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Selections from Ovid

ChieFLy the metamorphoses

Edited by
J. H. and W. F. Allen and J. B. Greenough

Revised by
Harold N. Fowler

With a special vocabulary
Prepared by
James B. Greenough

Boston, U.S.A.
Ginn & Company
1890
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.
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 Amatenum, 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, 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. **REMEDIUM 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. **INIS**: a poem of 646 verses written in exile: a bitter invective against some personal enemy.

10. **HAILOUTICON 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."
## INDEX OF SELECTIONS.

### METAMORPHOSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selection</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Four Ages and the Flood (I. 89–415)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Apollo and Daphne (I. 452–567)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Adventure of Phaëthon (II. 1–400)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The House of Envy (II. 760–796)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Rape of Europa (II. 833–875)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Search of Cadmus (III. 1–137)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Actaeon (III. 138–252)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pyramus and Thisbe (IV. 55–166)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ino and Melicerta (IV. 432–542)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Perseus and Andromeda (IV. 615–803)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The Wandering of Ceres (V. 341–661)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The Punishment of Arachne (VI. 1–145)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The Pride and Grief of Niobe (VI. 165–312)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The Enchantments of Medea (VII. 1–293)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. The Murder of Pelias (VII. 294–353)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. The Myrmidons (VII. 614–657)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The Flight of Daedalus (VIII. 152–259)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. The Calydonian Hunt (VIII. 260–546)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Philemon and Baucis (VIII. 620–724)</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. The Death of Hercules (IX. 134–272)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Orpheus and Eurydice (X. 1–77)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. The Song of Orpheus (X. 86–219)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Atalanta (X. 560–680)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. The Death of Orpheus (XI. 1–84)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of Selections.

25. The Story of Midas (XI. 85–193) ........................................ 133  
26. Ceyx and Alcyone (XII. 583–748) ................................. 137  
27. The Chiefs at Troy (XII. 1–145) ........................................ 143  
28. The Tale of Galatea (XIII. 750–897) ............................... 148  
29. The Deification of Romulus (XIV. 772–828) ................. 155  
30. The Worship of Æsculapius (XV. 622–744) ....................... 158  
31. The Apotheosis of Cæsar (XV. 745–879) ......................... 163

SHORTER POEMS.

I. THE FASTI.
   1. The Festival of Pales (IV. 721–808) ............................... 170
   2. The Founding of Rome (IV. 809–862) ........................... 172
   3. Ritual to avert Blight (IV. 901–942) .............................. 174

II. HEROIDES: Penelope to Ulysses  .................................. 176

III. AMORES.
   1. The Poet of Idleness (I. 15) ........................................ 180
   2. Elegy on a Parrot (II. 6) ........................................... 181
   3. Farewell to the Loves (III. 15) .................................... 183

IV. TRISTIA.
   1. Banished from Rome (I. 3) ........................................ 185
   2. The Exile’s Sick Chamber (III. 3) ................................. 188
   3. To Perilla (III. 7) .................................................... 191
   4. Winter Scenes in Thrace (III. 10) ................................. 193
   5. The Poet’s Autobiography (IV. 10) ............................... 195

V. EX PONTO.
   To His Wife (I. 4) ..................................................... 200
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS REFERRED TO.

Baum. — Baumeister, Denkmäler des Klassischen Alterthums. Munich.


1. Jupiter. [Wall painting.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. & P.
4. Neptune. [Relief.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Müller.
6. Prometheus. [Relief.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arch. Zeit.
7. Apollo. [Statue.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Millin.
8. Lucifer, Aurora, and the Sun rising from the ocean. [Vase.]

Gerhard, Akademische Abhandlungen.

9. Atlas. [Statue.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Müller.
10. Europa on the Bull. [Vase.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Baum.
11. Cadmus slaying the Dragon. [Vase.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Millin.
12. Diana. [Statue.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Baum.
13. Actaeon torn by his hounds. [Relief.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Baum.
14. A Fury. [Vase.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Roscher.
15. Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus. [Relief.]

Pietro Sante Bartoli, Gli Antichi Scoperti.

16. Medusa. [Relief.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Müller.
17. Ammon. [Coin.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Millin.
18. Perseus and Andromeda. [Relief.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Millin.
19. Mercury. [Wall painting.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Baum.
20. Perseus with the Gorgon’s Head. [Vase.]

