)], v. tr. 1, *charge to, impute*: *natum equis* (charge the death of, etc.).
- imus**, -a, -um, [in + mus, sup. of in], adj., *(inmost), lowest, the bottom of, lowest part of, depths of*: *sub imum pectus* (below); *ima* (the bottom); *ab imo* (from the bottom).
- in**, [?], prep., *into* (with acc.), *in*

- (with abl.), *on, upon* (acc. or abl.), *to, towards, against, for, with, in the power of, within*: in locum, *in place* (of); in praeceps (*headlong*); in diem (*for a day*); in facinus juro (*to*); in latas obliquum (*half-turned, sidewise*); inquirere in annos (*pry into, etc.*). — In comp., *in, into, on, upon, to, against*.
- in- [cf. un-], insep. adv., un-, not.
- Inachidēs, -ae, [Gr. Ἰναχίδης], m., son or descendant of Inachus: 1. Epaphus as grandson of Inachus; 2. Perseus as a member of the royal family of Argos.
- Inachis, -idis, [Gr. Ἰναχίς], f., descendant of Inachus. — Esp. *Io*, the grand-daughter of Inachus.
- Inachus, -i, [Gr. Ἰναχός], m., a river of Argolis. — Esp. the river-god, first king of Argos and father of *Io*.
- Inaequālis, -e, [in-aequalis], adj., *unequal*.
- Inamābilis, -e, [in-amabilis], adj., *unlovely, hateful*.
- Inamoenus, -a, -um, [in-amoenus], adj., *unlovely*.
- Inānis, -e, [?], adj., *empty, unpeopled* (orbis), *shadowy* (regna Ditis), *idle, ineffectual, useless*. — n., ināne, *the empty air, the void*.
- Inarātus, -a, -um, [in-aratus], adj., *unploughed, untilled*.
- Inardeō, -ēre, -ārei, -ārum, [in-ardeo], v. intr. 2, *blaze out*.
- Inardescō, -ere, -ārai, -ārum, [in-ardesco], v. intr. 3, *blaze out*.
- inb-, see imb-.
- Incalēscō, -ere, -calui, no sup., [in-calesco], v. intr. 3, *grow warm, become fired, be warmed*.
- Incal(e)faciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [in-calesfacio], v. tr. 3, *warm, heat, make red* (knife in blood).
- incandēscō, -ere, -candui, no sup., [in-candesco], v. intr. 3, *glow* (ignibus).
- Incautus, -a, -um, [in-cautus], adj., *incautious, careless, heedless*.
- Incedō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum, [in-cedo], v. intr. 3, *advance, go forth, come forth, walk, proceed*.
- Incendium, -i, [prob. in-īcandium (īcandō + ium, cf. candeo)], n., *fire, conflagration*.
- Incendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēsum, [in-īcandō (cf. candeo)], v. tr. 3, *fire, light, kindle*.
- Inceptam, -i, [p.p. of incipio as noun], n., *undertaking, enterprise, purpose*.
- Incertus, -a, -um, [in-certus], adj., *uncertain, doubtful, wavering*.
- Incēssus, -ūs, [in-īcēssus, through incedo], m., *gait, walk*.
- Incingō, -ere, -cinxī, -cinctum, [in-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird around, wind around, gird, surround*. — Pass., *gird one's self*. — p.p., incinctus, *girt with* (acc.), *surrounded by*.
- Incipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [in-capio], v. tr. 3, *begin*.
- Incisus, -a, -um, [p.p. of incido], part., *cut in, engraved*.
- Inclitus, -a, -um, [in-īclutus (p.p. of cluo, hear)], adj., *famous, renowned*.
- Includō, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsum, [in-claudio], v. tr. 3, *shut in, enclose, imprison, contain* (arrows in a quiver).
- Incōgnitus, -a, -um, [in-cognitus], adj., *unknown, unseen* (oculis).
- Incola, -ae, [in-īcola (√COL + a,

- cf. *agricola*]), m., dweller in, inhabitant.
- incomitātus**, -a, -um, [in-comitatus], adj., unaccompanied.
- inconcēsus**, -a, -um, [in-concessus], adj., unallowed, unauthorized, unlawful.
- inēnsōlābīlis**, -e, [in-consolabilis], adj., inconsolable, incurable (vulnus).
- incoquō**, -ere, -coxi, -coctum, [in-coquo], v. tr. 3, boil in, boil down, boil.
- incrēmentum**, -i, [incrē (as if root of *increo*) + mentum], n., means of increase, increase. — Pl., a nursery (of dragon's teeth planted).
- inrepiō**, -āre, -ui, -itum, [in-repo], v. tr. 1, rattle, crash, crack. — Hence, scold, chide, upbraid, reproach, curse.
- incrēscō**, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, [in-cresco], v. intr. 3, grow, increase, swell, be swollen.
- incubō**, -āre, -ui (-āvi), -itum (-ātum), [in-cubo], v. intr. 1, lie on, brood (of a bird on the nest).
- incumbō**, -ere, -cubui, [in-cumbo], v. intr. 3, lie down in (on), fall upon (a sword), bend over, lean over, bend to the work.
- incurrō**, -ere, -curri (-cucurri), -cursum, [in-curro], v. intr. 3, run in (into), jut out into (montes undis).
- incursō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-curso], v. intr. 1, run against, hit against, dash against.
- incursus**, -us, [in-cursus, through *incurro*], m., onset, attack, rush. — Fig. impulse, suggestion.
- incurvō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-curvo], v. tr. 1, bend up, bend:
- incurvata membra** (doubled up).
- incurvus**, -a, -um, [in-curved], adj., curved, bent.
- incūstōditus**, -a, -um, [in-custoditus], adj., unguarded, without a keeper.
- indāgō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [indagō (indu + tagus) + o], v. tr. 1, hunt, track out.
- inde**, [tim (cf. *hinc*) -de], adv., from that, thence, from it, then (next), then (therefore), of it.
- indēfessus**, -a, -um, [in-defessus], adj., unwearied.
- indējectus**, -a, -um, [in-dejectus], adj., undemolished, intact.
- indēlēbīlis**, -e, [in-delebilis], adj., indestructible.
- indēplorātus**, -a, -um, [in-deploratus], adj., unmournd.
- indēstrictus**, -a, -um, [in-destrictus], adj., ungrazed, without a scratch.
- indictum**, -i, [indico (stem of *index*) + ium], n., information, disclosure, testimony (given by an informer): *indicio linguae* (informing tongue).
- indicō**, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, [indico], v. tr. 3, declare, proclaim, announce.
- indicō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [indico], v. tr. 1, show, point out, declare.
- indigena**, -ae, [indu-gena (√GEN + a, cf. *incola*)], m., native. — Pl., natives.
- indiges**, -etis, [indu-tges (√GA, shorter form of √GEN + tis, reduced)], m., native. — Esp. a native god or hero raised to the rank of a local divinity, home-born.
- indigestus**, -a, -um, [in-digestus], adj., undigested, chaotic.

- indignor**, -āri, -ātus, [indignō + o], v. dep. 1, *deem unworthy, be indignant, disdain*. — *pres. p.*, **indignāns**, *indignant*. — *ger.*, **indignandus**, *to be disdained, unworthy of*.
- indignus**, -a, -um, [in-dignus], adj., *unworthy (of the thing suffered)*. — Also, *unworthy (of the person suffering), undeserving (a particular fate), innocent*.
- indoleō**, -ēre, -dolui, no sup., [in-doleo], v. intr. 2, *mourn, grieve, be hurt*.
- indomitus**, -a, -um, [in-domitus], adj., *unconquered, unbroken (of animals), untamed*.
- indotātus**, -a, -um, [in-dotatus], adj., *dowerless, without dowry*.
- inducō**, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum, [in-duco], v. tr. 3, *spread on, draw over, bring on, gather, spread over, take on (of the subject itself), cover, coat*.
- indulgeō**, -ēre, -dulaī, -dultum, [?], v. intr. 2, *indulge, indulge in, give way to*.
- induō**, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [?], perh. *indu + o* (cf. *tribuo*), v. tr. 3, *put on, clothe*. — *Pass.*, *put on* (to one's self). — *p.p.*, **indūtus**, *clad*.
- indurescō**, -ere, -dūrui, no sup., [in-duresco], v. intr. 3, *harden*.
- indurō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-duro], v. tr. 1, *harden, petrify*.
- Indus**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ινδός], adj., *Indian, of India*: **dentēs** (*elephant's tusks, ivory*). — *m. pl.*, *the Indians, inhabitants of India*.
- ineō**, -ire, -ii, -itum, [in-eo], v. tr. irr., *go into, enter, enter upon, go upon, attend*.
- iners**, -ertis, [in-ars], adj., *'shiftless,' sluggish, listless, inactive, cowardly*.
- inexpugnābilis**, -e, [in-expugna-bilis], adj., *unconquerable, impregnable, ineradicable*.
- inexpectātus** (**inexp-**), a, -um, [in-expectatus], adj., *unexpected*.
- infāmia**, -ae, [infami + ia], f., *ill report, ill fame*.
- infāmis**, -e, [in-fama, *inf.* as adj.], adj., *of ill report, infamous, ill-omened*.
- infāns**, -antis, [in-fans, *pres. p.* of *for*], c. (*really adj.*), *infant, child*. — As adj., *childish*: *ora*.
- infaustus**, -a, -um, [in-faustus], adj., *unpropitious, unlucky*.
- infectus**, -a, -um, [in-factus], adj., *undone, unfinished*.
- infēlix**, -icis, [in-felix], adj., *unlucky, unhappy, ill-starred, ill-boding*.
- inferiae**, -arum, [inferō (*reduced*) + ia], f. pl., *sacrifice (to the gods below)*.
- inferior**, see **inferus**.
- infernus**, -a, -um, [inferō + nus], adj., *of the lower world*: *sedes* (*the world below*).
- inferō**, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, [in-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring to, bear to, place among, inflict (morsus, etc.)*.
- (**inferus**), -a, -um, [?, *unc. stem + rus*], adj., *low, below*. — *Comp.*, *lower, too low*. — For sup., see **imus**.
- infestus**, -a, -um, [in-festus], adj., *hostile, dangerous, infested with, offended (Diana)*.
- inficiō**, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, [in-facio], v. tr. 3, *dip in, dye, tinge, color, come over (pallor fores), infect (tabe), paint (of reflected color): infectus (reeking)*.
- infirmus**, -a, -um, [in-firmus], adj., *feeble*.

- infictor**, -āri, -ātus, [inficta- (stem infictae) + o], v. dep. 1, *deny*. — *ger.*, *inficiendus*, *to be denied, to be repudiated*.
- inflō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-flō], v. tr. 1, *blow on, fill, inflate*.
- infrā**, [instr. of inferus], adv., *lower, below, beneath*.
- infractus**, see *infringo*.
- infringō**, -ere, -frēgi, -fractum, [in-frango], v. tr. 3, *break down, break off*. — p.p., *infractus*, *broken, cracked* (of sound).
- infundō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, [in-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour in, infuse, break into*: *infusa capillos* (*with hair flowing*).
- ingemō**, -ere, -gemui, -gemitum, [in-gemo], v. intr. 3, *groan* (at a sight, etc.), *give a groan, creak*.
- ingeniōsus**, -a, -um, [ingeniō + osus], adj., *ingenious, talented*.
- ingenium**, -i, [ingena- (or similar stem) + ium], n., *nature* (born in one), *character, genius, mind, talent*. — Pl., *genius* (coll. for men of genius).
- ingēns**, -entis, [in-gens (i.e. a monster out of its class)], adj., *vast, huge*.
- ingerō**, -ere, -gessi, -gestum, [in-gero], v. tr. 3, *heap upon*.
- ingrātus**, -a, -um, [in-gratus], adj., *unpleasing, ungrateful*.
- ingredior**, -i, -gressus, [in-gra-dior], v. dep. 3, *enter, pass (on or over), proceed*.
- inguen**, -inis, [?], m., *the groin*. — Also pl.
- inhaerē**, -ere, -haesi, -haesum, [in-haereo], v. intr. 2, *stick in, cling to, inhere*.
- inhibeō**, -ere, -ui, -itum, [in-habeo], v. tr. 2, *hold in, check, restrain, stay*.
- inhonorātus**, -a, -um, [in-honoratus], adj., *unhonored*.
- inhospitās**, -a, -um, [in-hospes, decl. as adj. (cf. hospita)], adj., *inhospitable*.
- iniciō** (inj-), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum, [in-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw upon (in, into), thrust into, throw around, cast upon*: *manum* (*lay hands on*).
- inimicus**, -a, -um, [in-amicus], adj., *hostile*. — As noun, *enemy*.
- iniquus**, -a, -um, [in-aequus], adj., *unequal, unfair, cruel, unwilling (mens), rough (mons)*.
- injūria**, -ae, [in-jus, of unc. formation], f., *injustice, outrage, wrong*.
- injūstus**, [old abl. of injustus], adj., *unjustly*.
- injūstus**, -a, -um, [in-justus], adj., *unjust, unfair*.
- imma**, see *imma*.
- innābilis**, -e, [in-nabilis], adj., *unnavigable*.
- innāscor**, -i, -nātus, [in-nascor], v. dep. 3, *grow on (in)*.
- innātus**, p.p. of *innascor*.
- innitor**, -i, -nisus (nixus), [in-nitor], v. dep. 3, *lean on*.
- innocuus**, -a, -um, [in-nocuus], adj., *harmless, innocent*.
- innubus**, -a, -um, [in-taibus (cf. promuba)], adj., *unmarried*.
- innumerus**, -a, -um, [in-numerus], adj., *numberless, countless*.
- innuptus**, -a, -um, [in-nuptus], adj., *unmarried*. — Fem., *maiden*.
- īnō**, -ūs, [Gr. 'Ινώ], f., *daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas, sister of Semele, and nurse of Bacchus, changed to the sea-goddess Leucothea*.
- inops**, -opis, [in-ops], adj., *destitute, feeble, helpless, wretched*: *in-ops mentis* (*crazed*).

- inornātus**, -a, -um, [in-ornatus], adj., *unadorned*.
- īnōus**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'inōos], adj., *of Ino*.
- inp-**, see **imp-**.
- inquam**, [?], v. intr. def., *said I, said he*, etc.
- inquinō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *stain*.
- inquirō**, -ere, -quaesivi, -quaesitum, [in-quaero], v. tr. 3, *inquire, pry, investigate, learn, inquire into*.
- inrequiētus** (irr-), -a, -um, [in-†requietus (p.p. of requiesco)], adj., *restless, without rest*.
- inrideō**, see **irrideo**.
- irritāmen**, see **irritamen**.
- irritāmentum**, see **irritamentum**.
- irritō**, see **irrito**.
- irritus**, see **irritus**.
- inrōrō** (irr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-oro], v. tr. 1, *sprinkle, bedew*.
- inrumpō** (irr-), -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, [in-rumpo], v. intr. 3, *break in (into), break out upon, burst upon*.
- insānia**, -ae, [†insano- (reduced) + ia], f., *madness, insanity, frenzy*. — Also personified.
- insānus**, -a, -um, [in-sanus], adj., (*unsound*), *mad, crazy*. — Of inanimate things, *wild* (aqua).
- inscius**, -a, -um, [in-†scius (cf. nescius)], adj., *ignorant, unaware, unknowing(ly)*.
- inscribō**, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, [in-scribo], v. tr. 3, *write upon, inscribe, mark*.
- insecō**, -āre, -secul, -sectum, [in-seco], v. tr. 1, *cut into, cut in, cleave*.
- insenēscō**, -ere, -senui, [in-senescō], v. intr. 3, *grow old*.
- insequor**, -i, -secutus, [in-sequor], v. dep. 3, *pursue*.
- inserō**, -ere, -serui, -sertum, [in-sero?], v. tr. 3, *thrust in, intrude, insert*.
- insidiae**, -ārum, [†insidō + ia], f. pl., (*ambush*), *plots, treachery, snare, hidden dangers*.
- insignis**, -e, [in-signum, infl. as adj.], adj., *marked, conspicuous, distinguished*.
- insillō**, -ire, -siliui, -sultum, [in-salio], v. intr. 4, *spring into (upon), leap into (upon)*.
- insistō**, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, [in-sisto], v. intr. 3, *stand on, step upon, rest on, rise up on (digitis)*.
- insolitus**, -a, -um, [in-solitus], adj., *unwonted, unaccustomed*.
- insomnis**, -e, [in-somnus, infl. as adj.], adj., *sleepless*.
- insonō**, -āre, -sonui, no sup., [in-sono], v. intr. 1, *blow upon, sound, roar*.
- insōns**, -sontis, [in-sons], adj., *guiltless, innocent, unoffending*.
- insōpītus**, -a, -um, [in-sopitus], adj., *sleepless*.
- inspicīō**, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [in-†specio], v. tr. 3, *look upon, see, gaze upon*.
- inspirō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-spiro], v. intr. 1, *blow upon, breathe into* (with acc. of thing).
- instābīlis**, -e, [in-stabilis], adj., *unsteady, unstable*.
- instar**, indecl., [unc. form from insto], n., (*image*), *like* (properly in apposition); used with gen.
- instigō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [prob. instigō- (in-†stigus, √STIG + us)], v. tr. 1, *spur on, urge on*.
- instillō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-

- stillo], v. tr. 1, *drop in, pour in* (slowly).
- instō, -āre, -stīti, -stātum, [in-sto], v. intr. 1, *stand over, urge, press on, pursue, threaten, insist.* — pres. p., instāns, *approaching, threatening, pressing, urgent.*
- instringō, -ere, -strinxi, -strictum, [in-stringo], v. tr. 3, *bind.*
- instruō, -ere, -struxi, -structum, [in-struo], v. a. 3, *arrange, supply, furnish, prepare, set* (convivia).
- insuetus, -a, -um, [in-suetus], adj., *unaccustomed.*
- insula, -ae, [?], f., *island.*
- insultō, -āre, -avi, -ātum, [in-salto], v. intr. 1, *leap upon, dance upon.* — Often with accessory idea of contempt: fluctibus carinae.
- insum, inesse, inful, no sup., [in-sum], v. intr. irr., *be in.* — Often transl. by *have* (with change of subject).
- insuper, [in-super], adv., *over and above, besides, moreover.*
- insuperabilis, -e, [in-supera-bilis], adj., *unconquerable, inevitable.*
- intābescō, -ere, -tabui, no sup., [in-tabesco], v. intr. 3, *pine* (at anything), *melt away.*
- intactus, -a, -um, [in-tactus], adj., *untouched, not disturbed.*
- integer, -gra, -grum, [in-tēger (√TAG + rus)], adj., *untouched, uninjured, intact, in* (its) entirety.
- intelligō, -ere, -lēxi, -lectum, [inter-lego], v. tr. 3, *understand.* — p.p., intellectus, *intelligible.*
- intemptatus, -a, -um, [in-temp-tatus], adj., *untried.*
- intendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, [in-tendo], v. tr. 3, *stretch upon, stretch.* — With or without animus (*bend one's mind, devote one's self, aim, intend*).
- intentus, -us, [in-tentus, perh. through intendo], m., *effort, undertaking.*
- inter, [comp. of in (in + ter)], prep., *between* (prop. of two), *among, amid*: inter se (*with each other*) — As adv. in comp., *between, among, in, apart, in advance.*
- intercipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [inter-capio], v. tr. 3, *take away* (before somebody else), *take possession of.*
- interdum, [inter dum], adv., (cf. 'between whiles'), *sometimes.*
- interea, [inter eā (cf. hac)], adv., *meanwhile.*
- intereō, -ire, -ii, -itum, [inter (with unc. force, perh. apart) -eo, cf. interficio], v. intr. irr., *perish, be destroyed.*
- interior, -ior, [comp. of +interus (cf. intra)], adj., *inner.* — n. as adv., *within.* — See also intimus.
- interius, see interior.
- intermittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [inter-mitto], v. tr. 3, (*let come between*), *leave off, cease, stop, intermit.*
- internodium, -i, [inter-nodō + ium], n., *space between knots.* — Hence, *limb* (between joints).
- interritus, -a, -um, [in-territus], adj., *unterrified, fearless, without alarm.*
- intertextō, -ere, -texui, -textum, [inter-texo], v. tr. 3, *interweave.*
- intervenīō, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, [inter-venio], v. tr. 4, *come between, interrupt.*
- intexō, -ere, -ui, -tum, [in-texo], v. tr. 3, *weave in, interweave.*

- intibum (Intu-), [Gr. ἔντρονον], n., *endive*.
- intimus, -a, -um, [in + timus, sup. of in], adj., *inmost*.
- intinguō, -ere, -tinxī, -tinctum, [in-tinguo], v. tr. 3, *dip in*.
- intonō, -āre, -tonui, -tonitum, [in-tono], v. intr. 1, *thunder*.
- intōsus, -a, -um, [in-tonsus], adj., *unshorn, long-haired* (as a sign of youth).
- intrā, [instr. of tinterus], prep. and adv., *within, inside*.
- intremiscō, -ere, -tremui, no sup., [in-tremisco], v. intr. 3, *tremble, shake*.
- intrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [tinterō + o], v. tr. 1, *enter*.
- introitus, -ūs, [intro-itus], m., *entrance*.
- intrōsus, [intro-vorsus, (p.p. of verto)], adv., *within*.
- intus, [in + tus (cf. divinitus)], adv., (*from within*), *within* (cf. a dextra).
- inultus, -a, -um, [in-ultus], adj., *unavenged*.
- inūtilis, -e, [in-utilis], adj., *useless, injurious*.
- invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, [in-vado], v. tr. 3, *attack*.
- invehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum, [in-veho], v. intr. 3, *bear to (or against)*. — Pass., *attack, make a raid*. — p.p., *inverctus, borne on*.
- inveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum, [in-venio], v. tr. 4, *find, discover*. — p.p. n., *inventum, invention, discovery*.
- inventum, see *invento*.
- invergō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [in-vergo], v. tr. 3, *pour*.
- invictus, -a, -um, [in-victus], adj., *unconquered, unconquerable*.
- invidē, -ere, -vidī, -visum, [prob. invidō + eo, but confounded with in-video], v. intr. 2, *be jealous of, envy, grudge*. — Also with acc. of thing grudged. — p.p., *invisus, hated, hateful*.
- invidia, -ae, [invidō + ia], f., *envy, jealousy, ill will, evil fame* (among others, changing point of view). — Also personified, *Envy*.
- invidiōsus, -a, -um, [invidia- (reduced) + osus], adj. (fraught with invidia), *envied, to be envied, an object of envy*. — Also, *full of ill will, envying, jealous*.
- invidus, -a, -um, [in-īvidus (cf. video)], adj., (*looking askance at*), *envious, jealous, grudging*.
- invisus, see *invideo*.
- invitus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *unwilling*.
- invlus, -a, -um, [in-via (infl. as adj.)], adj., *pathless, impassable*.
- invocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-voco], v. tr. 1, (*call in*), *appeal to, invoke*.
- involvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum, [in-volvo], v. tr. 3, *enwrap, wrap, envelop*.
- Iō, -ūs, [Gr. ἰώ], f., daughter of Inachus, changed by Juno into a heifer.
- Iō, [?], interj., *ho! oh!*
- Iolāus, -ī, [Gr. Ἰόλαος], m., son of Iphicles, nephew and companion of Hercules. He took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- Iōleiacus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰωλειακός], adj., *of Iolcus* in Thessaly, the native place of Jason.
- Iolē, -ēs, [Gr. Ἰόλη], f., daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia in Euboea, beloved by Hercules.
- Ionius, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰόνιος], adj., *Ionian*. — Esp. neut. (sc. mare), *the Ionian Sea, west of Greece*.

- Iphigenia**, -ae, [Gr. 'Ιφίγεια], f., the daughter of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ. She was to be sacrificed to Diana, but was exchanged for a deer.
- ipse**, -a, -um, [is-pte (potis?)], pron., *himself, herself, itself, self*. — Often transl. by other forms of speech, *very, of itself, even, the very, the master (lord, etc.) himself* (Jupiter and the like): ex ipais, *from their own forms* (into something else).
- ira**, -ae, [?], f., *wrath, anger, fury*. — Also pl.
- irascor**, -i, irātus, [irā- (prob. verb stem) + soo], v. dep. 3, *be angry*. — p.p., irātus, *angry, in wrath*.
- Iris**, -idis (also -is), [Gr. 'Ιρις], f., the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas, messenger and servant of Juno.
- irrideō** (inr-), -ēre, -risi, -risum, [in-rideo], v. tr. 2, *deride*.
- irritāmen** (inr-), -inis, [irritā + men], n., *cause of irritation, irritation*.
- irritāmentum** (inr-), -i, [irrita + mentum], n., *cause of irritation, exciting cause (malorum)*.
- irritō** (inr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *provoke*.
- irritus** (inr-), -a, -um, [in-ratus], adj., (*unratified*), *void, null, unavailing, vain, in vain, brought to naught*.
- irrumpō**, see *irumpo*.
- Irus**, -i, [Gr. 'Ιρος], n., a beggar slain by Ulysses with a blow of his fist. — As common noun, *an Irus, a beggar*.
- is**, ea, id, gen ejus, [√i], pron., *he, she, it, that: ea (all this, all that)*.
- Ismarius**, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ισμάριος], adj., *of Ismarus* (a mountain of Thrace), *Ismarian, Thracian*.
- Ismēnis**, -idis, [Gr. 'Ισμηνίς], f. adj., *of Ismenos* (a river near Thebes). — Hence pl., *Theban women*.
- Ismēnos**, -i, [Gr. 'Ισμηνός], m.: 1. a river near Thebes; 2. one of the sons of Niobe.
- iste**, -a, -ud (gen. -ius), [is-te (cf. tam, tum)], pron., *that* (near the person addressed), *those*.
- istic**, [isti-oe], adv., *there* (by the person addressed).
- ita**, [?, akin to item], conj., *so, thus: ita . . . ut (just as)*.
- Italia**, -ae, [†Italō- (reduced) + ia (f. of -ius)], f., *Italy*.
- iter**, itineris, [akin to eo, formation unc.], n., *way, road, course, passage, channel*.
- iterō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [iterō- (cf. iterum) + o], v. tr. 1, *repeat, reiterate, find again, reproduce*.
- iterum**, [√i (in is) + teras (cf. utrum)], adv., *a second time, again, once more, twice*.
- itum**, see *eo*.
- Itys**, -yos, [Gr. 'Ιτυς], m., son of Tereus and Progne, who was changed into a pheasant.
- Iūlus**, -i, [Gr. 'Ιούλος], m., a name of Ascanius, son of Æneas, from whom the Julian family in Rome derived its name.
- Ixiōn**, -onis, [Gr. 'Ιξίων], m., a king of the Lapithæ, who was bound to a wheel in the world below as a punishment for his crimes.

J.

jaceō, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [prob. jacō- (jac + us) + eo, but perhaps

- not denominative], v. intr. 2, *lie*, *lie prostrate*, *be situated*, *lie still*, *be fallen*, *decline*, *be downcast*.
- jactō, -ere, -jēci, -jactum**, [√JAC, as in *jaceo*], v. tr. 3, *throw*, *throw down*, *throw out*, *sow* (*semina*), *lay* (*foundations*).
- jactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [jactō + o], v. tr. 1, *throw*, *loss*, *hurl*, *move* (*wings*), *whirl* (*torch*), *throw off* (*carmina*), *show off*, *display*. — p.p., *jactātus*, *moving*, *flapping* (*wings*).
- jactūra, -ae**, [jacta + ra], f., *loss* (properly from throwing overboard).
- jactus, -ūs**, [√JAC + tus], m., *throwing*.
- jaculātrix, -icis**, [jaculā + trix], f., (*thrower of darts*), *huntress*.
- jaculor, -āri, -ātus**, [jaculō + o], v. dep. 1, *hurl* (properly, *javelins*).
- jaculum, -i**, [prob. jactō (cf. *jacio*) + lum (n. of -lus)], n., *javelin*.
- jam**, [?], adv., *now* (of succession or growth, cf. *nunc*, an instantaneous now), *just now*, *immediately*, *already*, *at last*: *jam jamque* (*just now, immediately*); *neque jam* (*no longer*). — *jam dudum*, adv., *already, now for some time*. — *jam pridem*, *long since*.
- Jānus, -ae**, [akin to *Janus*], f., *door*.
- Jānus, -i**, [akin to *dies*, *Jupiter*, and *Diana*], m., an Italian deity, represented with two faces, presiding over doorways and beginnings of things. An ancient gate in Rome was also called *Janus* or *Porta Janualis*.
- jecur, jecinoris** (*jecoris*), [?], gen. from expanded form], n., *liver*.
- jejūnia, -ae**, [jejunō + ia], f., *fasting*, *fast*, *starvation*.
- Juba, -ae**, [?], f., *mane*.
- Juba, -ae**, m., a king of Numidia, who was defeated by Julius Caesar in the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46, and killed himself.
- jubar, -aris**, [?], n., *sunbeam*, *comet*, *star*.
- jubeō, -ēre, jūssi, jussum**, [prob. *jus habeo*, but forms obscure], v. tr. 2, *command*, *bid*. — See also *jussum*.
- jucundus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *pleasant*, *agreeable*.
- jūdex, -icis**, [jus-dex (√DIC, as stem)], c., *judge*, *critic*: *me judico* (*in my judgment*).
- jūdicium, -i**, [judic + ium], n., *judgment*, *decision*.
- jugalīs, -e**, [jugō (reduced) + alis], adj., *conjugal*, *of marriage*. — Also pl., *team* (in the yoke), *serpent steeds* (from the context).
- jūgerum, -i** (also -eris, ere, etc.), [prob. √JUG + us, certainly akin to *jugum*], n., *a measure of land*, *acre* (loosely, being only about two-thirds of an acre).
- jugulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [jugulō + o], v. tr. 1, *cut the throat*, *kill*, *slay*.
- jugulum, -i**, [jugō + lum], n., *the throat* (at the 'yoke' of the collar-bones).
- jugum, -i**, [√JUG + um], n., *yoke*. — Less exactly, *ridge* (of mountains), *beam* (of a door), *hill-tops*.
- Jūlius, -a, -um**, [†Julō (reduced) + ius], adj., *Julian* (the name of the Roman gens to which Caesar belonged). — Esp. *Julian* (of Julius Caesar). — Masc., *Jūlius*, the name of Gaius Caesar and his adopted son, Augustus.
- juncōsus, -a, -um**, [juncō + osus], adj., *reedy*, *rushy*.

- junctūra**, -ae, [juncta + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *joining, ligament, web* (of web-footed birds).
- juncus**, -i, [?], m., *rush*.
- jungō**, -ere, **junxi**, **junctum**, [✓JUG], v. tr. 3, *yoke, harness, unite, imprint (oscula)*. — p.p., *united with, close by, next to, connected, related*.
- Jūnō**, -ōnis, [prob. for Jovino, akin to Jupiter], f., the queen of the gods, wife of Jupiter, enemy of Hercules and of the Trojans.
- Jūnōnius**, -a, -um, [†Junon + ius], adj., *of Juno*: *avis*, the peacock (sacred to Juno): *Samos* (the island of Samos, where Juno had a famous temple).
- Juppiter**, **Jovis**, [†Jovis-pater], m., the supreme divinity of the Romans, corresponding in general to *Zeus* of the Greeks: *arbor Jovis* (the oak); also, *the air, the sky*.
- jūrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [jus (as if tjura) + o], v. intr. 1, *swear, swear by* (acc.), *conspire*: *juranda palus* (the oath of the gods).
- jūs**, **jūris**, [JU (akin to JUG) + us], n., *rights* (humanly speaking, cf. *fas*), *justice, rights, control* (rights over), *bond* (taedae); *juro* (justly, with reason).
- jussum**, -i, [n. p.p. of jubeo], n., *order, command, behest, bidding*.
- jūstā**, [old abl. of justus], adv., *justly, with reason*.
- jūstus**, -a, -um, [jus + tus (cf. robustus)], adj., *just, lawful, regular, proper, wonted, well-founded*. — n. pl., *what is just, justice, funeral rites, sad offices*.
- juvenilis**, -e, [juven + alis], adj., *youthful*.
- juveniliter**, [juvenali + ter], adv., *with youthful strength*.
- juvencia**, -ae, [juven + ca (f. of -cus)], f., *heifer*.
- juvencus**, -i, [juven + cus], m., *bullock, ox*.
- juvenilis**, -e, [juven- (as if juveni-) + lis], adj., *youthful*.
- juvenis**, -is, [?], c. (used as adj. with neuter form), *young, youthful*. — As noun, *young man, youth*: *anni* (of youth).
- juventa**, -ae, [juven + ta (abstract ending)], f., *youth*. — Personified, *Hebe, Youth*.
- juventūs**, -ūtis, [juven + tus], f., *youth* — Also, *the youth* (collectively), *young men*.
- juvō**, -āre, **jūvī**, **jūtum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *aid, assist, help, delight, give pleasure, be wholesome*.
- juxtā**, [sup. of stem akin to jungo], adv., *near by, close by*.

L.

- labēfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [†labō- (case-form akin to labo) + facio], v. tr. 3, *shake, make totter, sway to and fro, wrench*.
- labō**, -āre, -āvī, no sup., [?], v. intr. 1, *roll, shake, totter, sway, be weak* (cf. 'be shaky').
- lābor**, -ōris, [?], m., *toil, fatigue, trouble, difficulty, sorrows* (pl.), *pain, trial*.
- lābor**, -i, **lāpens**, [?, akin to labo], v. dep. 3, *slide, slip, fall, flow, swim, glide*. — p.p., *lapeus*, *flowing, fading, glazing* (oculi).
- labōrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*labor* (as if *labora*) + o], v. intr. 1, *toil, be in travail, be in distress, stagger* (under a burden). — Also, *work, strive, care*. — p.p., *wrought*.
- Labros**, -i, [Gr. *Λάβρος*], m., one of Acteon's dogs.

- labrum**, -i, [akin to *labium*], n., *lip*.
- lac**, **lactis**, [?], n., *milk, juice*.
- Lacedaemon**, -onis, [Gr. Λακεδαιμόν], f., *Lacedaemon or Sparta*.
- lacer**, -era, -erum, [?, unc. root + *rus*], adj., *torn, dismembered, shattered, lacerated*.
- lacerō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [lacerō (as if *lacera*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *tear, lacerate*.
- lacerta**, -ae, [?], f., *lizard*.
- lacetōsus**, -a, -um, [lacetō + *osus*], adj., *muscular*.
- lacetus**, -i, [?, perh. same as *lacerta*, cf. *musculus*], m., *arm* (perh. orig. of the biceps muscle).
- Lachnō**, -ēs, [Gr. Λάχνη], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Lacinus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λακίνιος], adj., of *Lacinium* (a promontory of Southern Italy, on which was a temple of Juno, a landmark for sailors). The name of the promontory is the neut. of the adj.
- Lacōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Λάκων], m., *Laconian*, the name of one of Actæon's dogs.
- Lacōnis**, -idis (-idos), f., adj., *Laconian*; used referring to a female dog of Laconian breed.
- lacrima**, -ae, [unc. stem (akin to *δάκρυ*) + *ma* (f. of -*mus*)], f., *tear*.
- lacrimābilis**, -e, [lacrimā (stem of *lacrimo*) + *bilis*], adj., *lamentable*: nil lacrimabilis (*no cause for tears*).
- lacrimō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [lacrima + *o*], v. intr. 1, *weep, shed tears*: ebur (*of moisture found on it*).
- lacrimōsus**, -a, -um, [lacrima + *osus*], adj., *tearful* (*fumus*).
- lactāna**, -antis, [lact- (as if *lacta*) + *o*], pres. p. (of *lacto*), *milky* (*ubera*).
- lacteus**, -a, -um, [lact + *eus*], adj., *milky*: via (*the milky way*).
- lacūna**, -ae, [lacu + *na* (f. of -*nus*)], f., *hollow, gap*.
- lacus**, -ūs, [?], m., *lake, pool, reservoir, vat*.
- Lādōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Λάδων], m.: 1. a river of Arcadia and Elis; 2. one of Actæon's dogs.
- laedō**, -ere, *laesi*, *laesum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *hurt, injure, wound, violate, outrage, offend* (cf. 'hurt'), *hack* (*ferrum*), *trample on* (*ignem*).
- Laelaps**, -apis, [Gr. Λαίλαψ], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Laertiēs**, -ae, [Gr. Λαέρτης], m., the father of Ulysses.
- laetābilis**, -e, [laeta + *bilis*], adj., *joyful, acceptable*.
- laetitia**, -ae, [laeto + *tia*], f., *joy*. — Personified, *joy*.
- laetor**, -āri, -ātus, [laetō (as if *laeta*) + *o*], v. dep. 1, *rejoice, take delight, be glad*.
- laetus**, -a, -um, [unc. root + *tus*], adj., *joyful, glad*.
- laevus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *the left* (*hand*): *laeva* (*on the left*).
- lambō**, -ere, *lambi*, sup. obs., [?, cf. *labium, labrum*], v. tr. 3, *lick*.
- lāmentābilis**, -e, [lamenta + *bilis*], adj., *lamentable, distressing*.
- lāmīna**, -ae, [?], f., *plate* (*of metal*), *metal*.
- Lampetiō**, -ēs, [Gr. Λαμπετή], f., one of the Heliades.
- lāna**, -ae, [?], f., *wool*. — Also pl.
- lancea**, -ae, [prob. bor. from *λόγχη*], f., *lance*.
- languēō**, -ēre, *langui*, no sup., [?, prob. from adj. stem, cf. *lan-*

- guldus**], v. intr. 2, *fail, languish, die out*.
- languēōš, -ere, langui**, no sup., [languē- (stem of *languēo*) + *soo*], v. intr. 3, *languish, die out, die*.
- languor, -ōris**, [langu- (as if root of *languēo*) + *or*], m., *languor, weakness*.
- lānificus, -a, -um**, [lana-*ficus*], adj., *wool-making, textile*: ars (of *spinning or weaving*).
- lāniger, -era, -erum**, [lana-*ger* (for *-gerus*)], adj., *wool-bearing, fleecy*. — As noun, *fleecy sheep*.
- lamlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [lania + *o*], v. tr. 1, *tear, rend, mangle, lacerate*.
- lānūgō, -inis**, [?, *†lanu-* (akin to *lana*) + *go*], f., *down*.
- lāomedōn, -ontos**, [Gr. Λαομέδων], m., king of Troy, son of Ilus, father of Priam.
- lapidōsus, -a, -um**, [lapid + *osus*], adj., *stony*.
- lapillus, -i**, [lapid + *lus*], m., *little stone, pebble*.
- lapis, -idis**, [?], m., *stone*.
- lāpeus, -is**, [lab- (as root) + *tus*], m., *slip, swoop, shoot, descent* (by gliding), *course* (of a river).
- laqueus, -i**, [?, akin to *lacio*, perh. orig. of a pit, cf. *lacus*], m., *snares, noose*.
- Lār, Laris**, [?, orig. *las*], m., *a household god, a tutelary divinity*. — Usually in the pl., the special protectors of the household, spirits of deceased ancestors, or some deified persons. — Less exactly, *hearth, home, house, habitation*.
- largus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *bounteous, generous, bountiful*.
- lascivōš, -ire, -il, -itum**, [lascivō- (as if *lascivi-*) + *o*], v. intr. 4, *be frolicsome, be wanton, wanton, sport*.
- lascivus, -a, -um**, [?, unc. stem + *vus* (cf. *nocivus*)], adj., *wanton, frolicsome, sportive, playful*.
- lassōš, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [lassō- (as if *lassa*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *tire, fatigue, weary*. — p.p., *tired, weary*.
- lassus, -a, -um**, [?, perh. akin to *lascivus*, 'tired with play'], adj., *weary, fatigued, exhausted*.
- lātōš, [old abl. of *latus*], adv., widely, far and wide, widely abroad**.
- latebra, -ae**, [latō- (weakened) + *bra*], f., *hiding-place, den, haunt*. — Fig., *riddle* (as means of concealing meaning).
- lateōš, -āre, -ul, no sup.**, [prob. from adj. stem?], v. intr. 2, *be hid, lie hid, skulk, lurk, hide, lie buried* (fig.). — pra. p., *hidden, secret*.
- latex, -icis**, [?], m., *water, fluid*. — Often in pl.
- Latīnus, -a, -um**, [Latīō- (or simpler stem) + *inus*], adj., *Latin, of Rome*.
- latitōš, -āre, -āvi**, no sup., [†latitō- (or kindred stem) + *o* (cf. *lateo*)], v. intr. 1, *hide, lurk*.
- Latius, -a, -um**, [†lata- (or -o) (akin to *πλεως*,) + *ius*], adj., *of Latium, Latin, Roman*.
- Lātōlis, -idis**, [Gr. Λατώλις], f., *daughter of Latona (Lete), Diana*.
- Lātōna, -ae**, (Gr. Λατώ + *na* (cf. *Diana, Neptunus*)), f., the mother of Apollo and Diana.
- Lātōnius, -a, -um**, [†Latona (reduced) + *ius*], adj., *of Latona*. — As subst. f., *daughter of Latona (Diana)*.
- Lātōsus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Λατώσις], adj., *of Latona*.