Gerhard, Herakles der Satyr und Dreifussräuber.
List of Illustrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Artist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Ceres. [Wall painting.]</td>
<td>H. &amp; P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>The rape of Proserpina by Pluto. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>From a Photograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Sirens. [Engraved relief.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mittheilungen des K. deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Athens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Return of Proserpina. [Vase.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Head of Arethusa. [Coin.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Departure of Triptolemus. [Vase.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Woman spinning. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Smith, Dict. of Antiquities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Penelope at her loom. [Vase.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Minerva’s strife with Neptune. [Vase.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Niobe. [Statue.]</td>
<td>Müller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Scylla. [Coin.]</td>
<td>Müller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Jason at Colchis. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Theseus and the dead Minotaur. [Wall painting.]</td>
<td>H. &amp; P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Bacchus finding Ariadne asleep. [Wall painting.]</td>
<td>Müller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Fistula and Flute. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Daedalus making wings, while Icarus helps him. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Roscher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Icarus lying dead on the shore. [Wall painting.]</td>
<td>H. &amp; P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>The Calydonian Hunt. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Hercules and Cerberus. [Vase.]</td>
<td>Müller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>The Apotheosis of Hercules. [Vase.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Large crater, over which two youthful Satyrs are picking grapes. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Millin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Silenus. [Statue.]</td>
<td>Müller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>God of Sleep. [Relief.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Sacrifice of Iphigenia. [Wall painting.]</td>
<td>Baum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Galatea and Polyphemus, with two Nereids and a God of Love. [Wall painting.]</td>
<td>Roscher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Illustrations.

Fig.
57. Young River-god. [Bronze head.] . . . . . . . . . . . Baum.
58. Æsculapius. [Statue.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Müller.
59. Woman decorating a Hermes with a fillet. [Relief.]

Lüthow, Münchener Antiken.

60. The Serpent Æsculapius landing on the Island. [Coin.] . . Müller.
61. Boreas. [Relief.] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Millin.
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 anything 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 Athena (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 maiores).† And about them, in nearer or remoter kindred, are grouped the inferior deities, the heroes or demi-gods, 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.
Introduction.

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 1, 1–4):

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
corpora: di coeptis (nam vos mutatis 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 *mikempsychosis*;* 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 (*Ardochus*), 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. l. 611). She retains her human consciousness, deplores 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 *mikempsychosis*, or change of soul.
Introduction.

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
Introduction.

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 Lernaean 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 Cerynthian Deer, an animal with golden horns; 5) to drive away from lake Stymphalos 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 Augeas of Elis, which he did by turning the rivers Peneus and Alpheus through it; 8) to bring alive the Cretan Bull, which had been sent by Neptune to ravage Crete; 9) to bring the Mares of Diomede, 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 Euboea. He was married first to Megara, and afterwards to Deianeira. 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.
Introduction.

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.
Introduction.

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: Astraæa 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 repeople the earth (381-415).

Aurea prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo, 90
sponte sua, sine lege fidelem rectumque colebat.

Pena metusque aberant, nec verba minacia fixo
aeternus legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat
judicia, ora suæ, sed erant sine judice tuti.

Condunt caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas,
nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.
nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae:
non tuba directi, non acries cornua flexi,
non galeae, non ensis erant; sine militis usu
mollia securae peragebant otia gentes.
ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis
saecla vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus:
contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis,
arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant,
cornaque et in duris haerentia mora rubetis,
et quae decidere patula Jovis arbore glandes.
ver erat aeternum, placidique tepentibus auris
mulcebat zephyri natos sine semine flores.
mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat,
hec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristas:
flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant,
flavyaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

Postquam Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso
sub Jove mundus erat, subiit argenta proles,
auro deterior, fulvy pretiosior aere.
Juppiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris,
perque hienes aestusque et inaequales autumnos
et breve ver spasitis 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 vinciae cortice virgae.
semia tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis
obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juvenici.

Tertia post illas successit ainea proles,
aeavior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma,
non scelerata tamen. — De duro est ultima ferro.
protinus inrupit venae peitoris in aevum
omne nefas: fugere pudor verumque fidesque:
The Four Ages.

in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique
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,
cautus humum longo signavit limite mensur.
nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives
poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terrae;
quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris,
effodiuntur opes, inritamenta maloram.

Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum
prodierat; prodict 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.
imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti;
lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae;
filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
victa jacet pietas; et virgo caede madentes,
ultima caelestum, terras Astraeae reliquit.
neve foret terris securior arduus aether,
affected esse ferunt regnum caeleste Gigantas,
altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.

Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum
fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelion Ossaet.
obre molle 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
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, 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 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, haud timeam magni dixisse *Palatia* caeli. 

Ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu, celsior ipse loco szeptroque innixus eburno terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque caesariem, cum qua terram, mare, sidera movit. 

talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit:

'Non ego pro muni regno magis anxius illa tempestate fui, qua centum quisque parabat inicere anguipedum captivo brachia caelo. namquamquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno 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 ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur. sunt mihi semidei, sunt rustica numina, nymphae, faunique satyrique et monticolae Silvani. quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore, quas dedimus, certe terras habitare sinamus.
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 ausim
talia depositur. Sic, cum manus impia saevit 200
sanguine Caesareo Romanum extinguere 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
murmura compressit, tenuere silentia cuncti.
substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis,
Juppiter hoc iterum sermonem silentia rupit:

‘Ille quidem poenas (curam hanc dimittit) solvit:
quod tamen admissum, quae sit vindicta, docebo.
contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures:
quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympos,
et deus humana lustro 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 Lycaei.
Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni
ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.
signa dedi venisse deum, vulgusque precari
coeperat; irritet 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.

‘Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossa
obsidis unius jugulum murcrose resolvit:
atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus
mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.
quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flamma
in dominum dignosque eterti tecta Penates.
- territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris
exululat, frustraque loqui conatur; ab ipso
colligit os rabiem, solitaeque cupidine caedis
vertitur in pecudes, et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet.
in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti:
fit lupus, 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
digna fuit; qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinys.
in facinus jurasse putes. Dent ocius omnes
quas meruere pati, sic stat sententia, poenas.’

Dicta Jovis pars voce probant stimulosque frementi
adiciunt, alii partes assensibus implent.
est tamen humani generis jactura dolori
omnibus, et, quae sit terrae mortalibus orbae
forma futura, rogant; quis sit latus in aras
tura? ferisne paret populandas tradere terras?
talia quae rrentes, sibi enim fore cetera curae,
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 flammam, longusque ardercerat axis.
esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, adfore tempus,
quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia caeli
ardeat, et mundi moles operosa laboret.
tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopus.
Poea placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis
perdere, et ex omni nimbos 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 penneæque sinusque.
utque manu late pendentia nubila pressit,
fit fragor, inclusi funduntur ab aethere nimbi.
nuntia Junonis varios induta colores
concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus adfert.
sternuntur segetes et deplorata colonis
vota jacent, longique perit labor irritus anni.
Nec caelo contenta sua est Jovis ira, sed illum
cæruleus 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.'
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.
Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant:
onnia 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 navigat; hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.igitur 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.
mirantur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque Nereides; silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incursant ramis, agitaque robora pulsant.
nat lupus inter ovem, fulvos vehit unda leones,
unda vehit tigres; nec vires fulminis apro,
erura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.
quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur,
in mare lasatis volucris vaga decidit alis.

bruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti,
ulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.

axima pars unda rapitur: quibus unda pepercit,
los longa domant inopi jejunia victu.

Separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis,
terra ferax, dum terrae fuit: sod tempore in illo
pars maris et latus subitarum campus aquarum.
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 nymphae et numina montis adorant,
fatidicamque Themis, quae tunc oracla tenebat.
non illo melior quisquam nec amantior acquit
vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla decorum.

Juppiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,
et superesse virum de tot modo milibus unum,
et superesset videt de tot modo milibus unam,
innoacuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos,
nubila disjicit, nimbusque aquilone remotis
et caelo terras ostendit, et aethera terris.
nec maris ira manet, positoque tricuspide telo
mulcet aquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum
exstantem atque umeros innato murice tectum
caeruleum Tritona vocat, conchaecque sonanti
inspirare jubet, fluctusque et flumina signo
jam revocare dato. Cava bucina sumitur illi
tortilis, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo,—
bucina, quae medio concepit ubi aëra ponto,
litora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phoebò.
tunc quoque, ut ora dei madida roantia barba
contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus,
omnia audita est telluris et aequoris undis
et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.
flumina subsidunt, collesque exire videntur:
jam mare litus habet; plenos caput alveus amnes;
surgit humus; crescent loca decrescentibus undis;
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:
'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.
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 dolercs?
namque ego, crede mihi, si te quoque pontus haberet,
te seque rer, 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:
sic visum superis; hominumque exempla manemus.'

Dixerat, et flebant; placuit caeleste precari
numen, et auxilium per sacras quaeerere sortes.
nulla mora est; adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,
ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes.
inde ubi libatos inroravere liquores
vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctae
ad delubra deae, quorum fastigia turpi
pallebant musco, stabantque sine ignibus arae.

ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque
pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo.

atque ita: 'Si precibus' dixerunt 'numina justis
victa remolleseunt, si flectitur ira deorum,
dic, Themi, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri
arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus.'

Mota dea est, sortemque dedit: 'Discedite templo,
et velate caput, cinctasque resolvite vestes,
ossaque post tergum magnae jactate parentis.'
obstupuere diu, rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior, jussisque deae parere recusat,
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
mulcet, et 'Aut fallax' ait 'est sollertia nobis,
aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent.
magna parens Terra est: lapides in corpore terrae
Missing
Page
I. 505.]