- lātrātus**, -ūs, [lātrā + tus], m., *barking, baying, bark.*
- lātrō**, -ōre, -āvī, -ātum, [?, prob. from noun stem], v. intr. 1, *bark.* — pres. p., **lātrāns** (as noun), *barking dog.*
- lātrus**, see *fero*.
- lātus**, -a, -um, [?, prob. for †platus], adj., *broad, wide*: in *latum* (in width).
- latus**, -eris, [?], n., *side, flank*: omne *latus*, *every side* (fig.).
- laudō**, -ōre, -āvī, -ātum, [†laud + o], v. tr. 1, *praise, commend, approve, speak well of, extol.*
- laurea**, -ae, [laurō + ea (f. of -eus)], f., *laurel.*
- laureus**, -a, -um, [†laurō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of laurel.*
- laurus**, -ī, [?], f., *laurel.*
- laus**, **laudis**, [?, prob. for †claus], f., *glory*. — Pl., *creditable acts*; also same sense as sing.
- Lāvinium**, -ī, [†Lāvinō- (reduced) + ius], n., the town in Latium built by Aeneas and named after his wife, Lavinia.
- lavō**, -ōre (-ere), -āvī (lāvī), -ātum (lautum, lōtum), [akin to luo, through noun stem], v. tr. 1 and 3, *wash, bathe.*
- leo**, -ae, [f. of leo, through earlier form], f., *lioness.*
- leona**, -ae, [Gr. λέαινα], f., *lioness.*
- Leandros**, -ī, [Gr. Λεάνδρος], m., *Leander* (a youth who swam the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos to visit his mistress, Hero).
- Learchus**, -ī, [Gr. Λεάρχος], m., a son of Athamas and Ino.
- Lebinthos**, -ī, [Gr. Λεβινθος], f., a little island off the southwest coast of Asia Minor.
- lector**, -ōris, [√LEG + tor], m., a *reader.*
- lectus**, -ī, [?, √LEG + tus], m., *bed, bier, couch.*
- Lēda**, -ae, [Gr. Λήδα], f., wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, mother of Helen, Castor, and Pollux.
- legō**, -ere, lēgi, **lectum**, [√LEG], v. tr. 3, *pick out, choose, pick, gather*. — Hence, *read, thread* (a path, etc.), *coast* (along a shore).
- Lelex**, -egle, [Gr. Λέλεξ], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt, from Naryx in Locris.
- lēna**, -ae, [?], f., *procuress.*
- Lēnaeus**, -ī, [Gr. Ληναιός], m. adj., (*of the winepress*), an epithet of Bacchus. — Pater, *Bacchus*.
- lēniō**, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [leni + o], v. tr. 4, *soften, appease.*
- lēnis**, -is, [?], adj., *gentle, soft, kindly.*
- lēniter**, [leni + ter], adv., *gently.* — Comp., **lēnius**, *less violently, less fiercely.*
- lentō**, [old abl. of *lentus*], adv., *slowly.*
- lentiscifer**, -era, -erum, [lentiscōfer], adj., *mastic-bearing.*
- lentus**, -a, -um, [len (as root of lenis) + tus], adj., *pliable, winding, sinuous*. — Hence (on the one hand), *tough*; (on the other), *sluggish, lingering, slow, dormant.*
- leō**, -ōnis, [?, simple stem (cf. leo) + o], m., *lion*. — So, the *Lion* (constellation).
- lepus**, **leporis**, [?], m., *hare.*
- Lerna**, -ae, [Gr. Λέρνη], f., a lake and marsh near Argos, where Hercules slew the famous hydra.
- Lernaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λερναίος], adj., *of Lerna, Lernaean.*
- Lesbicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λεσβιος], adj., *of Lesbos, Lesbian*: *Lesbia vates, Sappho* (a famous Lesbian poetess).

- Lesbos**, -ī, [Gr. Λέσβος], f., an island in the Aegean, famous for its wine and as the birthplace of the poetess Sappho and the poet Alcaeus.
- Lēthaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ληθαῖος], adj., of *Lethe*, *Lethæan*. — *Leas* exactly, *causing forgetfulness*: *sucus*.
- Lēthē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ληθή], f., a river of the lower world, whose waters caused those who drank of them to forget the past. It also flowed past the dwelling of Sleep.
- lētifer**, -era, -erum, [lētō + fer], adj., *deadly*.
- lētō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [lētō- (as if *leta*) + o], v. tr. 1, *kill*, *murder*.
- lētum**, -ī, [?], n., *death*.
- Leucippus**, -ī, [Gr. Λευκίππος], m., brother of the Messenian king Aphareus, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- Leucōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Λευκόν], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Leucōsia**, -ae, [Gr. Λευκωσία], f., an island off the coast of Lucania, near Paestum.
- Leucothoē**, -ēs, [Gr. Λευκοθέα], f., a sea-goddess into whom Ino, daughter of Cadmus, was changed.
- levis**, -e, [?, for *lēgvis*], adj., *light* (not heavy), *slight*, *thin*, *unsubstantial*, *light* (*swift*), *airy*, *bloodless* (*shades*), *fickle*.
- lēvis**, -e, [?, cf. *λεῖος*], adj., *smooth*.
- levitās**, -ātis, [levi-tas], f., *lightness*.
- levō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [levi- (as if *leva*) + o], v. tr. 1, *lighten*, *raise*, *lift*. — Fig., *lighten* (*curam*), *relieve*, *assist*. — Also, *strip*.
- lēx**, *lēgis*, [√LEG, in *lego*, but conn. unc.], f., *law* (*statute*), *order*, *control*, *condition*, *terms* (of a bargain).
- libātus**, -ūs, [libā + tas], m., *libation*.
- libellus**, -ī, [liber + lus], m., *little book*, *book*, *work*.
- liber**, -era, -erum, [strong form of √LIB (in *libet*) + rus (with unc. e)], adj., *free*, *permitted*, *untrammelled*, *unconstrained*.
- Liber**, -erī, [?], m., an Italian divinity identified with Bacchus, *Bacchus*. — Prob. same word as preceding.
- liber**, -bri, [?], m., *bark*. — Hence, *book* (orig. of bark).
- liberō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [liberō- (as if *liberā*) + o], v. tr. 1, *free*, *set free*, *clear* (*arboribus*).
- libertās**, -ātis, [†liberō (reduced) + tas], f., *liberty*, *freedom*, *permission*.
- libet** (*libet*), -āre, *libuit* (*libitum est*), [prob. †libō- (√LUB + us) + eo], v. intr. imp. 2, *it pleases*, *one would like*. — pres. p., *libēns*, *gladly*, *with joy*.
- libidō**, -inis, [?, unc. stem from √LUB (in *libet*) + do], f., *desire*, *passion*, *lust*, *fancy*, *inclination*.
- libō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?, cf. *libum*], v. tr. 1, *pour* (as *libation*), *dip up* (as *sample* for *libation*), *take off* (a little from a mass). — Hence, *skim* (*arenam*).
- librō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [libra + o], v. tr. 1, (*weigh*), *poise*, *swing*, *brandish*: *cursum*, *wing its flight* (of a bird).
- libum**, -ī, [akin to *libo*], n., *cake* (used in sacrifice).
- Libycus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λιβυκός], adj., of *Libya*, *Libyan*. — Less exactly, *African*.
- Libyē** (a), -ēs (ae), [Gr. Λιβύη], f., *Libya*. — Less exactly, *Africa*.
- licentia**, -ae, [licent- (pres. p. of

- licet** + *ia*], *f.*, *liberty, license, lawlessness.*
licet, -ēre, **licuit** (**licitum** est), [?], *v. intr. imp. 2, it is permitted, be lawful, be allowed, one may.*
Lichas, -ae, [Gr. Λίχας], *m.*, a servant of Hercules.
lignum, -i, [?], *n.*, *log, wood.* — Hence, *ship.*
ligō, -ōnis, [?], *m.*, *hoe, mattock.*
ligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], *v. tr. 1, bind, unite, bind fast.*
Ligurēs, -um, [?], *m. pl.*, *the Ligurians* (a people of Cisalpine Gaul, about modern Genoa and the neighborhood).
ligustrum, -i, [?], *n.*, *privet* (a shrub).
lilium, -i, [Gr. λελίον], *n.*, *lily.*
Lilybaeum, -i, [Gr. Λιλυβαίον], *n.*, a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily.
limbus, -i, [?], *m.*, *fringe, border.*
limen, -inis, [?], *perh. akin to limus* as *crosspiece*], *n.*, *threshold.* — Less exactly, *door.*
limes, -itis, [?], *akin to limus*], *m.*, *boundary* (orig. side boundaries between farms running back from road), *path* (because a road was left on the line), *track* (of a comet).
limosus, -a, -um, [limō (reduced) + sus], *adj.*, *muddy, of the mud, of the shore.*
limus, -i, [?], *m.*, *mud.*
lingua, -ae, [?], *f.*, *tongue.*
linquō, -ere, **liqui**, **lictum**, [√LIQU], *v. tr. 3, leave, go away from, fail* (one).
Linternum (**Līt**), -i, [?], *n.*, a town of Campania.
linteum, -i, [linō- († unc.) + eus], *n.*, (*linen*), *sail.*
linum, -i, [Gr. λίνον], *n.*, *flax.* — Hence, *net, flaxen toils* (in pl.).
liquefactō, -ere, -fēci, -factum, [lique- (case-form akin to **liqueo**) + facio], *v. tr. 3, liquefy, melt.*
liqueō, -ēre, **licui**, no sup., [prob. liquō + eo], *v. intr. 2, be liquid, be clear, flow clear.* — Fig., **liquit**, *it is clear.* — pres. p., **liquēns**, *liquid, flowing.*
liqueſcō, -ere, **licui**, no sup., [lique- (stem of **liqueo**) + eo], *v. intr. 3, become fluid, liquefy.*
liquidus, -a, -um, [liquo- (cf. **liqueo**) + dus], *adj.*, *liquid, fluid, watery, flowing, clear, limpid.*
liquor, -i, no perf., [√LIQU, not the same as **linquo**], *v. dep. 3, dissolve, liquefy.*
liquor, -ōris, [√LIQU (in **liquor**) + or], *m.*, *water.* — Also pl.
lis, **litis**, [for *stills*], *f.*, *strife, contest.*
litō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], *v. intr. 1, sacrifice favorably, succeed* (in securing favorable omens).
litoreus, see **littoreus**.
littera, -ae, [akin to **lino**], *f.*, *letter.* — Pl., *inscription, epistle.*
littoreus, -a, -um, [littor + eus], *adj.*, *of the shore.*
littus (**lītus**), -ōris, [?], *n.*, *shore, seashore, shore* (country, loosely as in Eng.).
littus, see **littus**.
liveō, -ēre, no perf., no sup., [?, akin to **lividus** and **livor**], *v. intr. 2, be dark, be black.* — pres. p., **livēns**, *dark, livid, sallow.*
livor, -ōris, [unc. root (in **liveo**) + or], *m.*, *blackness, turning dark.* — Hence, *envy.* — Personified, *Envy.*
locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [locō- (as if *loca*) + o], *v. tr. 1, place, set up.*

- locus**, -i, [for *stlocus*, akin to *sto*], m. (n. in pl.), *place, spot, position*. — pl., *the ground, region, spots of ground*.
- lolium**, -ī, [?], n., *darnel* (a weed).
- longaevus**, -a, -um, [longō-aevum, infl. as adj.], adj., *aged*.
- longē**, [old abl. of *longus*], adv., *far, afar*. — Comp., *longius*, (any) *farther*.
- longus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *long, long continued, far*. — Also (where Eng. takes different view), *great, wide, deep*.
- loquax**, -ācis, [loqu- (as root of loquor) + ax], adj., *loquacious, talkative*.
- loquor**, -ī, locūtus, [?], v. dep. 3, *speak, say* (plura).
- lorica**, -ae, [lorō + ica (f. of -icus)], f., *mail* (orig. of leather), *coat of mail, breastplate, armor*.
- lorum**, -ī, [?], n., *leather thong, strap, rein*.
- lotos**, -ī, [Gr. λωτός], f., *water lily, lotus*.
- lubricus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *slippery*.
- lucēō**, -ēre, lūxī, no sup., [†lucō- (cf. *noctiluca*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *shine, gleam, glare*.
- lucidus**, -a, -um, [†lucō + dus], adj., *bright, shining, transparent*.
- Lucifer**, -era, -erum, [†luc- (as if *luci*) + fer (√FER + us)], adj., *light-bringing*. — Masc. as subst., *the morning star*.
- Lucretius**, -i, m., *T. Lucretius Carus*, a famous poet on philosophy (about 98–55 B.C.).
- lucrum**, -i, [?], n., *gain*: in *lucro* (so much *gained*).
- luctor**, -āri, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, *struggle, wrestle, strive*.
- luctus**, -ūs, [√LUC (in *lugeo*) + tus], m., *grief*. — Personified, *Grief*.
- lucus**, -i, [akin to *luceo* (orig. *open grove*)], m., *grove, clump* (of reeds).
- lūdō**, -ere, lūsi, lūsus, [?], v. intr. 3, *sport, play*. — Also, *deceive* (with acc.).
- lūds**, -i, [lud- (as root of *ludo*) + us], m., *sport, play*.
- lūēs**, -is, [? akin to *luo*], f., *pestilence*.
- lūgēō**, -ēre, lūxī, luctum, [?], v. tr. 2, *mourn for, mourn*.
- lūgubris**, -e, [stem akin to *lugeo* + bris], adj., *mournful, sorrowful, mourning*. — n. pl. as noun, *mourning*.
- lūmen**, -inis, [√LUC + men], n., *light*. — Hence, *eye, eyesight*. — Also pl.: *capere* (*take fire, become ablaze*).
- lūna**, -ae, [√LUC + na], f., *the moon*. — Personified, *Diana*, goddess of the moon.
- lūnāris**, -e, [luna + ris], adj., *of the moon*.
- lūō**, -ere, lūi, luitam, [√LU, *wash*?], v. tr. 3, *alone, pay* (poenae).
- lupus**, -ī, [?], m., *wolf*.
- lūridus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dark, lurid*.
- lūsor**, -ōris, [lud- (as root of *ludo*) + tor], m., *player*: *amorum* (*sportive writer*).
- lustrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [lustrō- (akin to *luo*) + o], v. tr. 1, *purify* (bysprinkling), *lustrate*. — Hence, *go about, pass over, frequent, rove through* (woods).
- lustrum**, -ī, [√LU (in *luo*) + trum, with unc. s (cf. *monstrum*)], n., *purification*. —

- Hence, a *lustre* (five years, the interval of purification).
- lustrum**, -ī, [?, perh. same as last, as 'wallow' of wild boar], n., *den, haunt* (of wild animals), *glade* (home of wild animals).
- lūsus**, -ūs, [lud- (as root of ludo) + tus], m., *play, sport* (esp. of poetry).
- lūx**, **lūcia**, [√LUC, as stem], f., *light, daylight, sunlight (the sun)*. — Hence, *life, day*.
- luxuriō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [luxuria + o], v. intr. (also dep.) 1, *grow fat, grow fresh, grow rank, 'wax fat' (fig.)*.
- luxuriōsus**, -a, -um, [luxuria + osus], adj., *luxurious, luxuriant*.
- Lyaeus**, -ī, [Gr. Λυαῖος], m., a name of Bacchus.
- Lyaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λυαῖος], adj., *of Bacchus*.
- Lycæus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λυκαῖος], adj., *Lycæan, of Mt. Lycæus* (in Arcadia, a favorite resort of Pan). — Masc., *Lycæus* (the mountain).
- Lycōn**, -onis, [Gr. Λυκόν], m., a king of Arcadia, who was changed for his inhuman conduct into a wolf.
- Lycōnius**, -a, -um, [Lycæon + ius], adj., *of Lycæon*.
- Lyciscē**, -ēs, [Gr. Λυκίσκη], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Lycius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λύκιος], adj., *Lycian, of Lycia*, a province of Asia Minor.
- Lycōria**, -idis, [Gr. Λυκορία], f., a girl loved by Cornelius Gallus.
- Lycormas**, -ae, [Gr. Λυκόρμας], m., a river in Ætolia, afterwards called Evenus.
- Lydus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λυδός], adj., *of Lydia* (a province of Asia Minor), *Lydian*. — Pl., *the Lydians*.
- lympa**, -ae, [?], f., *water*. — So, *spring, stream, pool*.
- lymphātus**, -a, -um, [lympa + tus, of unc. connexion], adj., *frensed*.
- Lynceus**, -eī, [Gr. Λυγκεύς], m., a son of the Messenian king, Aphareus, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- Lyncidēs**, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., *Perseus* as a descendant of Lynceus, the father of Atlas.
- Lynceus**, -ī, [Gr. Λύγκος], m., a king of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a lynx.
- lynx**, **lynxis**, [Gr. Λύγξ], f., *lynx*.
- lyra**, -ae, [Gr. λύρα], f., *lyre*.
- Lyræus** (-celus, or -cēus), -a, -um, [Gr. Λόρκαος], adj., *of or near Mt. Lyræum*, between Arcadia and Argolis.
- Lyrnēsius** (-ēsius), -a, -um, [Gr. Λυρνήσιος], adj., *Lyrnesian, of Lyrnesus* (a town of the Troad).

M.

- Macer**, -eri, m., *Æmilius Macer* (poet and friend of Ovid and Virgil).
- maciēs**, -ēī, [mac- (root of *macer*) + ies], f., *leanness, emaciation*.
- mactō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [mactō (as if macta-) + o], v. tr. 1, *sacrifice, slay*.
- macula**, -ae, [?], f., *spot*.
- maculō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [macula + o], v. tr. 1, *spot, stain*.
- maculōsus**, -a, -um, [macula + osus], adj., *spotted, dappled*.
- madēfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [madē (case-form akin to *madeo*) + facio], v. tr. 3, *wet, moisten*. — p.p., *dripping, soaked*.

- madēsīdō**, -fieri, -factus, [pass. of preceding], *be wet*.
- madēō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [prob. †madō + eo], v. intr. 2, *be wet, reek*.
- madēscō**, -ere, madui, no sup., [madō (stem of mado) + sco], v. intr. 3, *become wet, be soaked, be moistened*.
- madidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †madō (cf. mado) + dus], adj., *wet, dripping, moist, moistened*.
- Maendros**, -i, [Gr. Μαινδρος], m., *the Maender*, a river in Western Asia Minor, proverbial for its windings.
- Maenades**, -um, [Gr. Μαινάδες], f., a name given to the women who took part in the Bacchic orgies.
- Maenalius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Μαιναλιος], adj., *of Manalus, Arcadian*.
- Maenalius**, -i, (also Maenala, -ērum), [Gr. Μαιναλιος], m. (and n. pl.), a mountain in Arcadia.
- Maenolidēs**, -ae, [Gr. Μαινοιδης], m., *son of Maen*, or *from Maenia* (the old name of Lydia in Asia Minor). — Esp., *Homer*, whose home was said to have been in Lydia.
- Maenias**, -idis, [Gr. Μαινοίς], f. adj., *Maonian, Lydian*.
- Maenius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Μαινιος], adj., *Maonian, Lydian*.
- maerēō**, -ēre, -ui, maestus, [?, cf. miser, orig. form, †maeso], v. intr. 2, *grieve, be sorry*. — pres. p., *sorrowful, in sorrow*. — p.p., *maestus, sad, sorrowful, mournful, gloomy*.
- magicus**, -a, -um, [magō + cus], adj., *magic: lingua (magic spell)*.
- magis**, [mag- (in magnus) + ius (n. of comp. ending)], adv., *more*.
- magister**, -tri, [†magius + ter], m., *master, instructor*.
- magistra**, -ae, [f. of magister], f., *mistress, teacher*.
- māgnanimus**, -a, -um, [magnō-animus], adj., *great-souled, valiant*. — As noun, *the hero, the valiant hero*.
- māgniloquus**, -a, -um, [magnō-†loquus], adj., *grandiloquent, boastful*.
- māgnus**, -a, -um, [√MAG + nus], adj., *great, mighty*. — n. pl., *great destiny (fortunes, etc.): stat magno (dear); magnum fundamen (strong)*. — Comp., *mājor, greater, too great, elder*. — As noun in pl., *elders*. — Sup., *māximus, greatest, very great: maxima pars (greater part)*.
- magus**, -i, [?], m., *magician*.
- mājestās**, -tātis, [majēs (as stem of major) + tas], f., *majesty, dignity*.
- mājor**, see *magnus*.
- māla**, -ae, [?], f., *cheek*.
- male**, [old abl. of malus], adv., *ill, badly, not much, not enough: male sanus (insane, out of his mind)*. — See also *pējns* and *pestime*.
- malignus**, -a, -um, [prob. male-genus], (*ill born*), adj., *unkindly, spiteful*.
- mālō**, malle, mālui, [magis-volo], v. tr. irr., *wish rather, prefer, wish (rather than as it is, implied)*.
- mālum**, -i, [Gr. μήλον], n., *apple* (fruit, tree, or wood).
- mālus**, -i, [same word as preceding], m., *mast*.
- malus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *bad, evil, ill-starred, accursed*. — n. sing. and pl. as noun, *evil, evils, ill*.

- curse, scourge, misfortune, bane, poison.*
- mandō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [manu-
do (prob. through adj. stem)], v.
tr. 1, *commit, entrust, deliver,*
leave to. — p.p. n. as noun, *com-*
mand, order, instructions.
- māne**, [loc. of stem akin to matu-
tinus], adv., *in the morning*:
mane erat (it was morning).
- manēō, -ēre, mānāi, mānsum**,
[?], v. tr. 2, *await.* — Also (intr.),
remain, be left, stay, continue.
- mānēs, -ium**, [†manis (? good),
cf. immanis], m. pl., *departed*
spirits, the world below.
- manifestus, -a, -um**, [manu-
festus (p.p. of fendo)], adj.,
caught in the act, proved by direct
(not circumstantial) evidence. —
Hence, *plainly seen, obvious, con-*
spicuous, plain, clear.
- mānō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v.
intr. 1, *flow, drop* (with cogn.
acc.), *shed.*
- mantēle, -is**, [akin to manus,
through verb stem in ē + lis], n.,
napkin, towel.
- Mantua, -ae**, [?], f., a town of
Gallia Transpadana, on the Min-
cius, near which (at Andes) Virgil
was born.
- manus, -ūs**, [?], f., *hand, touch,*
stroke (of the hand): *dare manus*
(surrender, give in).
- marceō, -ēre, marcuī, no sup.,**
[?, prob. adj. stem (cf. marcidus)
+ eo], v. intr. 2, *be weak, languish.*
— pra. p., *marcēne, feeble.*
- marcidus, -a, -um**, [prob. †marcō-
(cf. marceo) + dus], adj., *droop-*
ing, languid.
- mare, -is**, [?], n., *the sea.*
- margō, -inis**, [?], m., *brink, edge,*
shore.
- marinus, -a, -um**, [mari + nus],
adj., *of the sea*: *aquae (sea-).*
- maritus, -i**, [?], m., *husband.*
- marmor, -oris**, [?], n., *marble*;
esp. as *gravestone.* — Also pl.
- marmoreus, -a, -um**, [marmor +
eus], adj., *of marble, marble.* —
Also, poetically, of ice, *like marble.*
- Mars, -tis**, [prob. contracted from
Mavors], m., the Latin god of
war. He was the son of Jupiter
and Juno, and father of Romulus
and Remus; hence Rome was
sacred to him. — Fig., *war, battle,*
conflict: *suo Marte* (*one's own*
weapons, war with each other).
- Martius, -a, -um**, [†Mars + ius],
adj., *of Mars, of war, martial, war-*
like: *anguis* (*sacred to Mars*);
milēs, (*descended from Mars,*
Roman).
- mās, māris**, [?], adj., *male.*
- massa, -ae**, [?], f., *mass* (properly
of dough 'kneaded'). — Hence
any *mass* (of metal), *curd* (lactis).
- māter, -tris**, [unc. root + ter (cf.
pater)], f., *mother, matron, dam*
(of animals).
- māteria, -ae**, [mater- (as stem of
mater) + ia], f., *material, means.*
- māternus, -a, -um**, [mater- (as
stem of mater) + nus], adj., *of a*
mother, maternal, motherly.
- mātrōna, -ae**, [†matrō- (mater +
o, verb in oo) + na], f., *matron,*
wife.
- mātūrēscō, -ere, matūri, [†ma-**
turō (as stem of †matūreo) +
scō], v. intr. 3, *mature, ripen.*
- mātūrus, -a, -um**, [†matu-
(in mane + tus) + rus], adj., *early.*
— By unc. conn., *mature.*
- mātutinus, -a, -um**, [matuta +
inus], adj., *of the morning, in the*
morning.

- Māvora**, -oris, [?, cf. Mars], m., *Mars*. — Also, *war, conflict, deeds of arms*.
- Māvortius**, -a, -um, [†Māvort + ius], adj., *of Mars, martial, of war, warlike, son of Mars, sacred to Mars*.
- māximus**, -a, -um, [sup. of magnus (mag + -timus)], adj., *great, eldest, the great, the mighty, immense*.
- Mēdēa**, -ae, [Gr. Μήδεια], f., the daughter of King Aëtes of Colchis, a famous sorceress who assisted Jason and accompanied him home to Greece.
- mædeor**, -ēri, no perf., [adj. stem (cf. medicus) + eo], v. dep. 2, *attend (as physician), heal*. — pres. p., *medēns, physician*.
- medicāmen**, -ina, [medicō + men], n., *drug, antidote, ointment, magic treatment*.
- medicina**, -ae, [medicō- (as if medic-) + na (f. of -nus)], f. (prop. adj., sc. ars), *the healing art, medicine, remedy (used of a person, as healer)*.
- medius**, -a, -um, [?, cf. mid], adj., *middle, the middle of (in agreement), half, half-way, between: medius loco (placed in the middle); medio (in the middle)*.
- Medōn**, -ontis, [Gr. Μίδων], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.
- medulla**, -ae, [?, akin to medius], f., *marrow, pith*.
- Medūsa**, -ae, [Gr. Μήδουσα], f., the chief of the three Gorgon sisters. She was killed by Perseus. Whoever looked at her was turned to stone.
- Medūsæus**, -a, -um, [as if Μεδουσαῖος], adj., *of Medusa*.
- Megarēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Μεγαρήιος], adj., *of Megareus, son of Megareus*.
- Megareus**, -ei, [Gr. Μεγαρεύς], m., the son of Onchestus, and father of Hippomenes.
- mel**, *mellis*, [Gr. μέλι], n., *honey (also pl.)*.
- Melampus**, -odis, [Gr. Μελάμπεος], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Melanchætes**, -ae, [Gr. Μελαγχαιτης], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Melaneus**, -ei, [Gr. Μελανεύς], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Melanthius**, -i, [Gr. Μελανθιος], m., a goatherd of Ulysses.
- Melas**, -anos, [Gr. Μέλας], m., a river in Thrace, north of the Thracian Chersonesus.
- Meleagros**, -gri, [Gr. Μελέαγρος], m., son of Ceneus and Althea, the hero of the Calydonian hunt.
- Melicerta** (-tēs), -ae, [Gr. Μελικέρτης], m., son of Athamas and Ino, changed into the sea-divinity Palkemon.
- mellor**, -ōris, *see optimus*.
- membrāna**, -ae, [membrō- (reduced) + ana], f. (prop. adj.), *skin*.
- membrum**, -i, [?], n., *part of the body, member, limb*. — Less exactly, *part, member*.
- memini**, -isse, [perf. of tmeno, √MEN, redup.], v. tr. defect, *remember*.
- Memnōn**, -onis, [Gr. Μήνων], m., king of the Ethiopians, son of Tithonus (brother of Priam) and Aurora. From his ashes sprang the birds called Memnonides.
- memor**, -oris, [akin to memini, unc. form], adj., *remembering, thoughtful, grateful, unforgetful: animus (sure memory)*.

memorābilis, -e, [memorā + bilis], adj., (*to be commemorated*), famous, glorious, memorable.
memorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [memor- (as if memora) + o], v. tr. 1, *commemorate*. — Hence, *say, tell, utter*.
Menandros, -dri, [Gr. Μένανδρος], m., *Menander* (B.C. 342–291), the chief writer of the New Attic Comedy.
mendācia, -ae, [mendac + ia], f., *falsehood, lying*.
mendāx, -ācis, [akin to mendum, through verb stem], adj., *lying, false, deceitful*.
Menoetēs, -ae, [Gr. Μηνότης], m., a Lycian, killed by Achilles.
Menoetiadēs, -ae, [Gr. Μηνότιδης], m., *Patroclus*, son of Menecleus of Thessaly.
mēns, **mentis**, [√MEN (in mēmini) + tis (reduced)], f., *mind, purpose, intent*. — Also (with different conception from Eng.), *heart, feeling*.
mēnsa, -ae, [?, akin to metior, 'measured board'], f., *table*. — Pl., *feast, banquet*.
mēnsis, -is, [?, akin to metior], m., *month*. — Personified, *Month*.
mēnsor, -ōris, [√MET (in metior, with n by analogy) + tor], m., *measurer*. — Esp., *surveyor*.
mēnsūra, -ae, [†mensu- (√MET, (cf. mensor) + tu) + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *measure, magnitude*.
menta, -ae, [?], f., *mint* (stalks, leaves, etc.).
mentior, -īri, -itus, [akin to mendum?], v. dep. 4, *falsely state, pretend, falsely pretend, feign, falsely boast, lie*.
mentum, -i, [men- (as root of mineo) + tum], n., *chin*.

Mercurius, -i (-iī), [stem in -ro or -ri from †mero- (reduced) + ius], m., *Mercury*, the god of gain among the Romans. He was identified with the Greek Hermes and regarded as the son of Jupiter and Maia, grandson of Atlas, messenger of the gods, and conductor of souls to the lower world. As Hermes he carried the rod twined with serpents, or caduceus, identical with the herald's staff.
mereō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, (also dep.), [?], v. tr. 2, *deserve, win*: nihil meruit (*has done nothing wrong*). — See also meritum.
meretrix, -icis, [merē (in mereo) + trix], f., *courtesan*.
mergō, -ere, mersi, mersum, [?], v. tr. 3, *plunge, submerge*. — Less exactly, *thrust*. — Fig., *drown, overwhelm*: mersae res (*ruined fortunes*).
mergus, -i, [merg- (as root of mergo) + us], m., *diver* (a sea-fowl).
meritum, -i, [n. p.p. of mereo], n., *service, services*.
Merops, -opis, [Gr. Μέρωψ], m., king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, reputed father of Phaëthon.
mersus, see mergo.
merus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *pure, unadulterated*. — n. as noun, *pure wine, wine* (unmixed).
messis, -is, [√MET (in meto) + tis], f., *harvest, grain* (gathered).
mēta, -ae, [akin to metior], f., *goal, boundary, bounds* (pl.), *course* (as bounded).
metallum, -i, [Gr. μέταλλον], n., *mine*. — Pl., *metal*.
Methymnaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Μεθυμναῖος], adj., *of Methymna, Methymnaean*. — Lesbos, because

- Methymna was on the island of Lesbos.
- mētiōr**, -iri, **mēnsus**, [√MET (cf. *meta*), (n in the p.p. from some other *prec.* form)], v. dep. 4, *measure*.
- metū**, -ere, **messui**, **messum**, [√MET], v. tr. 3, *mow, reap*. — Less exactly, *lay waste* (of a boar).
- Mettus** (-tius), -i, [?], m., an Alban name. — Esp., *Mettus Fufetius*, an Alban dictator who, on account of treachery, was drawn asunder by horses.
- metuō**, -ere, **metui**, **metūtum**, [*meta* + *o*], v. tr. 3, *fear, be afraid*. — *prec.* p., *a fearer, fearful*. — Ger., *terrible*.
- metus**, -ūs, [?], m., *fear, alarm*.
- meus**, -a, -um, [pron. root *ma* + *ius*], pron., *my, mine*. — Pl. m. as noun, *my kindred, my friends*.
- micō**, -āre, -ui, no sup., [*mica* + *o*], v. intr. 1, *flash, gleam*. — *prec.* p., *gleaming, glittering, flashing*. — Also less exactly, *move quickly, palpitate* (sinus).
- Midas**, -ae, [Gr. *Midas*], m., king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and the goddess Cybele. His touch turned things into gold.
- miles**, -itis, [stem akin to *mille* + *is* (reduced)], c., *soldier*. — Coll., *soldiery*.
- militia**, -ae, [milit + *ia*], f., *military service, service*.
- milium**, -i, [?, cf. Gr. *μῆλον*], n., *millet*.
- mille** (indecl.), [?], adj., *a thousand*. — Pl. *milia*, -ium.
- miluus**, -i, [?], m., *kite*.
- Mimas**, -antis, [Gr. *Mimas*], m., a mountain or promontory in Ionia.
- minae**, -ārum, [√MIN (in *mineo*) + *a*], f. pl., *threats, menace, threatening aspect*.
- mināx**, -ācia, [really *mina* (in *minor* or *minae*) + *cus* (reduced), i.e. apparently *min* + *ax* (cf. *loquax*)], adj., *threatening, menacing*.
- Minerva**, -ae, [?, perh. akin to *mens*], f., the Roman goddess of wisdom, partially identified with the Greek Pallas Athene. She was reckoned as the daughter of Jupiter, patroness of all arts and sciences, especially of the household arts and of war, and the inventress of the olive. The city of Athens was sacred to her.
- minimē**, see *minus*.
- minimus** (*minu-*), see *parvus*.
- minister**, -tri, [*minus* + *ter* (cf. *magister*)], m., *servant, minister, attendant, messenger, interpreter* (of a letter).
- ministerium**, -i, [*minister* (as if stem of *minister*) + *ium*], n., *service, function*.
- ministra**, -ae, [f. of *minister*], f., *servant* (female).
- ministrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*ministrō* (as if *ministra*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *serve, supply*.
- minitor**, -āri, -ātus, [*minitō* (p.p. of *minor*, as if -a) + *o*], v. dep. 1, *threaten*.
- Minōs**, -idis, [Gr. *Μίνως*], f., *Ariadne*, as daughter of Minos, king of Crete.
- minor**, -āri, -ātus, [*mina-* (stem of *minae*) + *o*], v. dep. 1, *threaten, menace*.
- minor**, -ōris, see *parvus*.
- Minos**, -ōis, [Gr. *Μίνως*], m., son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete. He caused Daedalus to build the labyrinth.

Minturnae, -ārum, [?], f. pl., a city in Campania, by the swampy mouth of the Liris.

minumē, see **minus**.

minuō, -ere, -ui, -itum, [minu- (as if stem of **minus**) + o], v. tr. 3, *lessen, impair, shrink, reduce, assuage* (luctum).

minus, [n. of **minor**], adv., *less, not so much, not very*. — Sup., **minimē** (-umē), (old abl. of **minimus**), *least, not at all, by no means*.

Minyae, -ārum, [Gr. *Μινυαί*], m. pl., *the Minyans*, an Æolian tribe living in Thessaly about Iolcus, and also in Boeotia. The Argonauts are called **Minyae**, as Jason, their leader, was from Iolcus.

mirābilis, -e, [mirā + bilis], adj., *marvellous, admirable*.

mirāculum, -i, [mirā + culum], n., *wonder, marvel*.

mirātor, -ōris, [mirā + tor], m., *admirer*.

mirātus, see **miror**.

miror, -āri, -itum, [mirō- (as if *mirā*) + o], v. dep. I, *marvel at, marvel, wonder, admire*.

mirus, -a, -um, [?, √MI + rus], adj., *marvellous, strange*. — n. as noun, *marvel, wonder*: **mirum**! *oh wonder!*

miscē, -ere, -ui, **mixtum** (mixtum), [†miscō- (cf. *promiscuous*) + eo], v. tr. 2, *minge, concoct, unite, mix*: canities *comas*, *affect* (changing the color to mixed).

miser, -era, -erum, [?, √MIS (in *maereo*) + rus, with adventitious e], adj., *wretched, unfortunate*: *me miserum*, *wretched me* (with *ne* and clause of fearing); *res miserae* (*misfortunes*).

miserābilis, -e, [miserā- (in *miseror*) + bilis], adj., *pitiable, miserable, wretched*.

miserandus, see **miseror**.

miseror, -ēri, -itum, [miserō + eo], v. dep. 2, *have pity on, pity*.

miseror, -āri, -itum, [miserō- (as if *misera*) + o], v. dep. I, *pity*. — p.p., **miserātus**, *pitying*. — Ger., **miserandus**, *pitiable, wretched*.

misus, p.p. of **mitto**, wh. sec.

Mithridatēs, -a, -um, [Gr. *Μιθριδάτης*], adj., *of Mithradates* (better than *Mithri-*). There were six kings of Pontus of this name.

mitis, -e, [?], adj., *gentle, soft, mild, delicate, peaceful, merciful*. — Sup. as noun, *most gentle one*.

mittō, -ere, **misal**, **missum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *let go, make go, send, send in, send forth, fling, hurl, throw, shoot, drive*.

Mnēmosynē, -ēs, [Gr. *Μνημοσύνη*], f., goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus and Gaea (Heaven and Earth), and mother of the Muses.

moderāmen, -inis, [moderā + men], n., *control, government, guidance, direction, helm* (as means of control).

moderātē, [old abl. of **moderatus**], adv., *gently, slowly*.

moderor, -āri, -itum, [†moder- (as stem of †modus, cf. *modestus*) + o], v. dep. I, *control, guide, direct*. — p.p., **moderātus**, *controlled, gentle*.

modestus, -a, -um, [modes- (as stem of †modus, -eris, cf. *miseror*) + tus (cf. *robustus*)], adj., *under control, self-controlled, modest*.

- modicus**, -a, -um, [modō + cus], adj., *moderate, not extravagant, not excessive*.
- modo**, [abl. of *modus*, with shortened final], adv., (*by measure*), *just (no more), only, just now, newly, lately*: *modo . . . modo (now . . . now)*; *si modo, if only (a wish)*. — *modo* with subj., *only let, if only (a wish)*.
- modular**, -āri, -ātus, [modulō (as if *modula-*) + o], v. dep. 1, *tune, play*.
- modus**, -i, [?], m., *measure, manner, limit, end, restraint, note (of music), measure (of poetry)*. — With gen., *in the manner of, as by, as with, etc.*: *quo modo (how)*.
- moenia**, -ium, [same word as *munia*, distributive shares (cf. *immunia, communia*), from working on walls, as roads are made in sparsely settled regions], n. pl., *walls, a city*.
- molāria**, -ia, [mola + ria], m. (prop. adj., sc. *lapide*), *millstone*. — Less exactly, *huge stone* (for any purpose).
- mōlēs**, -is, [?], f., *mass, weight, pile, bank, mole, wall, shore, mis-sile (heavy)*. — Transf., *effort*: *mundi (mighty fabric)*; *portarum (massive gates)*; *nemoea (mighty Nemean lion)*.
- mōlimen**, -inis, [moli + men], n., *effort, toil*.
- mōlior**, -iri, -itus, [moli- (as stem of *moles*) + o], v. dep. 4, *exert one's self, raise, build, continue, plan, compass (the death of), try, force, plant (arrow in breast)*.
- mōlitor**, -ōris, [moli + tor], m., *builder, contriver*.
- mollis**, -ire, -ivi, -itum, [moli + o], v. tr. 4, *soften, make soft, smooth*. — Also fig.
- mollia**, -e, [?], adj., *soft, tender* (lit. and fig.), *gentle, easy* (*otium*).
- molliter**, [moli + ter], adv., *softly*.
- mollitiā**, -iā, [moli + tiā (-tia)], f., *softness, gentleness, effeminacy*.
- Molossus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Μολοσσός*], adj., *of Molossus, a city of Crete*. — Less exactly, *Cretan*.
- moneō**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [prob. causative of *memento*, formed originally with (a) *yami*], v. tr. 2, *remind, warn, admonish, warn of* (cog. acc. *vera*). — See also *monitum*.
- monimentum**, -i, [moni- (as stem of *moneo*) + mentum], n., *reminder, record, relic, monument, memorial*.
- monitum**, -i, [n. p.p. of *moneo*], n., *warning, command*.
- monitus**, -us, [moni- (as stem of *moneo*) + tus], m., *warning, reminder, command*.
- mōns**, **montis**, [root of *mineo* + tis (reduced)], m., *mountain*.
- mōnstrū**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [monstrō- (as if *monstra-*) + o], v. tr. 1, *point to, show, explain, illustrate*.
- mōnstrum**, -i, [mon- (as root of *moneo*, with unc. s) + trum], n., (*indication of the will of the gods*), *prodigy, miracle*. — Hence (as the most common prodigy), *monster*.
- montānus**, -a, -um, [mont- (as stem of *mons*) + anus], adj., *of the mountains, mountain-*.
- monticola**, -ae, [monti- (as stem of *mons*) + cola], m., *mountain-dweller*. — In app. as adj., *mountain dwelling*.

monumentum, see **monimen-**
tum.

Mopsopius, -a, -um, [Gr. Μοψόπιος], adj., *Attic*, from Mopsopus, an ancient king of Athens.

mora, -ae, [?], f., (perh. *consideration*), *delay, lapse of time, time, cause of delay, hindrance*: longa mora est (*it would take too long*); morā (abl.), *by time, gradually*.

morbis, -i, [mor- (in morior, as root) + bus], m., *sickness, disease, disability* (in medical sense).

mordeō, -ēre, momordi, morsum, [?, akin to morior, through adj. stem], v. tr. 2, *bite, gnaw* (of envy). — Less exactly, *clasp* (fibula).

moribundus, -a, -um, [mori- (as stem of morior) + bundus], adj., *dying, expiring, deathly* (os).

morior, -i (-iri), mortuus, [mor (as root)], v. dep. 3 and 4, *die*.

moror, -āri, -ātus, [mora + o], v. dep. 1, *linger, delay, loiter, stop, abide, dwell*.

Morpheus, -eī, [Gr. Μορφεύς], m., a dream-god who imitates human forms.

mors, mortis, [mor (as root of morior) + tis], f., *death*. — Sometimes trans. by *the dead*.

morsus, -ūs, [mord (as root of mordeo) + tus], m., *bite, teeth, jaws*: inferre (*attack with teeth*).

mortalis, -e, [mort + alis], adj., *deadly, mortal, of mortals*. — Pl. as noun, *mortals, men*.

mortuus, -a, -um, [p.p. of morior], as adj., *dead*.

mōrum, -i, [Gr. μῶρον], n., *mulberry* (fruit).

mōrus, -i, [f. of preceding], f., *mulberry* (tree).

mōs, mōris, [?], m., *custom, man-*

ner, fashion, habit. — Pl., *morals, habits, character* (as exhibited in 'ways').

mōtus, -ūs, [mo- (as root, or contracted stem of moveo) + tus], m., *movement, motion, shaking, jar*.

moveō, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, [?], v. tr. 2, *set in motion, move, shake, send, cause, ply, urge, influence, affect, stir, arouse, dig* (terram). — p.p., *in motion, moving*: Aurora movetur (*rises*).

mox, [?], adv., *soon, by and by, presently, later*.

mūcrō, -ōnis, [?], m., *point, knife, blade*.

mūgiō, -īre, -īvi (-ī), -ītum, [?, cf. μυκάμαι, μύ(ω)], v. intr. 4, *bel- low, roar*.

mūgitus, -ūs, [mugi- + tus], m., *lowing*.

mulceō, -ēre, mulsī, mulsū, [?], v. tr. 2, (*soften by touching*), *soothe, calm, caress, stroke*.

Mulciber, -brī, [as if †malci- (weaker stem of mulceo) + ber (prob. -bo + rus)], m., a name of Vulcan (*the softener of iron*). — Transf., *fire*.

mulctra, -ae, [mulg- (as root of mulgeo) + tra], f., *milk-pail*.

multifidus, -a, -um, [multo-†fidus (fid, in findo, + us)], adj., *many-parted, many-cleft*.

multiplex, -leis, [multo-plex], adj., *manifold*.

multō, see **multus**.

multum, see **multus**.

multus, -a, -um, [unc. root + tus], adj., *much, many, many a, copious* (blood): minus multi (*fewer*); multa pars (*a great part*); multa tellure jacens (*covering much ground*). — m. pl. as noun, *many*

- (men). — n. sing. as adv., *much*, *most*, *very*. — Abl. as adv., *much*, *far*.
- mundus**, -i, [originally adj., *clean*, *adorned*; hence as translation of *κόσμος*], m., *the universe, the world*.
- mūnimen**, -inis, [muni + men], n., *fortification, defence*.
- mūniō**, -iōre, -iui (-ii), -itum, [muni- (cf. moenia) + o], v. tr. 4, *fortify, wall, protect*.
- mūnus**, -eris, [mun- (as root, cf. munia) + us], n., *tribute* (as distributive share, then generally), *service, task*. — Hence, *gift, boon, reward*.
- mūrex**, -icis, [?], m., *shellfish* (singly and coll.), *purple* (made from shellfish).
- murmur**, -uris, [?, unc. root redupl.], n., *murmur, noise*: *murmura parva dedit* (*gently murmured*).
- murmurū**, -iōre, -iui, -itum, [murmur (as if murmura) + o], v. intr. 1, *murmur, whisper*.
- mūrus**, -i, [?, prob. different root from moenia], m., *wall*.
- Mūsae**, -ae, [Gr. Μοῦσα], f., *a Muse*. The Muses were goddesses of song, etc.; hence, *a song, a lay, verses*.
- muscus**, -i, [?], m., *moss*.
- mustum**, -i, [?], n., *fermenting juice, new wine, must*.
- mūtābile**, -e, [mutā + bilis], adj., *capable of change, changeable*.
- Mutina**, -ae, [?], f., *a town in Cisalpine Gaul* (now *Modena*).
- mūtō**, -iōre, -iui, -itum, [?], v. tr. 1, *change, exchange, get in exchange for* (with *cum*), *vary* (sonos, of a parrot).
- mūtus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dumb, silent, mute*.
- mūtus**, -a, -um, [mut (as if root of muto) + us], adj., *mutual*.
- Mycalē**, -ēs, [Gr. Μυκάλη], f., *a promontory in Ionia* (now Cape St. Mary).
- Mycēnā**, -idis, [Gr. Μυκηνάς], f. adj., *Mycenaean, of Mycenae* (the city of Agamemnon in Argolis). — Esp., *Iphigenia*, daughter of Agamemnon.
- Mygdonia**, -idis, [Gr. Μυγδονία], f. adj., *Mygdonian, Thracian, Lydian* (from the Mygdonae, a Thracian tribe that migrated to Lydia and Phrygia).
- Mygdonius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Μυγδονίος], adj., *Mygdonian, Thracian*.
- myrica**, -ae, [Gr. μυρίκη], f., *tamarisk* (a shrub).
- Myrmidōn**, -onis, [Gr. Μυρμιδών], m., *a Myrmidon*. The Myrmidons were a tribe of men created from ants.
- myrtus**, -i, [Gr. μύρτος], f., *myrtle*.

N.

- Nabataeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ναβαταῖος], adj.; *Nabataean, belonging to the Nabataeans* (a tribe of Arabia), *Arabian*.
- Nāis**, -idos, [Gr. Ναῖς], f., *a Naiad, a water-nymph*.
- nam**, [unc. case-form of √NA (cf. tam)], conj., (*now*), *for* (explanatory).
- namque**, [nam que], conj., *for* (with a slight emphasis, *for you know*, etc.).
- nanciscor**, -i, *nactus* and *nactus*, [√NAC, formed with -scō], v. dep. 3, *gain, secure, obtain, reach, get*.
- Napē**, -es, [Gr. Νάρη], f., *one of Actæon's hounds*.

- nāris, -is**, [?], f., *nostril*. — Usually pl., *nostrils, keen-scented nose* (on account of context).
- nārrātus, -ūs**, [narrā + tus], m., *narration, narrative, story*.
- nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [†gnarigō (gnarō + tagus) + o], v. tr. 1, (*make aware*), *tell* (often as much as *boast*), *narrate, relate*.
- Nārycia, -ae**, [Gr. *Napukia*], f., a town in the country of the Brutii in southern Italy, also called Naryx.
- Nārycius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Napukios*], adj., of *Narycium*, or *Naryx* (a city of the Locri on the Euboean Sea, the home of Ajax Oileus and of Lelex; also another city of the same name, or Narycia).
- nāscor, nāscī, nātus**, [√GNA + soo], v. dep. 3, *be born*. — p. p., **nātus** (gnātus), *born, sprung from, destined for, the son (of), daughter, whelp: flores (springing)*.
- Nāsō, -ōnis**, [†nasō + o], m., *P. Ovidius Naso* (the poet).
- nāta, see nascor.**
- nātālis, -e**, [natō- (as if nata) + lis], adj., *native, natal*. — As noun (cf. *dies*), *birthday* (either sing. or pl.).
- nātīvus, -a, -um**, [natō- (as if nati-) + vus (cf. *captivus*)], adj., *native, natural*.
- nātō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [natō- (as if nata-) + o], v. intr. 1, *swim, float* (also fig.).
- nātūra, -ae**, [natu + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *birth, nature, character*. — Personified, *Nature*.
- nātus, see nascor.**
- naufragus, -ī**, [navi-fragus (frag- in frango, + us)], adj., of a *shipwreck, shipwrecked, by shipwreck* (in agreement). — As noun, a *shipwrecked man (a mariner)*.
- nauta (nāvita), -ae**, [prob. borrowed from *ναύτης*], m., *sailor*.
- nāvālis, -e**, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., *naval*. — n. pl., **nāvālia, dockyards**.
- nāvigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [navigō- (navi- + tagus) + o], v. intr. 1, *sail, float, voyage*.
- nāvis, -is**, [√SNU (strong form) + is], f., *ship, vessel, boat*.
- nāvita**, lengthened form of *nauta*, wh. sec.
- nē, [case-form of √NA (cf. *nama, num*)], conj., (*not*), *that . . . not, lest, for fear that, that* (with verbs of fearing), *so that . . . not*. — With imp., *do not*. — *me . . . quidem, not . . . even, not either*.**
- ne**, [orig. same as preceding], conj. (enclitic), *whether*. — Often only transl. by question.
- Nebrophonus, -ī**, [Gr. *Νεβροφόνος*], m., one of Actæon's hounds.
- nebula, -ae**, [akin to *nubes*], f., *cloud, mist, cloud of mist, flock* (of wool).
- nec (neque), [ne-que], conj., and not, neither, nor, not . . . either, not even: nec non, nec non et (and also); nec . . . et (not . . . and); nec . . . nec (neither . . . nor); nec (neque) . . . enim, for . . . not (you see, etc.)**.
- necō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [nec- (stem of *nex*, as if *neca*) + o], v. tr. 1, *put to death, kill, be fatal*.
- necopinus, -a, -um**, [nec- + opinus (cf. *opinor*)], adj., *unexpected, unexpected*.
- nectar, -aris**, [Gr. *νέκταρ*], n., *nectar* (the drink of the gods).
- nectō, -ere, nēxi, nēxum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *bind, twine, wind*. — With

- (men). — n. sing. as adv., *much*, *most*, *very*. — Abl. as adv., *much*, *far*.
- mundus**, -i, [originally adj., *clean*, *adorned*; hence as translation of *κόσμος*], m., *the universe, the world*.
- mūnimen**, -inis, [muni + men], n., *fortification, defence*.
- mūniō**, -īre, -īvi (-ī), -itum, [muni- (cf. *moenia*) + o], v. tr. 4, *fortify, wall, protect*.
- mūnus**, -eris, [mun- (as root, cf. *munia*) + us], n., *tribute* (as distributive share, then generally), *service, task*. — Hence, *gift, boon, reward*.
- mūrex**, -icis, [?], m., *shellfish* (singly and coll.), *purple* (made from shellfish).
- murmur**, -uris, [?, unc. root redupl.], n., *murmur, noise*: *murmura parva dedit* (*gently murmured*).
- murmurō**, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, [murmur (as if *murmura*) + o], v. intr. 1, *murmur, whisper*.
- mūrus**, -i, [?, prob. different root from *moenia*], m., *wall*.
- Mūsa**, -ae, [Gr. *Μοῦσα*], f., *a Muse*. The Muses were goddesses of song, etc.; hence, *a song, a lay, verses*.
- muscus**, -i, [?], m., *moss*.
- mustum**, -i, [?], n., *fermenting juice, new wine, must*.
- mūtābile**, -e, [mutā + bilis], adj., *capable of change, changeable*.
- Mutina**, -ae, [?], f., *a town in Cisalpine Gaul* (now *Modena*).
- mūtō**, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, [?], v. tr. 1, *change, exchange, get in exchange for* (with *cum*), *vary* (sonos, of a parrot).
- mūtus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dumb, silent, mute*.
- mūtus**, -a, -um, [mut (as if root of *muto*) + us], adj., *mutual*.
- Mycale**, -ae, [Gr. *Μυκάλη*], f., *a promontory in Ionia* (now Cape St. Mary).
- Myōenia**, -idis, [Gr. *Μυωενίς*], f. adj., *Mycean, of Mycenae* (the city of Agamemnon in Argolis). — Esp., *Iphigenia*, daughter of Agamemnon.
- Mygdonia**, -idis, [Gr. *Μυγδορίς*], f. adj., *Mygdonian, Thracian, Lydian* (from the Mygdones, a Thracian tribe that migrated to Lydia and Phrygia).
- Mygdonius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Μυγδονίος*], adj., *Mygdonian, Thracian*.
- myrica**, -ae, [Gr. *μυρίκη*], f., *tamarisk* (a shrub).
- Myrmidōn**, -onis, [Gr. *Μυρμιδόν*], m., *a Myrmidon*. The Myrmidons were a tribe of men created from ants.
- myrtus**, -i, [Gr. *μύρτος*], f., *myrtle*.

N.

- Nabataeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Ναβαταῖος*], adj.; *Nabataean, belonging to the Nabataeans* (a tribe of Arabia), *Arabian*.
- Nāis**, -idos, [Gr. *Ναῖς*], f., *a Naiad, a water-nymph*.
- nam**, [unc. case-form of √NA (cf. *tam*)], conj., (*now*), *for* (explanatory).
- namque**, [nam que], conj., *for* (with a slight emphasis, *for you know*, etc.).
- nanciscor**, -i, *nactus* and *nactus*, [√NAG, formed with -scō], v. dep. 3, *gain, secure, obtain, reach, get*.
- Napē**, -es, [Gr. *Νάρη*], f., *one of Actæon's hounds*.

nāris, -is, [?], f., *nostril*. — Usually pl., *nostrils*, *keen-scented nose* (on account of context).

nārrātus, -ūs, [narrā + tus], m., *narration*, *narrative*, *story*.

nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [†gnarigō (gnarō-†agus) + o], v. tr. 1, (*make aware*), *tell* (often as much as *boast*), *narrate*, *relate*.

Nārycia, -ae, [Gr. *Napucia*], f., a town in the country of the Bruttii in southern Italy, also called *Naryx*.

Nārycius, -a, -um, [Gr. *Napucius*], adj., of *Narycius*, or *Naryx* (a city of the Locri on the Euboean Sea, the home of Ajax Oileus and of Lelex; also another city of the same name, or *Narycia*).

nāscor, **nāscī**, **nātus**, [√GNA + soo], v. dep. 3, *be born*. — p.p., **nātus** (**gnātus**), *born*, *sprung from*, *destined for*, the son (of), *daughter*, *whelp*: *flores* (*springing*).

Nāsō, -ōnis, [†nasō + o], m., *P. Ovidius Naso* (the poet).

nāta, see *nascor*.

nātālis, -e, [natō-(as if *nata*) + lis], adj., *native*, *natal*. — As noun (cf. *dies*), *birthday* (either sing. or pl.).

nātīvus, -a, -um, [natō- (as if *nati*-) + vus (cf. *captivus*)], adj., *native*, *natural*.

nātō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [natō- (as if *nata*-) + o], v. intr. 1, *swim*, *float* (also fig.).

nātūra, -ae, [natu + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *birth*, *nature*, *character*. — Personified, *Nature*.

nātus, see *nascor*.

naufragus, -ī, [navi-fragus (*frag*-in *frango*, + us)], adj., of a *shipwreck*, *shipwrecked*, by *shipwreck*

(in agreement). — As noun, a *shipwrecked man* (a *mariner*).

nauta (**nāvita**), -ae, [prob. borrowed from *ναύτης*], m., *sailor*.

nāvālis, -e, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., *naval*. — n. pl., **nāvālia**, *dockyards*.

nāvigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [navigō- (navi-†agus) + o], v. intr. 1, *sail*, *float*, *voyage*.

nāvis, -is, [√SNU (strong form) + is], f., *ship*, *vessel*, *boat*.

nāvita, lengthened form of *nauta*, wh. sec.

nō, [case-form of √NA (cf. *nam*, *num*)], conj., (*not*), *that . . . not*, *lest*, *for fear that*, *that* (with verbs of fearing), *so that . . . not*. — With imp., *do not*. — *me . . . quidem*, *not . . . even*, *not either*.

ne, [orig. same as preceding], conj. (enclitic), *whether*. — Often only transl. by question.

Nebrophonus, -ī, [Gr. *Νεβροφόνος*], m., one of Actæon's hounds.

nebula, -ae, [akin to *nubes*], f., *cloud*, *mist*, *cloud of mist*, *flock* (of wool).

nec (**neque**), [ne-que], conj., *and not*, *neither*, *nor*, *not . . . either*, *not even*: *nec non*, *nec non et* (*and also*); *nec . . . et* (*not . . . and*); *nec . . . nec* (*neither . . . nor*); *nec* (**neque**) . . . *enim*, *for . . . not* (*you see*, etc.).

necō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nec- (stem of *nex*, as if *neca*) + o], v. tr. 1, *put to death*, *kill*, *be fatal*.

necopinus, -a, -um, [nec-†opinus (cf. *opinor*)], adj., *unexpected*, *unexpected*.

nectar, -aris, [Gr. *νέκταρ*], n., *nectar* (the drink of the gods).

nectō, -ere, **nēxi**, **nēxum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *bind*, *twine*, *wind*. — With

- acc. of thing which, or around which.
- nefandus**, -a, -um, [ne-fandus, ger. of for], adj., *unspeakable, impious*.
- nefas**, indecl., [ne-fas], n., *impiety, impious crime*.
- negō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *say no, say not, refuse, deny: requiem (leave us)*.
- Nelēlus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Νηλέϊες], adj., of *Neleus* (king of Pylos in Elis, and father of Nestor), *Neleian*.
- Nemeaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Νημεαῖος], adj., of *Nemea* (a town and valley not far from Corinth, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion).
- nēmō**, -inū, [ne-homo], m., *nobody, no one*.
- nemorālis**, -e, [nemor- (as stem of nemus) + alis], adj., *woody, wooded*.
- nemorūsus**, -a, -um, [nemor- (as stem of nemus) + osus], adj., *woody*.
- nempe**, [nam-pe (dialectic form of que)], conj., *namely, for instance, for why! but then* (explanatory of preceding remark).
- nemus**, -oris, [?], cf. νέμω], n., *grove, woods* (open and suitable for pasturage).
- neō**, -ēre, nēvī, nētum, [?], v. tr. 2, *spin*.
- Nephele**, -ēs, [Gr. Νεφέλη, cloud], f., a nymph and attendant of Diana.
- nepōs**, -ōtis, [?], m., *grandson, grandchild*. — Less exactly, *descendant*.
- neptis**, -is, [f. of nepos, unc. form], f., *granddaughter*.
- Neptūnius**, -a, -um, [†Neptunō- (reduced) + ius], adj., of *Neptune*, *Neptunian*.
- Neptūnus**, -i, [†neptu-, akin to Eng. *naphtha* (a Persian word) + aus, cf. *Fortuna, Portunus*], m., the god of the sea, brother of Jove and Pluto. — Also (cf. *Ceres, grain*), *the sea*.
- neque**, see *nec*.
- nequēd**, [ne-queo], v. intr. def., *cannot*.
- nēquiquam**, [ne-quiquam], adv., (*not any how*), *to no purpose, in vain*.
- Nērēis**, -idis, [Gr. Νηρηΐς, f. patronymic of Νηρηΐς], f., a daughter of *Nereus*, a *Nerid*, a *sea-nymph*.
- Nērēus**, -eī, [Gr. Νηρηΐς], m., a sea-god, father of the *Nereids*. — Less exactly, *the sea, the water*.
- nervūsus**, -a, -um, [nerv- + osus], adj., *sinewy, strong*.
- nervus**, -ī, [for †neurus], m., *sinew, string* (of lyre), *bow-string*.
- nesciō**, -īre, -īvī (ī), -itum, [ne-scio], v. tr. 4, *know not, be unaware, be ignorant: nescio quis* (*some one or other, some (one)*), (often disparagingly, with affected ignorance).
- nescius**, -a, -um, [ne-†scius (sci + us, cf. *inscius*)], adj., *not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unknowing(ly)*.
- Nessus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. Νέσσεος], adj., of *Nessus* (a centaur who was killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow).
- Nestor**, -oris, [Gr. Νέστωρ], m., son of *Neleus*, king of *Pylos*. In his youth he shared in the *Calydonian hunt* and the contest of the *Lapithæ* with the *Centaur*s; in his old age he was prominent in the *Trojan War*.
- nēve**, neu, [ne-ve], conj., *or lest*,

- and lest, and . . . not to, nor, and*
(do) *not*.
- nex, necis**, [?], f., *death*.
- nēxilis, -e**, [nēxō + lis], adj., *twin-*
ing.
- nēxus, -ūs**, [nec- (as root of necto)
+ tus], m., *twining, knot, fold,*
coil (of snake), grapple.
- nī**, [old (or collateral) form of nē],
conj. (not in imperative forms, cf.
nē), *if not, had not, were not, did*
not (and the like).
- nīdus, -ī**, [?], m., *nest*.
- niger, -gra, -grum**, [?], adj., *black,*
dark, dusky.
- nihilum, nihil, nīl**, [ne-hilum, (cf.
'not a grain,' 'not a bit')], n.,
nothing, nought. — Often as adv.,
nought, not at all, not.
- nīl**, see **nihil**.
- Nīlus, -ī**, [Gr. Νεῖλος], m., *the Nile*
(the famous river of Egypt).
- nimbū, -ī**, [remotely akin to
nubes], m., *cloud*.
- nīmīs, [prob. comp., cf. magis],**
adv., *too much, too*: *admovit (too*
near).
- nīmīus, -a, -um**, [?, cf. nīmīs],
adj., *too great, excessive, too much*.
— n. as noun, *too much*. — As adv.,
too much, too.
- Nīnus, -ī**, [Gr. Νίνος], m., *king of*
Assyria, husband of Semiramis.
- Nīobē, -ēs**, [Gr. Νιόβη], f., *daugh-*
ter of Tantalus and wife of Am-
phion. Her children were killed by
Apollo and Diana, and she became
a rock dripping with water.
- nīsi, [ne-si], conj.**, (*not . . . if*, in-
dicating an exception to general
statement, cf. *si mon*), *unless, ex-*
cept, only. — With subj., *were not*,
etc.: *nisi si (unless), nisi qui*
(except that, etc., which); nisi
postquam (until after).
- nītē, -ēre, nītūi**, no sup., [prob.
†nītō (cf. nītīdus) + eo], v. intr.
2, *shine, gleam, be bright*. — pres.
p., *nītēns, shining, sleek, bright*.
- nītīdus, -a, -um**, [prob. †nītō +
dus (cf. nīteo)], adj., *shining*:
palaestra (as shining with oil).
- nītōr, -ōris**, [nīt- (as root of nīteo)
+ or], m., *brilliancy, brightness*.
- nītor, -ī, nīsus (nīxus)**, [prob.
for †gnitor (akin to genu)], v.
dep. 3, (*strain with the knees*
against something), *strain, strug-*
gle, strive. — p.p., *nīxus, supported*
by, leaning on: *nīxus genu*, see
Nīxus.
- nīveus, -a, -um**, [niv- (as stem of
nix) + eus], adj., *snowy*. — Also
of color.
- nīx, nīvis**, [?], f., *snow*.
- Nīxus, -ī**, [part. of nītor], m., *the*
Kneeler. — Esp., *Nīxus genu*,
the constellation of the Kneeler or
Hercules.
- nō, nāre, nāvī**, no sup., [akin to
navis], v. intr. 1, *swim, float*.
- nōbīlis, -e**, [(g)no- (as if stem of
nosco) + bilis], adj., (*to be*
known), *famous, distinguished,*
noble, well-known.
- nōbilitās, -ātis**, [nobili-tas], f.,
nobleness, nobility.
- nōbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [†no-
bilitō + o], v. tr. 1, *make famous*.
- noceō, -ēre, nocui, nocitum**,
[akin to nex, unc. form.], v. intr.
2, *be harmful, do harm, injure,*
hinder. — pres. p., *noceus, harm-*
ful, guilty.
- nocturnus, -a, -um**, [as if †noctus
(imaginary stem akin to nox)
+ nus (cf. diurnus)], adj., *of*
night, nightly, by night, nocturnal.
- nodōsus, -a, -um**, [nodō + osus],
adj., *knotty*.

- nōdus**, -ī, [?], m., *knot*.
nōlō, **nōlle**, **nōlūī**, no sup., [ne-volo], v. intr. irr., *not be willing, be unwilling, wish not, not like, regret*. — Imper. with inf., *do not*: **nemo nolet** (*no one but will wish*).
nōmen, -inis, [(g)no (as root of nosco) + men], n., *name* (lit. and equivalent to *race*, also to *idea*): **vero nomine** (*by its true name*).
Nōmentum, -ī, [?], n., a Sabine city.
nōmināō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nōmin- (as if -a stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *name, call by name, call*.
nōn, [ne-onum (-unum)], adv., (*not one*, cf. 'not a whit, not'), *not*: **nondum** (*not yet*); **nonne** (*is not? does not? etc.*, in questions).
Nōnācrus, -a, -um, [Gr. *Nōnācrus*], adj., *of Nōnacris in Arcadia, Arcadian*. — fem., *Atalanta of Arcadia*.
nōnus, -a, -um, [unc. form from novem], adj., *ninth*.
nōscō, -ere, **nōvī**, **nōtum**, [√GNO + sco], v. tr. 3, *learn, come to know* (a thing, cf. *scio, know a fact*). — In perf. tenses, *know, understand*. — p.p., *famed, notorious, noted, well-known, familiar*.
noster, -tra, -trum, [nos-ter (of unc. origin)], pron. adj., *our, my*: **poena** (*from me*).
nota, -ae, [prob. (g)no + ta (as in nauta)], f., *sign, mark, letter*.
nōtābilis, -e, [notā + bilis], adj., *remarkable, noticeable, conspicuous*.
nōtitia, -ae, [notō + tia], f., *acquaintance, knowledge of (gen.)*.
notō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nota + o], v. tr. 1, *mark, scratch (leave marks on), mark (remark), notice, stigmatize* (cf. a 'marked man'), *mean* (by a remark), *note*.
nōtus, see **nosco**.
notus, -ī, [Gr. *notos*], m., *south wind*.
novālis, -e, [novō + alis], adj., *fallow*. — n. as noun, *fallow land*.
novem, indecl., [?], adj., *nine*.
novēni, -ae, -a, [nove- (as stem of novem) + nus], adj., *every nine, nine*.
noverca, -ae, [form akin to novus (real or imaginary) + ca], f., *step-mother*.
noviēs (-iēns), [nov- (as if stem of novem) + iēns], adv., *nine times*.
novitās, -ātis, [novō + tas], f., *newness, strangeness, marvel (marvellous nature)*: **rerum** (*strange surroundings*).
novō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [novō- (as if novu) + o], v. tr. 1, *make new, change, renew, do something new*.
novus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *new, strange, fresh, unwonted*. — Sup., *newest, last, rear*.
nex, **noctis**, [prob. noc- (in nocuo) + tis (reduced)], f., *night*. — Personified, *Night*: **nocte** (*by night*).
noxa, -ae, [noc- (in nocuo) + ta (cf. nota)], f., *guilt, harm*. (Possibly this order should be reversed, but prob. the word was orig. a noun of agency.)
nūbēs, -is, [nub (in nubo) + es], f., *cloud*. — Also fig. of the mind.
nūbifer, -era, -erum, [nubi- (as stem of nubes) -fer (for -ferus)], adj., *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped*.
nūbilus, -a, -um, [nubi- (as stem of nubes) + lus], adj., *cloudy*,

- clouded, dark.* — n. as noun, sing. and pl., *cloud, mist, spray*.
nūbō, -ere, nūpeī, nūptum, [nub, as root], v. intr. 3, (*veil*, cf. *nubes*). — Hence, *marry* (of the woman). — p.p., *nupta, bride*.
nūdō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nudō (as if *nuda*) + o], v. tr. 1, *lay bare, disclose, uncover*. — p.p., *naked, bare*.
nūdus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *bare, naked, uncovered*.
nullus, -a, -um (gen. -lus), [neulus], adj., *not any, no*. — As noun, *nobody*: *nullus sum* (*be no more*).
num, [√NA, prob. acc. (cf. *tum, dum*)], conj., (*now?* cf. *nunc*), *whether*. — Often merely question, implying negative answer.
numen, -inis, [nu- (as stem of *nuo*) + men], n., (*nod*), *will* (expressed), *command, (divine) power, divinity, disposition* (*deum*).
numerābilia, -e, [numerā + bilis], adj., *that can be counted*.
numerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [numerō (as if *numera*) + o], v. tr. 1, *count, number, reckon, recount*.
numerōsus, -a, -um, [numerō + osus], adj., *in great numbers*. — Also, *tuneful, (poetic, writing in numbers)*.
numerus, -i, [akin to *nummus, Numa*], m., *number, numbers* (*verses*).
Numidae, -ārum, [Gr. *νομίδαι*], m. pl., *the Numidians* (a people of Northern Africa).
Numitor, -ōris, [?], m., the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.
numquam, see nunquam.
nunc, [num-oe], adv., *now*: *nunc quoque* (*even now, still*); *etiam nunc* (*still*).
nunquam (num-), [ne-anquam], adv., *never*.
nūntia, -ae, [f. of *nuntius*], f., *messenger, harbinger*.
nūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nūntiō (as if *nuntia*) + o], v. tr. 1, *announce, report, bring news*.
nūntius, -ī, [?, akin to *novus*, unc. form], m., *messenger*.
nūper, [prob. *novum-per*], adv., *just now, lately, not long before*.
nurus, -ūs, [?], f., *daughter-in-law*. — Hence, *bride*.
nusquam, [ne-usquam], adv., *nowhere*.
nūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nutō (as if *nuta*) + o], v. intr. 1, *nod, shake*.
nūtriō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [i-stem, akin to *nutrix* + o], v. tr. 4, *nurse, feed, nourish*. — Also fig.
nūtrix, -icis, [prob. †nutri- (f. noun-stem from which *nutrio*) + ca (reduced)], f., *nurse*.
nūtus, -ūs, [nu- (as stem of *nuo*) + tus], m., *nod*.
nux, nucla, [?], f., *nut* (walnut).
Nyctēis, -idos, [Gr. *Νυκτερίς*], f., *Antiope* (daughter of King Nycteus of Boeotia).
nympha, -ae, [Gr. *νύμφη*], f., *nymph, bride*.

O.

- Ō,** [from sound], interj., *oh! O!*
ob (obs), [?], prep., (*near, at*), *against, about, around, towards*. — Hence, from mercantile use, *on account of*. — As adv. in comp., *about, around, against, towards, over*.
obambulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ob-ambulo], v. tr. 1, *roam about, roam over, roam*.

obduō, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, [ob-duo], v. tr. 3, *draw over*. — Also, *cover* (by drawing over), *veil*.
 obo, -ire, -ii, -itum, [ob-eo], v. tr. irr., *go to meet, go about, cover* (ora eacumen).
 obex, -icis, [ob-tjex (√JAC, as stem)], m., *bolt* (cf. 'throw the bolt').
 obicō, -ere, -jēci, -jectum, [ob-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw against, throw over, draw over* (nubem). — Hence, *reproach* (cf. 'throw').
 obitus, -us, [ob-itus], m., *death, decease, departure* (cf. obo mor-tum).
 objectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob-jacto], v. tr. 1, *throw at*. — Hence, *accuse, reproach*: natum equis, *accuse of the death of his son* ('throw in their teeth').
 obligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob-ligo], v. tr. 1, *bind*. — Pass., *be bound, feel bound* (by gratitude).
 oblinō, -ere, -lēvī, -litum, [ob-lino], v. tr. 3, *smear over*.
 obliquus, -a, -um, [ob-ŋliquus (cf. limus)], adj., *sidelong, askance, transverse, oblique*: in obli-quum (*obliquely*); in latus obli-quum (*half-turned*); ab obliquo (*sidelong*); obliquo (*transversely*).
 obliviscor, -i, -lītus, [unc. form with ob-ŋlivō (cf. liveo)], v. dep. 3, (*become darkened*), *forget*. — p.p., *forgetful*.
 oblivium, -i, [ob-ŋlivō + ium (cf. obliviscor)], n., *forgetfulness*. — Also pl.
 obnoxius, -a, -um, [ob-noxa + ius], adj., (*enslaved on account of injury, cf. addictus*), *under the power of, controlled by*.
 oborior, (-i) -īrī, -ortus, [ob-

orior], v. dep. 3 and 4, *come over, wil*. — p.p., *obortus, rising*: lacrimae (*i.e. over the face and filling the eyes*).
 obruō, -ere, -rui, -rutus, [ob-rao], v. tr. 3, (*dig over*), *bury*. — Hence, *overwhelm*.
 obrutus, p.p. of obruo.
 obsecnus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *ill-omened, foul*.
 obsecrus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hid-den, dark, obscure, disguised*.
 obsequor, -i, secutus, [ob-sequor], v. dep. 3, (*follow around, cf. 'be led by the nose'*), *comply, yield*.
 obscō, -ere, -scvī, -altum, [ob-sero], v. tr. 3, (*sow over*), *cover over* (perh. orig. with trees). — p.p., *beset, covered*.
 observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob-serve], v. tr. 1, (*watch around*), *watch, tend*.
 obsec, -idis, [ob-sec (√SED, as stem, cf. praeses)], c., (*sitting as security for, perh. a mercantile word, cf. mercantile use of ob?*), *a hostage*.
 obseō, -ere, -seō, -seum, [ob-sedeo], v. tr. 2, *besiege, blockade, block, beset, shut off, paralyse* (artus).
 obisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, [ob-sisto], v. tr. 3, *withstand, resist, hinder*.
 obstipescō (obstu-), -ere, -stupui, no sup., v. intr. 3, (*stand by like a stick*), *stand amazed, stand aghast, be paralysed* (at a sight), *be amazed, be thunderstruck*.
 obstō, -āre, -stiti, -stitum, [ob-sto], v. intr. 1, *withstand, oppose, stand in the way of* (dat.), *stay, stop, check, encumber, be in the way*.

- obstrepō, -ere, -strepui, -strepitum**, [ob-strepo], v. tr. 3, *drown* (with a noise).
- obstruō, -ere, -struxi, -structum**, [ob-(s)-trudo], v. tr. 3, *shove against, force upon*.
- obstruō, -ere, -struxi, -structum**, [ob-struo], v. tr. 3, (*build up against*), *block, obstruct*.
- obstupescō, -ere, -stupui, -stuprum**, see *obstipesco*.
- obsum, -esse, -sui, -futurus**, [ob-sum], v. intr. irr., (*be against*, cf. *prosum*), *be harmful, injure*.
- obtundō, -ere, -tudi, -tūsum**, [ob-tundo], v. tr. 3, (*hammer against*), *blunt, beat against*. — p.p., *dull, blunt*.
- obumbrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ob-umbro], v. tr. 1, *overshadow, shade, cast in the shade*.
- obvius, -a, -um**, [ob-viam, infl. as adj.], adj., *in the way of, in one's face, towards* (in agreement): *obvius ire* (*go to meet, meet*). — So with other verbs in same sense.
- occidua, -ūs**, [ob-casus, through *occido*], m., *falling, setting, setting sun, the west*. — Also pl.
- occidō, -ere, -cidi, -cūsum**, [ob-cado], v. intr. 3, *fall, perish, die*. — Perf. tenses, *be dead*.
- occidua, -a, -um**, [ob-+caduus (√CAD + vas, cf. *decidua*)], adj., *falling, setting*. — n., *the west*.
- occulō, -ere, -cului, -cultum**, [ob-colo], v. tr. 3, *conceal, hide*.
- occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [+oc-cupō (ob-+cupus, √CAP + us) + o], v. tr. 3, *take possession of* (excluding something else), *seize upon, take, cover, gain, overtake*. — Hence, *anticipate*.
- occurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum**, [ob-curro], v. intr. 3, *run to meet, come to meet, meet, appear*.
- Ōceanus, -ī**, [Ὠκεανός], m., *the ocean; Ocean personified*.
- ocior, -us**, [+oci- (cf. *ociter*) + ior, comp. stem], adj., *swifter*. — n. as adv., see *ociter*.
- ociter, [+oci- (cf. *ocior*) + ter]**, adv., *quickly, swiftly*. — Comp., *ocius, more swiftly, swiftly, quickly*.
- octōni, -ae, -a**, [octo + nus (cf. *noveni*)], adj., *eight apiece, eight* (with pl. nouns).
- oculus, -ī**, [+ocō- (oc-, as root in *ocior*, + us) + lus], m., *eye* (cf. *acies*).
- odi, ōdisse (ōsus sum)**, [?], v. tr. def., *hate, abhor*.
- ōdium, -ī**, [akin to *odi*], n., *hate, hatred*.
- odor, -ōris**, [√OD + or], m., *odor, smell, emanation, exhalation*.
- odōrātus**, see *odoro*.
- odōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [odor- (as if *odora*) + o], v. tr. 1, *perfume*. — p.p., *perfumed*.
- Oeagrius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Oldagrios*], adj., *Œagrian, Thracian, of Hamus*.
- Oebalidēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰβαλίδης*], m., *Hyacinthus*, as son of the Spartan king, *Œbalus*.
- Oechalia, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰχάλη*], f. (prop. adj.), a city of *Euboea*.
- Oecliδēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰκλίδης*], m., *Amphiaraus* (a famous soothsayer, son of *Œcles*). He took part in the *Calydonian hunt*.
- Oeneus, -ei**, [Gr. *Οἰνεός*], m., king of *Calydon*, father of *Meleager* and *Deianira*.
- Oenidēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰνίδης*], m., 1. son of *Oeneus, Meleager*; 2. grandson of *Oeneus, Diomedes*.
- Oetaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Οἰταῖος*], adj., *of Mt. Œta (Œte), Œtæan*.

- Less exactly, *Thessalian, Thracian*.
- Oetē, -ēs** (Oeta, -ae), [Gr. *Οἶτα*], m. and f., *Mt. Oeta* (a mountain range on the southern border of Thessaly).
- offendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsūm**, [ob-fendo], v. tr. 3, *strikes against*. — Hence, *offend, incense*. — p.p., *offēnsus, offended, incensed*.
- offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum**, [ob-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring to, bring against, offer*. — With *bellum* and the like, *carry on offensive war*.
- officium, -i**, [ob-†facium (√FAC + ium)], n., *service, office, act of duty, act (of duty, as funeral or the like)*.
- olea, -ae**, [?], f., *olive*.
- Ōleaeos, -ī**, [Gr. *Ὀλεεος*], m., an inhabitant of Mt. Ida, who was changed into a stone.
- olēns, -entis**, [pres. p. of oleo], adj., *odorous, odoriferous*.
- oleum, -i**, [?, cf. *oliva*], n., *olive tree*.
- ŏlīm**, [loc. of ille], adv., (*at that time*), *once, formerly, some time*.
- oliva, -ae**, [?, cf. *oleum*], f., *olive (tree and berry)*.
- olivum, -i**, [?, cf. *oleum*], n., *olive oil, oil (presumably olive)*.
- olor, -ōris**, [?], m., *swan*.
- olōrīnus, -a, -um**, [olor + inus], adj., *of a swan*.
- olus (ho-), -eris**, [?], n., *vegetable (esp. greens)*.
- Olympus, -i**, [Gr. *Ὀλυμπος*], m., *Mt. Olympus* in Thessaly, regarded as the home of the gods. — Hence, *the heaven, heaven, the sky*.
- ōmen, -inis**, [unc. root + men], n., *omen, portent*.
- omnipotēns, -entis**, [omni-po-
- tens], adj., *all-powerful, omnipotent*.
- omnis, -e**, [?], adj., *all, the whole, every, entirely* (in agreement). — Pl. as noun, *everything, all*. — With negative implied or expressed, *any*.
- Onchestus, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Ὀνχέστιος*], adj., *Onchestian, of Onchestus, son of Onchestus*.
- onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [oner- (as stem of onus) + o], v. tr. 1, *burden, load down*. — p.p., *burdened, loaded, weighed down, overcome*.
- onerōsus, -a, -um**, [oner- (as stem of onus) + osus], adj., *burdensome, heavy, laborious*.
- onus, -eris**, [?], n., *burden, load*.
- opācus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *dark, obscure*.
- operiō, -īre, -uī, opertum**, [ob-pario (cf. *aperio*)], v. tr. 4, *cover, conceal*.
- operōsus, -a, -um**, [oper + osus], adj., *busy, laborious, laboriously wrought (moles mundi)*.
- opēs**, see *ops*.
- opifer, -era, -erum**, [opi- (as stem of ope) + fer (for -ferus)], adj., *succoring, bringing help*.
- opifex, -icis**, [opi- (as stem of ope) + fex (√FAC, as stem)], c., *artisan*.
- oportet, -āre, -ult, no sup.**, [?, cf. *opportunus*], v. imp. 2, *it befits, it behooves, one ought*.
- oppidum, -i**, [?], n., (*solid foundation*?), *town* (as place of refuge from surrounding country).
- oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, [ob-pono], v. tr. 3, *place against, put to, raise to, set (against), oppose*. — p.p., *opposed, opposing*.
- opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum**,

- [ob-premo], v. tr. 3, *press against, press down, oppress*. — p.p., *downcast, gloomy*.
- opprobrium, -ī, [ob-probrō + ium], n., *reproach, disgrace, insult*.
- ops, opīs, [?, akin to opus, opifex], f., *help, aid, succor, relief*. — Pl., rarely in sing., *wealth, resources*. — Sing. personified, *Ops* (a goddess of abundance).
- optimus, [op- (in ops) + timus], sup. used with bonus, wh. see.
- optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [? optō- (p.p. of topio, perh. akin to ope) + o], v. tr. 1, *choose, elect, desire, wish, pray for, pray*.
- opus, -oris, [top- (in ops) + us], n., (*service?*), *work* (in its effect, cf. labor, toil), *task, effect; diversa* (effects). — As predicate, *need, use*: nil opus est (*it is of no use, there is no need*); sic opus est (*necessary*).
- ora, -ae, [?], f., *edge, border*. — Hence, *shore, region*.
- oraculum (-clum), -ī, [orō + culum], n., *oracle* (both utterance and place).
- orbis, -is, [?], m., *circle, disc, sphere* (inexactly conceived), *fold* (of snake), *course* (circular). — With and without terrarum, *the world, world* (of a part of the earth), *shore*.
- orbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [orbō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *bereave, make childless, make orphan*. — Less exactly, *deprive*.
- orbus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *bereaved, childless, orphaned, deprived, destitute*.
- Orchomenos, -ī, [Gr. 'Ορχομενός], m. and f., a town in 1. Arcadia, 2. Boeotia.
- ordior, -īrī, ōrsus, [?, akin to ōrdo], v. dep. 4, *begin*. — p.p., *beginning*.
- ōrdō, -īnis, [?, akin to ordior, through simple stem], m., *row, line, series, order, arrangement, circle* (of spokes): ex ordine (*in detail*) (beginning at the beginning and going on); nullo ordine (*wildly*); sine ordine (*promiscuously*).
- Orestrophus, -ī, [Gr. 'Ορεστροφος], m., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Orestēs, -ae, [Gr. 'Ορεστης], m., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother and was driven mad by the Furies.
- orgia, -ōrum, [Gr. ἑρπια], n. pl., *rites of Bacchus, orgies*. — Less exactly, *sacred mysteries, ceremonies* (of a secret worship).
- Oribasus, -ī, [Gr. 'Οριβασος], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- oriōns, see orior.
- origō, -īnis, [akin to orior, through simpler stem], f., *origin, birth, source, parentage*. — Also, *cause*.
- Ōrion, -ōnis, [Gr. 'Οριων], m., a gigantic huntsman of Hyria in Boeotia, changed after his death to a constellation, *Orion*, the rising and setting of which are accompanied by storms.
- orior, (-ī) -īrī, ortus, [?, perh. akin to ordo], v. dep. 3 and 4, *rise, spring up* (lit. and fig.). — pres. p., *rising*. — As noun, *the rising sun, the East*. — p.p., *risen, rising, springing*.
- ornō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *adorn, decorate, furnish, equip*.
- ornus, -ī, [?], f., *ash* (tree or wood).
- Ornytidēs, -ae, [Gr. 'Ορνυτιδης], m., son of Ornytus (a sharer in the Calydonian hunt).

orō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [or- (stem of *os*, as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *pray for, pray, entreat*: *oranti annuit (to her prayer)*.

Orontēs, -is (-ae), [Gr. 'Ορόντης], m., the chief river of Syria.

Orpheus, -eī, (acc. -ea), [Gr. 'Ορφεύς], m., a mythic bard of antiquity. He almost rescued his wife, Eurydice, from the world below by his skill in music, but was afterwards torn in pieces by the Thracian women.

Orphēus, -a, -um, [as if Gr. 'Ορφεύς], adj., of *Orpheus*.

Orphnē, -ēs, [Gr. 'Ορφν, dark], f., a nymph of the lower world, mother of Ascalaphus.

ortus, -ūs, [or- (as root of *ortor*) + tas], m., *rising, origin, birth*. — Also, *rising sun, sunrise, the East*.

Ortygia, -ae, [Gr. 'Ορτυγία], f.: 1. the island upon which the oldest part of the city of Syracuse was built; 2. an old name of Delos.

ōs, ōris, [?], n., *mouth, lips, face, jaws, words, head*. — Sometimes fig. in these senses.

os, oasis, [?], n., *bone*.

osculum, -i, [os- (orig. stem of *oris*) + culum (perh. through intermediate stem in -cum)], n., *lips, kiss*.

Ossa, -ae, [Gr. 'Οσσα], f., a mountain in Thessaly, used by the giants in scaling heaven.

ostendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum, [ob-tendo], v. tr. 3, (*stretch towards*), *show, point out*.

ostium, -i, [os- (old stem of *os*) + unc. term, perh. through a false analogy], n., *mouth (of a river), door*.

ostrum, -i, [?, akin to *ostrea*],

perh. borr. from *ὀστρεος*], n., *purple (made from shellfish)*.

Othrya, -yoe, [Gr. 'Οθρυς], m., a mountain in Thessaly.

ōtium, -i, [?], n., *quiet, ease (luxurious), freedom from care*.

ovile, -is, [ovi + lis], n. (of adj.), *sheepfold*.

ovis, -is, [?], f., *sheep*.

ōvum, -i, [?, prob. akin to *avis*, as if *avium*], n., *egg*.

P.

pābulum, -i, [√PA (in *pascor*) + bulum], n., *fodder, grass, verdure*.

pācilla, -e, [pao- (stem of *pax*) + alis], adj., *belonging to peace*: *olea (peaceful, emblem of peace)*.

Pachynus (-um), -i, [Gr. Πάχυνος], m. and n. (f.), the southeastern extremity of Sicily (*Capo di Passara*).

paciscor, -i, pāctus, [√PAC, formed with -sco from simpler stem (cf. *pāco*)], v. dep. 3, *agree, bargain, stipulate* (demand in a bargain). — p.p. in *pass. tense*, *agreed upon*. — See also *pactum*.

pācō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [pao- (in *pax*)], v. tr. 1, *pacify* (prop. lit., but also fig.).

Pactōlis, -idis, [Gr. Πάκτωλῆς], f., of *Pactolus, Pactolian*.

Pactōlos, -i, [Gr. Πάκτωλός], m., a river of Lydia famous for its gold.

pāctum, -i, [n., p.p. of *paciscor* and *pango*], n., *agreement*.

Padus, -i, [?], m., the *Po* (the famous river of Northern Italy).

Paeōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Παιών, Παιών], m., the physician of the gods, *Apollo*. — Also, a *hymn, a song of triumph*.

- paeler** (**pellex**), -icis, [Gr. παλλακίς], f., *concubine, rival* (of lawful wife).
- pacne**, [?], adv., *almost, nearly, all but*.
- paenitet** (**poen-**), -ēre, **paenituit**, [?], v. tr. imp. 2, *it repents, one regrets*.
- Paestum**, -ī, [?], n., a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, famous for its roses.
- Pagasaenus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παγασαῖος], adj., *Pagasean, of Pagasæ*, the harbor near Iolcus, where the ship Argo was built.
- Palæmôn**, -onis, [Gr. Παλαίμων], m., the name of Melicerta, son of Athamas and Ino, after he was changed into a sea-god.
- palæstra**, -ae, [Gr. παλαίστρα], f., *palæstra or wrestling-place*. — Less exactly, *wrestling, athletic games*.
- palam**, [?], adv., *openly, in public*.
- Palatium**, -ī (-ii), [†palatō (reduced) + ium (n. of -ius)], n., *the Palatine hill* (on which was the imperial residence of Augustus). — Less exactly, *palace* (of heaven).
- palātum**, -ī, [?], akin to **palatium**, n., *roof of the mouth, palate, mouth*.
- palcar**, -āris, [?], n., *dewlap* (usually pl.).
- Palēs**, -is, [?], √PAL (in **palea**, **pālor**) + is (-es), f. (anciently m.), the divinity of shepherds (of the wandering flocks?).
- Palici**, -ōrum, [?], m., the name of two sons of Jupiter, deified in Sicily. Near their sanctuary, between Henna and Syracuse, were two sulphur springs.
- Palilla**, see **Parilla**.
- palla**, -ae, [?], f., *robe, cloak, mantle*.
- Palladius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παλλάδιος], adj., *of Pallas* (Minerva): *latices, olive oil* (sacred to Minerva). — n., **Palladium**, *statue of Pallas*.
- Pallantis**, -idos, [Gr. Παλλαντίς], f., *descendant of Pallas, Aurora* (whose grandfather was the Titan Pallas).
- Pallas**, -adis, [Gr. Παλλάς], f., the Grecian divinity, identified by the Romans with Minerva, a goddess of war and of household arts and of learning, and discoverer of the olive.
- pallēō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [?], v. intr. 2, *be pale, be gray*.
- pallēscoō**, -ere, **pallui**, no sup., [pallō (stem of **palleo**) + sco], v. intr. 3, *pale, grow yellow*.
- pallidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †pallō (cf. **palleo**) + dus], adj., *pale, pallid*.
- pallor**, -ōris, [pall- (as if root of **palleo**) + or], m., *pallor, pale hue*.
- palma**, -ae, [Gr. παλμή], f., *palm* (of the hand), *hand*. — Hence, from its shape, *palm* (the tree), *date, palm* (of victory).
- palmea**, -itis, [prob. **palma** + tis], m., *branch, vine branch, vine*.
- palpō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [palpō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *stroke, caress, pet*.
- palūs**, -ūdis, [?], f., *marsh*.
- palūster** (-tris), -tris, -e, [palud + tris], adj., *of the marsh, marsh*.
- Pamphagus**, -ī, [Gr. Παμφάγος], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- pampineus**, -a, -um, [pampinō + eus], adj., *leafy, branching, clustering, of the vine* (umbra).

- Pān**, -os, [Gr. Πάν], m., the god of shepherds, represented as half goat, and playing on the syrinx.
- pandō**, -ere, **pandī**, **passum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *spread, open, disclose*. — Hence, *declare*. — p.p., *spread, dishevelled, loose* (of the hair).
- pandus**, -a, -um, [akin to **pando**], adj., *bent, turned up*.
- Panopē**, -ēs, [Gr. Πανόπη], f., a city in Phocis on the Cephissus.
- Panopeus**, -eī, [Gr. Πανόπης], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- papāver**, -eris, [?], n., *poppy*.
- papyrifer**, -era, -erum, [papyrō-fer (for-ferus)], adj., *papyrus-bearing*.
- pār**, **paris**, [?], adj., *equal, two like* (in plu.), *alike* (*fatum*). — n. as noun, *pair*.
- pār** (noun), see **par** (adj.).
- parātus**, -ūs, [parā + tus], m., *preparation, pomp, splendor*.
- Parcae**, -ārum, [?], prob. akin to **parco**], f. pl., *the Fates*, goddesses of birth and death (Nona, Decuma, and Morta), and so the arbiters of human destiny, identified with the Greek Μοίραι (Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos).
- parcō**, -ere, **peperi** (**parsi**), **parcitum** (**parsum**), [?], v. intr. 3, *spare, refrain from, slay*.
- parcus**, -a, -um, [akin to **parco**], adj., *sparing, parsimonious, frugal*.
- parōna**, -entis, [pca. (really aorist) p. of **pario**], c., *parent, mother, father*.
- parentalis**, -e, [parent + alis], adj., *of parents, of relatives*.
- pārō**, -ēre, **pārui**, **pāritum**, [†parō (cf. **opiparus**)], v. intr. 2, (*appear?*), *obey*.
- pariēs**, -etis, [?], m., *wall* (of a house).
- Parilla**, -lum, n. pl., *the feast of Pales* (celebration on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome). See **Parilla**.
- Parilla**, -ē, [†pali (of **Pales**, with change of l to r) + illis], adj., *of or sacred to Pales*.
- parilla**, -e, [pari- (as stem of **par**) + lis], adj., *equal, like, at the same time* (*letum*).
- pariō**, -ere, **peperi**, **paritum** (**partum**), [√PAR (akin to †parus, paro, pareo)], v. tr. 3, *get, obtain, secure*. — Esp., *bring forth, bear children*.
- Paris**, -idis, [Gr. Πάρις], m., the son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba. He carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, and thus brought on the Trojan war.
- pariter**, [pari- (as stem of **par**) + ter], adv., *equally, together, in like manner, at the same time, alike*.
- parma**, -ae, [Gr. πῆμα], f., *bucket, shield* (round), *target*.
- Parnāsis**, -idis (-idos), [Gr. Παρνακίς], f. adj., *of Parnassus*.
- Parnāsius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παρνακίος], adj., *of Parnassus*.
- Parnāsus**, -ī, [Gr. Παρνακός], m., *Mt. Parnassus* in Thessaly, the favorite haunt of the Muses and of Apollo.
- parō**, -ēre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], akin to **pario**, prob. through adj. stem (cf. **opiparus**)], v. tr. 1, *procure, get, prepare, make preparation for*. — Hence, *attempt, purpose, intend going to* (*bellum*), *think of* (*doing something*).
- Paros**, -ī, [Gr. Πάρος], f., one of the Cyclades islands, famous for its white marble.
- Parrhasis**, -idis (-idos), [Gr.

- Παρρῆσις**, *f. adj.*, *Parrhasian*, of *Parrhasia* (a town of Arcadia), *Arcadian*: *arctos*, *Callisto* (who was made the constellation of the Great Bear).
- Parrhasius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παρρῆσιος], *adj.*, of *Parrhasia*, *Parrhasian*, *Arcadian*.
- pars**, *partis*, [√PAR (in *par*) + *tis* (reduced)], *f.*, *part*, *some*, *one of*. — Also, *side*, *region*, *quarter*, *direction*. — Pl., *part* (role).
- Parthæonius**, -a, -um, [†Parthæon + *ius*], *adj.*, of *Parthæon* (king of Calydon, father of Eneus).
- Parthenius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παρθένιος], *adj.*, of *Parthenius* (a mountain in Arcadia), *Parthenian*.
- Parthenopōs**, -ēs, [Gr. Παρθενώνα], *f.*, the ancient name of *Naples*, or of the city for which *Naples* (*Neapolis*, the *New City*) was substituted.
- particeps**, -ipis, [parti-*ceps* (√CAP as stem)], *adj.*, *sharing*. — Pl. as noun, *companions*, *partners*.
- partim**, [old acc. of *pars*], *adv.*, *partly*. — Taking place of a noun or pronoun, *some*, *some . . . others*.
- partior**, -iri, -itus, [parti + *o*], *v. dep.* 4, *share*, *divide*. — p.p., *sharing*.
- partus**, -ūs, [√PAR (in *pario*) + *tus*], *m.*, *birth*, *giving birth*, *offspring*.
- parum**, [?, cf. *parvus*], *adv.*, *too little*, *not enough*.
- parvus**, -a, -um, [?, akin to *parum*], *adj.*, *small*, *little*, *trifling*, *slight*, *humble* (*domus*), *gentle* (*murmur*), *low* (*vox*). — n. pl., *trifles*: *parvi* (of *small account*). — Comp., *minor*, *less*, *inferior*, *younger*. — n. as *adv.*, *less*. — Sup., *minimus*, *least*, *very little*, *only the slightest*, *very small*, *youngest*.
- pāsko**, -ere, *pāvi*, *pastum*, [√PA, formed with -*sco*], *v. tr.* 3, *feed*. — Pass. as *dep.*, *graze*, *feed*. — Fig., *satiare one's self*. — p.p., *pastus*, *fed*.
- pascuum**, -ī, [*pāso* (as if root of *pāsko*) + *vum*], *n.*, *pasture*.
- passim**, [acc. of real or imaginary †*passis* (*pand* as root + *tis*), cf. *partim*], *adv.*, *all around*, *here and there*, *everywhere*.
- passus**, p.p. of *pando*, *wh. sec.*
- passus**, -ūs, [*pand-* (as root of *pando*) + *tus*], *m.*, (*spread of step*), *step*, *pace*.
- pastor**, -ōris, [*pā-* (as if root of *pāsko*, cf. *pastus*) + *tor*], *m.*, *shepherd*.
- pastōrius**, -a, -um, [*pastor* + *ius*], *adj.*, of a (*the*) *shepherd*.
- Patareus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παταριος], *adj.*, of *Patara* (a city on the coast of Lycia, where was a famous temple of *Apollo*).
- patēfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [*pate-* (case-form akin to *pateo*) + *faciō*], *v. tr.* 3, *lay open*, *open*.
- pateō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [unc. noun stem (cf. *patēfaciō*) + *o*], *v. intr.* 2, *lie open*, *spread*, *extend*, *be disclosed*, *be exposed*, *appear*, *open*.
- pater**, -tris, [?, cf. *mater*], *m.*, *father*, *senator* (i.e. *elder*), *sire* (of animals).
- patera**, -ae, [?, akin to *pateo*], *f.*, *spreading dish*, *basin*, *patera* (a spreading dish used in libations).
- paternus**, -a, -um, [*pater-* (as stem of *pater*) + *nus*], *adj.*, of *one's father*, *one's father's*, *paternal*.
- patientia**, -ae, [*patient* + *ia*], *f.*,

- patience, long-suffering, power of endurance.*
- patior, -i, passus, [?], v. dep. 3,** *suffer, undergo, submit to, bear, live through.* — pres. p., *patiēns, capable of enduring, having endurance for.*
- patrius, -a, -um, [patr- (as stem of pater) + ius], adj., of one's father, native.** — f. as noun (sc. terra), *fatherland, country, native city.*
- patruēlis, -e, [patruō- (as if patruō-) + lis], adj., of an uncle, of a cousin, one's cousin's.**
- patruus, -i, [patr- (as stem of pater) + vus], m., uncle.**
- pateo, -a, -um, [†patō- (whence pateo) + lus], adj., spreading, wide open, open.**
- paulātim, [paulō- (reduced) + stīm (as if paulā + tis, in acc.)], adv., by degrees, gradually.**
- paulus, -a, -um, [?, akin to parvus], adj., little.** — n. as adv., *a little, somewhat.*
- pauper, -eris, [?, perh. akin to parvus, paulus], adj., poor, humble.** — As noun, *poor man.*
- paupertās, -tās, [pauper + tas], f., humble circumstances, poverty.**
- pavēfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [†pavō- (case-form akin to paveo) + facio], v. tr. 3, terrify.**
- pavēns, see paveo.**
- paveō, -ēre, no perf., no sup., [prob. †pavō- (cf. pavidus) + eo], v. intr. 2, be afraid, be frightened, be struck with terror, shudder at (inf.).**
- pavidus, -a, -um, [prob. †pavō- (cf. paveo) + dus], adj., terrified, frightened, trembling.**
- pāvō, -ōnis, [?], m., peacock.**
- pavor, -ōris, [pav- (as if root of** **paveo) + or], m., fear, timidity.** — Personified, *Fear.*
- pāx, pācis, [√PAC (PAG) as stem], f., peace.**
- peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, sin, do wrong.**
- pecten, -inis, [unc. form from stem of pecto], m., comb, sleigh (of loom).**
- pectō, -ere, pexi, pexum, [√PAC (formed with to)], v. tr. 3, comb.**
- pectus, -oris, [pect- (as if root of pecto) + us], n., breast (prob. from its shape, like a comb).** — Hence, as seat of heart, *heart, soul, mind* (purpose), *mind* (generally).
- pecus, -oris, [?], n., sheep.** — Pl., *flocks.*
- pecus, -udis, [?, akin to pecus, -oris], f., sheep.** — Pl., *flocks.*
- Pēgasis, -idis (-idos), [Gr. Πήγαις], f. adj., of Pegasus: undae (the sacred spring of the Muses, Hippokrene, on Mt. Helicon, which was created by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus.**
- Pēgaseos (-us), -i, [Gr. Πήγαιος], m., the winged horse of the Muses, that sprang from the blood of Medusa.**
- pējor, see malus.**
- Polagōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Πολάγων], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.**
- pelagus, -i, [Gr. πέλαγος], n., the sea, the deep.**
- Pelaagus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πελαγός], adj., Grecian (from the supposed ancient inhabitants).** — m. pl., *the Greeks.*
- Peleus, -ei, [Gr. Πηλεΐς], m., son of Æacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition.**

Pēliacus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πηλιακός], adj., of or from *Mt. Pelion* (in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles).

Pēliās, -adis, [Gr. Πηλιάς], f. adj., of *Mt. Pelion*.

Peliās, -ae, [Gr. Πελλίας], m., brother of *Æson*, king of *Iolcus*. He robbed his brother of his kingdom, and sent his nephew *Jason* on the *Argonautic* expedition. He was killed by his own daughters and *Medea*.

Pēlignus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of the *Peligni* (a tribe of Central Italy, in whose territory *Salmo*, the native town of *Ovid*, was situated), *Pelignian*.

Pēllon, -is, [Gr. Πήλιον], n., (also *Pēllos*, m.), a mountain of Thessaly fabled to have been used by the giants in scaling *Olympus*.

pellēx, -icla, see *paalex*.

pellis, -is, [?], f., *skin, hide*.

pellō, -ere, *pepull*, *pulsum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *drive, drive away, overcome, dispel*: *nervos* (*strike*); *moram* (*eschew, avoid, make no*). — p. p., *pulsus*, *beaten, overcome*.

Pelōros (-us, -um), -i, [Gr. Πέλωρος], m. and n., a promontory on the northeast coast of *Sicily*, now *Capo di Faro*, one of the headlands of the *Straits of Messina*.

penātes, -um, [pen- (in *penitus*, *penus*) + as (cf. *optimas*)], m. pl., *household gods, penates*. — They were the gods of the inner recesses of the house, and of the hearth, but of uncertain character and functions. — Also, *home, hearth, house*.

pendeō, -ēre, *pependi*, *pēnsu*, [prob. †pendō- (cf. *pendulus*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *hang, be suspended, be poised*. — Fig., *depend*

upon (ab, ex). — pres. p., *hanging, suspended*.

pendō, -ere, *pependi*, *pēnsu*, [√PEND], v. tr. 3, *hang*. — Hence, (hang on steelyards), *wrigg*. — Hence, *pay*: *poenas* (*pay penalty, suffer punishment*).

pendulus, -a, -um, [†pendō + lus (cf. *pendeo*)], adj., *hanging*.

Pēnēis, -idos, [Gr. Πηνειός], f. adj., of the *Peneus* (a river in Thessaly), *Peneian*: *nympha* (i.e. *Daphne*, daughter of the river-god).

Pēnēius, -a, -um, [Gr. Πηνειός], adj., of the *Peneus*, *Peneian*. — f. as subst., *Daphne* (daughter of the river-god *Peneus*).

Pēnelopē, -ēs, [Gr. Πηνελόπη], f., daughter of *Icarius*, wife of *Ulysses*, and mother of *Telemachus*.

Pēnēōs (-us), -i, [Gr. Πηνειός], m., a river of Thessaly flowing through the vale of *Tempe*.

penetrābilis, -e, [penetrā + bilis], adj., *penetrable*. — Also, *penetrating, piercing*.

penetrālis, -e, [†penetrō (reduced) + alis], adj., *interior*. — Esp. n., *penetrāle*, -is, *interior*. — Pl., *inner recesses, shrines, private home, hearthstone*.

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†penetrō- (as if *penetra*, cf. *penetralls*) + o], v. tr. 1, *penetrate, enter*.

Pēnēus, see *Pēnēōs*.

penitus, [stem akin to *penus* + tus (cf. *intus*)], adv., *within, below*: *penitus penitusque* (*far, far below*).

penna, -ae, [prob. √PET, in *peto* + na], f., *feather, wing* (of bird, also of an arrow).

pennātus, -a, -um, [penna + tus, as if p. p. of †pennō], adj., *winged*.

- patience, long-suffering, power of endurance.*
- patior**, -ī, **passus**, [?], v. dep. 3, *suffer, undergo, submit to, bear, live through.* — pres. p., **patiens**, *capable of enduring, having endurance for.*
- patrius**, -a, -um, [patr- (as stem of **pater**) + ius], adj., *of one's father, native.* — f. as noun (sc. *terra*), *fatherland, country, native city.*
- patruēllus**, -e, [patruō- (as if **patruē**) + llus], adj., *of an uncle, of a cousin, one's cousin's.*
- patruus**, -ī, [patr- (as stem of **pater**) + vus], m., *uncle.*
- patulus**, -a, -um, [†patō- (whence **pateo**) + lus], adj., *spreading, wide open, open.*
- paulātim**, [paulō- (reduced) + atim (as if **paulā** + tis, in acc.)], adv., *by degrees, gradually.*
- paulus**, -a, -um, [?, akin to **parvus**], adj., *little.* — n. as adv., *a little, somewhat.*
- pauper**, -eris, [?, perh. akin to **parvus**, **paulus**], adj., *poor, humble.* — As noun, *poor man.*
- paupertās**, -tās, [pauper + tas], f., *humble circumstances, poverty.*
- pavōfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [†pavō- (case-form akin to **paveo**) + faciō], v. tr. 3, *terrify.*
- pavēns**, see **paveo**.
- paveō**, -ēre, no perf., no sup., [prob. †pavō- (cf. **pavidus**) + eo], v. intr. 2, *be afraid, be frightened, be struck with terror, shudder at* (inf.).
- pavidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †pavō- (cf. **paveo**) + dus], adj., *terrified, frightened, trembling.*
- pāvō**, -ōnis, [?], m., *peacock.*
- pavor**, -ōris, [pav- (as if root of **paveo**) + or], m., *fear, timidity.* — Personified, *Fear.*
- pāx**, **pācis**, [√PAC (**PAG**) as stem], f., *peace.*
- peccō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, *sin, do wrong.*
- pecten**, -inis, [unc. form from stem of **pecto**], m., *comb, sleigh (of loom).*
- pectō**, -ere, **pexui**, **pexum**, [√PAC (formed with **to**)], v. tr. 3, *comb.*
- pectus**, -oris, [pect- (as if root of **pecto**) + us], n., *breast* (prob. from its shape, like a comb). — Hence, as seat of heart, *heart, soul, mind* (purpose), *mind* (generally).
- pecus**, -oris, [?], n., *sheep.* — Pl., *flocks.*
- pecus**, -udis, [?, akin to **pecus**, -oris], f., *sheep.* — Pl., *flocks.*
- Pēgasis**, -idis (-idoē), [Gr. Πηγασίς], f. adj., *of Pegasus*: *undae* (the sacred spring of the Muses, Hippokrene, on Mt. Helicon, which was created by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus).
- Pēgasos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Πήγασος], m., the winged horse of the Muses, that sprang from the blood of Medusa.
- pējor**, see **malus**.
- Pelagōm**, -ōnis, [Gr. Πελάγων], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- pelagus**, -ī, [Gr. πέλαγος], n., *the sea, the deep.*
- Pelaagus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Πελαγός], adj., *Grecian* (from the supposed ancient inhabitants). — m. pl., *the Greeks.*
- Pēleus**, -eī, [Gr. Πηλεΐς], m., son of *Æacus*, husband of *Thetis*, and father of *Achilles*. He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition.

Pēliacus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πελιακός], adj., of or from *Mt. Pelion* (in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles).

Pēliās, -adis, [Gr. Πελιάς], f. adj., of *Mt. Pelion*.

Peliās, -ae, [Gr. Πελλάς], m., brother of *Æson*, king of *Iolcus*. He robbed his brother of his kingdom, and sent his nephew *Jason* on the Argonautic expedition. He was killed by his own daughters and *Medea*.

Pēlignus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of the *Peligni* (a tribe of Central Italy, in whose territory *Sulmo*, the native town of *Ovid*, was situated), *Pelignian*.

Pēllon, -is, [Gr. Πέλιον], n., (also **Pēllōs**, m.), a mountain of Thessaly fabled to have been used by the giants in scaling *Olympus*.

pellex, -iois, see *paelex*.

pellis, -is, [?], f., *skin, hide*.

pellō, -ere, **pepulli**, **pulsum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *drive, drive away, overcome, dispel*: *nervos* (*strike*); *moram* (*eschew, avoid, make no*). — p. p., **pulsus**, *beaten, overcome*.

Pelōros (-us, -um), -i, [Gr. Πέλωρος], m. and n., a promontory on the northeast coast of Sicily, now *Capo di Faro*, one of the headlands of the Straits of Messina.

penātes, -um, [pen- (in *penitus*, *pennus*) + as (cf. *optimas*)], m. pl., *household gods, penates*. — They were the gods of the inner recesses of the house, and of the hearth, but of uncertain character and functions. — Also, *home, hearth, house*.

pendeō, -āre, **pependi**, **pēnsum**, [prob. †pendō- (cf. *pendulus*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *hang, be suspended, be poised*. — Fig., *depend*

upon (ab, ex). — pres. p., *hanging, suspended*.

pendō, -ere, **pependi**, **pēnsum**, [√PEND], v. tr. 3, *hang*. — Hence, (hang on steel yards), *weight*. — Hence, *pay*: *poenas* (*pay penalty, suffer punishment*).

pendulus, -a, -um, [†pendō + lus (cf. *pendeo*)], adj., *hanging*.

Pēnēis, -idos, [Gr. Πηνειός], f. adj., of the *Peneus* (a river in Thessaly), *Peneian*: *nympha* (i.e. *Daphne*, daughter of the river-god).

Pēnēius, -a, -um, [Gr. Πηνήιος], adj., of the *Peneus*, *Peneian*. — f. as subst., *Daphne* (daughter of the river-god *Peneus*).

Pēnelopē, -ēs, [Gr. Πηνελόπη], f., daughter of *Icarius*, wife of *Ulysses*, and mother of *Telemachus*.

Pēnēōs (-us), -i, [Gr. Πηνειός], m., a river of Thessaly flowing through the vale of *Tempe*.

penetrābilis, -e, [penetrā + bilis], adj., *penetrable*. — Also, *penetrating, piercing*.

penetrālis, -e, [†penetrō (reduced) + alis], adj., *interior*. — Esp. n., **penetrāle**, -is, *interior*. — Pl., *inner recesses, shrines, private home, hearthstone*.

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†penetrō- (as if *penetra*-, cf. *penetrālis*) + o], v. tr. 1, *penetrate, enter*.

Pēnēus, see **Pēnēōs**.

penitus, [stem akin to *pennus* + tus (cf. *intus*)], adv., *within, below*: *penitus penitusque* (*far, far below*).

penna, -ae, [prob. √PET, in *peto* + na], f., *feather, wing* (of bird, also of an arrow).

pennātus, -a, -um, [penna + tus, as if p. p. of †pennō], adj., *winged*.

per, [?], prep., *through, over, among, amid*. — **Fig.**, *by means of, through* (of agent), *by*: **per se** (of itself). — In comp., *through, thoroughly, over, very* (perh. different case-form).

peragō, -ere, -ēgi, -āctum, [per-ago], v. tr. 3, *lead through, carry out* (jussa), *complete, pass, accomplish*: *otia* (*pass a life of*).

perarō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [per-aro], v. tr. 1, *plough over*. — Hence, *write* (by scratching).

percensō, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [per-censo], v. tr. 2, *search over, search through*.

percipī, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [per-capio], v. tr. 3, *gather* (fruits), *receive, catch, take on*. — Hence, *learn*.

percurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum, [per-curro], v. tr. 3, *run over*.

percutus, p.p. of **percutio**.

percutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, [per-cutio], v. tr. 3, *strike, beat*. — Less exactly, *reflect*. — p.p., *wounded*: *pennis* (*with the stroke of*); *undā* (*as she struck*).

perdix, -icis, [Gr. πῑπίξ], c., *partridge*. — As proper name, *Perdix*, nephew of Daedalus, changed into a partridge.

perdō, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [per-do (cf. interficio)], v. tr. 3, *destroy, waste, lose*.

peregrīnus, -a, -um, [peregrō- (reduced) + īnus], adj., *foreign, abroad, of strangers, strange*. — As noun, *foreigner, stranger*.

perennis, -e, [per-annus, infl. as adj.], adj., *eternal*.

perēō, -ire, -fi, -itum, [per-eo (cf. perdo)], v. intr. irr., *fall, perish, be lost, be destroyed*.

pererō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [per-

erro], v. tr. 1, *wander over, glide over, crawl over, wander through*.

perficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, [per-facio], v. tr. 3, *finish, complete*.

perfringō, -ere, -frēgi, -fractum, [per-frango], v. tr. 3, *break through, burst through*.

perfundō, -ere, -fūdi, -fūsum, [per-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour over, pour on, flood, sprinkle, bathe*. — p.p., *bathed, bedewed*.

Pergama, -ōrum, [sing. not used in the *Metam.*], [Gr. Πῑργαμω], n. pl., the citadel of Troy, *Troy* itself.

Pergus, -i, [?], m., a lake near Henna in Sicily (now *Lago Pergusa*).

perhorrescō, -ere, -horraī, no sup., [per-horreo], v. tr. and intr. 3, *shudder* (all over), *shudder at*.

periculum (-clum), [peri- (as stem of *perior*) + culum], n., *trial*. — Hence, *danger, peril, source of danger*.

Perilla, -ae, [Gr. Πῑριλλα], f., the name, real or fictitious, of Ovid's daughter.

perimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum, [per-emo, *take*], v. tr. 3, *destroy* (cf. *perdo*), *slay, put to death*.

perilucidus, -a, -um, [per-lucidus], adj., *very bright*. — Also, *transparent*.

perluō, -ere, -luī, -lūtum, [per-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash, bathe, rinse*. — Pass., *bathe* (intr.).

permanēō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsūm, [per-maneo], v. intr. 2, *continue, remain, last*.

permātūrēscō, -ere, -māturī, no sup., [per-maturo], v. intr. 3, *become fully ripe*.

permisceō, -ēre, -miscuī, -mix-

- tum, [per-misceo], v. tr. 2, *mingie*.
- permittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [per-mitto], v. tr. 3, *hand over, leave to*. — Hence, *allow, permit*.
- permulcō, -ere, -mulsi, -mulsum, [per-mulceo], v. tr. 2, *stroke, caress*.
- pernox, -noctis, [per-nox], adj., *all night* (luna).
- perōsus, -a, -um, [p.p. of per-odi], partic., *hating, abhorring, a deadly enemy to*.
- perpessus, p.p. of perpetior.
- perpetior, -ī, -pessus, [per-patior], v. dep. 3, *endure, suffer*.
- perpetuus, -a, -um, [prob. perpetu- (cf. impetus) + us (or -vus)], adj., *(going through to the end), perpetual, eternal, continuous, forever, a row of*. — Abl., *perpetuo, perpetually, ever*.
- perquirō, -ere, -quaesivi, -quaesitum, [per-quaero], v. tr. 3, *search for*.
- Persēs, -idis (-idos), f. adj., *daughter of Perseus*.
- Persephonē, -ēs, [Gr. Περσεφόνη], f., the Greek name for Proserpine.
- persequor, -ī, -secutus, [per-sequor], v. dep. 3, *follow (to the end), pursue*. — Hence, *narrate (fully)*.
- Perseus, -ei, [Gr. Περσεύς], m., son of Jupiter and Danae (daughter of King Argisius of Argos), slayer of the Gorgon Medusa.
- Persis, -idis (acc. -ida), [Gr. Περσίς], f. adj., *Persian*.
- perspicō, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, [per-+specio], v. tr. 3, *look over, gaze at, survey, look upon*.
- perspicuus, -a, -um, [per-+specuus, √SPEC + vus (cf. conspiciuus)], adj., *transparent*.
- persistō, -ere, -stisti, -statum, [per-sto], v. intr. 1, *persist*.
- perterritus, -a, -um, [per-territus], adj., *much terrified, in terror*.
- pervenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, [per-venio], v. intr. 4, *come through to, come to, arrive at, reach*.
- pervigil, -is, [per-vigil], adj., *wakeful all night, ever watchful*.
- pervius, -a, -um, [per-via, infl. as adj.], adj., *passable, traversable, accessible, exposed* (vento).
- pēs, pedis, [√PED, as stem], m., *foot, hoof*. — Sometimes to be transl. *swift foot, swiftness of foot*. — Also, *foot* (of verse), *verse*.
- pestifer, -era, -erum, [pesti-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *pestilent, pestiferous, noxious, destructive*.
- pestis, -is, [unc. root + tis], f., *plague*. — Less exactly, *ruin, destruction, curse*.
- petō, -ere, -ivi, -itum, [√PET], v. tr. 3, (*fly to, rush to*, cf. impetus), *hie to, approach, seek (go to), go for, aim at, seek to gain, seek (to gain), rise to, seek (in marriage), woo*. — Hence, *ask, beg*.
- Phaedimus, -ī, [Gr. Φαίδιμος], m., a son of Niobe.
- Phaëthōn, -ontis, [Gr. Φαίθων], m., a son of the Sun (Phoebus) and Clymene, who tried to drive his father's horses. They became unmanageable, and he was destroyed by a thunderbolt. His sisters, mourning for him, were changed into poplars.
- Phaëthūsa, -ae, [Gr. Φαίθουσα], f., one of the Heliades, sisters of Phaëthon.
- Phantasos, -i, [Gr. Φάντασος], m., a god of dreams, who imitates inanimate objects.

- pharetra**, -ae, [Gr. *φάρτρα*], *f.*, quiver.
- pharetratus**, -a, -um, [*†pharetra* + *tus* (cf. *armatus*)], *adj.*, armed with a quiver, quiver-bearing.
- Pharsalia**, -ae, [Gr. *Φαρσάλια*], *f.*, the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly, where Caesar defeated Pompey.
- Phasias**, -adis, [Gr. *Φασις*], *f.*, of or from the Phasis; Medea (whose home was in Colchis on the Phasis).
- Phasis**, -idis, [Gr. *Φάσις*], *m.*, a river in Colchis.
- Phœgiacus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. *Φηγιακός*], *adj.*, of Phœgia (a town in Arcadia, afterwards called Psophis), Phœgian.
- Phœtiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. *Φερητιδης*], *m.*, son of Phœres, Admetus (king of Phœre, a sharer in the Calydonian hunt).
- Phialē**, -ē, [Gr. *Φιάλη*], *f.*, a nymph of Diana.
- Philemōn**, -onīs, [Gr. *Φιλήμων*], *m.*, a pious Phrygian, husband of Baucis, changed into a tree.
- Philippi**, -drum, [Gr. *Φίλιπποι*], *m. pl.*, a town of Macedonia, near the foot of the range of Hæmus. It was famous for the battle in which Octavius and Antony overcame Brutus and Cassius.
- Philomēla**, -ae, [Gr. *Φιλομήλη*], *f.*, a daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, who, with her sister Procne, served up to Tereus, her sister's husband, his son Itys, prepared for food. They were all changed to birds, Philomela to a nightingale, for which bird her name often stands.
- Philyrēus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. *Φιλυρίης*], *adj.*, of or belonging to Philyra or of Chiron (the son of Philyra and Saturn).
- Phineus**, -eī (-eōs), [Gr. *Φινεύς*], *m.*, a king of Thrace, who was struck blind and afterwards tormented by the Harpies.
- Phlegethontis**, -idis (-idos), [Gr. *Φλεγέθοντις*], *f. adj.*, of Phlegethon (a river of Hades).
- Phlegōn**, -ontis, [Gr. *Φλέγων*], *m.*, one of the horses of the Sun.
- Phlegraeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φλεγραιός*], *adj.*, Phlegraeus, of Phlegra (the place, in Thrace or elsewhere, where Jupiter destroyed the giants).
- Phobētor**, -oris (acc. -ora), [Gr. *Φοβήτωρ*], *m.*, a dream-god, also called Icelos.
- phōca**, -ae, [Gr. *φάκη*], *f.*, seal.
- Phōcalcus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φωκαῖος*], *adj.*, Phocæan, of Phocæa (a town on the coast of Ionia).
- Phōcēus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. *Φωκεύς*], *adj.*, Phocian: juvenis, Pylades (son of King Strophius of Phocis).
- Phōcia**, -idis, [Gr. *Φωκίς*], *f.*, a mountainous country between Boeotia and Thessaly.
- Phœbē**, -ē, [Gr. *Φοίβη*], *f.*, a name of Diana (the moon-goddess), as sister of Phœbus (the sun-god).
- Phœbēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φοίβιος*], *adj.*, of Phœbus or Apollo: juvenis, Æsculapius (son of Apollo).
- Phœbēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φοίβιος*], *adj.*, of Phœbus or Apollo: igneus (the fiery rays of the sun).
- Phœbus**, -i, [Gr. *Φοῖβος*], *m.*, a name of Apollo as god of the sun (the bright one). — Also, the Sun, rays of the sun: uterque (the rising and the setting sun).

- Phoenices**, -um, [Gr. *φοίνικες*], m. pl., the *Phoenicians* (inhabitants of Phoenicia, the coast-land east of the Mediterranean).
- phoenix**, -icis, [Gr. *φοῖνιξ*], f., *phoenix* (the fabulous bird).
- Phoenix**, -icis, [Gr. *φοῖνιξ*], m., son of Amyntor in Thessaly, teacher of Achilles, a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- Phorcis**, -idis, (acc. pl. -idas), [Gr. *Φορκίς*], f., daughter of Phorcus (Phorcys), a Gorgon. — Pl., the Gorgons.
- Phorcynia**, -idis, [Gr. patronymic], f., Medusa, as daughter of Phorcys.
- Phrixēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φρίξιος*], adj., of *Phrixus*: *vellera* (the golden fleece of the ram that carried Phrixus over the sea).
- Phrygia**, -ae, [Gr. *Φρυγία*], f., a country of Asia Minor.
- Phrygius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φρύγιος*], adj., *Phrygian*: *vestis* (many-colored clothing, which was considered a Phrygian invention). — Less exactly, *Trojan*, as Troy was in Phrygia.
- Phryx**, -ygis, [Gr. *Φρύξ*], m., a *Phrygian*. — Less exactly, a *Trojan*.
- Phylacidēs**, -ae, [Gr. *Φυλακίδης*], m., *Protesilaus* (who was the grandson of Phylacus).
- Phyleus**, -ei, [Gr. *Φυλεύς*], m., son of King Augeas of Elis, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.
- piceus**, -a, -um, [pio + eus], adj., *pitchy*. — Esp. (from the color of resin smoke), *pitchy black*, *pitchy*, *pitch dark*. — f. as noun, *pitch pine*, *pine*.
- Pierides**, -um, [Gr. *Πιερίδες*], f. pl., the *Muses* (so-called from their haunt Pieria in Thessaly).
- pietās**, -ātis, [piō + tas], f., *filial duty*, *fatherly affection*, *brotherly love*, *family affection*, *conjugal affection*.
- piger**, -gra, -grum, [√PIG + ras (reduced)], adj., *sl slothful*, *slow*, *sluggish*.
- piget**, -ēre, -uit (pigitum est), [√PIG (cf. piger), perh. through adj. stem], v. tr. imp. 2, *it irks*, *one regrets*, *is tired of*.
- pignerō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pigner + o], v. tr. 1, *take a pledge*. — Pass. as dep., *bind by a pledge*, *receive as a pledge*.
- pignus**, -oris (-oris), [?], n., *pledge*. — Hence, *assurance* (as if a pledge were given of the truth). — Pl., *offspring* (pledges of love).
- pigrē**, [old abl. of piger], adv., *lazily*.
- Pinus**, -i, [Gr. *Πίνος*], m., a mountain in Thessaly.
- pinētum**, -i, [pinō- (reduced) + etum], n., *pine forest*.
- pingō**, -ere, pinxī, pictum, [√PIG], v. tr. 3, *paint*, *draw*, *embroider* (acu). — p.p., *ornamented*, *variegated*.
- pinguis**, -e, [?], adj., *fat*, *fattened*, *rich*. — Hence, *dull*, *stupid*.
- pinna**, -ae, [same word as penna], f., *wing*.
- pīnus**, -ūs, [?], f., *pine* (tree or wood). — Hence, *ship*, *bark*, *torch*.
- piō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pio- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *(make pure)*, *expiate*.
- Pirēnē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Πειρήνη*], f., a fountain in the citadel of Corinth, sacred to the Muses.
- Pirēnia**, -idis (acc. pl. -idas), [Gr. *Πειρηνίς*], f. adj., of *Pirene*.
- Pirithous**, -i, [Gr. *Πειριθόος*], m., son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae

- in Thessaly, an inseparable friend of Theseus. He shared in the Calydonian hunt.
- Pisa**, -ae, [Gr. Πῖσα], f., a town in Elis, in the territory of which Olympia lay.
- Pisacus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Πισαῖος], adj., of Pisa; oliva (the olive wreath given as a prize at the Olympic games); Arethusa (from Pisa or from Elis).
- Pisander**, -dri, [Gr. Πισανδρος], m., son of Polycrator of Ithaca, a suitor of Penelope.
- piscis**, -is, [?], m., a fish. — Also (usually in pl.), *Pisces*, the constellation.
- piscosus**, -a, -um, [pisci + osus], adj., full of fish, fishy.
- pius**, -a, -um, [?], adj., dutiful (in any domestic relation, esp. child to parent), affectionate, paternal, pious, propitious (of the gods to men). — Also, hallowed, sacred.
- placēd**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prob. †placō + eo (cf. placidus and placo)], v. intr. 2, please, be agreeable, be approved. — Often trans. by change of subject, determine, be resolved on, desire, approve: placet mihi (is satisfied with himself, thinks well of himself); cui placens (who is your lover): si placet hoc (if this is your pleasure). — p.p., placitus, pleasing.
- placidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †placō + dus (cf. placeo, placo)], adj., (pleased, not angry?), gentle, calm, quiet.
- placēd**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [placo + o (cf. Viriplaca)], v. tr. 1, pacify, appease.
- plāga**, -ae, [Gr. πλῆγῃ], f., blow, stroke.
- plaga**, -ae, [Gr. πλάγος], f., (side), region.
- plangē**, -ere, planxi, planctum, [?, cf. plāga], v. tr. 3, beat, strike, fall on (so as to beat), struggle (of a bird). — Esp., beat the breast, wail.
- plangor**, -ōris, [plang- (as root of plango) + or], m., beating, noise (of beating the breast), m., lamentation (cf. plango).
- planta**, -ae, [?], f., sole of the foot, foot.
- plānus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., level, flat, plane.
- platanus**, -ī, [Gr. πλάτανος], f., plane tree, plane.
- plaudē**, -ere, plausi, plausum, [?, cf. plaustrum], v. intr. 3, clap the hands, applaud, clap, flap.
- plaustrum**, -ī, [plaud- (cf. plaudō) + trum], n., wagon. — Also pl.
- plausus**, -us, [plaud- (cf. plaudō) + tus], m., clapping of hands, clapping, applause.
- plēbs**, plēbis, [akin to plenus], f., the common people, the commons. — Also of the gods, the lower gods.
- plēctrum**, -ī, [Gr. πλῆκτρον], n., quill (to strike the lyre), plectrum.
- Plēias**, -adis, [Gr. Πληΐας], f., a Pleiad (one of the seven daughters of Atlas who were changed into the constellation of the Pleiades). — Also, one of the stars. — Pl., the Pleiades (the constellation).
- plēnus**, -a, -um, [plē- (as stem of pleo) + nus], adj., filled, full, distended, beset with, satisfied: somnus (deep); annus (productive).
- Plēxippus**, -ī, [Gr. Πλήξιππος], m., one of the sons of Thestias of Calydon.
- plōrē**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prob.

- †plorō- (*wet, inundated*) + o], v. tr. 1, *weep for, lament, weep*.
- plūma, -ae, [?], f., *feather*.
- plumbeus, -a, -um, [plumbo- (reduced) + eus], adj., *leaden*.
- plumbum, -i, [?], n., *lead, ball, bullet*.
- plūmeus, -a, -um, [pluma- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of feathers*.
- plūrimus, -a, -um, [plur- (stem of plus) + imus], adj. (as sup. of multus), *most, very many, very much, countless, copious, most copiously* (in agreement).
- plūs, plūria, [ple- (in pleo) + us], adj. (as comp. of multus), sing. as noun, *more*. — As adv., *more*. — Pl. as adj. and noun, *more*.
- pluviālis, -e, [pluviō + alis], adj., *of the rain: aqua (rain water)*.
- pluvius, -a, -um, [unc. form from pl., as root of pluo], adj., *of the rain*. — With or without aqua, *rain*.
- pōculum, -i, [√PO (cf. potus) + culum], n., *bowl, cup*.
- Poeēa, -antis, [Gr. Ποῖας], m., the son of Thaumacus and father of Philoctetes.
- Poemenis, -idis, [Gr. Ποιμενίς], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- poena, -ae, [?], f., *penalty, punishment, vengeance*. — Personified, *Punishment*.
- poeniceus, -a, -um, [poeniciō + eus], adj., *scarlet* (the Phœnician color).
- poēta, -ae, [Gr. ποιητής], m., *poet*.
- polenta, -ae, [?, cf. pollen], f., *meal* (baked in cakes and crumbled).
- polleō, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [?, perh. comp. with valeo], v. intr. 2, *be strong, be powerful, be able*. — prea. p., *powerful*.
- pollex, -icis, [?], m., *thumb*.
- polliceor, -ēri, -licitus, [†por- (*forth*) + liceor (cf. licet)], v. dep. 2, *offer, promise*.
- polluō, -ere, -uī, -itum, [†por-luo], v. tr. 3, (*wet, bathe*), *infect*. — Fig., *pollute*.
- polus, -i, [Gr. πῶλος], m., *the pole* (of the earth or heaven), *the heavens*.
- Polybus, -i, [Gr. Πόλυβος], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.
- Polyphēmos (-us) -i, [Gr. Πολύφημος], m., a Cyclops who loved Galatea and whose eye was put out by Ulysses.
- pōmārium, -i, [pomō + arius], n. (of adj.), *orchard*.
- pompa, -ae, [Gr. πομπή], f., *procession*.
- pōmum, -i, [?, perh. akin to potus], n., *apple, fruit*.
- pondus, -eris, [pond- (as root of pendo) + us], n., *weight, burden, load*. — Also pl.
- pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum, [†por-sino], v. tr. 3, (*leave behind*), *lay down, set, place, arrange, establish, build*. — Also, *lay aside, lose*. — p.p., *set, placed, laid aside, lost: positus est (lies)*.
- pōna, pontis, [?], m., *bridge*.
- Ponticus, -i, [†ponto (reduced) + eus], m., a Roman poet, who wrote a *Thebaid*.
- pontifex, -icis, [ponti- (orig. stem of pons) + fex (√FAC as stem)], m., (from early functions of priest), *high priest*.
- pontus, -i, [Gr. πόντος], m., *sea, the ocean*.
- Pontus, -i, [Gr. Πόντος], m., *the Black Sea and the region south of it*.
- poples, -itis, [?], m., *hamstrings, the knee* (both back and front).

- populibilis**, -e, [populā + bilis], adj., *destructible*.
- populāria**, -e, [populō + aris], adj., *of the country, native*. — Also, *of the people*.
- pōpullifer**, -era, -erum, [populō-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *poplar-bearing*.
- populor**, -īri, -ītus, [prob. populō (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, (*strip of inhabitants* ?), *ravage, lay waste, consume* (of fire).
- populus**, -ī, [akin to pleo, redupl.], m., *the people* (as opposed to ruler), *a people, a nation, a throng*.
- pōpulus**, -ī, [?], f., *poplar*.
- tpor**, (for port), [cf. Gr. *tpos*], prep. (only in composition), *forth, towards, to*.
- porrigō**, -ere, -rōxi, -rectum, [tpor-rego], v. tr. 3, *extend, hold out, stretch out*.
- porta**, -ae, [?], f., *gate*.
- portitor**, -ōris, [porta + tor], m., *gatekeeper*.
- portō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [porta- (in some older meaning) + o], v. tr. 1, (*bring in* ?), *carry, bear*.
- portus**, -ūs, [akin to porta, with reference to commerce], m., *harbor, haven* (also fig.), *port*.
- poscō**, -ere, poposci, poscitum, [?], v. tr. 3, *demand, ask for, claim, ask, call on for* (acc.).
- positus**, p.p. of pono.
- possidē**, -ēre, -ēdi, -essum, [por-sedeo], v. tr. 2, (*sit in front of* ?), *hold, occupy, cover, possess*.
- possum**, posse, potui, no sup., [potis-sum], v. intr. irr., *be able, can, may, (might), be capable of, have power*. — With n. acc., *can do*.
- post**, [abl. of postia, orig. an augural word?], adv. and prep., *behind, after, since, later, afterwards*. — See also **postquam**.
- posteritās**, -ātis, [posterō + tas], f., *posterity, later ages, future ages*.
- posterus**, -a, -um, [post (or stem akin) + rus (or -terus)], adj., *later, the next*.
- postis**, -is, [tpos- (behind) + tis], m. (from augural usage), *doorpost, post*. — Also pl., *doors, door*.
- postmodo**, [post modo], adv., *just after, soon after, presently*.
- postpōnō**, -ere, -posui, -positum, [post-pono], v. tr. 3, *put after, postpone*.
- postquam**, [post quam], conj., (*later than*), *after, as soon as, now that*.
- potētia**, -entis, [potis-tens (praep. of sum)], adj., *powerful, master of, potent, victorious*: *jussi* (*having fulfilled*); *voti* (*possessor of, having gained*).
- potentia**, -ae, [potent + ia], f., *power, potency, rule* (rerum).
- potestās**, -ātis, [stem akin to potis (real or imaginary) + tas], f., *power*.
- potior**, -īri, -ītus, [poti + o], v. dep. 4, *become master of, take possession of, possess, gain, reach*.
- pōtō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [potō- (as if, perh. really, a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *drink, quaff*.
- prae**, [? , akin to pro], prep., *before, in front of, for* (of hindrance, something being between), *on account of*. — As adv. in comp., *before, in advance, very*.
- praeacūtus**, -a, -um, [prae-acutus], adj., *very sharp, sharpened*. — Also, *sharpened at the point* (in front).
- praebeō**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [prae-habeo], v. tr. 2, *hold out* (before), *offer, furnish, afford, show, expose*: *aures* (*lend*).

- decl. as adj.), adj., *head foremost, headlong, swift, deep* (fossa), *steep, precipitous, downward*: in *praecipēs* (*headlong*).
- praecceptum*, -ī, [n. p.p. of *praecipio*], n., *precept, injunction*.
- praecipitō*, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [prae-capio], v. tr. 3, *take beforehand*. — Also, *prescribe, enjoin, command*.
- praecipitō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [praecipit- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *send headlong, send down*. — Pass., *descend*. — p.p., *hastily descending* (nox).
- praecipuē*, [old abl. of *praecipuus*], adv., *especially, more than all*.
- praecipuus*, -a, -um, [prae-†capuus (√CAP + vus)], adj., *pre-eminent, especial*.
- praecidō*, -ere, -cidī, -cidium, [prae-claudio], v. tr. 3, *close in front, close, cut off*.
- praecordia*, -ōrum, [prae-†cor-dium (cord + ium)], n. pl., (*the region about the heart, the vitals, the breast*). — Also fig., *the mind, thoughts* (mentis).
- praecutiō*, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, [prae-cutio], v. tr. 3, *brandish before*: *taedas* (*carry the brandished torch*).
- praeda*, -ae, [?, prae- (with unc. syncopated stem)], f., *booty, prey*.
- praedēlassō*, -āre, no perf., no sup., [prae-delasso], v. tr. 1, *weaken in advance*.
- praedō*, -ōnis, [praeda + o], m., *robber, pirate*.
- praefero*, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, [prae-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear before*. — Also, *prefer*.
- praefigō*, -ere, -fixi, -fixum, [prae-figo], v. tr. 3, *fix in front*. — p.p., *armed with, tipped with*.
- praemium*, -ī, [prae-†emium, √EM (in emo) + ium], n., (*what is taken out beforehand*), *special prize, reward*.
- praemoneō*, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [prae-moneo], v. tr. 2, *forewarn, give warning of*.
- praemonitus*, -ūs, [prae-monitus, perh. through *praemoneo*], m., *a forewarning, premonition*.
- praenōscō*, -ere, -nōvi, -nōtum, [prae-nosco], v. tr. 3, *know before*.
- praenūntius*, -a, -um, [prae-nuntius], adj., *foreboding, foretelling, prophetic*.
- praepes*, -etis, [prae-pes (√PET, as stem)], adj., (*flying before*), *swift*. — Esp. as noun, *swift bird*.
- praepōnō*, -ere, -posui, -positum, [prae-pono], v. tr. 3, *set before* (in grade), *prefer*.
- praerumpō*, -ere, -rāpi, -ruptum, [prae-rumpo], v. tr. 3, *break off in front*. — p.p., *prae-ruptus*, *rugged, precipitous*.
- praesaepe*, -ia, [prae-†saepes (decl. as adj.)], n. (of adj.), *stall*.
- praesāgium*, -ī, [praesagō + ium], n., *presage, prophecy*.
- praesāgus*, -a, -um, [prae-sagus], adj., *foreboding, a presage of*.
- praescius*, -a, -um, [prae-†scius (cf. *inscius*)], adj., *foreknowing, foreseeing, presaging*.
- praesēns*, -entis, [pres. p. of *praesum*], adj., *present, immediate, in person*. — Hence, *propitious, active, potent*.
- praesentia*, -ae, [praesent + ia], f., *presence*.
- praesentiō*, -īre, -sēnsi, -sēnsium,

- [*prae-sentio*], v. tr. 4, *foresee, know beforehand.*
- praeses*, -*idia*, [*prae-taes* (√*SED* as stem)], c., *guardian.*
- praesignis*, -*e*, [*prae-signum*, decl. as adj.], adj., (*marked in front*), *adorned, brilliant.*
- praestō*, -*āre*, -*stīti*, -*stātum*, [*prae-sto*], v. tr. 1, *set before, render, afford, secure, perform, show* (esp. one's self). — Also, *stand before, be superior.* — *praes* p., *excellent, superior, surpassing.* — *Comp.*, *superior.*
- praestruō*, -*ere*, -*strūxi*, -*strūctum*, [*prae-struo*], v. tr. 3, *build up in front, block up, fill up.*
- praesens*, -*esse*, -*ful*, -*futūrus*, [*prae-sum*], v. intr. irr., *be present.*
- praesūtus*, -*a*, -*um*, [p.p. of *prae-suo*], adj., (*sewed in front*), *bound at the end.*
- praetendō*, -*ere*, -*tendi*, -*tentum*, [*prae-tendo*], v. tr. 3, *stretch forward, hold forward, present, stretch out*: *praetenta cuspide* (*by holding out, etc.*).
- praeter*, [*prae + ter* (n. of *terus*)], prep., *along by, beyond, except.*
- praeterea*, [*praeter-ea* (cf. *interea*)], adv., *further, besides, moreover, afterwards, again.*
- praetereō*, -*īre*, -*ii*, -*itum*, [*praeter-eo*], v. tr. irr., *go by, outstrip, pass by, pass over, omit.*
- praetinguō*, -*ere*, -*tinxi*, -*tinotum*, [*prae-tinguo*], v. tr. 3, *moisten beforehand.*
- praevalidus*, -*a*, -*um*, [*prae-validus*], adj., *very strong, stout, strong, powerful.*
- praeuius*, -*a*, -*um*, [*prae-via*, infl. as adj.], adj., *in advance.*
- prātum*, -*i*, [?], n., *meadow.*
- precor*, -*āri*, -*ātus*, [*preo* (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. dep. 1, *pray, pray for, offer prayers to* (acc.). — *pres* p. pl., *precantes, worshippers.*
- prehendō* (*prendō*), -*ere*, -*prehendi* (*prendi*), *prēsum*, [*prae-hendo, seize*], v. tr. 3, *grasp, seize, take* (*dextram*).
- promō*, -*ere*, *pressi*, *pressum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *press, keep down, urge, press close, depress, rest on, ride on, close, burden, cover, hem in, narrow, light on, crush, repress, hide, suppress, hold fast, hold.* — With all ramifications of idea of applying weight or force to a thing. — p.p., *pressus, low, slow, low-lying, overwhelmed, deep set, imprinted* (*signum*), *suppressed, oppressed.*
- prendō*, see *prehendo.*
- pressus*, p.p. of *promo.*
- pretiosus*, -*a*, -*um*, [*pretiō + osus*], adj., *precious, costly.*
- pretium*, -*i*, [?, cf. *interpres*], n., *price, prize, reward.*
- (*prex*), *preclis*, [cf. *precor*], f., *prayer, entreaty.*
- Priamus*, -*i*, [Gr. Πρίαμος], m., the king of Troy, father of Hector, Paris, and others.
- primitiae*, -*arum*, [*primo + tia*], f. pl., *firstfruits.*
- primō*, [abl. of *primus*], adv., *at first, first.*
- primum*, [acc. n. of *primus*], adv., *first, for the first time.*
- primus*, [*prae + mus*, (sup. of *prae*)], see *prior.*
- princeps*, -*ipis*, [*primō* (reduced) + *ceps* (√*CAP*, as stem)], adj., *at the head of, chief.* — As noun, *the head, emperor.*
- principiō*, see *principium.*
- principium*, -*i*, [*princip + ium*],

- n., *beginning*. — Abl. as adv., *in the beginning, at first*.
- prior**, -us, [prae- (or other case-form of same stem) + ior], adj., *former, earlier*. — n. as adv., *before, once, earlier, first*. — m. pl. as noun, *the ancients*. — Sup., **primus**, *first, the first of, first part of*: **prima via** (*at first*); **primis undis** (*the edge of*); **primi artus** (*the extremity of*).
- priscus**, -a, -um, [prob. prius + us], adj., *ancient, of ancient times*.
- pristinus**, -a, -um, [prob. prius + tinus], adj., *former, earlier, ancient*.
- prius**, see **prior**.
- prō**, [?], interj., *oh*.
- prō** (old form **prōd**), [abl. form akin to prae], prep., (*before*), *in place of, instead of, on behalf of, for, in proportion to*.
- proavus**, -ī, [pro-avus], m., *great-grandfather*.
- probō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [probō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *approve, express approval of, prove, show (to be)*.
- procellōsus**, -a, -um, [procella + osus], adj., *stormy, squally*.
- procera**, -um, [†procē + unc. term], m. pl., *chiefs, nobles*.
- prōcērus**, -a, -um, [perh. †procē- (stem of proceo, from †procus) + rus], adj., *tall, stately*.
- procul**, [n. of proculus (or -la) reduced (cf. simul)], adv., (*just off*), *at a distance, afar*.
- prōculeō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-calco], v. tr. 1, *trample down* (lit. *as one goes forward*).
- prōcumbō**, -ere, -cubul, no sup., [pro-cumbo], v. intr. 3, *lie down, fall prostrate*.
- procus**, -ī, [?], m., *suitor*.
- prōdeō**, -īre, -ī, -itum, [pro- (prod) + eo], v. intr. irr., *come forth, go forth*.
- prōditio**, -ōnis, [pro-ditio, through prodō], f., *treachery*.
- prōdō**, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [pro-do], v. tr. 3, *thrust forward, put forward*. — Also, *betray (give away), disclose*.
- prōducō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, [pro-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead forth*: **ignem ad flammam** (*bring to a blaze*).
- proellum**, -ī, [?], n., *fight, battle*.
- profānus**, -a, -um, [pro-fanum, infl. as adj.], adj., (*uninitiated*), *unholy, impious, unhallowed, ill-omened, profane*.
- prōferō**, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, [pro-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring out, put forth, advance, extend*.
- prōficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, [pro-facio], v. intr. 3, *make forward* (cf. **proficiscor**), *advance* (intr.), *gain, profit*.
- proficiscor**, -ī, -fectus, [pro-†faciscor, formed from facio with -eo], v. dep. 3, *go forth* (cf. **proficilo**), *depart, set out*. — p.p., **profectus**, *proceeding from, having come away*.
- profugus**, -a, -um, [pro-†fugus (√FUG + us)], adj., *fugitive*. — As noun, *a fugitive, an exile*.
- prōfundō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, [pro-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour forth*: **profusis lacrimis** (*with floods of tears*).
- profundus**, -a, -um, [pro-fundus], adj., *deep*. — n. as noun, *the deep, the sea*: **summo profundo** (*the lowest depths*).
- prōgeniēs**, -iēs, [pro-†genies (√GEN + ies)], f., *offspring, son*.

- prohibeō, -ēre, -hibuī, -hibitum**, [pro-habeo], v. tr. 2, (*hold away*), *prevent, forbid*.
- prōlē, -is**, [pro-tōles (akin to *adolesco*)], f., *progeny, offspring, children*: Clymeneia (*son of Clymene*); gemina (*twins*).
- Promēthiādēs, (-īdēs), -ae**, [Gr. patronymic], m., *Deucalion* (as son of Prometheus).
- prōmineō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [promineo], v. intr. 2, *stand out, project*.
- prōmissum, -i**, [n. p.p. of promitto], n., *promise, what one has promised*.
- prōmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum**, [pro-mitto], v. tr. 3, *promise*.
- prōmō, -ere, prōmpti, prōmptum**, [pro-amo, *take*], v. tr. 3, *take out, draw out*. — p.p., *promptus, ready, easy, at hand*.
- prōmontorium (promun-), -i**, [pro + stem akin to mons], n., *promontory*.
- prōmptus, -us**, [pro-emptus, through promo], m. only in abl. in *promptu, easy, in one's power*.
- prōmptus, -a, -um**, see promo.
- pronepōs, -ōtis**, [pro-nepos], m., *great-grandson*.
- prōnus, -a, -um**, [pro + nus (cf. *supernus*)], adj., *bending forward, on one's face, prone, headlong, downward, down, prostrate, descending*.
- propāgō, -inis**, [†propagō- (propagus, cf. pango, propago) + o], f., *offshoot*. — Hence, *progeny, race, stock, brood, offspring, son*.
- prope**, [prob. n. of †propia (cf. propior), dialectic form for †prociis, akin to procul], adv., *near, nearly*. — Comp., *propius, more*
- nearly, nearer*. — As prep. with acc., *near*.
- prōpellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsam**, [pro-pello], v. tr. 3, *throw forward, throw down*.
- properō, -ēre, -avi, -itum**, [properō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *hasten on, accelerate in haste*. — intr., *make haste, hasten*. — pres. p., *hasty*. — p.p., *speedy*.
- Propertius, -i, [?]**, m., a famous Roman elegiac poet (about 49–15 B.C.).
- properus, -a, -um**, [pro-parus (cf. opiparus)], adj., (*prepared beforehand?*), *in haste*.
- propinquus, -a, -um**, [†propi + eus, with unc. n], adj., *near*. — Trans. by adv., *nearly*.
- propior, -us**, [propi- (cf. prope) + ior], comp. adj., *nearer*.
- prōpōmō, -ere, -posui, -positum**, [pro-pono], v. tr. 3, *set before, propose, purpose, intend*.
- prōpositum, -i**, [n. p.p. of propono as noun], n., *purpose*.
- proprius, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *one's own*.
- propter**, [prope + ter (cf. inter)], adv. and prep., *near*. — Hence, *on account of*.
- prōscindō, -ere, -scidi, -scissum**, [pro-scindo], v. tr. 3, *break up (with plough)*.
- prōsectum, -i**, [n. p.p. of proseco, as noun], n., *clippings*.
- prōsequor, -i, -secutus**, [prosequor], v. dep. 3, *follow forth, escort, attend (festa), assist at*.
- Proserpina, -ae**, [prob. corrupted from Gr. Περσεφόνη, with an idea of connection with proserpo], f., the wife of Pluto, daughter of Ceres. She was stolen by Pluto

- from her mother, who sought her over the world.
- prœsiliō**, -īre, -silī, sup. late, [pro-silio], v. intr. 4, *leap forth, spring forth*.
- prœspectō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-specto], v. tr. 1, *look forth upon, look at, look forward to*.
- prœspiciō**, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum, [pro-+specio], v. tr. 3, *look forward to, look out and see, look out over*.
- prœsternō**, -ere, -strāvī, -strātum, [pro-sterno], v. tr. 3, *lay low, overturn*. — p.p., *laid low, prostrate*.
- prœstitui**, -ere, -stitui, -stitutum, [pro-statuo], v. tr. 3, *prostitute (vocem foro)*.
- prœsum**, **prœdesse**, **prœful**, **prœfutūrus**, [pro-sum], v. intr. irr., *be of advantage to* (cf. obsum), *avail, profit, help*.
- prœtegō**, -ere, -texī, -tectum, [pro-tego], v. tr. 3, *cover in front, cover, protect, defend*.
- prœterō**, -ere, -trivī, -trītum, [pro-tero], v. tr. 3, *trample down, tread down*.
- Prœtesilāus**, -ī, [Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος], m., son of Iphiclus, grandson of Phylacus. He was killed when the Greeks landed at Troy.
- Prœteus**, -eī, [Gr. Πρωτεύς], m., a prophetic sea-god, who changed himself into various shapes.
- prœtinus**, [pro-tenus], adv., *forthwith, at once, then, next*.
- prœturbo**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-turbo], v. tr. 1, *drive away*. — Less exactly, *tear away, break down*.
- prœveniō**, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, [pro-venio], v. intr. 4, *come forward, grow, be produced*.
- prœvidus**, -a, -um, [pro-+vidus (cf. invidus)], adj., *foreseeing, careful, provident*.
- prœvoco**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-voco], v. tr. 1, *call forth*.
- proximus**, -a, -um, [proco- (reduced) + timus], adj. (sup. of prope), *nearest, next, very near*.
- prœdēns**, -entis, [pro-videns], adj., *far-seeing, wise*.
- pruina**, -ae, [?, akin to pruna?], f., *frost*.
- pruinōsus**, -a, -um, [pruina + osus], adj., *frosty*.
- prūna**, -ae, [?], f., *coal* (live coal).
- prūnum**, -ī, [?], n., *plum* (the fruit).
- Pæceas**, (only nom.), [Gr. Πεκας], f., a nymph of Diana.
- peittacus**, -ī, [Gr. ψιττακος], m., *parrot*.
- Peōphis**, -idis (acc. -ida), [Gr. Ψωφίς], f., a town in Arcadia.
- Pterelās**, (only nom.), [Gr. Πτεrelās], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- pūbēs**, -is, [?], f., *youth* (collectively), *young men*.
- pūblicus**, -a, -um, [populō + cus], adj., *of the people, common, universal* (lux).
- pudet**, -ēre, **puduit** (**puditum** est), [?], v. impers. 2, *it shames*. — Trans. by *be ashamed*.
- pudicus**, -a, -um, [pudi- (as if stem of pudet, or kindred stem) + cus], adj., *modest, chaste*.
- pudor**, -ōris, [pud- (as root of pudet) + or], m., *shame, modesty, disgrace*: **pudori** (*for a shame, to be ashamed of*).
- puella**, -ae, [puerō + ula (f. of -ulus)], f., *girl, maid, mistress* (of a lover).

- puellāria**, -e, [puella + ris], adj., *girlish*.
- puer**, **pueri**, [?], m., *boy, child*.
- puerilla**, -e, [puerō + ilia], adj., *boyish, childish*.
- pugna**, -ae, [√PUG (in pugno) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *fight, battle*.
- pugnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pugna + o], v. intr. 1, *fight*. — Fig., *struggle, contend*.
- pulcher**, -chra, -chrum, [?], adj., *lovely, beautiful, handsome*.
- pullus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dark*.
- pulmō**, -ōnis, [?], m., *lungs*.
- pulsō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pulsō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *beat, strike, clash on, knock at, beat against*: *pulsatus equis* (by the hoofs of).
- pulvereus**, -a, -um, [pulver + eus], adj., *dusty*.
- pulverulentus**, -a, -um, [pulver- (as if pulvero-) + lentus], adj., *dusty*.
- pulvīnar**, -āria, [pulvinō + aris], n., *couch* (of the gods).
- pulvis**, -eris, [?], m., *dust*.
- pūmex**, -icis, [?], m., *pumicestone, pumice* (soft) *rock*.
- pūniceus**, -a, -um, [Punicō + eus], adj., *red, scarlet*.
- pūnicus**, -a, -um, [Poenō + eus], adj., *red, scarlet*.
- puppis**, -is, [?], f., *stern* (of ship), *ship*.
- pūrgō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [purigō- (puro-agus) + o], v. tr. 1, *cleanse, clear*.
- purpura**, -ae, [Gr. πορφύρα], f., *purple, purple cloth*.
- purpureus**, -a, -um, [Gr. πορφύρεος, or purpura + eus, in imitation of Greek], adj. *purple, crimson, red, bright, clad in purple*.
- pūrus**, -a, -um, [pū- (as root) + rus], adj., *clean, pure, clear*.
- putō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [putō- (clean, as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *clean*. — Hence (with or without rationem), *clear up accounts*. — So, *reckon*. — Hence the common meaning, *think, consider, suppose*.
- Pygmaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Πυγμαίος], adj., *of the Pygmies*: *matē, Gerana* (a woman of the Pygmies, who was changed into a crane).
- Pylius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Πύλιος], adj., *of Pylos, Pylian*. — Esp. m., *Pylius, Nestor* (king of Pylos. He is said by Homer to have lived through three generations of men). — Hence, *Pylii anni*, the years of Nestor.
- Pylos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Πύλος], f., the name of three cities in the Peloponnesus. The Pylos of Nestor was in Triphylia.
- pyra**, -ae, [Gr. πυρά], f., *funeral pile, pyre*.
- Pýramus**, -ī, [Gr. Πύραμος], m., a Babylonian, lover of Thisbe.
- Pyrois**, -entis, [Gr. Πυρρῆος], m., one of the horses of the sun.
- pyrōpus**, -ī, [Gr. πυρρῆος], m., *firestone* (a gem).
- Pyrrha**, -ae, [Gr. Πύρρα], f., the wife of Deucalion, who with him was saved from the deluge.
- Pýthōn**, -ōnis (acc. -ōna), m., *the Python* (a huge serpent killed by Apollo after the deluge).

Q.

quā (rel.), [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of *qui*], adv., (*by which way*), *where, wherever, so far as*.

quā, (inter.), [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of quā], adv., *which way, what way.*

quācūque, [qua + cūque (cum-que)], adv., *wherever.*

quadrijugus, -a, -um, [quadri- + jugus, decl. as adj.], adj., *four-horse- (cursus)*. — Pl. as noun, *team (four horses), horses, steeds.*

quadrupēs, -pedis, [quadri- + pes], adj., *four-footed*. — As noun, *steed.*

quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesitum, [?, orig. quaeso], v. tr. 3, *seek, look for*. — So, *secure, gain, win*. — Also, *ask, inquire, miss, feel the loss of: quaesiti causa (of what you ask).*

quālis, -e, [quo- (stem of qui and quā) + alis], adj., *(of which sort), such as (with implied antecedent).*

quam, [unc. case-form of qui], conj. (inter. and rel.), *how, than.*

quamlibet, [quam-libet], adv., *as it pleases, how much soever, however.*

quamquam (quan-), [quam-quam], conj., *(however), although, though*. — Often in a corrective sense (the correlative idea preceding), *though*.

quamvis, [quam vis], conj., *as you wish, however, although, though.*

quandō, [?], adv., *when, ever: kiquando (if ever, whenever).*

quantuluscunque, -acunque, -umcunque, [quantulus-cunque (cum-que)], rel. adj., *however small.*

quantus, -a, -um, [stem akin to qui + tus], adj. inter., *how much (many), how large*. — Rel., *as much as, as great as (with correlative idea previously expressed): quanto (abl. as adv.), as much as;*

quantus erat (great as he was, full length, with all his size); tantus in quantum (as great as that into which).

quārē, [qua-re], conj., *why, wherefore, the reason for which.*

quartus, -a, -um, [quatuor- (reduced) + tus], adj., *fourth.*

quasi, [quam-si], conj., *as if.*

quater, [unc. form from quatuor], adv., *four times.*

quatiō, -ere, (perf. only in comp.), quassum, [?], v. tr. 3, *shake, move, brandish, shatter.*

quattuor (quatuor), [?], adj., *four.*

-que (enclitic), [akin to qui], conj., *and, also: -que . . . -que (both . . . and, and; ter quaterque (three or four times)).*

querens, -is (-i), [?], f., *oak (tree or wood).*

querella (-ēla), -ae, [unc. stem (akin to queror) + ela (or -la), cf. loquela], f., *complaint, lamentation.*

quernus, -a, -um, [quero- (reduced) + nus], adj., *of oak, oaken.*

queror, queri, questus, [?, orig. †quessor], v. dep. 3, *complain, lament.*

questus, -us, [√QUES (in queror) + tus], m., *complaint, wailing.*

qui, quae, quod, gen. eīus, [stems qui and quō], rel. pron., *who, which, what, and this, such (with a change of point of view).*

quā, [unc. case-form of qui], conj., *because.*

quicūque, quae, quod, [quicūque (cum-que)], rel. pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever, all . . . which (who).*

quidam, quae, quod, (quid-), [qui-dam (akin to dum, dem)],

- indef. pron., *a certain, some, something like*.
- quidem**, [unc. case (cf. *qui*) + *dem* (akin to *dām, dūm*)], conj., (emphasizing the word it follows), *to be sure, it is true*. — Often omitted in transl.
- quies**, -ētis, [*quies* (cf. *quiesco*) + *tis* (reduced)], *f., rest, sleep*.
- quiescō**, -ere, -quiescī, -quiescām, [†*quies* (of lost or assumed †*quiesco*, √*QUI*, cf. *civis, quisque*) + *scō*], *v. intr. 3, come to rest, become quiet, rest, be still*. — *p.p.* as adj., *quiet, still*.
- quilibet**, quae-, quod-, [*qui libet*], pron., *whichever it pleases, whoever, etc., any (whatever), anybody*.
- quin**, [*qui* (*how*) -ne], conj., *by which not, so that not, but what* (after regular clause). — Also inter., *why not, come: aspice*.
- quinque**, [?], adj., *five*.
- quintus** (old *quinctus*), -a, -um, [*quinque* (reduced) + *tas*], adj., *the fifth*.
- quippe**, [dialectic form for *quid-que*], conj. (almost without translatable force), *for, of course, why yes*.
- Quirinus**, -ī, [?], akin to *Quiris*, *m.*, the name given to Romulus as the divinity of Rome.
- Quiris**, -ītis, (usually pl.), [?], perh. †*Curi-* (of *Cures*), lengthened (cf. *civis*) + *tis* (cf. *Carmenitis*), *m., inhabitant of Cures*. — Also, *Roman citizens*. — Sing. as collective noun, *Romans*.
- quis** (*qui*), quae, quid (*quod*), gen. *cuius*, [same as rel. stems], inter. pron., *who? which? what? how much?*: *quid nocebit* (*what harm, etc.*); *quid si*, etc. (*what if*); *quid tibi cum*, etc. (*what have you to do, etc.*); *quid* (*why? why?*). — For indef. uses see under *si*.
- quis**, abl. pl. of *qui*.
- quisquam**, quae-, quod- (*quid-*), [*quis-quam*], indef. pron., *anyone (thing)*: *non quisquam* (*no one*).
- quisque**, quae-, quod- (*quid-*), [*quis-que*], pron., *each, every*. — With sup., *all the*.
- quisquis**, quaequae, quidquid (*quicquid*), [*quis* doubled], pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever*: *quicquid creamur* (*all of us who*).
- quisvis**, quaevis, quod- (*quid-*) *vis*, gen. *cuiusvis*, [*qui-vis*], pron., *any (one you wish)*.
- quō**, [abl. of *qui*], conj., *that, in order that*. — Also adv., *the*: *quo magis* (*the more*); *quo . . . hoc* (*the . . . the*).
- quō**, [old dat. of *qui*], adv., *whither, into which*.
- quocumque**, [*quo-cumque*], adv., *whithersoever, wherever* (as end of motion).
- quod**, [n. nom. or acc. (prob. both) of *qui*], conj., *that, the fact that, because*: *quod quoniam* (*but since*).
- quodsi**, [*quod-si*], conj., *but if, now if*.
- quominus**, [*quo* (abl.) + *minus*], conj., *that the less, that not*: *quoque minus* (*and that . . . not*).
- quondam**, [*quom* (cum) -dam (cf. *quidam*)], adv., *once, sometimes*.
- quoniam**, [*quom* (cum) -jam], conj., *when now, since, inasmuch as*.
- quoque**, [unc. form (of *qui*) + *que*], conj., *also, too, even, besides, so then*.

quot, [?, orig. †quoti- (cf. quoti-
die)], indecl. adj., inter., *how
many*. — Rel., *as many*.
quotiens, [quoti + iens], adv., in-
ter., *how often, how many times*.
— Rel., *as often as*.

R.

rabiēs, -ēs, [√RAB (in rabo) +
ies], f., *rage, madness, fury*.
radiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [radiō-
(as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 1,
gleam, shine. — pra. p., *radiant*,
shining.
radius, -ī, [?], m., *ray, ray of the
sun, spoke*. — Also, *shuttle*.
rādix, -icis, [unc. root + ix], f., *root*.
rādō, -ere, rāsi, rāsum, [?], v. tr.
3, *scrape, graze, skim, wear*.
rāmāle, -is, [ramō- (reduced) +
alis], n., *dry wood, chips*.
rāmus, -ī, [?], m., *branch, bough*.
rapāx, -ācis, [√RAP + ax], adj.,
greedy, rapacious.
rapidus, -a, -um, [rapō- (√RAP
+ us) + dus], adj., ('tearing'),
swift, rapid, swift-flying, raging.
rapina, -ae, [rape- (as if rapi- in
rapio) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *rob-
bery*: rapinae patuit terra (*rav-
isher*).
rapio, -ere, rapuī, raptum,
[√RAP], v. tr. 3, *carry away*
(with violence), *snatch away*,
carry off, snatch, drag (in tri-
umph), *ravish, catch quickly*,
sweep away, seize, rob of, take in
(on). — Pass., *be hurled, be borne*:
raptis umoribus, *robbed of its*
moisture (changing subject);
rapta (*the stolen maid*); raptis
immisit (*seized and flung*). — See
also raptum.

raptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [raptō-
(as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *hurry
away, hurry on, drag on*.
raptor, -ōris, [√RAP + tor], m.,
robber, plunderer, ravisher.
raptum, -ī, [n. p. p. of rapio], n.,
plunder, prey: ex raptō (*in*
plunder, by rapine).
rārus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *loose, thin*,
loose-meshed, rare.
rāsilla, -e, [raaō + lis], adj., *pol-
ished, smooth*.
rastrum, -ī, [rad- (as root of
rado) + trum], n., *hoe, mattock*,
rake (a heavy tool for breaking
clods).
ratiō, -ōnis, [as if √RA + tio
(prob. rati + o)], f., *reckoning*,
account. — Hence, *reason, power*
of reason.
ratia, -is, [?], f., *raft, boat, ship*.
ratus, see reor.
raucus, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin
to ravio) + cus], adj., *hoarse*,
hollow (sounding).
re (rel-), [?], insep. prep., *back*,
again, un-, re-.
re (red-), [abl. of unc. stem], prep.
(adv.) in comp., *forth, again*,
back, out.
rebellis, -e, [re-bellum, infl. as
adj.], adj., *renewing war, rebel-
lious*.
recalfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum,
[re-calfacio], v. tr. 3, *warm*
again.
recandēō, -ēre, -candui, no sup.,
[re-candeo], v. intr. 2, *gleam*,
shine, be ablaze.
recēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum,
[re-cedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw*,
retire, give way, take flight, go
forth (anima in ventos), *depart*:
ira (*be assuaged, be appeased*).
recēns, -entis, [pra. p. of treceo

- (*treob*, cf. *reciprocus*, + *eo*),
adj., *just back, fresh, recent, new,*
late, new-born: *umbræ* (*of the*
late *dead*).
- receptus**, -*ūs*, [*re-captus*, through
recipio], m., *recall, retreat*.
- recessus**, -*ūs*, [*re-cessus*, through
recedo], m., *retreat, recess, retire-*
ment.
- recidō**, -*ere*, -*cidi*, -*cūsūrus*,
[*re-cado*], v. intr. 3, *fall back, be*
turned (back), fall (away).
- recidō**, -*ere*, -*cidi*, -*cisum*, [*re-*
cado], v. tr. 3, *cut off, cut away,*
prune, trim.
- recingō**, -*ere*, -*cingi*, -*clinctum*,
[*re-cingo*], v. tr. 3, *ungird*. —
Pass. in mid. sense, *loose one's gir-*
dle, ungird (one's own). — p.p.,
reclinctus, *flowing (ungirded)*.
- recipio**, -*ere*, -*cōpi*, -*ceptum*,
[*re-capio*], v. tr. 3, *take back, re-*
cover, get back. — Also, *receive*.
- recito**, -*āre*, -*āvi*, -*ātum*, [*re-*
cito], v. tr. 1, *read (aloud)*.
- recludō**, -*ere*, -*clūsi*, -*clūsum*,
[*re-cludo*], v. tr. 3, *unclose, lay*
open, open, sever (jugulum).
- recognosco**, -*ere*, -*gnōvi*, -*gnit-*
tum, [*re-cognosco*], v. tr. 3,
recognize again, recognize.
- recolligō**, -*ere*, -*lēgi*, -*lectum*,
[*re-colligo*], v. tr. 3, *gather again,*
take again.
- recolō**, -*ere*, -*colui*, -*cultum*,
[*re-colo*], v. tr. 3, *recultivate*.
- recondō**, -*ere*, -*didī*, -*ditum*,
[*re-condo*], v. tr. 3, *hide away,*
hide, bury, conceal.
- recondor**, -*ārī*, -*ātus*, [prob.
†*recond-* (*re-cor*) + *o*], v. dep. 1,
remember, recollect.
- rector**, -*ōris*, [√*REG* + *tor*], m.,
ruler, director, helmsman, pilot.
- rectus**, see *rego*.
- recubō**, -*āre*, -*cubui*, -*cubitum*,
[*re-cubo*], v. intr. 1, *recline*.
- recumbō**, -*ere*, -*cubui*, -*cubitum*,
[*re-cumbo*], v. intr. 3, *recline,*
fall.
- recurrō**, -*ere*, -*curri*, -*cursum*,
[*re-curro*], v. intr. 3, *run back,*
hurry back.
- recurvō**, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, [*re-*
curvo], v. tr. 1, *curve back, bend*
back: *recurvatae undae* (*wind-*
ing on themselves).
- recurvus**, -*a*, -*um*, [*re-curved*],
adj., *bending backward, recurved,*
curved.
- recuso**, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, [*re-*
causo], v. tr. 1, (*give a reason in*
refusing), *refuse*.
- reddō**, -*ere*, -*didī*, -*ditum*, [*red-*
do], v. tr. 3, *give back, restore, re-*
turn, answer. — Also, *give forth,*
give up, deliver, repeat, render up,
render, make, cause.
- redeō**, -*ire*, -*ii*, -*itum*, [*red-eo*],
v. intr. irr., *go back, return, come*
back.
- redigō**, -*ere*, -*ēgi*, -*ectum*, [*red-*
ago], v. tr. 3, *drive back, bring*
back, bring (something to where
it belongs), reduce.
- redimō**, -*ire*, *ii*, (-*ivi*), -*itum*,
[?], v. tr. 4, *bind up, crown (with*
garlands).
- reditus**, -*ūs*, [*red-itus*], m., *return,*
chance of return (adimere).
- redoleō**, -*ēre*, -*olui*, no sup., [*red-*
oleo], v. intr. 2, *smell*. — pres. p.,
fragrant.
- reducō**, -*ere*, -*dūxi*, -*ductum*,
[*re-duco*], v. tr. 3, *lead back, draw*
back, bring back.
- redundatus**, -*a*, -*um*, [p.p. of
redundo], part., *flowing back,*
rolled back.
- referō**, -*ferre*, *retuli*, *relātum*,

- [re-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear back, bring back, bring in again, draw back, withdraw, repay, reply, repeat, consider, revolve, recount, turn, relate, tell, utter, refer to.* — With reflex., *betake one's self again.* — p.p., *relātus*, in all senses. — n. as noun, *relātum*, *statement, words.*
- rēfert, -ferre, -tulit, [unc. case of res-fer], v. intr. imp. irr., *it concerns, it matters, it interests.*
- reflectō, -ere, -flecti, -flexum, [re-necto], v. tr. 3, *bend back, turn back, turn away.* — Pass. in mid. sense, *turn one's, etc.*
- refluō, -ere, -fluī, no sup., [re-fluo], v. intr. 3, *flow backward, flow back.*
- refluus, -a, -um, [re-†fluus (flu, as root, + us, cf. circumfluus)], adj., *flowing back, reflux.*
- refoveō, -ēre, -fovi, -fotum, [re-foveo], v. tr. 2, *fondle again, fondle, caress.*
- refringō, -ere, -frēgi, -fractum, [re-frango], v. tr. 3, *break off, tear off.*
- refugiō, -ere, -fūgi, -fugitum, [re-fugio], v. tr. 3, *flee back from, flee from, shrink from, avoid, fly.*
- refugus, -a, -um, [re-†fugus (cf. profugus)], adj., *retreating.*
- refundō, -ere, -fūdi, -fūsum, [re-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour back, pour over: refusus fletus (pouring over).*
- rēgālis, -e, [rēg + alis], adj., *regal, royal, of the king: domus (royal palace).*
- rēgālīter, [regali + ter], adv., *in royal wise, as a king, royally.*
- regerō, -ere, -gessi, -gestum, [re-gero], v. tr. 3, *throw back, heap back.*
- rēgina, -ae, [rēg- (as stem of rex) + ina], f., *queen.*
- regiō, -ōnis, [stem akin to rego + io (or -o)], f., *direction.* — Hence, *quarters, space, region: regionibus abest (is far distant in place).*
- rēgius, -a, -um, [rēg + ius], adj., *of a king, royal.* — fem., sc. domus, *palace: regia virgo (princely).*
- rēgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [regnō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *reign over.* — Intr., *reign, hold sway.*
- rēgnum, -ī, [√REG + num (n. of -nus)], n., *realm, kingdom, rule, throne.*
- regō, -ere, rēxi, rectum, [√REG], v. tr. 3, *direct.* — Hence, *rule, control, sway.* — pres. p., *regens, king.* — p.p., *rectus, straight, direct.* — Hence, *right, upright.* — n. as noun, *right.*
- reiciō (rejiō), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum, [re-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw back, reject.*
- relābor, -ī, -lapeus, [re-labor], v. dep. 3, *slide back, glide back, fall back.*
- relanguēscō, -ere, -langui, no sup., [re-languagesco], v. intr. 3, *faint, collapse.*
- relātus, -ūs, [re-latus (through refero)], m., *report, story.*
- relaxō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-laxo], v. tr. 1, *open wider, open, loosen.*
- relegō, -ere, -lēgī, -lectum, [re-lego], v. tr. 3, *retrace.*
- relevō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-levo], v. tr. 1, *lift up again, relieve, assuage, rest.*
- relligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-ligo], v. tr. 3, *bind back, bind.*
- rellinquō, -ere, -liqui, -lictum,

- [re-linguo], v. tr. 3, *leave behind, leave, abandon.*
- reliŭcoŭ, -ĕre, -lĭxi, no sup., [re-luceo], v. intr. 2, *shine forth, shine.*
- remaneŭ, -ĕre, -mānei, -mān-sum, [re-maneo], v. intr. 2, *remain behind, remain, continue.*
- remeŭ, -ĕre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-meo], v. intr. 1, *go back, return.*
- remigium, -i, [remig- (in remex) + ium], n., (arrangement for rowing), oars. — Less exactly, *machinery* (of wings).
- reminiscor, -i, no sup., [re-†mini-soor (cf. comminiscor)], v. dep. 3, *recall, remember.*
- remittŭ, -ere, -misi, -missum, [re-mitto], v. tr. 3, *send back, send off, let go, let loose, send out, emit.*
- remolior, -iri, -itus, [re-molior], v. dep. 4, *lift up, roll off.*
- remollēscŭ, -ere, no perf., no sup., [re-mollesco], v. intr. 3, *soften, be softened.*
- remoror, -ārī, -ātus, [re-moror], v. dep. 1, *stay back, delay, stay.* — p.p., *delaying, waiting a while, delayed.*
- removeŭ, -ĕre, -mōvi, -mōtum, [re-moveo], v. tr. 2, (*move back*), *remove, put aside, put away, put off, disperse.*
- Remus, -i, [?], m., the brother of Romulus.
- rĕmus, -i, [?], m., oar. — So, alarum remi (*propelling wings*).
- renārrŭ, -ĕre, -āvi, -ātum, [renarro], v. tr. 1, *recount* (going over again what happens).
- renidēns, -entis, [pres. p. of renideo], adj., *shining.*
- renovatus, p.p. of renovo.
- renovŭ, -ĕre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-novo], v. tr. 1, *renew, retill* (agrum).
- reनु, -ere, -ui, no sup., [re-nuo], v. intr. 3, (*mod in opposition*), *dis-sent, refuse.*
- reor, rĕrī, ratus, [akin to res, with lost y, perh. for †rayor], v. dep. 2, *reckon, think.* — p.p., ratus, in active sense. — Also pass., *ratified, confirmed, accomplished, true, sure.*
- repāgula, -ŕum, [re-, with stem akin to pango], n. pl., *fastening* (of a door), *bar.*
- reparābilis, -e, [reparā + bilis], adj., *that can be repaired, repairable.*
- reparŭ, -ĕre, -āvi, -ātum, [reparo], v. tr. 1, *refurnish, replace, repair, refit.*
- repellŭ, -ere, reppuli, repulsum, [re-pello], v. tr. 3, *drive back, throw back, repel, spurn, drive away, avert.*
- repercutiŭ, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, [re-percutio], v. tr. 3, *strike back, reflect.* — p.p., *rebouncing*: repercusso aere (*in the reflecting bronze*).
- reperiŭ, -ire, -peri (repperi), -pertum, [re-pario], v. tr. 4, *find out, discover, find.*
- repetŭ, -ere, -petivi, -petitum, [re-peto], v. tr. 3, *go back to, renew, go over, resume, seek again, attack again, recall*: suspiria (*heave repeated sighs*); repetita pectora percussit, *struck, etc., repeatedly (again and again).*
- repleŭ, -ĕre, -plēvi, -plētum, [re-pleo], v. tr. 2, *refill.* — Also, *fill up, fill.*
- repōnŭ, -ere, -posui, -positum, [re-pono], v. tr. 3, *lay away, lay aside, lay down.*
- reprimŭ, -ere, -pressi, -pressum,

- [re-premo], v. tr. 3, *repress, restrain, suppress.*
- repāgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-pugno], v. intr. 1, *resist, spurn, rebel at.*
- repulsa, -ae, [prob. f. of p.p. of repello], f., *repulse, refusal.*
- requiēs, -ētis, [re-quiet], f., *rest.*
- requiēscō, -ere, -quievi, -quies-tum, [re-quietesco], v. intr. 3, *rest, lie down to rest, rest (be buried), rest upon (fig.).*
- requirō, -ere, -quaesivi, -quaesitum, [re-quaero], v. tr. 3, *seek out, search out, seek to know, ask for, ask, request.*
- rēs, rei, [akin to reor], f., *thing, property, object.* — Pl., *all things, the universe, the world, property, circumstances, fortunes, brave deeds, exploits, affairs, situations, interests: rerum summa (the general welfare).*
- rescindō, -ere, -scidi, -scissum, [re-scindo], v. tr. 3, *cut off.* — Also, *undo.*
- rescribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, [re-scribo], v. intr. 3, *write back, answer.*
- rescō, -āre, -secul, -sectum, [re-seco], v. tr. 1, *cut off, cut, gather, carve.*
- resequor, -i, -secutus, [re-sequor], v. dep. 3, *pursue, in-veigh against.*
- reserō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-sero], v. tr. 1, *unbar, unlock.*
- reservō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-servo], v. tr. 1, *hoard up, preserve, keep.*
- resideo, -ere, -sedī, no sup., [re-sideo], v. intr. 2, *sit down, sit (retired).*
- residō, -ere, -sedī, no sup., [re-sido], v. intr. 3, *sit down, subside.*
- resistō, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, [re-sisto], v. intr. 3, *withstand, resist, stop, stay.*
- resolvō, -ere, -solvi, -solutum, [re-solvo], v. tr. 3, *unloose, open, release, relax, dissolve, thaw, melt.*
- resonō, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [re-sono], v. intr. 1, *resound, roar, rattle, ring.*
- respectus, -ūs, [re-spicio, through respicio], m., *regard.*
- respiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [re-†spicio], v. tr. 3, *look back at, look upon, regard.*
- respirāmen, -inis, [respira + men], n., *breathing.*
- respondeō, -ere, -spondi, -spōsum, [re-spondeo], v. intr. 2, *reply, answer.* — Less exactly, *echo.*
- restituō, -ere, -stitui, -stitutum, [re-statuo], v. tr. 3, *set up again, restore.*
- restō, -stāre, -stiti, no sup., [re-sto], v. intr. 1, *remain, survive, be left.*
- resūmō, -ere, -sūmpsi, -sūmp-tum, [re-sumo], v. tr. 3, *take again, resume.*
- resupinus, -a, -um, [re-supinus], adj., *falling backward, stretched at length (on the back).* — Less exactly, *with head raised (from pride).*
- resurgō, -ere, -surrexi, -surrectum, [re-surgo], v. intr. 3, *rise again.*
- resuscitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-suscito], v. tr. 1, *revive again, revive.*
- retardō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-tardo], v. tr. 1, *stay, check, hinder, retard one's career, ward off.*
- rēte, -is, [?], n., *net, toils.*

rotegō, -ere, -tēxi, -tectam, [re-
 tego], v. tr. 3, *uncover, disclose*.
 retēptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-
 tēptō], v. tr. 1, *try again*.
 retēdō, -ere, -di, -tum [re-
 tendo], v. tr. 3, *slacken, unbend*.
 retexō, -ere, -texui, -textum,
 [re-texo], v. tr. 3, *unweave (fate,
 the web of fate)*.
 reticēō, -ēre, -ticui, no sup., [re-
 taceo], v. intr. 2, *keep silence,
 keep silent, be silent*.
 retināculum, -i, [retinā- (as if
 retinā) + culum], n., *cable,
 hawser*.
 retinēō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum,
 [re-teneo], v. tr. 2, *hold back,
 hold off, detain, hold, restrain,
 stop: see under retendo; radice
 retentus (caught)*.
 retorquēō, -ēre, -torsi, -tortum,
 [re-torqueo], v. tr. 2, *turn back,
 turn round*.
 retrahō, -ere, -trāxi, -tractum,
 [re-traho], v. tr. 3, *draw back*.
 retrō, [dat. of retrus (cf.
 contra, etc.)], adv., *backward,
 back*.
 retrōversus, -a, -um, [retro-ver-
 sus], adj., *turned back, turned
 away*.
 revellō, -ere, -velli, -vulsum,
 [re-vello], v. tr. 3, *tear away,
 tear off, tear*.
 reverentia, -ae, [reverent (cf. re-
 vereor) + ia], f., *respect, regard*.
 revertor, -i, -versus, [re-vertō,
 pass. as dep.], v. tr. 3, *return*.
 revirēscō, -ere, no perf., no sup.,
 [re-viresco], v. intr. 3, *live again,
 bloom again*.
 revivō, -ere, -vixi, -victum, [re-
 vivo], v. intr. 3, *live again, revive*.
 revocābilis, -e, [revocā + bilis],
 adj., *revocable (agitta)*.

revocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-
 voco], v. tr. 1, *call back, recall*. —
 Hence, *take away* (a gift).
 revolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum,
 [re-volvo], v. tr. 3, *roll back, turn
 back*.
 rēx, rēgia, [√REG, as stem], m.,
king, ruler.
 Rhanis, -idis, [Gr. 'Ρῆνις], f., a
 nymph of Diana.
 Rhēnus, -i, [?], m., *the Rhine* (the
 river separating Gaul and Ger-
 many).
 Rhēsus, -i, [Gr. 'Ρῆσος], m., a king
 of Thrace, who was killed, and
 whose horses were taken away
 before they had eaten Trojan food
 or drunk Trojan water by Ulysses
 and Diomed.
 Rhodanus, -i, [?], m., *the river
 Rhone*, in Gaul.
 Rhodopē, -ēs, [Gr. 'Ρόδων], f., a
 mountain in Thrace.
 Rhodopēius, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ροδο-
 πῆιος], adj., *of Rhodope, Rhodopean*.
 — Less exactly, *Thracian: vates,
 Orpheus* (the Thracian bard).
 rictus, -ūs, [rig- (as root of ringo)
 + tus], m., *open jaws, jaws, mouth*.
 — Also pl.
 rideō, -ēre, -risi, -risum, [?], v.
 intr. 2, *laugh, smile*.
 rigeō, -ēre, rigui, no sup., [?, cf.°
 rigidus], v. intr. 2, *stiffen, be stiff,
 become solid, stand on end* (of the
 hair), *stand out, project*.
 rigēscō, -ere, rigui, no sup., [rigē-
 (in rigeo) + sco], v. intr. 3,
harden.
 rigidus, -a, -um, [stem akin to
 rigeo + dus], adj., *hard, stiff,
 tough, solid, unyielding, unbending*.
 rigor, -oris, [rig- (as root of
 rigeo) + or], m., *stiffness, rigid-
 ity*. — Hence, *icy cold*.

- riguus**, -a, -um, [?, cf. *irrigo*], adj., *well-watered*.
- rīma**, -ae, [?], f., *cleft, crack, chink*.
- rīpa**, -ae, [?], f., *bank, shore, channel* (as bounded by the banks).
- risus**, -ūs, [√RID (in *rideo*) + tus], m., *laughter, laugh*.
- rītus**, -ūs, [?], m., *custom, manner, rite*.
- rīvus**, -ī, [?], m., *rivulet, stream*.
- Rōbīgō** (Rūb-), -inis, [stem akin to *rubeo* + go (cf. *aerugo*)], f., *Rust* or *Blight* personified; the *Demon of Blight*. See also *rubigo*.
- rōbur**, -oris, [?], n., *wood*. — Pl., *oaks, trees, wood*.
- rogō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *ask for, ask, inquire, pray, entreat*.
- rogus**, -ī, [?], m., *funeral pile, pyre*.
- Rōma**, -ae, [prob. akin to Gr. *ῥῆμα*, the *stream-city*], f., *Rome*.
- Rōmānus**, -a, -um, [Romā + nus], adj., *Roman, of Rome*. — Masc., a *Roman*.
- Rōmethius** (-um), -ī, [?], m. or n., an unknown place on the coast of Southern Italy.
- Rōmuleus**, -a, -um, [†Romulō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of Romulus*.
- Rōmulus**, -ī, [stem akin to *Roma* + lus], m., the mythic founder of Rome.
- rōrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ror- (in *ros*) + o], v. intr. 1, *drip, drop dew*. — pres. p., *rōrāns, dripping, moist*. — p.p., *rōrātus, sprinkled: aquae (spray)*.
- rōs**, rōris, [?], m., *dew, water, fluid, moisture*.
- rosa**, -ae, [?], f., *rose*.
- rosārium**, -ī, [*rosa* + *arius*], n., *rosebed*.
- roseus**, -a, -um, [*rosa* (reduced) + eus], adj., *of roses*. — Less exactly, *rose-colored, rosy*.
- rostrum**, -ī, [√ROD- (in *rodo*) + trum], n., *beak, muzzle*. — Hence, *prow, ram, beak* (of a ship).
- rota**, -ae, [?], f., *wheel*. — Pl., *chariot, car*.
- rotō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [rota + o], v. tr. 1, *whirl*. — p.p., *rotātus, whirling*.
- rufefaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [rube- (akin to *rubeo*) + facio], v. tr. 3, *redden*.
- rubeō**, -ēre, rubui, no sup., [rubō- (cf. *rubus*, *bramble*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *be red, be reddened*. — pres. p., *red, grown red, crimsoned*.
- rubescō**, -ere, rubui, no sup., [rubē + eo], v. intr. 3, *grow red, redden, brighten*.
- rubēta**, -ōrum, [rubē + tum (n. of -tus)], n. pl., *bramble bushes, thickets*.
- rūbīgō** (rūb-), -inis, [akin to *rubeo*], f., *rust*. — Hence, *decay*.
- rubor**, -ōris, [rub- (as root of *rubeo*) + or], m., *redness, blush, flush, red gleam* (in the eyes).
- rudis**, -e, [?], adj., *rough, rude, uncultivated, fierce, coarse, untaught, inexperienced, raw*.
- rūga**, -ae, [?], f., *wrinkle*.
- rūgōsus**, -a, -um, [ruga + osus], adj., *wrinkled*.
- ruīna**, -ae, [rūō- (or kindred stem) + ina], f., *fall, ruin, destruction*.
- ruinōsus**, -a, -um, [ruina + osus], adj., *in ruins, ruined*.
- rūmor**, -ōris, [?], m., *rumor, mere hearsay, hearsay, idle rumor*.
- rumpō**, -ere, rūpi, ruptum, [√RUP, formed with u], v. tr. 3, *break, cleave, break through, tear, burst: rupta terra (fissured)*.

ruĉ, -ere, **ruĭ**, **rutum**, [√RU], v. tr. 3. *overturn*. — Also intr., *hurry, rush, start, run away, rush on, fall in ruins, fall, roll down*.
rūpēs, -is, [√RUP + es], f., *rock, cliff*.
rūricola, -ae, [ruri- (as stem of rus) + ūola (cf. imoola)], m., *cultivator of the field, countryman*. — In app. as adj., *of the field* (boves).
rursus, [reversus, with loss of inflection], adv., *back, again*.
rūs, **rūris**, [?], n., *the country, the fields*.
rūsticus, -a, -um, [rus- (old stem of rus) + ticus], adj., *of the country, rustic*.
rutilus, -a, -um, [akin to rubeo], adj., *red, crimson, auburn* (hair).
rutrum, -i, [√RU + trum], n., *pickaxe*.

S.

Sabinus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *Sabine, of the Sabines* (a powerful people of Central Italy). Some of them united with the Romans; hence, *Sabini patres* (*Roman elders*); *Sabina herba* (*juniper*). — M. pl., *the Sabines*.
sacer, -era, -erum, [√SAC (in sancto) + rus], adj., *sacred, venerable*. — N. pl. as noun, *sacred rites, sacred things, sacred contents* (of penetralia), *sacrifice, sacred food*.
sacerdōs, -ōtis, [sacrō + ūdos (√DA + tis)], c., *priest, priestess*.
sacrilegus, -a, -um, [sacrō-ŭlegus (√LEG + us)], adj., (stealing sacred things), *sacrilegious, impious*.
sacrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sacrō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *consecrate*.

saeculum, see **saeculum**.
saeculum (**saeculum**, **seculum**), [?, prob. akin to zero], n., *generation, age*.
saepe, [n. of ūsaepia, akin to saepes], adv., *often*. — Comp., **saepius**, *many times*.
saepēs, -is, [akin to saepio], f., *hedge*.
saeta, see **seta**.
saetiger, see **setiger**.
saeviō, -īre, -fī, -ītum, [saevō- (as if saevi-) + o], v. intr. 4, *rage, be enraged, be angry, vent one's rage, aim with rage* (with inf.).
saevus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *fierce, savage, bloody* (caedes), *cruel, wild*.
sagāx, -ācis, [as if √SAG (in sagio) + ax (prob. from kindred stem)], adj., *keen-scented, sagacious, wise, keen*.
sagitta, -ae, [?], f., *arrow*.
sagittifer, -era, -erum, [sagittifer (for -ferus)], adj., *arrow-bearing, arrow-laden*.
salictum, -i, [salio + tum (n. of -tus)], n., *willow grove, willow copse*.
salignus, -a, -um, [salio + nus], adj., *of willow, willow*.
salio, -īre, -uī (-fī), **saltum**, [√SAL], v. intr. 4, *leap, dance*.
salix, -icis, [?], f., *willow*.
saltem [acc. of lost word saltis, of unc. kin.], adv., *at least* (if nothing more or better), *at any rate*.
saltus -ūs, [√SAL + tus], m., *leap, spring, plunge*. — Also, *glade, woody pasture*.
salūs, -ūtis, [akin to salvus, prob. salvō + tis], f., *safety, life* (as saved).
salūtifer, -era, -erum, [saluti-

- (as stem of *salus*) + *fer* (for *-ferus*), adj., *health-giving*. — As noun, *saviour*.
- salūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [salut- (as stem of *salus*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, (*wish health, salve*), *salute*.
- salvus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *safe, preserved*.
- Samius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Σάμιος*], adj., *Samian, of Samos*: *senex, Pythagoras* (a famous philosopher, born at Samos about 580 B.C.).
- Samos (-us), -i**, [Gr. *Σάμος*], f., a large island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Juno.
- sānābilis, -e**, [sana + *bilis*], adj., *curable*.
- sanctus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of *sancio*], adj., *sacred, revered*.
- sanguineus, -a, -um**, [sanguin + *eus*], adj., *bloody*.
- sanguinolentus (-olentus), -a, -um**, [sanguino- (as if stem of *sanguis*) + *lentus*], adj., *bloody, welling in blood*.
- sanguis (-nen), -guinis**, [?], m., *blood* (as shed), *blood* (race): *materno a sanguine* (*on his mother's side*); *Caesario sanguine* (*by shedding the blood of*).
- saniēs, -ēi**, [?], f., *corrupt blood, venom*.
- sānus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *sound* (in body or mind), *sane*. — Comp., *sānior, less mad*.
- sapa, -ae**, [?], f., *juice* (of grape), *must*.
- sapiēns, -entis**, [pres. p. of *sapio*], adj., *wise, discreet*.
- sapienter**, [sapiens + *ter*], adv., *wisely*.
- sarcina, -ae**, [†sarci- (akin to *sarcio*) + *na*], f., *pack, burden*.
- sarculum, -i**, [sar- (as root of *sarrio*) + *culum*], n., *hoe*.
- Sardōs, -ium**, [Gr. *Σάρδεις*], f. pl., *Sardis* (the capital of Lydia).
- Sarmatae, -arum**, [Gr. *Σαρματᾶι*], m. pl., *the Sarmatians* (a Scythian tribe on the northern coast of the Black Sea).
- Sarmaticus, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Σαρματικός*], adj., *Sarmatian, of the Sarmatians*. — m. pl., *the Sarmatians*.
- Sarmatis, -idis**, [Gr. *Σαρματίς*], f., adj., *Sarmatian*.
- sat, see satis**.
- satiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [sati- (stem of *satis*, as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *satiate, satisfy, feed full*.
- satis**, [?, akin to *satur*], adv., *sufficiently, enough, very*. — As noun, *enough* (with gen.).
- satam, -i**, [p.p. of *sero*], n., *crop* (pl.).
- satur, -ura, -urum**, [?, akin to *satis*], adj., *full, well fed*.
- Sāturnius, -a, -um**, [†Sāturnō- (reduced) + *ius*], adj., *of Saturn, son of Saturn, daughter of Saturn* (used of Jupiter, of Neptune, of Pluto, and of Juno). — So, *Sāturnia* (alone), *Juno: Saturnius pater* (*Jupiter*).
- Sāturnus, -i**, [prob. akin to *sero*], m., the father of Jove. An old Italian divinity of the crops.
- saturō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [saturō- (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *fill full*. — Hence, *soak, dye*.
- satus, p.p. of sero**.
- Satyrus, -i**, [Gr. *Σάτυρος*], m., a *Satyr* (one of a subordinate class of deities of the woods, of a frolicsome and mischievous disposition, represented with goat's legs and horns. They often appear as companions of Bacchus, whose attend-

- ant, Silenus, seems to have been one of them. They are hardly distinguishable from the Latin Fauns).
- saucius**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *wounded*.
- Sauromatae**, -ārum, [Gr. Σαυρομάται], m. pl., *Sarmatians*, the same as *Sarmatae*.
- saxeus**, -a, -um, [saxō + eus], adj., *of stone*.
- saxum**, -ī, [?], n., *rock, stone*.
- scaber**, -bra, -brum, [√SCAB + rus], adj., *rough*.
- scelerātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *scelerō*], adj., *polluted by crime, criminal, impious, accursed*.
- scelus**, -eris, [?], n., *crime, wickedness, wicked words*.
- scēptrum**, -ī, [Gr. σκήπτρον], n., *staff, sceptre*. — Also pl.
- Schoenēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σχοηνίης], adj., *of Schœneus* (father of Atalanta). — Hence fem., *Atalanta*.
- scillicet**, [prob. sci- (imp. of *scio*) + licet], adv., *one may know, forsooth* (in irony), *now of course, naturally, for pray*.
- scindō**, -ere, scidi, scissum, [√SCID, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *cleave, split, tear, tear off, burst, divide*.
- scintilla**, -ae, [?], perh. akin to *scindo*], f., *spark*.
- sciō**, scire, scivī, scītum, [?], v. tr. 4, *know* (a fact, cf. *nosco*).
- scitor**, -āri, -ātus, [scitō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, (*seek to know*), *ask, inquire*.
- scopulus**, -ī, [prob. Gr. σκῆπελος], m., *rock, cliff*.
- scorpiō**, -ī, [Gr. σκορπίος], m., *scorpion*. — Esp., *the Scorpion* (the constellation).
- scribō**, -ere, scripsi, scriptum, [√SCRIB], v. tr. 3, *write*.
- scriptum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of *scribo*], n., *writing, inscription*.
- scrobia**, *scrobis*, [?], f., (m.), *ditch, trench*.
- Scylacēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σκυλάκειος], adj., *of Scylaceum* (a town on the coast of Bruttium in Southern Italy, near a promontory supposed to be dangerous for ships).
- Scylla**, -ae, [Gr. Σκύλλα], f., a nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Crataeis, changed by Circe into a monster, girt about the middle with dogs. This monster inhabited some rocks on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina.
- Scythia**, -ae, [Gr. Σκυθία], f. (of adj.), the country north of the Black Sea.
- Scythicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σκυθικός], adj., *Scythian, of Scythia*.
- sē**, see *sui*.
- sē-** (sēd-), [?, cf. *sed*], inseparable prep. in comp., *apart, aside, away*.
- sēdōdō**, -ere, -cēsāi, -cēssum, [se-cedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw, retire, go apart*.
- sēcernō**, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, [se-cerno], v. tr. 3, *separate, distinguish*. — p.p., *sēcretus*, *retired, secret, occult*. — N. pl., *hidden depths, secrets*.
- sēcūs**, see *setius*.
- secō**, -āre, secui, sectum, [?], v. tr. 1, *cut, cleave*.
- sēcretus**, p.p. of *secerno*.
- secundus**, -a, -um, [ger. form of *sequor*], adj., *following, second, favorable, favoring, fortunate, prosperous* : *mensae* (dessert).
- secūris**, -is, [akin to *seco*], f., *axe*.
- sēcūrus**, -a, -um, [se-cura, decl. as adj.], adj., *free from care, fearless, sure* (futuri), *safe* (almost equal to *tutus*).

- secus**, [?, perh. akin to *sequor*], adv., *otherwise*.
- sed**, [same word as *se* (*sed-*)], conj., *but* (adversative or transitional), *still*.
- sedeō**, -ēre, **sēdi**, **sessum**, [prob. *sedō-* ($\sqrt{\text{SED}} + \text{us}$) + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *sit down, sit, rest, lie, sink, take effect* (plaga), *settle*.
- sēdēs**, -is, [$\sqrt{\text{SED}} + \text{es}$], f., *seat, abode, dwelling-place, house, spot, place, footing* (place to rest): *infernae sedes* (the world below).
- sedile**, -is, [stem akin to *sedis* + *ilis*], n., *seat, chair, stool*.
- sēditio**, -ōnis, [*sed-itiō*], f., *mutiny, revolt, dissension, sedition*.
- sēducō**, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum, [*se-duco*], v. tr. 3, *lead apart, draw aside, set aside, remove*.
- sēdulus**, -a, -um, [*sedō-* ($\sqrt{\text{SED}} + \text{us}$) + *lus*], adj., (*sitting down*), *attentive, diligent*.
- seges**, -etis, [?], f., *standing grain, growing crop, fields, sowing* (of the earth for a crop), *crop*.
- sēgnis**, -e, [?], adj., *slow, tardy*.
- semel**, [similis (or kindred stem reduced)], adv., *once, only once*.
- sēmen**, -inis, [some form of root of *sero* + *men*], n., *a seed, seed*.
- sēmēsus**, -a, -um, [*semi-esus*], adj., *half-eaten*.
- tsēmi-**, [?], adv. only in composition, *half*.
- sēmianimis**, -e, [*semi-animus*, decl. as adj.], adj., *half lifeless* (prop. *half in life*).
- sēmīcaper**, -prī, [*semi-caper*], m., (*half goat*), *Pan* (in allusion to his form).
- sēmīdeus**, -i, [*semi-deus*], m., *demigod*.
- sēmīlācer**, -era, -erum, [*semi-lacer*], adj., *half butchered*.
- sēmīnēx**, (-necis), -ecis, [*semi-nēx*], adj., *half dead, half living*.
- Sēmīramis**, -idis, [Gr. *Σεμιράμις*], f., mythical queen of Assyria, wife and successor of Ninus, and builder of the walls of Babylon.
- sēmīsepultus**, -a, -um, [*semi-sepultus*], adj., *half buried*.
- semper**, [*sem-* (in *semel*, *simul*) + *per* (cf. *parumper*)], adv., *ever, always*.
- senātus**, -ūs, [*tsenā-* (stem akin to *senex*) + *tus*], m., (*being an elder*), *body of elders, senate*.
- senectas**, -ae, [*tsenec-* (as stem of *senex*) + *ta* (cf. *juventa*)], f., *old age, years* (as many or old).
- senectās**, -itās, [*tsenec-* (as stem of *senex*) + *tus* (cf. *virtus*)], f., *age, old age*.
- senēscō**, -ere, **senui**, no sup., [stem akin to *senex*, *senātus*, + *scō*], v. intr. 3, *grow old, wear out, decay*.
- senex**, **senis**, [two stems, *sen-* (as root) + *is* and *ious* (reduced)], adj., only m., *old, aged*. — As noun, *old man*. — Comp., *senior, old*.
- sēni**, -ae, -a, [*sex* + *nus*], adj., *six* (at a time), *six*.
- senilis**, -e, [*seni-* (as stem of *senex*) + *lis*], adj., *of an (the) old man, of age, advanced* (in years).
- sēnsim**, [acc. (real or imagined) of *tsensis* (*sent* + *tis*, cf. *sensus*)], adv. (of unc. conn. of ideas), *gradually*.
- sēnsus**, -ūs, [$\sqrt{\text{SENT}}$ (of *sentio*) + *tus*] m., *taste, feeling, perception*. Concretely, *a feeling, the mind, the senses, sense*.
- sententia**, -ae, [*tsentent-* (participial stem akin to *sentiens*) + *ia*], f., *feeling, sentiment, resolve, opinion, verdict, vote*.

sentio, -ire, scīsi, scīsum, [?],
v. tr. 4, *feel, be aware, know, notice, find out*: illum Pharsalia
(*feel his power*).

sentia, -ia, [?], m., *briar*.

sentus, -a, -um, [?, akin to sentia],
adj., *briary, overgrown with briars, neglected, rough, wild*.

sēparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [se-
paro], v. tr. 1, *set apart, divide*.

sepeliō, -ire, -ivi, sepultum, [?],
v. tr. 4, *bury, entomb*.

sēpēs, -ia, see saepēs.

sēpōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum,
[se-pono], v. tr. 3, *set apart, sepa-
rate*.

septem, [?], adj., *seven*.

septemfluvius, -a, -um, [septem-
fluvius], adj., *seven streamed, seven
mouthed*.

septimus, -a, -um, [septem +
mus], adj., *seventh*.

sepulcrālia, -a, [sepulcrō- (re-
duced) + alia], adj., *funereal*.

sepulcrum, -i, [sepel- (as if root
of sepelio) + crum], n., *tomb,
grave*.

sequor, -i, secūtus, [√SEQU], v.
dep. 3, *follow, pursue*.

sera, -ae, [?], f., *bolt, bar*.

serēnus, -a, -um, [perh. akin to
serus], adj., *clear, fair, serene*.

scriēs, -iēs, [√SER (in sero) + iēs],
f., *row, order, succession, series*.

sermō, -ōnis, [√SER (in sero)
+ mo, prob. through intermediate
stem], m., *discourse, talk, conver-
sation, words, gossip*.

sērō, see serus.

serō, -ere, sēvi, satum, [√SE re-
dupl.], v. tr. 3, *plant, sow, pro-
duce (by sowing)*. — p.p., *satus,
planted, produced, sprung from,
son of, daughter of*. — N. pl., *crops*.
serpēna, -entia, [pres. p. of serpo],

c., *serpent*. — Esp., *the Serpent*
(constellation).

serpentigena, -ae, [serpenti- (as
stem of serpens) + gena (√GEN
+ a, cf. incola)], m., *snake-born*.

serpō, -ere, serpai, scriptum, [?],
perh. akin to repo], v. intr. 3,
creep, crawl.

serra, -ae, [?], f., *saw*.

sertum, -i, [n. p.p. of sero, *twine*],
n., *garland*.

serum, -i, [?], n., *whey*.

sērus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *late, too
late*: anni (*advanced*). — Abl.,

sērō, as adv., *late, too late*.

servātor, -ōris, [servā + tor], m.,
preserver, saviour.

servātrix, -icis, [servā + trix],
f., *preserver, saviour*.

serviō, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -itum,
[servō- (as if servi) + o],
v. intr. 4, *be a slave, be subject,
obey, serve*.

servitium, -i, [servō + tium], n.,
slavery, servitude.

servō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [servō-
(as if serva) + o], v. tr. 1, *guard,
keep, watch, keep watch over, pre-
serve*.

servus, -i, [√SER (in sero) + vas],
m., *slave (orig. captive?), servant*.

sēta, (saeta), -ae, [?] f., *bristle*.

sētiger, (saetiger), -era, -erum,
[nota-ger (for -gerus, ger +
us)], adj., *bristle-bearing*. — As
noun, *the bristly (creature, mon-
ster, foe)*.

sētius, [?, cf. secus], adv., *less,
not so, worse*.

seu, see alive.

sēvocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [se-
voco], v. tr. 1, *call aside, call away*.

sex, [?], adj., *six*.

sextus, -a, -um, [sex + tus], adj.,
sixth.

- si**, [?, akin to *se*], conj., (*so f*), *if*.
sibilus, -i, (pl., -a, -orum), [?]
 m. and n., *hissing, hiss, whistling note*.
Sibylla, -ae, [Gr. Σίβυλλα], f., *a Sibyl, a female seer*. A large number of such persons are mentioned, of which the most famous is the Cumæan. The idea of such persons seems to have been of foreign origin (prob. Hebrew), though their functions were closely connected with the worship of Apollo.
sic, [si-oe], adv., *so, thus: ut . . . sic (although . . . yet)*.
Sicānia, -ae, [Sicanō- (reduced) + ia], f. of adj. (sc. terra), *Sicily*.
siccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [siccō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. i, *dry, dry up, stanch*.
siccus, -a, -um [?], adj., *dry, parched*.
Sicella, -idis, [Gr. Σικελίς], f. adj., *Sicilian, a Sicilian woman*.
Siculus, -a, -um, [†Siccō- (cf. Sicānus) + lus, akin to Σικελός], adj., *Sicilian, of Sicily*.
sicut, [sic ut], conj., *just as*.
Sicyōnius, -a, -um, [Gr. Σικυώνιος], adj., *of Sicyon (a city of the Peloponnesus), Sicyonian*.
siderous, -a, -um, [sider- (as stem of sidus) + eus], adj., *of the stars, celestial*.
Sidōnis, -idis (acc. -ida), [Gr. Σιδωνίς], f. adj., *Sidonian, of Sidon (the famous city of Phœnicia)*. — Less exactly, *Phœnician*.
Sidōnius, -a, -um, [Gr. Σιδώνιος], adj., *Sidonian, of Sidon*. — Less exactly, *Phœnician*.
sidus, -eris [√SED + us], n., (*position, in augural sense*), *constellation, star, heavenly body*. — Pl. *the stars, the heavens, the stars of heaven*.
Sigēius, -a, -um, [Gr. Σιγήιος], adj., *of Sigeum (a promontory of the Troad)*. — Less exactly, *Trojan*.
Sigēus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σιγέωρ], adj., *of Sigeum*. — Less exactly, *Trojan*. — Neut., *the promontory Sigeum*.
sigillum, -i, [akin to *signum*, prob. †sigulō- + lum], n., *sign, small figure or picture, seal*.
signō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [signō- + o], v. tr. i, *mark, inscribe*.
signum, -i, [sig- (as root, cf. sigillum) + num], n., *mark, sign, indication, signal, trace, track, standard (of soldiers), statue, constellation, sign (of the Zodiac), figure (embroidered or painted)*.
silentium, -i, [silent- (pres. p. of silēo) + ium], n., *silence*. — Also, pl.
Silēnus, -i, [Σειληνός], m., *an old satyr, the chief attendant of Bacchus*. He is represented as a fat old man, generally intoxicated.
silēō, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [?], v. intr. 2, *be silent*. — pres. p., *silent*. — M. pl., *the shades*.
sillex, -icis, [?], c., *flint, stone, rock*.
silva, -ae, [?], f., *wood, woods, forest*. — Also, *timber, wood*.
Silvānus, -i, [†silva + nus, cf. Neptunus], m., *an Italian, woodland deity, presiding over woods, tillage, and earth*. — Also in the pl., *Silvani*, thought of as similar to the Fauns.
silvestris, -tre, [silva- (with s from unc. analogy) + tris], adj., *of the woods, woodland*.
silvicola, -ae, [silva- + cola (cf. incolā)], c., *lover of the woods*.

similis, -e, [†unc. stem (akin to *seml*) + *lis* (cf. *simplex*)], adj., *like, similar*.

Simois, -entos, (-entis), [Gr. Σιμόεις], m., a river of the Troad.

simplex, -icis, [perh. †simō- (akin to *similis*) + †plex (cf. *duplex*)], adj., *simple, single, in simplicity*.

simplicitās, -tās, [simplici- + *tās*], f., *simplicity, singleness*.

simul, [prob. n. of *similis*, reduced], adv., *at the same time, at once, together, as soon as, along with*.

simulacrum, -ī, [simulā + *crum*], n., *form, image, semblance, figure* (as false), *empty form*.

simulātor, -ōris, [simulā + *tor*], m., *imitator, pretender*.

simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†simulō (as early stem of *similis*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *imitate, put on appearance of, simulate*. — pres. p., *imitative*. — p. p., *imitated*.

simōrus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *unmixed, pure, untainted, unaffected* (by disease, etc.), *unscathed*.

sine, [?], prep., *without*.

singultus, -ūs, [singulō- (reduced) + *tus*] m., (prob. words forced out one at a time), *sob, sobbing*.

singuli, -ae, -a, [unc. stem (akin to *similis*) + *lus*], adj., *one at a time, each, single*. — N. pl., *everything, particulars, details* (in full).

sinister, -tra, -trum, [†sinis- (of unc. meaning) + *ter* (cf. *dexter*)], adj., *the left, ill-omened*. — Comp. *sinisterior*, (*the left*).

sino, -ere, sivi, situm, [√*si*, found with *n*], v. tr. 3, *leave*. — Hence, *allow, permit*. — p. p., *simulated, lying*: *situs est* (*lies*).

Sinuessa, -ae, [akin to *sinus*], f.,

a town in the northern part of Campania, formerly called *Sinope*.

sinuō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [sinu (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *bend*. — Pass., *be bent, float* (in folds), *be blown, be curved*. — p. p., *bent, round, curved, arched*.

sinus, -ūs, [?], m., *fold, winding*. — Hence, *robe*. — So from form of garments, *lap, bosom, arms* (of a mother). — Also pl.

Sipylos, -ī, [Gr. Σίπυλος], m., 1. a mountain in Lydia; 2. a son of Niobe.

siquandō, see *quando*.

siquidem, [si quidem], conj., *at least if, since, in as much as*.

siquis, -qua, -quid, (-quod), [siquis (as indef.)], pron., *if any, if one, whoever* (*whatever*).

Sīrēnes, -um, [Gr. Σειρῆνες], f. pl., *the Sirens*, monsters who enticed sailors to destruction by their songs. They had the heads of women and the wings and legs of birds, having been changed from their original form of maidens. They were the daughters of Achelous and Melpomene.

sistō, -ere, stitī, statum [√*STA*, redupl.] v. tr. (and intr.) 3, *stay*. — Also, *stand, cease, stop, alight*.

Sisyphus, -ī, [Gr. Σίσυφος], m., a crafty, cruel king of Corinth, brother of Athamas. In the lower world, he was condemned to roll up hill a huge stone which always rolled down just before reaching the top.

sitiō, -ire, -ivī (-if), no sup., [siti + *o*], v. intr. 4, *thirst, be athirst, be thirsty*.

sitis, -is, [?], f., *thirst, drought*.

situs, -ūs, [√*si* (in *sino*) + *tus*], m., *neglect, decay, rust*.

- situs**, -a, -um, see **sino**.
sive (sen), [si (sei) -ve], conj., *if either, or if, whether . . . or*.
amaragdus, -i, [Gr. *σμάραγδος*], f., *emerald*.
socer, -eri, [unc. stem + rus (cf. *ἐκνος*)], m., *father-in-law*. — Pl., *parents-in-law*.
sociō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sociō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *share, join, unite, accompany* (music).
socius, -a, -um, [?(akin to **socer**)], adj., *sharing, allied*: *manus* (the *Social War*). — As noun, *companion, sharer, partner*.
sodalicius, -a, -um, [sodali + ius], adj., *of a companion*.
sōdālīs, -is, [unc. stem + lis], c., *companion, intimate friend, 'crony'*.
sōl, -is, [?], m., *the sun*. — Pl., *rays of the sun, heat*.
sōlācium, (-ātium), -ī, [stem akin to **solor** + ium], n., *solace*. — Also, pl.
sōlāmen, -inis, [solā + men], n., *solace, consolation*.
sōlemnīs, (soll-), -e, [†sollō (cf. **sollicitus**) -annus (decl. as adj.)], adj., *annual*. — Hence, *customary, festival, solemn, sacred*.
soleō, -āre, **solitus** sum, [?], v. intr. 2, *be wont, be accustomed, use*. — p.p., *wonted, usual, accustomed*.
sōlicitus, see **sollicitus**.
solidus, -a, -um, [solō- (in **solum**) + dus], adj., *solid, firm, steady, massive*: *ad solidum*, (in the *earth*).
solitus, p.p. of **soleo**.
solum, -ī, [?], n., *throne*.
sollemnis, see **solemnis**.
sollers, -ertis, [†sollō (cf. **sollicitus**) + ars], adj., *cunning, artful*.
sollerter, [sollert + ter], adv., *cunningly, cleverly, artfully*.
sollertia, -ae, [sollert + ia], f., *cunning, cleverness*.
sollicitō, (sol-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sollicitō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *worry, importune, stir, strike* (strings).
sollicitus, (sol-), -a, -um, [†sollō (cf. **sollers**) + citus], adj., *completely aroused, anxious, disturbed, restless*: *preces* (*earnest*).
sōlor, -ārī, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, *console*.
sōlum, (adv.), see **solus**.
solum, -ī, [?(cf. **solidus**)], n., *the soil, the earth, land, floor, bare ground, the depths of Hades*.
sōlus, -a, -um, (gen. **solus**), [?], adj., *alone, only, merely, lonely*. — N. as adv., *only*: *neq . . . solum* (*and not only*).
solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtum [prob. *se-luo*], v. tr. 3, *dissolve, loose, thaw, melt, unbind*. — Hence, *pay* (loose an obligation), *open, break*, (*jejunium*), *wrap in sleep, give* (in payment), *annul*. — p.p., *loose, unbound, flowing* (*capilli*).
somnium, -ī, [sommō- + ium], n., *dream*.
somnus, -ī, [√sop (in **soplo**) + nus], m., *sleep, sleepiness*. — Also, pl. — Personified, the god of Sleep.
sonitus, ūs, [soni- (as stem of **sono** + tus)], m., *sound, roar, rattle, ring, noise*.
sonō, -āre, -uī, -itum, [sonō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 1., *sound*. — Often trans. by special words of *sound, hiss, roar, rattle, ring, cry, resound, crack, ring, speak, murmur, grate*.
sonus, -ī, [√son + us], m., *sound, voice, words* (cf. **sono**).

- Sophocleus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σοφοκλέος], adj., of *Sophocles*, the great Athenian tragic poet of the fifth century B.C.
- sōpiō**, -ire, -ivī, (-it), -itum, [prob. causative of √SOP], v. tr. 4, put to sleep, lull.
- sopor**, -ōris, [√SOP + or], m., sleep.
- sopōrifer**, -era, -erum, [sopori- (as if stem of sopor) + fer (for ferus)], adj., sleepbringing, narcotic.
- sorbeō**, -ēre, sorbuī, no sup., [?], v. tr. 2, suck in, draw in, take in. — Also, consume.
- sordidus**, -a, -um, [sordi- (stem of sordes) + dus], adj., dirty, dark, stained.
- soror**, -ōris, [unc. root, same formation as pater], f., sister.
- sors**, **sortis**, [√SER (in sero + tis, reduced)], f., lot, destiny, fortune, fate, allotment, lot in life. — Also (prob. orig. meaning), response of oracle (written on billet of wood), oracle.
- sortior**, -iri, -itus, [sorti + o], v. dep. 4, gain by lot, have allotted (to me). — Also, allot. — p.p., destined to (acc.).
- soopes**, -itis, [?], adj., safe, unharmed.
- spargō**, -ere, sparsi, sparsum, [?], v. tr. 3, scatter, fling wide, sprinkle (of the thing scattered and of that covered). — Less exactly, spread. — p.p., loose, scattered, flowing, sprinkled (of the thing covered).
- Spartānus**, -a, -um, [†Sparta + nus], adj., *Spartan*.
- Spartē**, -ēs, (-a, -ae), [Gr. Σπάρτη], f., also called *Lacedaemon*, the capital of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus.
- spatior**, -āri, -itus, [spatiō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, walk, wander, stroll. — pres. p. as noun, wanderer.
- spatiōsus**, -a, -um, [spatiō + osus], adj., roomy, spacious, huge, long; **aevum** (advanced): **vētustas** (remote, long).
- spatium**, -i, [unc. root + ium], n., space (prob. as measured), extent, distance, size, length, span, track, region (extent of country). — Also of time, division (season), space of time, time; in **spatium** (in length): **spatio distante** (at a distance).
- speciēs**, -ēi, [√SPEC + iēs], f., appearance, form, beauty (cf. 'looks').
- speciōsus**, -a, -um, [specie- (reduced) + osus], adj., beautiful, comely, specious.
- spectābilis**, -e, [spectā + bilis], adj., beautiful, lovely.
- spectāculum**, -i, [spectā + culum], n., spectacle, sight, show, spectators (i.e. 'grand stand').
- spectātor**, -ōris, [spectā + tor], m., spectator (one who views the games).
- spectō**, -āre, -āvī, -itum, [spectō- (as a stem, or perh. specta) + o], v. tr. 1, gaze at, behold, see, look at. — p.p., looked at (with approval), approved, tried.
- speculum**, -i, [†specō- (√SPEC + us) + lum (n. of -lus)], n., mirror.
- specus**, -ūs, [?], m., cave.
- spēlunca**, -ae, [?, cf. spelaea], f., cave.
- Sperchēis**, -idis, [Gr. Σπερχηΐς], f. adj., of *Spercheus* (see next word).
- Sperchēus**, (-ius), -i, [Gr. Σπερ

- χαιρς*], m., a river in southern Thessaly, flowing from Mt. Pindus to the Maliac Gulf.
- spernō, -ere, sprēvī, sprētum**, [√SPER formed with n], v. tr. 3, *spurn, scorn, disdain*.
- spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spes- (as stem of spes) + o (as if a-stem)], v. tr. 1, *hope for, hope*.
- spēs, spēs**, [?], f., *hope*. — Also, as in Eng., *hope* (object hoped for).
- spīca, -ae**, [?], f., *ear* (of grain).
- spīceus, -a, -um**, [spīca (reduced) + eus], adj., *of ears*.
- spīculum, -ī**, [unc. stem (akin to spīca) + lum], n., *dart, spear*.
- spīna, -ae**, [akin to spīca], f., *thorn, spine*. — Hence, *backbone, bone, back*.
- spīneus, -a, -um**, [spīna- (reduced) + eus], adj., *thorny*.
- spīra, -ae**, [?], f., *fold, coil* (of a snake).
- spīritus, -ūs**, [spīri- (as if stem of spīro) + tus], m., *breath, breath of life, soul*.
- spīrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. intr. 1, *breathe*.
- spīseus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of unc. verb], adj., *thick, solid, frequent: litus (thick with sand)*.
- splendō, -ēre, -ui, no sup.**, [prob. splendō- (cf. splendidus) + eo], v. intr. 2, *shine*. — pra. p., *shining, bright*.
- splendescō, -ere, no perf., no sup.**, [splendō- + eo], v. intr. 3, *shine*.
- splendidus, -a, -um**, [†splendō- (cf. splendo) + dus], adj., *shining, brilliant*.
- spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spoliō- (as if a-stem) + o, v. tr. 1], *strip, despoil*. — Less exactly, *rob*.
- spolium, -ī**, [? cf. σπῆλον], n., *spoil, skin*.
- spondā, -ae**, [?], f., *side of bed, frame*.
- sponte**, [abl. of †spons (akin to spondeo), as adv.], *of one's accord, spontaneously*.
- spūma, -ae**, [? cf. spuo], f., *foam, froth, foam*.
- spūmiger, -era, -erum**, [spuma-ger (for gerus)], adj., *foambearing, foamy*.
- spūmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spuma + o], v. intr. 1, *foam, froth*. — pra. p., *foaming*.
- spūmōeus, -a, -um**, [spuma + osus] adj., *foaming, foamy*.
- squālō, -ēre, -ui, no sup.**, [squalō- (only as name of a fish) + eo], v. intr., *be rough*. — pra. p., *squalid, foul, rough, unclean*.
- squālidus, -a, -um**, [squalō + dus], adj., *rough, unclean, untidy, foul*.
- squāma, -ae**, [akin to squalō], f., *scale* (of a fish).
- squāmeus, -a, -um**, [squama + eus], adj., *scaly*.
- squāmiger, -era, -erum**, [squama-ger (for gerus)], adj., *scalebearing, scaly*.
- squāmōeus, -a, -um**, [squama + osus], adj., *scaly*.
- Stablae, -arum**, [?], f. plur., a town on the Gulf of Naples.
- stabulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, (also stabulor, dep.), [sta-bulō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *fold* (sheep), *stable*.
- stabulum, -ī**, [√STA + bulum], n., *sheepfold, stable*.
- stāgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [stagnō + o], v. intr. 1, *be overflown, lie stagnant, be immersed*.
- stāgnum, -ī**, [unc. root + num], n., *pool, marsh, fen*.
- stāmen, -inis**, [√STA + men], n.,

- warps, threads* (of web), *strings* (of lyre).
- statiō, -ōnis**, [as if $\sqrt{\text{STA}} + \text{tio}$ (prob. $\dagger\text{stati} + \text{o}$)], *f.*, *station, post, position.*
- statuō, -ere, -uī, -itum**, [*statu* + *o*], *v. tr. 3.*, *set up, establish.* — Hence, *resolve, agree, determine.*
- status, -ūs**, [$\sqrt{\text{STA}} + \text{tus}$], *m.*, *position, attitude, pose, state.* — Fig., *state, condition.*
- stella, -ae**, [?], *f.*, *star.*
- stellatus, -a, -um**, [*stella* + *tus* (as if p.p. of $\dagger\text{stello}$)], *adj.*, *starred, spotted.*
- sterilis, -e**, [$\dagger\text{sterō}$ (*hard* ?) + *lis*], *adj.*, *sterile, unproductive.* — Fig., *fruitless.*
- sternō, -ere, strāvī, strātum**, [$\sqrt{\text{STERN}}$, formed with *n*], *v. tr. 3.*, *strew, spread, cover, lay low.* — p.p., *stratae herbae*, (*a couch of herbs*).
- Sthenelīus, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Σθενελῆος*], *adj.*, *of Sthenelus* (father of Cycnus): *proles* (*Cycnus*, a son of Sthenelus).
- Stictē, -ēs**, [Gr. *Στικτῆ*], *f.*, one of Acteon's hounds.
- stillō, -āre, -āvī, -itum**, [*stilla* + *o*], *v. intr. 1.*, *drop, distil.* — pra. p. *dripping.* — p.p., *stillatus*, *dropping, exuding.*
- stimulus, -ī**, [$\dagger\text{stimō}$ ($\sqrt{\text{STIG}} + \text{mus}$) + *lus*], *m.*, *goad, spur*: *stimulum adiciere* (*goad on*).
- stipes, -itis**, [*stipi-* (as stem of *stips*) + *tis* (reduced)], *m.*, *trunk, stalk, stock.*
- stipō, -āre, -āvī, -itum**, [$\dagger\text{stipō}$ (cf. *obstipus*) + *o*], *v. tr. 1.*, *crowd, hem in, surround, attend* (as in a crowd of followers).
- stipula, -ae**, [*stip-* (stem of *stips*, as if *stipō*) + *la*], *f.*, *little stalk, straw, stubble, (bean) straw.*
- stirps, stirpis**, [?], *f.*, *stock, race, progeny, offspring.*
- stīva, -ae**, [?], *akin to sto*, *f.*, *plough handle.*
- stō, stāre, stetī, statum**, [$\sqrt{\text{STA}}$], *v. intr. 1.*, *stand, stand still, stop, be fixed, alight, be still, stand up, stand by, hold out, last.* — Also, *cost.* — Often merely, *be.*
- stolidus, -a, -um**, [$\dagger\text{stolō}$ (cf. *stolo*) + *dus*], *adj.*, *dull* (cf. 'like a stick'), *foolish*: *palma* (*foolishly desired*).
- strāmen, -inis**, [*stra-* (as root of *sterno*) + *men*], *n.*, *straw, thatch.*
- strātum, -ī**, [*n.*, p.p. of *sterno*], *n.*, *couch* (as spread).
- strēnuus, -a, -um**, [?], *adj.*, *active, energetic.*
- strepitus, -ūs**, [*strepi-* (as stem of *strepo*) + *tus*], *m.*, *noise, din, murmur.*
- stridō, -ēre, (strīdō, -ere)**, *strīdī*, no sup., [?], *v. intr. 2* and *3.*, *make a noise, hiss.* — p.p., *hissing, whizzing, creaking, snorting.*
- stridor, -ōris**, [*strid-* (as root of *strido*) + *or*], *m.*, *noise, creaking, growling.*
- stridulus, -a, -um**, [$\dagger\text{stridō}$ + *lus*], *adj.*, *hissing, whizzing, creaking, spluttering* (fax).
- stringō, -ere, strinxī, strictum**, [unc. root], *v. tr. 3.*, *strip, graze, skim, follow, close* (*vestigia*), *touch lightly, draw* (sword, *stripping off scabbard*).
- strix, strigis**, [?], *f.*, *owl.*
- struō, -ere, strūxī, structum**, [$\sqrt{\text{STRUG}}$], *v. tr. 3.*, *build, pile, erect, set, lay, contrive.*

- Strýmon, -onis**, [Gr. Στρυμόν], m., a river in Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.
- studiōež**, [old abl. of studiosus], adv., *eagerly, assiduously, zealously*.
- studiōsus, -a, -um**, [studiō + osus], adj., *eager, interested, zealous, friendly*.
- studium, -i**, [?, akin to studeo], n., *eagerness, zeal, interest, favorite pursuit (pleasure), study, industry, favor, devotion*.
- stultē**, [old abl. of stultus], adv., *foolishly*.
- stultus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *foolish*.
- stupeō**, (stip)-, -ēre, -ui, no sup. [stipi- (or kindred stem) + eo] v. intr. 2, (*be like a stick*), *stand aghast, stand dazed, be dazed, be at a loss, stand dumb*.
- Stygius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Στῆγιος], adj., *of the Styx, Stygian*. — Also, *of the lower world, of Hades*. — Hence, *dark, pestilent, deadly*. — Less exactly, *underground*.
- Stymphālis, -idis**, [Gr. Στυμφαλῖς], f. adj., *of Stymphalus, a lake in Arcadia, where Hercules killed the Stymphalian birds*.
- Styx, -ygis**, [Gr. Στῆξ], f., the river that surrounded the lower world, and by which the gods swore. — Less exactly, *the world below, Hades*.
- suādeō**, -ēre, suāsi, suāsus, [suavi- (or stem akin) + eo], v. intr. 2, *advise, persuade, urge*.
- sub (subs)**, [akin to super], prep., *under, beneath, below, at the end of, just before, up to*: *sub noctem, at nightfall*. — As adv. in composition, *down, under*. — Also, *from beneath, up, after*.
- subdō, -ere, -idi, -ditum**, [sub-
- do**], v. tr. 3, *put underneath, plunge, set (under)*. — Also, *supply*.
- subeō**, -īre, -iī, -itum, [sub-eo], v. tr. and intr. irr., *go down, go under, enter, come in, take upon oneself, bear, occur (to one)*. — Also, *come up, come on, succeed*.
- subfimen**, see **suffimen**.
- subfundō**, see **suffundo**.
- sūbiciō** (-jiciō), -ere, -jēcī, -jēctum, [sub-jacio], v. tr. 3, *place below, put under, put beneath*. — Hence, *subject*. — Also, *throw up, suggest*. — p.p., *lying below, beneath, subject*.
- subigō**, -ere, -ēgi, -āctum, [sub-ago], v. tr. 3, *bring into subjection, bring into order, cultivate, plough, mould*.
- subitō**, [abl. of p.p. of subeo, as adv.], adv., *suddenly*.
- subitus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of subeo], adj., *sudden, suddenly grown, new, late born, newly risen*.
- subjectus**, p.p. of **subicio**.
- sublevo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [sub-levo] v. tr. 1, *lift up*. — Fig., *assist, relieve*.
- sublimis, -e**, [sub-limns (infl. as adj.)], adj., (*up to the crossbeam*, cf. *limen* ?), *high, on high, sublime*. — N. pl., *the heights*.
- submitto**, see **summitto**.
- submovēō**, see **summoveo**.
- subolēs, -is** [sub- + oles (√OL + es, cf. *adoleasco*)], f., (*outgrowth*), *progeny, race, generation*.
- subponō**, see **suppono**.
- subprimō**, see **supprimo**.
- subsequor, -i, -secūsus**, [√SEQU], v. dep. 3, *follow up, follow after, follow*.
- subsidō**, -ere, -sēdi, no sup., [subsido], v. intr. 3, *settle down, sink down, subside (of a river)*.

- subelato, -ere, -stīti, no sup., [sub-isto], v. intr. 3, *stop, cease, subside*.
- substringo, -ere, -strinxi, -strictum, [sub-stringo], v. tr. 3, *bind underneath, restrain, confine*. — p.p., *contracted, pinched*.
- subsum, -esse, no perf., [sub-sum], v.intr. irr., *be beneath*.
- subtēmen, -inis, [sub + temen (tex + men)], n., *woof, filling*.
- subter, [sub-ter (cf. inter)], prep., *beneath*.
- suburbānus, -a, -um, [sub urbe + annus], adj., *suburban*.
- succēdō, -ere, -cēsi, -cēsum, [sub-cedo], v. intr. 3, *go under, come under, go beneath, enter*. — Also, *come on, come over, come up, grow over, go to, succeed (come next)*. — Imper. with dat., *one succeeds*.
- succendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēsum, [sub + cando (cf. incendio)], v. tr. 3, *kindle, light*.
- succēssor, -oris, [sub-cessor, through succedo], m., *successor*.
- succēssus, -us, [sub + cessus, through succedo], m., *success* (cf. succedit).
- succidō, -ere, -cidi, -cīsum, [sub-caedo], v. tr. 3, *cut under, cut down, sever*.
- succingō, -ere, -cixi, -cinctum, [sub-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird up*. — p.p. *succinctus, high girt, girded up*: *comas pinus* (*high growing, long-stemmed*).
- succrēscō, -ere, -crēvi, no sup., [sub-cresco], v. intr. 3, *grow up, be supplied* (to fill a want).
- succumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, [sub-cumbo], v. tr. 3, (*fall under*), *yield, succumb*.
- succurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum, [sub-curro], v. intr. 3, *run to support, come to one's aid, succor*.
- succutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, [sub-quatio], v. tr. 3, *throw up, shake up*.
- sūcus (suocus), -i, [?, akin to sugo], m., *juice, liquid, moisture, richness, sap, dye*.
- sūdō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, *sweat*.
- sūdor, -oris, [√SUD + or], m., *sweat, exuding moisture*.
- suffimen (subfl-), -inis, [suffi- (as stem of sufflo) + men], n., *incense*.
- suffundō (subfundo), -ere, -fudi, -fūsum, [sub-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour slowly*. — Also, *suffuse, imbue*.
- sui, tibi, eī, [√SVA], refl. pron., *him- (her-, its-) self, themselves*.
- sulcō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [suleō (as if a-stem + o)], v. tr. 1, *furrow, plough, make a furrow*.
- suleus, -i, [?], m., *furrow*.
- sulfur (sulph-, sulp-), -uris, [?], n., *sulphur*.
- Sulmō, -ōnis, [?], m., a town in the territory of the Peligni, the birthplace of Ovid.
- sulphur, see sulfur.
- sulpur, see sulfur.
- sum, esse, fui, futūrus, [√ES and √FU], v. intr. irr., *exist, be, live*. — As copula, *be* (with predicate): *est* (*there is*); *est mihi* (*I have*). — fut. p., *futūrus, future, coming*.
- summa, -ae, [f. of summus, unc. noun supplied], f., *sum, total, substance*: *summa rerum* (*the general welfare, the highest interests*).
- summittō (subm-), -ere, -misi, -missum, [sub-mitto], v. tr. 3,

- send up.* — Also, *send down, lay, rest, drop, lower, submit.* — p.p., *subdued, low.*
- summoveō** (subm-), -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtam, [sub-moveo], v. tr. 2, *remove, disperse, keep off.*
- summus**, -a, -um, [†sup- (cf. superus) + mus], adj. (used as superl. of superus), *highest, the top of, the height of, the surface of, the lowest, the last.* — N. pl., *the heights, the surface of: summa arx (the citadel of heaven).*
- sūmō**, -ere, sūmpsi, sūmptum, [sub-emo, take], v. tr. 3, *take, put on, assume, make* (conamen).
- suō**, suere, suī, sūtum, [√su], v. tr. 3, *sew.*
- super**, [petrified case form of superus], adv. and prep., *over, above, upon, into, beside, besides.* — In comp. with same meanings.
- superātor**, -ōris, [superā + tor], m., *conqueror.*
- superbia**, -ae, [superbō + ia], f., *pride, arrogance.*
- superbus**, -a, -um, [super- (as if stem of superus) bus (of unknown origin)], adj., *proud, arrogant, exultant, haughty.*
- superēmineō**, -ēre, -minuī, no sup., [super-emineo], v. intr. 2, *tower above.*
- superiniciō** (-iniciō), -ere, -jēci, -jectum, [super-inicio], v. tr. 3, *throw over, throw upon.*
- superō**, -ēre, -āvī, -ātum, [superō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *overtop, reach above, surpass, exceed, conquer, outstrip, be above.*
- superstes**, -itis, [super + stes (√STA + tis, reduced)], adj., *surviving.*
- superum**, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, [super-sum], v. intr. irr., *be over*
- and above, survive, be left from, remain.*
- superus**, -a, -um, [comp. of stem akin to sub], adj., *upper, on high.* — Pl. m., *the gods.* — See also **summus** and **supremus**, used as superlatives.
- supervolō**, -ēre, -āvī, -ātum, [supervolo], v. intr. 1, *fly over.*
- supinus**, -a, -um, [?, prob. stem akin to sub- + nus, (cf. pronus)], adj., *lying on the back, upturned* (of the hands in supplication).
- suppleō**, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [subpleo], v. tr. 2, *fill up, fill, bathe, wash* (vulnera lacrimis).
- supplex**, -icis, [sub-plex (√PLIC, as stem, cf. simplex)], adj., *suppliant* (from the bending of the knees). — As noun, *a suppliant.*
- supplicium**, -i, [supplic- + ium], n., *punishment* (from the position on the knees for the death-stroke).
- supponō** (subp-), -ere, -posui, -positum [sub-pono], v. tr. 3, *put beneath, shelter under, substitute, set* (ignem), *plant, subject* (to the yoke).
- supprimō** (subp-), -ere, -pressi, -pressum, [sub-premo], v. tr. 3, *press under, suppress.* — Also, *up, press, press against.*
- suprā**, [case form (prob. instr.) of superus], adv. and prep., *above, over.*
- suprēmus**, -a, -um, [superl. of superus], adj., *highest, topmost, uttermost, last.*
- sūra**, -ae, [?], f., *ankle.*
- surdus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *deaf.*
- surgō**, -ere, surrexi, surrectum, [sub-rego], v. intr. 3, *rise.*
- Surrentinus**, -a, -um, [Surrentō- + inus], adj., *of Sorrento* (Sur-

rentum), a town on the bay of Naples.

sūs, sule, [?], c., *boar, sow, swine*.

suscitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [sub-cito], v. tr. 1, *rouse up, call up, revive, rekindle*.

suspendō, -ere, -pendi, -pēsum, [sub-pendo], v. tr. 3, *hang up, suspend*. — Fig., *keep in suspense, restrain*. — p.p., *hanging on, raised on*.

suspiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [sub- + specio], v. tr. 3, *look up to, look up at*. — Fig., *suspect, lie beneath* (of land). — p.p., *suspected, suspicious*.

suspīcor, -āri, -ātus, [†suspio (stem of †suspe, cf. aspex)], v. dep. 1, *suspect*.

suspirium, -i, [unc. stem (akin to suspiro) + ium], n., *sigh*.

sustineō, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, [sub-teneo], v. tr. 2, *hold up, bear, endure, sustain, withstand, support, wear* (in pectore angues).

sustuli, perf. of tollo.

susurrus, -i, [?], m., *whisper*. — Also, personified.

suus, -a, -um, [stem of se + us], pron., *his, her, its* (reflexive, referring to subject, cf. se), *on one's side, favoring*. — In pl. as noun, *one's friends, countrymen, and the like*.

Symaethis, -idis, [Gr. Συμαίτις], f., adj., *daughter of Symathus* (a Sicilian river-god), the mother of Acis.

Symaethius, -a, -um, [Gr. Συμαίθιος], adj., *of or descended from Symathus*.

T.

tībēs, -is, [?], f., *thick liquid, matter, poison, venom*.

tābescō, -ere, tābui, no sup., [tabē + scō], v. intr. 3, *dissolve, melt, waste away*.

tabulārium, -i, [tabula + arius], n., *archives*.

tābum, -i, [akin to tabes], n., *corrupt blood, gore, venom*.

taceō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [?], v. intr. 2, *be silent, cease speaking*. — p.p., *silent, inaudible: tacite mente* (silently in the heart).

taciturnus, -a, -um, [taci- (stem akin to taceo) + turnus (cf. diuturnus)], adj., *silent, silently* (in agreement).

tāctus, -ūs, [√TAG (in tango) + tus], m., *touch, contact*.

taeda, -ae, [?], f., *pitchwood, torch*. — Esp., *marriage torch, marriage*.

taedium, -i, [stem akin to taedeo + ium], n., *disgust, weariness*. — Also pl.

Taenaridēs, -ae, [Gr. Ταυραρίδες], m., *of or from Tanarus, promontory of Laconia*. — Hence, *Laconian, Lacedaemonian*.

Taenarius, -a, -um, [Gr. Ταυραρίος], adj., *of Tanarus* (cf. prec. word). — Hence, *Lacedaemonian*.

Tagus, -i, [Gr. Τάγος], m., a river in Spain (now Tago).

tālāria, -e, [talō + ariā], adj., *of the heel*. — Esp. n. pl., *tālāria*, *hem of robe, wings* (on the feet).

tālīs, -is, [√TA (in tantus) + alis], adj., *such, of this kind, this* (such as follows). — N. pl., *such deeds*.

tālus, -i, [?], m., *ankle bone, heel*.

tam, [unc. case of √TA, cf. talis (cf. nam)], adv., *so, such, thus*.

Tamasēnus, -i, [†Tamasō (reduced) + ēnus], m., (of adj.), a plain near Tamasus in Cyprus.

tamen, [?], conj., *yet, however, still, nevertheless, after all*.
tamquam (tanquam), [tamquam], conj., (*so as*), *as if, like, just as*.
Tanaïs, -is, [Gr. Τάναϊς], m., a river in Scythia (now the *Don*); also the god of the river.
tandem, [tam-dem, (cf. *idem*)], conj., *at length, at last*.
tangō, -ere, tetigi, tactum, [√TAG, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *touch, reach, affect, move, attain*.
Tantalus, -idis, [Gr. Τάρταλος], f. adj., *daughter or descendant of Tantalus*.
Tantalus, -i, [Gr. Τάνταλος], m.: 1. Son of Jupiter, father of Pelops and Niobe. He was a guest at the table of the gods, but betrayed their secrets, and offered them his son's flesh for food. For this, he was punished in the lower world; 2. a son of Niobe.
tantum, [n. of tantus], adv., *only*.
tantummodo, [tantum modo], adv., *only*.
tantus, -a, -um, [stem akin to tam + tus], adj., *so great, such, so much, such great*.—Abl. as adv., *so much, so*.—N. as adv., *so much* (and no more), *only* (see tantum).—Gen. of price, *worth so much, of so much importance*.
tardē, [old abl. of tardus], adv., *slowly, with delay, late*.
tardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [tardō (as if a-stem)], v. tr. 1, *retard, hold back, detain, prevent*.
tardus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *slow*.
Tarpēius, -a, -um, [†Tarpa + ius (of unc. kin)], a Roman gentile name, in some unknown manner connected with the rock of

the Capitol.—**ārx** (arces) (*the Capitol of Rome*).—**Fem.**, **Tarpeia**, the maiden who betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines.
Tartara, -ōrum, (also **Tartarus**, -ī), [Gr. Τάρταρος, -α], n., (m.), a deep abyss below the infernal world).—Hence **Tartarus** (the abode of the damned), *the lower world* (generally), *death*.
Tatius, -i (-il), [an adj. of unc. kin (tata ?)], m., **Titus Tatius**, a Sabine king with whom Romulus was supposed to have shared his kingdom.
taurus, -i, [prob. for †taurus, cf. ταῦρος], m., *bull, steer*.
Taurus, -i, [same word as taurus], m.: 1. *The Bull, Taurus* (the constellation); 2. A mountain range in Asia Minor.
taxus, -i, [?], f., *yew-tree, yew*.
tectum, -ī, [n. p.p. of tego], n., *dwelling, roof, abode*.—Also pl.
Tegeæus (-ūs), -a, -um, [fr. Gr. Τεγέα (as if Τεγεαῖος)], adj., *of Tegea* (a town of Arcadia).—Less exactly, *Arcadian*.—Esp. fem., **Tegeæa**, **Atalanta**, daughter of Iasius. She first wounded the boar in the Calydonian hunt.
tēgmen, -inis, [√TEG + men], n., *covering*.
tegō, -ere, tēxi, tectum, [√TEG], v. tr. 3, *cover, envelop, conceal, veil, engulf*.
tegumen (tegi-), [tegu (tegi), (as stem of tego) + men], n., *covering*.
tēla, -ae, [?], f., *web*.
Telamōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Τηλεμῶν], m., son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Phocus, father of Ajax.
Tēlemachus, -i, [Gr. Τηλέμαχος], m., son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēleumus, -i, [Gr. Τέλεμος], m., a prophetic Cyclops, son of Eurymus.
Tēlephus, -i, [Gr. Τέλεφος], m., son of Hercules, king of Mysia. He was wounded and also cured by the spear of Achilles.

tellūs, -ūs, [?], f., *the earth, the land, (a) land*.—Also person., *Earth* (Tellus).

tēlum, -i, [?], perh. akin to *tela*], n., *shaft, spear, trident, weapon, thunderbolt*.

temerārius, -a, -um, [†temerō (cf. temere) + arius], adj., *unthinking, heedless, reckless, rash*.

Temesaacus, -a, -um, [Gr. Τημεσαῖος], adj., *of Temese, Temesian*.

Temesō, -ō, [Gr. Τημόν], f., a town in Bruttium, famous for its copper mines.—Hence, *Temeseos metalla*.

temō, -ōnis, [?], m., *pole* (of a chariot).

Tempē, indecl., [Gr. n. pl., Τέμνη], n. pl., a valley in Thessaly famous for its beauty.

temperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [temper- (as stem of tempus) + o], v. tr. 1, *mix* (in proper proportions).—Hence, *regulate, govern, control, restrain*.

temperiēs, -ēi, [temper- (stem of lost adj., really same word as tempus) + iēs], f., *mixture, climate, temperature*.

tempestās, -ātis, [†tempes- (stem of lost adj., cf. temperies) + tas], f., *weather* (cf. temperies), *season*.—Hence, *time*.

tempestivō, [old abl. of tempestivus], adv., *seasonably, timely, in good time*.

tempestivus, -a, -um, [†tempestō (cf. robustus) + ivus], adj., *seasonable, timely, suitable*.

templum, -i, [akin to tempus (prob. †tempō + lum, n. of lus)], n., (prob. *spot, space* in augural language), *consecrated spot, temple*.
temptāmentum (tentā-), -i, [temptā + mentum], n., *trial, attempt, effort*.

temptō, (tentō), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *try*.

tempus, -oris, [unc. root, (perh. akin to *tempus*) + us], n. (*limit*), (*spot*), *temple* (of the head).—Transf., *limit* (of time), *time, lapse of time, season, day, age, life* (as lapse of time).

tenāx, -ācis, [√TEN (root of temeo) + ax], adj., *tenacious, persistent*.

tendō, -ere, tetendi, tentum (tēsum), [?], akin to temeo], v. tr. 3, *stretch, spread, stretch out, strain, set* (net).—Absolutely, *hold one's course, aim at* (perh. from aiming the bow).

tenebrae, -ārum, [?], f. pl., *darkness, shades*.

tenebrōsus, -a, -um, [tenebra + osus], adj., *dark, gloomy*.

Tenedos, -i, [Gr. Τένεδος], f., an island in the Aegean, off the Troad.

tenō, -āre, -uī, tentum, [√TEN, prob. through noun stem, cf. tenus], v. tr. 2, *hold, hold fast, grasp, cling to, clasp, keep, retain, possess, occupy, maintain*.—So, *attain, reach, gain, catch*.—Also, *hold, restrain, prevent, stop, detain, delay*.

tener, -era, -erum, [√TEN (in sense of 'stretch,' cf. tendo) + rus], adj., *delicate, tender, thin, yielding, feeble, young*.

tenor, -ōris, [√TEN + or], m., (*holding of a course*), *movement* (in a certain direction).

- tenuis**, -e, [$\sqrt{\text{TEN}} + \text{uis}$], adj., (*stretched*), *thin, delicate, fine, narrow, little, slight, light* (*firmis*), *small*.
- tenuō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*tenui* (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *make thin, shrink, attenuate*. — Pass., *grow thin, grow shrill* (*vox*).
- tenuis**, [prob. acc. n. of same word as *tenor*], prep., (following its noun), *as far as, up to*.
- tepefaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [*tepō* (stem akin to *tepeo*) + *facio*], v. tr. 3, *make warm, warm* (with one's blood, *hastam*).
- tepeō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [unc. stem (akin to *tepor*) + *eo*], v. tr. 2, *be warm*. — pres. p., *warm*.
- tepescō**, -ere, *tepuī*, no sup., [*tepō* (stem of *tepeo*) + *seo*], v. intr. 3, *grow warm, warm*.
- tepidus**, -a, -um, [*tepi* (stem akin to *tepeo*) + *dus*], adj., *warm, tepid*. — Esp. of blood, *reeking* (the earth by bloodshed).
- ter** [unc. case form of *tres*], adv., *thrice, three times*.
- terebrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*terebrā* + *o*], v. tr. 1, *bore, pierce*.
- teres**, -etis, [$\sqrt{\text{TER}}$ (in *tero*) + *tis* (reduced)], adj., (*rubbed*), *smooth round, round* (and usually smooth).
- tergeō**, -ēre, (and *tergo*, -ere), *tersi*, *tersum*, [?, prob. adj. stem, akin to *tergus*], v. tr. 2 and 3, *clean, scour*.
- tergum**, -i, [?, akin to *tergeo*], n., (*hide*?), *back*. — Hence, *side* (of pork), *fleece* (of sheep): *tergō* (*from behind, behind*); *terga dare*, etc. (*turn the back, in flight*).
- tergus**, -oris, [akin to *tergum*], n., *back, flitch* (of bacon).
- terni**, -ae, -a, [*ter-* (as stem of *tres*) + *nus*], adj., *three at a time, three*.
- terō**, -ere, *trivī*, *tritum*, [$\sqrt{\text{TER}}$], v. tr. 3, *rub, pound* (in a mortar), *mix, grind, sharpen, whet, grate*. — p.p., *beaten* (track).
- terra**, -ae, [akin to *torreo*], f., *earth* (dry land as dist. from sea), *land, earth* (clay): *terrarum orbis*, *the circle of lands (the lands, the world)*. — Also pl. — Also, personified, *the Earth*, mother of the Titans and the giants.
- terrēnus**, -a, -um, [*terra-* (as if *terrē-*) + *nus*, (cf. *egenus*)], adj., *earthy, earthen, of the earth*.
- terreō**, -āre, -ui, -itum, [?, prob. adj. stem *†terrō* + *o*], v. tr. 2, *frighten, alarm*.
- terribilis**, -e, [*terri-* (as if stem of *terreo*) + *bilis*], adj., *dread, fearful, terrible, dire*.
- terrificus**, -a, -um, [*†terrō* (akin to *terreo*, perh. its origin) + *ficus* ($\sqrt{\text{FAC}} + \text{us}$)], adj., *terrifying, dreadful, dread*.
- terrigena**, -ae, [*terra-gena* ($\sqrt{\text{GEN}} + \text{a}$)], m., *earthborn*.
- terror**, -ōris, [*terr-* (as if root of *terreo*) + *or*], m., *terror, panic, fright*. — Also person., *Terror*, *the god of Terror*.
- tertius**, -a, -um, [*ter-* (as stem of *tres*) + *tius*], adj., *third*.
- tesca**, -ōrum, [unc. root + *ous*], n. pl., *thicket* (apparently spots left uncultivated as sacred), *forest, wild woods*.
- testa**, -ae, [?, perh. akin to *torreo*], f., (*baked earthenware*), *jar, potsherd*. — Less exactly, *shell* (of ice).
- testificor**, -āri, -ātus, [*†testificō-*

- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, *bear witness, disclose* (as a witness).
- testis**, -is, [?], c., *witness*.
- testor**, -āri, -ātus, [testi- (as if a-stem) + o], *bear witness to, show, express*. — Also, *call to witness*.
- Tēthys**, -yos, [Gr. Τηθύς], f., a sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of Clymene.
- Teuthrantēs**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. Τευθραντιος], adj., of *Teuthrania*, a district in Mysia. — Less exactly, *Mysian*.
- texō**, -ere, **texui**, **textum** [?], v. tr. 3, *weave*.
- textum**, -i, [n. p.p. of texō], n., *web, cloth*.
- thalamus**, -i, [Gr. θάλαμος], m., *marriage-chamber, marriage-bed, marriage*. — Also pl.
- Thalia**, -ae, [Gr. Θάλεια], f., the Muse of Comedy.
- Thaumantias**, -adis, [Gr. Θαυμαντις], f. adj., *daughter of Thaumatas, Iris*.
- Thaumantis**, -idos, [Gr. Θαυμαντις], f. adj., *daughter of Thaumatas, Iris*.
- theātrum**, -i, [Gr. θέατρον], n., *theatre: structum utrimque* (i.e. *amphitheatre*).
- Thēbae**, -ārum, [Gr. Θήβαι], f. pl., *Thebes*, the famous city of Bœotia.
- Thēbānus**, -a, -um, [Theba + nus], adj., *Theban, of Thebes: soror* (*Antigone*, who buried her brother against the command of the king).
- Themis**, -idos, (acc. **Themis**, voc. **Themis**), [Gr. Θέμις], f., *daughter of Heaven and Earth, goddess of law, predecessor of*
- Apollo in the oracle at Delphi*. — Hence *Parnasia*, for Delphi was on the slope of Parnassus.
- Thēridamas**, (only nom.), [Gr. Θηριδάμας], n., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Thermōdōn**, -ontis, [Gr. Θερμώδων], m., a river of Pontus, famous as being in the region of the Amazons.
- Thermōdontiacus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Θερμώδοντιος], adj., of or from the *Thermodon*. — Less exactly, *Amazonian*.
- Thērōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Θήρων], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Thersitēs**, -ae, [Gr. Θερσίτης], m., the ugliest, most impudent, and most talkative of the Grecian army at Troy.
- Thesēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Θησεύς], adj., of *Theseus*.
- Thēsēus**, -ei (-eos), [Gr. Θησεύς], m., a king of Athens, who took part in the Calydonian hunt, killed the Minotaur, and did many other great deeds.
- Thessalia**, -ae, [Gr. Θεσσαλία], f., *Thessaly*, the eastern part of northern Greece.
- Thessalus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Θεσσαλός], adj., *Thessalian, of Thessaly*.
- Thestiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. Θεστιδής], m., *son of Thestius*. The sons of Thestius, Plexippus and Toxeus, were killed by their nephew Meleager.
- Thestias**, -adis, [Gr. Θεστις], f., *daughter of Thestius, Althæa*, mother of Meleager.
- Thestius**, -i, [Gr. Θέστιος], m., king of Ætolia, father of Althæa, Toxeus, Plexippus, etc.
- Thestoridēs**, -ae, [Gr. Θεστορίδης], m., *the son of Thestor, Cal-*

- chas*, the soothsayer of the Greek army at Troy.
- Thinēus**, (occurs only once), [as if Gr. *Θῆνος*], adj., of *Thinaum*, or a place of some similar name, at or near which Philemon and Baucis lived.
- Thiabē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Θιαβη*], f., a Babylonian maiden, beloved by Pyramus.
- Thous**, -i, [Gr. *Θόος*], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Thracius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Θράκιος*], adj., *Thracian*.
- Thrax**, -cis, [Gr. *Θράξ*], m., a *Thracian*.
- Thracō**, -ēs, [Gr. *Θρᾱκη*], f., *Thrace*, the country north of the *Ægean Sea*.
- Thraciulus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Θρακί-κιος*], adj., of *Thrace*, *Thracian*. — Fem. pl., the *Thracian women*.
- Thybris** (Ty-), -is, [?], m., the *Tiber*, the river of Rome.
- thyrsus**, -i, [Gr. *θύρσος*], m., *thyrsus* (the wand of Bacchus).
- tiāra**, -ae, [Gr. *τίρα*], f., *cap*, *tiara*, *head-dress*.
- Tiberinus**, -a, -um, [Tiberi + nus], adj., of the *Tiber*: *Ostia* (at the mouth of the *Tiber*).
- tibia**, -ae, [?], f., *pipe* (resembling a clarinet).
- Tibullus**, -i, [?], m., a Roman lyric poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.
- ignum**, -i, [unc. root + num (n. of -nus)], n., *log*, *beam*.
- tigris**, -is (-idos), [Gr. *τίγρις*], c., *tiger*.
- Tigris**, -idis, [Gr. *τίγρις*], f., *Tiger*, one of Actæon's hounds.
- tilla**, -ae, [?], f., *linden*.
- timeō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [prob. timō- (cf. *timidus*) + eo], v. tr. 2, *fear*.
- timidē**, [old abl. of *timidus*], adv., *timidly*.
- timidus**, -a, -um, [stem (prob. timō-, akin to *timeo*) + dus], adj., *frightened*, *timid*. — As noun, a *coward*.
- Timōlus**, -i, m., see *Tmolus*.
- timor**, -ōris, [tim- (as root of *timeo*) + or], m., *fear*, *fright*, *alarm*. — Person., *Fear*.
- tinctilla**, -e, [tinctō + lis], adj., *fluid*.
- tinguō** (tingō), -ere, tinxī, tinctum, [√TIG, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *moisten*, *wet*, *dip*, *bathe*, *plunge*, *dye*, *stain*, *tinge*. — Pass., in middle sense, *plunge*.
- tinus**, -i, [?], f., *vitburnum* (a shrub).
- Tiphys**, -yos, [Gr. *τίφος*], m., the pilot of the ship *Argo*.
- Tirynthius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τίρυνθιος*], adj., of *Tiryns* (an ancient city of Argolis), *Tirynthian*. — Masc., *Hercules*. — Fem., *Alcmene*, the mother of *Hercules*.
- Tisiphonē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Τισιφώνη*], f., one of the *Furies*.
- Tītan**, -ānis, [Gr. *Τίταν*], m., a *Titan*, one of a race of giants, sons of Heaven and Earth, who warred against Jupiter. One of the Titans was Hyperion, father of the Sun and the Moon, and these latter are called Titans also.
- Titānia**, -idis (-idos), [Gr. *Τιτανίς*], f. adj., *daughter of a Titan*. — Esp., *Latona*, daughter of *Coccus*.
- Titānius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τιτανίος*], adj., of the *Titans*, *Titanian*. — Esp. fem., *Diana*. — Also, *Pyrrha*, as daughter of the Titan *Epime-theus*.

- titabō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?],
v. intr. 1, *stagger*.
- titulus, -i, [?, perh. titō + lus],
m., *inscription, tablet*. — Hence,
fame, honor.
- Tityos (-us), -ī, [Gr. Τίτυός], m., a
giant of Euboea who offered vio-
lence to Latona. He was pun-
ished in Tartarus, stretched out
on the ground, and having his
liver torn by vultures.
- Tityrus, -i, [Gr. Τίτυρος, Doric
form of Σάτυρος], m., a shepherd's
name in Virgil's bucolic poems.
- Tiēpolemus, -i, [Gr. Τηέπόλεμος],
m., a son of Hercules, leader of
the Rhodians in the Trojan war.
- Tmōlus (Tīm-), -ī, [Gr. Τμήλος],
m., a mountain in Lydia. — Also
the god of the mountain.
- tōfus (tōphus), -ī, [?], m., *tuft*
(a kind of stone). — Also pl.
- toga, -ae, [√TAG + a], f., *toga*
(the Roman robe). — Hence,
peace (as opposed to 'arms').
- tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†toler-
(as stem of †tolus, √TOL + us) +
o], v. tr. 1, *bear, endure*.
- tollo, -ere, (√TOL formed with y),
sustulī, sublātum, [perf. and
sup. of suffero], v. tr. 3, *raise,*
lift up, take up, pick up. — Hence,
take away, remove. — With reflex.,
rise. — Also in imperative, *cease,*
away with.
- Tomitae, -ārum, [Gr. Τομίται],
m. pl., *the inhabitants of Tomi,*
the town on the Black Sea to
which Ovid was banished.
- tonāns, see tono.
- tondeō, -ere, totondī, tōnsum,
[?], v. tr. 2, *shear*.
- tonitrus, -ūs, [toni- (as if stem of
tono) + trus], m., *thunder, light-*
ning.
- tonitruum, -ī, [tonitru + um], n.,
thunder.
- tonō, -āre, tonui, tonitum, [?],
v. intr. 1, *thunder*. — pres. p.,
tonāns, *thundering*. — As noun,
the Thunderer (Jove).
- tornientum, -ī, [torqu- (as root
of torqueo) + mentum], n.,
sling (of twisted rope), *engine*
(of war).
- torpescō, -ere, torpui, no sup.,
[torpē- (as stem of torpeo) +
scō], v. intr. 3, *become inactive,*
become torpid.
- torpor, -ōris, [torp- (as root of
torpeo) + or], m., *lethargy, tor-*
por.
- torquēō, -ere, torai, tortum, [?],
v. tr. 2, *twist, whirl, roll*. —
Hence, *hurl*. — Also, *torture*.
- torrēō, -ere, torrai, tostum,
[√TOS, of unc. formation, cf.
torris], v. tr. 2, *roast, parch,*
bake, scorch, burn.
- torris, -is, [torr- (as if root of
torreo) + is], m., *firebrand,*
brand.
- tortilis, -e, [torto + lis], adj.,
twisted, twined, winding.
- tortus, p.p. of torqueo.
- torus, ī, [?], m., *bed, couch*. —
Esp., *marriage-bed, marriage*. —
Also, *bier*. — Also, *muscle*.
- torvus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *angry,*
stern, lowering, gloomy, frowning.
- tot, [orig. †toti (akin to tam,
etc.)], adj., *so many* (cf. quot).
- totidem, [toti + dem (cf. idem)],
adj., *as many, an equal number*.
- totiēns, [tot + iens (cf. quoti-
ens)], adv., *so often, so many*
times.
- tōtus, -a, -um, [akin to tot], adj.,
whole, entire, the whole, wholly (in
agreement).

Toxenus, -ei, [Gr. Τοξεύς], m., a son of Thestius and uncle of Meleager.
trabeātus, -a, -um, [trabea + tus, as if p.p.], adj., *clad in the trabea* (cf. 'booted and spurred').
trabe, **trabis**, [?], f., *beam, log, trunk*.
Trāchaa, -antis, [Gr. Τράχας], f., an old name of the town of Tarracina near the Pomptine Marshes.
Trāchia (-a), -inis, [Gr. Τραχίς], f., a town in Malis, the home of Ceyx and Alcyone.
tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [tractō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *handle*.
tractus, -ūs, [trah- (as root of traho) + tus], m., *course, path, flight*. Also, *region, tract*. — Also, *handling, drawing*.
trādō, -ere, trādidi, trāditum, [trans-do], v. tr. 3, *hand over, give over, hand, give, pass* (from one to another), *exchange, transfer, communicate, assign*.
trahō, -ere, trāxi, tractum, [√TRA(G)H], v. tr. 3, *drag, draw, drag on, drag out* (senectam), *draw in, draw away, take in, bring on, carry* (with one), *distract: ignem* (become inflamed); *in pestem* (drag into pestilence, by contagion).
trāciō (trajicio), -ere, -jēcī, -iectum, [trans-jācio], v. tr. 3, *throw across, throw through*. — Hence, *pierce, transfix*.
trāmes, -itis, [trans + mes (√ME, in meo + tis), cf. comes], m., *by-path, path*.
trāns, [?], prep., *through, across*.
trānscribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptum, [trans-scribo], v. tr. 3, *transcribe*. — Hence, *transfer* (on military rolls).

trānsēō, -ire, -īl, -itum, [trans-ēo], v. tr. irr., *go across, pass over, go by, pass, pass into*.
trānsferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, [trans-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear across, bear over, send over, allow to go over, transfer*.
trānsillō (trānsallo), -ire, -illui (-ivi), no sup., [trans-salio], v. tr. 4, *leap over, leap through*.
trānsitus, -ūs, [trans-itus (perh. through transeo)], m., *a going over, passage, change*.
trāsmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, [trans-mitto], v. tr. 3, *let go through, hurl through, send through*.
tremebundus, -a, -am, [treme- (as stem of tremo) + bundus], adj., *trembling, quivering*.
tremescō (-leco), [treme- (as stem of tremo) + scō], v. intr. 3, *tremble*.
tremō, -ere, tremui, no sup., [√TREM], v. intr. 3, *tremble, quiver, shudder*.
tremor, -ōris, [trem- (as root of tremo) + or], m., *tremor, shudder, trembling*. — Hence, *earthquake*.
tremulus, -a, -um, [prob. √tremō (trem + us) + lus], adj., *trembling, quivering, shaking, fluttering*.
trepidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [trepidō + o], v. intr. 1, *bustle about*. — Hence, *be alarmed, tremble, quiver*. — pra. p., *trembling, timid, terrified*.
trepidus, -a, -um, [as if trepō (cf. trepo) + dus], adj., *restless, bustling, trembling, shuddering, quivering, alarmed, in terror*.
trēs, tria, [?, stem tri-], adj., *three*.

- tribula**, -ae, [tri- (as root of *tero*) + *bula*], f., *drag* (for *threshing*), *thresher*, *harrow*.
- tribulus**, -i, [Gr. *τρίβελος*], m., *thorn*, *thistle*.
- tribuō**, -ere, **tribui**, **tribūtum**, [tribu- (in *tribus*) + *o*], v. tr. 3, (*assign to each tribe its share* ?), *assign*, *grant*, *assume* (sibi): *me tribuente* (*at my hands*).
- tribūtum**, -i, [n. p.p. of *tribuo*], n., *tribute* (that part assigned to one to pay).
- triceps**, -cipitis, [tri- (as stem of *tres*) + *ceps* (*caput*, reduced, and decl. as adj.)], adj., *three-headed*.
- tricuspis**, -idis, [tri- (cf. *tres*) + *cuspis*], adj., *three-forked*, *three-pointed*: *telum* (i.e. *trident*).
- tridēna**, -dentis, [tri- (cf. *tres*) + *dens*], adj., *three-toothed*. — As noun, *trident*.
- trifidus**, -a, -um, [tri- (cf. *tres*) + *fidus* (√*FID*, in *findo*, + *us*)], adj., *three-cleft*, *forked*.
- triformis**, -e, [tri- (cf. *tres*) + *formis* (*forma*, weakened and decl. as adj.)], adj., *three-formed*.
- Trinacria**, -ae, [Gr. *Τρινακρία*], f. (of adj.), *Sicily* (the three-cornered island).
- Trinacria**, -idis, [Gr. *Τρινακρίς*], f. (adj.), *Sicily*.
- Triones**, -um, [?], m. pl., *the Great Bear* (constellation).
- triplex**, -plicis, [tri- (cf. *tres*) + *plex* (cf. *duplex*)], adj., *triple*, *threefold*: *sorores* (*born three at a birth*).
- Triptolemus**, -i, [Gr. *Τριπτόλεμος*], m., son of King Celeus of Eleusis. He was sent by Ceres to teach agriculture.
- tristis**, -e, [?], adj., *gloomy*, *cruel*, *sad*: *tristia officia* (*complaints*).
- trisulcus**, -a, -um, [tri- (cf. *tres*) + *sulcus*], adj., (*making three furrows*), *three-forked*.
- triticeus**, -a, -um, [tritico (reduced) + *eus*], adj., of *wheat*, *wheaten*.
- triticum**, -i, [tritico + *cum* (n. of -*eus*)], n., (*the threshed grain* ?), *wheat*.
- Tritōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. *Τρίτων*], m., a sea-god, son of Neptune, represented as blowing a conch-shell. — Pl., *sea-gods*.
- Tritōnia**, -ae, [Gr. *Τριτώνης*], f., a name or appellation of Pallas (Minerva), prob. derived from a Boeotian stream (Triton).
- Tritōnia**, -idis, [acc. *ida*], f. adj., of *Tritonia*, of *Pallas*. — Also, as subst., *Pallas*, *Minerva*.
- tritus**, p.p. of *tero*.
- triumphō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [triumphō + *o*], v. intr. 1, *triumph* (lit. and fig.). — p.p., *led in triumph*.
- triumphus**, -i, [Gr. *θρίαμβος*], m., *triumph*.
- Trōes**, -um, see *Tros*.
- Trōicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τρωικός*], adj., *Trojan*, of *Troy*, of the *Trojans*.
- Trōius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τρώϊος*], adj., *Trojan*, of *Troy*, of the *Trojans*.
- Trōja**, -ae, [fem. of *Troius*], f., *the city of Tros*, *Troy*.
- Trōjānus**, -a, -um, [†*Troja* + *nus*], adj., *Trojan*. — As subst., a *Trojan*.
- Trōe**, -ōis, [Gr. *Τρώς*], m., a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy and the Trojans were said to have been named. — As adj., *Trojan*. — As subst., a *Trojan*. — Pl., the *Trojans*.

trunculentus, -a, -um, [stem akin to *trux* + *lentus*], adj., *savage, churlish*.
 truncō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [truncō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *cut off, strip*.
 truncus, -ī, [?], m., *trunk* (of tree), *body* (of a man).
 trux, trucis, [?], adj., *savage*.
 tū, tui, [√TU], pron., *thou, you*.
 tuba, -ae, [?], f., *trumpet*.
 tueor, -ārī, tuitus (tātus), [prob. tūō- (cf. aedituus) + eo], v. dep. 2, (*look after* ?), *guard, protect, behold, see, gaze at*.—See also *tatus*.
 tum, [pron. stem tūō- (cf. iste), perh. acc. (cf. num, dum)], adv., *then, thereupon*.
 tumēō, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [prob. tūmō- (cf. tumulus, etc.) + eo], v. intr. 2, *swell, be swollen, be puffed up* (as with pride).
 tumēscō, -ere, tumui, [tumē (as stem of *tumēo*) + eo], v. intr. 3, *swell, be puffed up*.
 tumidus, -a, -um, [tūmō- (cf. *tumēo*) + dus], adj., *swelling, swollen*.
 tumulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [tumulō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *entomb*.
 tumultus, -ūs, [tumulō- (reduced) + tus], m., *swelling crowd or noise, disturbance*.
 tumulus, -ī, [tūmō- (cf. *tumēo*) + lus], m., (*swelling*), *hill, mound, tomb*.
 tunc, [tum-ce], adv., *then, at that time* (more demonstrative than *tum*), *at that point*.
 tundō, -ere, tundi, tūsum (tāsum), [√TUD, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *beat, pound*.
 tunica, -ae, [?], perh. corrupted

and further formed from Gr. χι-*τῶν*, f., *tunic* (the inner garment of the ancients).
 turba, -ae, [apparently √TUR ? + ba], f., (*whirl*), *throng, crowd, number* (great), *body*.—Hence, *the people* (as opposed to princes).
 turbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [turba + o], v. tr. 1, (*make a disorderly crowd disperse*), *drive away* (in disorder), *drive*.—Also, *confuse, disturb*.—p.p., *in disorder, angry* (mare).
 turbō, -īns, [turba + o], m., *whirl, whirlwind, spiral*.—Less exactly, *rust* (militiae).
 Turnus, -ī, m., a Rutulian king, who, as a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, resisted the settlement of Aeneas in Latium, and was finally slain by him.
 turpis, -e, [?], adj., *unsightly, ugly, unbecoming, vile*.—Morally, *base*.
 turpiter, [turpi + ter], adv., *vilely, basely, foully*.
 turris, -is, [Gr. *ῥύψις*], f., *tower, towering roof*.
 turtur, -uris, [prob. from sound], m., *turtle dove*.
 tūis, tūris, [?], n., *incense*.—Also pl.
 tūtēla, -ae, [tūtō- (or kindred stem) + ela], f., *guardianship*.—Concretely, *guardian*.
 tūtor, -ārī, -ātus, [tūtō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep., *guard, protect*.
 tūtas, -a, -um, [p.p. of *tueor*], as adj., *protected, defended, safe* (cf. *securus*), *securus, in safety*.—Abl., *tūtō, safely*.
 tuus, -a, -um, [tu + us], adj., (*thine*), *your, yours*.—Pl. as nom., *your* (friends, subjects, etc.).

- Tydidēs**, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., *son of Tydeus, Diomedes*.
tympanum, -i, [Gr. *τύμπανον*], n., *drum*.
Tyndaridēs, -ae, [Gr. *Τυνδαρίδης*], m., *son of Tyndarus (king of Sparta)*. — Esp. pl., *Castor and Pollux, sons of Tyndarus*.
Typhōeus, -ei, (eos), [Gr. *Τυφώεις*], m., a giant also called *Typhon*. According to a fable, he was struck by lightning, and buried under the island of Sicily, his fiery breath issuing from the volcano Mt. *Ætna*. He seems to have been a type of volcanoes in general.
tyrannus, -i, [Gr. *τύραννος*], m., *king, monarch*.
Tyrius, -a, -um, [†*Tyrō* (reduced) + *ius*], adj., *of Tyre, Tyrian*. — As Tyre was famous for its purple (red) dye, *purple, red, brilliant*.

U.

uber, -eris, [? cf. *uber, fertile*], n., *udder*.
uber, -eris, [? cf. *uber, udder*], adj., *fruitful, plentiful, abounding, fertile*.
ubi, [?], dat. or loc. of *qui*, adv., *where, when*.
ubique, [ubi-que, cf. *quisque*], adv., *everywhere*.
udus, -a, -um, [†*uvō* (cf. *uveo*), + *duis*], adj., *moist, wet, dripping*.
ulcisor, -i, **ultus**, [ulc- (as root) formed with -*soo*], v. dep. 3, *avenge, revenge, punish*.
Ulixēs, -is, (-ei, -i), [dialectic form of Gr. *Ὀδυσσεύς*], m., *Ulysses*, a Greek hero of the Trojan war famed for his cunning. His wife was *Penelope*.
ulus, -a, -um, [prob. for *tanulus* (unō + *lus*)], adj. pron., *any*. — Without noun, *anybody*.
ulmus, -i, [?], f., *elm*.
ulna, -ae, [?], f., *elbow, arm* (as used in an embrace).
ulterior, -ius, [†*ulterō* (cf. *ultra*) + *ior*], adj., *farther, later*. — n., *ulteriorus*, as adv., *farther, longer*. — Superl., *ultimus*, *last, last of, farthest*.
ultimus, see *ulterior*.
ultor, -ōris, [ulc- (as root of *ulcisor*) + *tor*], m., *avenger*.
ultrā, [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of *ulterus* (ul + *terus*)], adv., *farther, longer, more*. — As prep., *beyond*.
ultrix, -icis, [ulc- (as root of *ulcisor*) + *trix*], f., *avenger*. — As adj., *avenging, vengeful*.
ultrō, [dat. (cf. *eo*) of *ulterus* (cf. *ultra*)], adv., *(to the farther side)*. — Hence, *beyond* (what is expected, etc.), *unprovoked, in offensive war, gratuitously, of one's own accord*.
ululātus, -ūs, [ululā + *tus*], m., *scream, cry*.
ululō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [stem formed from the sound + *o*], v. intr. 1, *howl, cry, scream*.
ulva, -ae, [?], f., *sedge*.
umbra, -ae, [?], f., *shade, darkness, shadow*. — Esp., a *shade* (departed spirit). — Pl., *the Shades, the world below*.
umbrōeus, -a, -um, [umbra + *osus*], adj., *shady*.
ūmeō (*hūm*-), -ēre, no perf., no sup., [?, perh. *humō* + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *be wet, be moist*. — pres. p., *moist, wet, damp*.
umerus (*hum*-), -i, [?], m., *shoulder*.

- humidus**, (hūm-), -a, -um, [? , perh. *humō* + *dus*], adj., *moist, wet*.
- humor** (hūm-), -ōris, [um- (as if root of *umeo*) + or], m., *moisture, liquid*.
- unquam** (unq-), [prob. *cum* + *quam*, cf. *ubi* and *quisquam*], adv., *ever, at any time*.
- unā**, [case (prob. instr.) of *unus*], adv., *together, at the same time, with (anybody)*.
- uncus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hooked, curved*.
- unda**, -ae, [?], f., *wave, water* (in any form).—Pl., *waves, sea, water, waters, stream*.
- unde**, [? , akin to *ubi*], adv., (interr. and rel.), *whence, wherefrom, from whence, whereupon*.
- undecimus**, -a, -um, [undecim + *mus*], adj., *eleventh*.
- undique**, [unde-que, cf. *quisque*], adv., *from every quarter, on all sides, on every hand*.
- ungō** (unguo), -ere, *unxi*, *unctum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *anoint*.
- ungula**, -is, [?], m., *nail, talon, claw*.
- ungula**, -ae, [ungul- (or kindred stem) + *la*], f., *hoof*.
- unguō**, see *ungo*.
- unicolor**, -ōris, [unō-color], adj., *of one color*.
- unicus**, -a, -um, [unō + *cus*], adj., *single, the only, unique, one*.
- unus**, -a, -um, [? , old *oenus*, unc. root], adj., *one, a single, alone*: *non unus* (*not one only*).—Also, *not the same*: in *unum* (*together*).—Also pl., with plural nouns.
- urbs**, *urbis*, [?], f., *city*.—Esp., *the City (Rome)*.
- urgeo** (-guco), -ōre, *ursi*, no sup., [?], v. tr. 2, *press, press upon, press on, roll up, pursue*.
- urna**, -ae, [?], f., *jar, water-jar, burial urn*.
- ūrō**, -ere, *ursi*, *ūstum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *burn, consume*.—Pass., *burn*, (intrans.), *be seared, be scorched*.—Also, *burn with love, burn*.—p.p., *ūstus*, *burning*.
- ursa**, -ae, [?], f., *she-bear*.
- usquam**, [case-form akin to *ubi* (cf. *usque*, obs. subs) + *quam* (cf. *quisquam*)], adv., *anywhere* (with negatives).
- usque** [us (cf. *usquam*) + *que* (cf. *quisque*)], adv., *all the way (to a place), to that degree, as far as, even to*.—Also, *ever, constantly* (of time).
- ūstus**, p.p. of *uro*.
- usus**, -ūs, [unc. root (in *utor*) + *tus*], m., *use, experience, advantage, service, result*.—Also, *use* (habit), *habit, enjoyment, loan* (use of a thing).—Hence, *need*: *praebere usum* (*take the place of*).
- usus**, -a, -um, p.p. of *utor*.
- ut** (*utī*), [unc. form akin to *unde*, etc.], conj. (interr. and rel.), *how? when?*—With indicative, *when, as, just as, as if* (with a noun), *in proportion as*.—With subjunctive, *that, in order that, so that, to, although, though*: *ut . . . sic* (*although . . . yet*); *ut quisque*, etc., *whenever any one*, etc.
- uter**, *utra*, *utrum*, [u- (as in *ubi*) + *terus*], pron. (interr. and rel.), *which* (of two).
- uterque**, *utraque*, *utrumque*, [uter-que (cf. *quisque*)], pron., *each* (of two), *both*: *Phoebus* (i.e. *rising and setting sun*); *inter utrumque* (*between the*

- (*two*); *utramque prohibeo* (*either*).
uterus, -ī, [?], m., *belly, womb*. — Hence, *offspring*.
utē, see *ut*.
utilis, -e, [as if *tutō* (akin to *utor*) + *lis*], adj., *useful, beneficial, valuable*.
utilitas, -itās, [utili + tas], f., *usefulness, advantage*.
utiliter, [utili + ter], adv., *advantageously, to advantage, better (to more profit), to one's help*.
utinam, [uti-nam (cf. *quisnam*)], conj., (*how in the world*), *would that*.
utor, -ī, *uus*, [?], cf. *utilis*], v. dep. 3, *use, employ, avail one's self of, take advantage of, take (consilium)*.
utrimque, [utrim (cf. *hinc, illinc*) + *que* (cf. *quisque*)], adv., *on both sides*.
uva, -ae, [?], f., *bunch of grapes, grapes*.
uxor, -ōris, [?], f., *wife*.
- V.
- vacca*, -ae, [?], f., *cow, heifer*.
vacō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?, cf. *vacuus*], v. intr. 1, *be empty, be devoid of, have room for*.
vacuus, -a, -um, [prob. for *vacivus* (stem akin to *vacō*) + *vus*], adj., *empty, void (of), unoccupied, vacated, deserted*.
vādō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [?], v. intr. 3, *go, come, depart, begone (vade procul)*.
vadium, -ī, [?], n., *shallows, channel*.
vāgina, -ae, [?], f., *sheath*.
vagor, -ārī, -ātus, [vagrō (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, *rove, ramble, wander*.
vagus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *roving, wandering, unsteady, uncertain, wild, flying*.
valeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [?], *be strong, be well, be able, have power, prevail, avail: valē (farewell)*. — pres. p., *valēns*, *stout, strong*.
valdus, -a, -um, [as if *vale* (stem of *valeo*) + *dus*], adj., *stout, strong, sturdy, violent*.
vallis (-is), -is, [?], f., *valley*.
valva, -ae, [?], f., *door* (one side of double doors). — Pl., *doors*.
vānōscō, -ere, *vānuī*, no sup., [vānō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 3, *vanish*.
vānus, -a, -um, [?, perh. *vacō* (in *vacuus*) + *nus*], adj., *empty, useless, idle, ineffectual, vain, false, untruthful*.
vapor, -ōris, [?, anc. root (cf. *vapidus*) + or], m., *steam, smoke, heat, fiery breath, vapor*.
variō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [variō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *change*. — Also, intr., *water, be at variance*.
varius, -a, -um, [varō + ius], adj., (*crooked, irregular?*), *various, variegated, spotted, parti-colored*. — Also, *various parts of, many kinds of*.
Varrō, -ōnis, [?], m., a Roman name. — Esp., *Varro Atacinus* (82-37 B.C.), who translated into Latin the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius.
vastātor, -ōris, [vastā + tor], m., *devastator, ravisher*.
vastus, -a, -um, [?], adj., *vast, monstrous, enormous*. — Also (wh. meaning is original is uncertain), *waste, desolate*.
vātēs, -is, [?], c., *soothsayer, seer*. — Hence, *bard* (inspired), *poet, singer, poetess*.

- ve, [ʔ], conj. (enclitic), or : neve (and not).
- vectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [vectō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *carry, bear*. — Pass., *ride*.
- vectus, p.p. of veho.
- vehō, -ere, vēxī, vectum, [√VE(O)H], v. tr. 3, *bear, carry*. — Pass., *be borne, ride*. — p.p. vectus, *riding, sailing*.
- vel, [prob. imperative of volo], conj., or : vel . . . vel, *either . . . or*. — Also, *even*.
- vēlāmen, -īnis, [velā + men], n., *covering, garments*.
- vēlifer, -era, -erum, [velō-fer (for ferus)], adj., *sail-bearing, sail-clad*.
- vellō, -ere, vulsi, vulsum, [ʔ], v. tr. 3, *pluck, pull up, pull, tear*.
- vellus, -eris, [vell- (as root of vello) + us], n., *fleece (plucked), fleece, coat (of hair), wool, skin*. — Less exactly, *sheep*.
- vēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [velō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *cover, veil*. — p.p., vēlātus, *clothed*.
- vēlōciter [veloci- (as stem of (velox) + ter], adv., *swiftly*.
- vēlōx, -ōcis, [stem akin to volo (perh. its root) + ox], adj., *swift, fleet, active (ingenium)*.
- vēlum, -ī, [ʔ, cf. velo], n., *awning, sail, veil*.
- velut (veluti), [vel ut], conj., *as if, like, as it were*.
- vēna, -ae, [ʔ], f., *vein (of the body, of earth, or a stream of water), metal, vitality*.
- vēnābulum, -ī, [vēnā + bulum], n., *hunting-spear*.
- vēnātus, -ūs, [vēnā + tus], m., *hunting, the chase*.
- venōfica, -ae, [unc. stem (akin to venenum) + ficus (√FAC + us)], f., *poisoner*. — Also (from use of drugs), *enchantress*.
- venēnifer, -era, -erum, [venenō-fer (for ferus)], adj., *poisonous, venomous*.
- venōnum, -ī, [ʔ, perh. ↑venō- (stem of lost verb, poss. akin to venor) + num], n., *poison, drug, charm, venom*.
- veneror, -ārī, -ātus, [vener- (as stem of Venus) + o], v. dep. 1, *worship (orig. Venus), venerate*.
- venia, -ae, [ʔ, akin to Venus], f., *grace, indulgence, pardon, excuse*.
- veniō, -īre, vēni, ventum, [√VEN formed with i], v. intr. 4, *come, arrive*.
- venter, -tris, [ʔ], m., *belly*.
- ventus, -ī, [unc. root + tus], m., *wind*.
- Venus, -eris, [√VEN (akin to Sk. √VAN) + us (cf. genus)], f., *grace, beauty*. — Esp., *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty. — Also (cf. Ceres, corn), *love*. — Concretely, *a loved one*.
- vepris (-ēs), -is, [ʔ], f., *bramble*.
- vēr, vēris, [ʔ], n., *spring (time)*.
- verbōna, -ae, [ʔ], f., *sacred herb*.
- verber, -eris, [ʔ], n., *lash*.
- verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [verber + o], v. tr. 1, *lash, beat*. — Less exactly, *ply (with)*.
- verbōsus, -a, -um, [verbō + osus], adj., *wordy, prolix*.
- verbum, -ī, [ʔ], n., *word, words, language*.
- vērē, [old abl. of verus], adv., *truly (with truth), really*.
- verēcundus, -a, -um, [verē + cundus], adj., *shy, diffident, modest*.
- vereor, -ērī, veritus, [ʔ], v. dep. 2, *fear (weaker than timeo), be fearful of, be alarmed*. — Ger., *verendus, venerable*.

- Vergilius** (the proper Latin spelling, not *Virg.*), -i (f), [?, cf. *Vergilius*], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Publius Vergilius Maro*, *Virgil* (the established English word, cf. *Horace*, *Livy*, *Leghorn*), the poet of the *Aeneid*, etc.
- vergō**, -ere, no perf., no sup., [?], v. tr. 3, *incline*. — Hence, *pour*.
- vernō**, -āre, -vī, -itum, [vernō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 1, *bloom*.
- vernus**, -a, -um, [ver + nus], adj., *of the spring*, *spring*.
- vērū**, [abl. of *verus*], adv., *in truth*, *truly*, *in fact*. — Transitional (introducing a new moment), *but*: ut vero (*but when*); tam vero, *then* (with emphasis).
- Vērōna**, -ae, [akin to *Verus*], f., a city of Cisalpine Gaul, the birth-place of the poet Catullus (still called *Verona*).
- verrō**, -ere, verri, versum, [?], v. tr. 3, *sweep*. — Often fig., as in English.
- versō** (*verso*), -āre, -vī, -itum, [versō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *turn* (repeatedly), *stir*, *twirl*, *whirl*.
- versus**, -a, -um, p.p. of *verto*.
- versus**, -us, [√VERT (of *verto*) + tus], m., *a turn*, *a turning*. So, *a furrow*, *a line*, *a row*, and esp., *a verse* (of poetry), *poetry*.
- vertex** (*vortex*), -icis, [†vertō- (akin to *verto*) + ex], m., (*whorl on the head*, *crown*). — Hence, *eddy*, *head*, *top*, *summit*, *crown*.
- vertigō**, -inis, [†vertō- (cf. *vertex*) + go (perh. really *vertic* + o)], f., *whirling*.
- vertō** (*vorto*), -ere, verti (*vortī*), versum (*vorsum*), [√VERT], v. tr. 3, *turn*, *change*, *convert*, *overturn*. — Hence, *drive* (of cattle). — Pass., *be turned*, *turni* (intrans.).
- vērūm**, [n. acc. of *verus*], adv., *in truth*, *however*, *but*.
- vērus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *true*, *undoubted*, *real*. — N. as noun, *truth*.
- vesper**, -eri (-oris), [?, cf. *Hesperus*], m., *evening-star*. — Hence, *evening*, *the west*.
- Vesta**, -ae, [?, cf. *Ieria*, poem. √VES, *dwell*? (cf. Sk. *vas* and *śvra*, but also *var*) + ta], f., the goddess of household fire. She is the emblem of household purity and family life. Her sacred fire was kept constantly burning in charge of the vestal virgins at Rome. — Also, *the household fire*, *the hearth*.
- vester**, -tra, -trum, [vos + ter], adj., *your*, *yours*.
- vestigium**, [†vestigō + ium], n., *track*, *footstep*, *print* (of foot), *sole* (of foot). — Hence, *trace* (generally).
- vestigō**, -āre, -vī, -itum, [†vestigō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *trace*, *track*.
- vestiō**, -āre, -vī, (-if), -itum, [vesti + o], v. tr. 4, *clothe*, *cover*, *adorn*.
- vestis**, -is, [√VES (cf. *vestis*, Skt. √VAS, *clothe*) + tis], f., *clothing*, *clothes*, *garment*, *robe*.
- vetō**, -āre, -vī, -itum, [prob. akin to *vetas*], v. tr. 1, *forbid*, *bid not* (to, etc.).
- vetus**, veteris, [?, cf. *tres*, *year*], adj. (prob. orig. noun), *old*, *ancient*.
- vetustās**, -itās, [vetas + tas], f., *antiquity*, *lapse of time*.
- vetastus**, -a, -um, [vetas + tas, (cf. *robustus*)], adj., *ancient*.

- via**, -ae, [?, perh. for †vehia, akin to veho], f., *path, way, road, course, journey*.
- viātor**, -ōris, [viā- (prob. stem of †vio, cf. invio) + tor], m., *way-farer*.
- vibrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *shake, brandish*.—Also, intrans., *quiver*.—p.p., *quivering*.
- vicinia**, -ae, [vicinō + ia], f., *proximity, vicinity, the vicinity, neighborhood*.—Concretely, *neighbors*.
- vicinus**, -a, -um, [vicō + inus], adj., (*belonging to the same vicus*), *near, neighboring, near by*.—N. pl., *vicina*, *the neighborhood*.
- †vicis**, vicis, [?], f., (defect.), *change, vicissitude*: in vicēs, in vicem (*in turn*).
- victima**, -ae, [victō + ma (f. of mus)], f. (orig. conquered enemy or the like), *victim (in sacrifice)*.
- victor**, -ōris, [√VIC (in vinco) + tor], m., *victor*.—As adj., *victorious, conquering*.
- victōria**, -ae, [victor + ia], f., *victory*.
- victrix**, -icis, [√VIC (in vinco) + trix], f., *victor (female)*.—As adj. (f. and n.), *victorious, successful*.
- victus**, -ūs, [unc. root (of vivo) + tus], m., *food, subsistence*.
- victus**, -a, -um, p.p. of vinco.
- videō**, -ēre, vidī, visum, [partly fr. †vidō- (cf. invidus)], v. tr. 2, *see, behold, look upon*.—Pass., *be seen, seem, appear*.—Hence, *seem good*: visi dolores (*the sight of, etc.*): videndo (*at the sight*).
- viduus**, -a, -um, [√VID (*separate*) + vas], adj., *widowed, lonely, solitary (noctes, lectus)*.
- vigō**, -ēre, -nī, no sup., [prob. †vigō (cf. vigil) + eo], v. intr. 2, *flourish, be strong, be vigorous, be great (fama)*.
- vigil**, vigilia, [†vigō- (cf. vigeo) + lis (reduced)], adj., *awake, wide awake, watchful, wakeful*.
- vigilāx**, -ācia, [vigilā + oas (reduced)], adj., *watchful, wakeful*.
- vigilō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [vigil- (as if a-stem)], v. intr. 1, *wake, lie awake, watch*.—pres. p., *awaking, wakeful, watchful*.
- vigor**, -ōris, [vig- (as root of vigeo) + or], m., *strength, vigor, power*.
- villā**, -ae, [?], adj., *cheap*.—Hence, *of little account, worthless, poor, mean*.
- villa**, -ae, [pos. for †vinola, cf. villum], f., (*vineyard?*), *farm-house*.
- villōsus**, -a, -um, [villō + osus], adj., *shaggy, hairy*.
- villus**, -ī, [?, cf. vellus], m., [usually plu.], *hair (of animals), coat*.—Hence, *nap (of cloth)*.
- vīmen**, -inis, [vi- (as root or stem of vleo) + men], n., *osier, twig (flexible)*.
- vinciō**, -ēre, vinxi, vinctum, [?, prob. †vincō- (or i-) + o], v. tr. 4, *bind, fasten, chain, wind, entwine*.
- vinculum**, see vinculum.
- vincō**, -ere, vici, victum, [unc. root (prob. vico)], v. tr. 3, *overcome, overpower, vanquish, conquer, prevail over*.—p.p., *overthrown, prevailed on, exhausted, baffled*.
- vinculum (vinolum)**, -ī, [vincō- (cf. vincto) + lum], n., *fastening, band, bond, chain, cord, lacing (of sandals), strings*.
- vindex**, -icis, [unc. stem (akin to

- vis** + **dax** ($\sqrt{\text{DIC}}$ as stem), perh. made by analogy from **vindico** (cf. **iudex**, **iudicio**), c., (*claimant, in law*). — Hence, **champion** (upholder of rights and punisher of wrongs), *avenger, prosecutor, defender*. — As adj., *avenging*.
- vindictō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**vindio** (stem of **vindex**) + **o** (but cf. **vindex**)], v. tr. 1, *claim, defend, assert, avenge*.
- vindicta**, -ae, [**vindio** (stem of **vindex**) + **ta** (perh. as in **nauta**)], f., *claimant's staff*. — Hence, *championship, vengeance, punishment*.
- vinētum**, -i, [**vinō** + **etum** (as if \dagger **vinē** + **tum**)], n., *vineyard*.
- vinum**, -i, [prob. bor. fr. *elcos*, but assimilated to **vleo**, **vitis**], n., *wine*.
- viola**, -ae, [?], f., *violet* (poss. akin to **vis** through blue color, cf. 'black and blue').
- violentia**, -ae, [**violētō** + **ia**], f., *violence*: **vultus** (*savage expression of*).
- violentus**, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin to **vis**) + **lentus**], adj., *savage, violent, wrathful, untamed* (of an unmarried maid).
- violō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [\dagger **viola** (dimin. of **vis**?) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *injure, do violence to*.
- vipera**, -ae, [for \dagger **vivipara**], f., *viper, snake*.
- vipereus**, -a, -um, [**vipera** + **eus**], adj., *of vipers, of a (the) serpent, snakey*.
- vir**, **virī**, [?], m., *husband, man, consort, hero, lord* (as husband).
- virāgō**, -inis, [?, akin to **vir**, perh. \dagger **virāgō** (cf. **vigilax**) + **o**], f., *manly woman, fierce maiden, warrior maid*.
- virēō**, -āre, no perf., no sup., [?, akin to **vir** or **vis**], v. intr. 2, *bloom, flourish, grow strong, grow green*. — pres. p., *green*.
- virga**, -ae, [?, akin to **viridis**, **vireo**], f., *new shoot, twig, branch, osier, sapling, stalk*.
- virgineus**, -a, -um, [**virgin** + **eus**], adj., *of maidens, of a maiden, virgin, a maiden's*: **Helicon** (*loved of the Maids*, i.e. the Muses).
- virginitās**, -ātis, [**virgini** (as if stem of **virgo**) + **tas**], f., *maidenhood*.
- virgō**, -inis, [prob. **virga** + **o**, cf. 'scion,' 'a slip of a girl'], f., *a maid, the maid*.
- viridīa**, -e, [prob. \dagger **virō** (cf. **vireo**) + **dus**, weakened], adj., *green, fresh, blooming*.
- virilla**, -e, [**virō** + **ilis**], adj., *of a man, of the hero, of one's husband*.
- virtūs**, -ūtis, [**virō** (reduced) + **tus**], f., *manliness, heroism, prowess*. — Hence, *virtue* (quality of a true man), *value* (cf. 'virtue').
- virus**, -i, [akin to **viridis**], n., *poison, venom*.
- vis**, **vis**, [?], f., *violence, force*. — Pl., *forces, might, strength, powers, potency, influence, means*.
- viscus**, -eris, [?], n., *bowels, internal organs, flesh, body, 'bowels'* (of compassion, *heart*), *soul*.
- visō**, -ere, **visi**, **visum**, [old desiderative of **video**], v. tr. 3, *go to see, visit, see*.
- visus**, -ūs, [$\sqrt{\text{VID}}$ + **tus**], m., *sight*.
- vita**, -ae, [**viv** (as root of **vivo**) + **ta**], f., *life*.
- vitiō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**vitiō** (as if a-stem) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *cause a flaw in, corrupt, vitiate, spoil*.

- poison, injure, violate, change, make sterile.*
- vitis**, -is, [√vi (in vleo) + tis], f., *vine*.
- vitiosus**, -a, -um, [vitiō + osus], adj., *faulty, spoiled*.
- vitium**, -ī, [?], n., *flaw, crack, dress*. — Also, morally, *vices, crime, fault*.
- vitō**, -āre, -avi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *avoid, shun, escape*.
- vitrum**, -ī, [prob. √VID + trum], n., *glass*.
- vitta**, -ae, [?, cf. vleo], f., *fillet*.
- vitalis**, -ī, [prob. akin to vetus], m., (*a yearling*), *bullock, calf*.
- vivāx**, -ācia, [vivō- (or viv-, as root of vivo) + ax], adj., *tenacious of life, long-lived*.
- vivō**, -ere, vixi, victum, [root of unc. form, as if vi(g)v], v. intr. 3, *live*.
- vīvus**, -a, -um, [root of unc. form, as if vi(g)v + us], adj., *living, alive, still alive, in one's lifetime, native (rock), solid*.
- vix**, [?], adv., *hardly, scarcely*.
- vocālis**, -e, [voc- (as stem of vox) + alis], adj., *vocal, tuneful*.
- vocō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [√VOC, of unc. formation], v. tr. 1, *call, summon, call upon, draw out: vocati, the summoned (gods)*.
- volātus**, -ūs, [volā + tus], m., *flight, swoop*.
- Volcānus**, see Vulcanus.
- volgus**, and derivatives, see vulgus.
- volitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [volitō- (as if p.p. of volo) + o], v. intr. 1, *fly*.
- volnus**, and derivatives, see vulnus.
- volō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, *fly*.
- volō**, velle, volui, no sup., [√VOL], v. tr. irr., *wish, be willing, will*.
- Volturnus** (Val-), -ī, [√voltar + nus], m., a river of Campania (*Volturno*).
- volutus**, see vultus.
- volvāilis**, -is, [volvi- (as stem of volvo) + hīlis], adj., *rolling, winding, coiling*.
- volucer**, -eris, -pre, [volo- (as stem of volo or kindred stem) + eris], adj., *flying, swift-flying, winged*. — As noun, *bird*. — Pl., *The Birds*, a work of Macer.
- volvūmen**, -īnis, [volvi- (as stem of volvo) + men], n., *whirling, rolling, spinning, fold (of snake), roll*.
- voluntās**, -ātis, [volent- (stem of pres. p. of volo) + tas], f., *wish, desire*. — Hence, esp., *goodwill*.
- voluptās**, -ātis, [volupi- (reduced) + tas], f., *pleasure, delight* (concretely).
- volutō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [volutō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *roll*. — Fig., *revolve* (verba).
- volvō**, -ere, volvi, volūtum, [?], v. tr. 3, *roll, sling*. — Pass., *be rolled, roll*.
- vōmer**, -eris, [perh. akin to vomo], m., *ploughshare, plough*.
- vomō**, -ere, -ui, -itum, [?, cf. *ῥέω*], v. tr. 3, *throw up, vomit, throw out, send forth, breathe forth*.
- vortō**, and derivatives, see verito.
- vōs**, pl. of tu.
- vōtum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of voveo], n., *vow, prayer, desire, hope* (object prayed for).
- voveō**, -āre, vōvi, vōtum, [?], v. tr. 2, *vow, pray for, pray*.
- vōx**, vōcis, [√VOC, as stem], f., *voice, sound, word*. — Sometimes better trans., *lips*.

Vulcānius (Vol-), -a, -um, [Vulcanō + ius], adj., of *Vulcan*. — Less exactly, of *fire*.

Vulcānus (Vol-), -i, [?], m., *Vulcan*, the god of fire in its mechanical and destructive forms. — Less exactly, *fire*.

vulgō (volgo), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vulgō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *make common, spread abroad, make known*. — p.p., *famed, common*.

vulgus (volg-), -i, [?], n., *the crowd, the people*.

vulnerō (voln-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vulner- (as stem of vulnus) + o], v. tr. 1, *wound*.

vulnificus (voln-), -a, -um, [†volnō- (perh. only vulnus, reduced) + ficus], adj., *deadly*.

vulnus (voln-), -eris, [akin to vello (i.e. vela + us)], n., *wound, attempted wound, thrust*: *vulnera minitans* (*to wound*).

vultur (vol-), -uris, [?], m., *vulture*.

vultus (vol-), -ūs, [√VOL + ius], m., *expression, countenance, face*.

X.

Xanthus, -i, [Gr. *Ἰάνθος*], m., 1. A river of the Troad; 2. A river in Lycia, a favorite haunt of Apollo.

Z.

Zacynthus (-us), -i, [Gr. *Ζάκυνθος*], f., an island in the Ionian Sea (now *Zante*).

Zephyrus, -i, [Gr. *Ζέφυρος*], m., *Zephyrus* (the west wind). — Less exactly, *wind* (from any quarter), *zephyr*.

zmaragdus (sm-), -i, [Gr. *ζμάργδος*], f., *emerald*.

zōna, -ae, [Gr. *ζώνη*], f., *girdle, zone*.

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