The Love of Apollo.

laesit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.
protinus alter amat; fugit altera nomen amantis,
silvarum tenebris captivorumque ferarum
exuviiis gaudens inuuptaeque aemula Phoebes.
vitta coercbat 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.
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 cervix lacertis,
'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,
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
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
bracchiisque et nudos media plus parte lacertos:
siqua latent, meliora putat. Fugit otor aura
illa levi, neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit:

'Nympha, precor, Penel, mane! non inseguor hostis:
nympha, mane! sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,

inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis. ei mihi, quod nullis amor est sanabilis herbis, nec prosunt domino quae prosunt omnibus, artes l'  

Plura locuturum timido Peneta cursu 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 perdere blanditias juvenis deus, utque movebat ipse amor, admissam 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 sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro; alter in ambiguo est, an sit comprehensus, et ipsis morsibus eripitur tangentiisque ora reclinuit:
sic deus et virgo, est hic spc celer, illa timore.
qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris
ocior est requiemque negat tergoque fugacis
inminet et crinem sparsum cervicibus aflat.
viribus absumptis expalluit illa, citaeque
victa labore fugae, spectans Peneidas undas,
'Fer pater' inquit 'opem! Tellus,' ait, 'hisce, vel istam,' quae facit, ut laedar, mutando perde figuram!'
Vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus,
mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro,
in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt:
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 corticepectus,
complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis
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, laure, pharetrae.
tu ducibus Latiiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum
vox canet et visent longas Capitolia pompas.
postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.
utque meum intonsis caput est juvenale capillus,
tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.'
Finierat Paean. Factis modo laurea ramis
adnuit, 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 (I. 568-779).]

The palace of the Sun described (II. 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 flammasque imitante pyropo, cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summà tegèbat; argentì bìfores radiabant lumìne valvìc. materìam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic aequora caelarat medias cingentìa terras, terrarumque orbem, caulumque, quod immínet 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.
poscimur; effulget tenebris aurora fugatis.
corripe lora manu; vel, si mutabile pectus
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 juventûlum corpore currum,
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 implet, pedibusque replicula pulsant.
quae postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis,
reppulit, et facta est immensi copia mundi,
corrupere viam, pedibusque per aeram motis
obstantes scindunt nebulas, pennisque levati
praeterunt ortos Idem de partibus Euros.

Sed leve pondus crat, 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 aeré saltus,
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.

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.
te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boöte,
quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.
Ut vero summum despexit ab aethere terras
infelix Phaëthon, penitus penitusque jacentes,
palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore,
suntque oculis tenebrae per tantum lumen obortae.
et jam mallet equos numquam tetigisse paternos ;
jam cognosse genus piget, et valuisset rogando :
jam Meropis dici cupiens, ita fertur, ut acta
præcipitò pinus börea, cui victa remisit
una suus rector, quam dis votisque reliquit.
Quid faciat ? multum caeli post terga relicatum,
ante oculos, plus est : animo metitur utrumque.
et modo quos illi fatum contingere non est,
prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus.
quidque agat, inarius 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
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.
quac postquam summum 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.
et modo summa petunt, modo per decline viasque
præcipites spatio terrae propiore feruntur.
infcritisque suis fraternos currere Luna
admiratur equos, ambustaque nubila fumant.

Corripitur flammas ut quaeque altissima, tellus,
fixsaque agit rimas, et sucis aret ademptis.
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
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.

ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne,
Parnasusque biceps, et Eryx et Cynthia 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,
aeriaque Alpes, et nubifer Appenninus.

Tum vero Phaethon cunctis e partibus orbem
aspicit accensus, nec tantos sustinet aestus,
ferventesque auras velut e fornace profunda
ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit.
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
Aethiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem;
tum facta est Libye raptis umoribus aestu
arida; tum nymphae passis fontesque lacusque
deflevere comis; quaerit Boeotia Dircen,
Argos Amymone, Ephyre Pirenidas undas;
nec sortita loco distantcs flumina ripas
tuta manent: mediis Tanais fumavit in undis,
, Peneosque scnex, Teuthanteus e Calcus,
et celer Ismenos cum Pegiaco Erymantho,
arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
, qui que recurvatis ludit Maeandros in undis,
Mygdoni usque Melas et Taenarius Euratas.
Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,
Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Hister.
aestuat Alpheos; ripae Spercheides ardent;
quodque suo Tagus amné vehit, fluit ignibus, aurum;
et quae Maenias celebrant carmine ripas
fluminaeae volucres, medio caluere Cyaстро.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
occultuitque caput, quod adhuc latet: ostia septem
pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles.

fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccac,
Hesperiosque annes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque,
cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia, Thybrin.

Dissilit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis
lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem;
et mare contrahitur, siccaque est campus arenac
quod modo pontus erat, quoque altum texerat aequor
exsistent montes et sparsas Cycladas augent.
ima petunt pisces, nec se super aequora curvi
tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.
corpora phocarum summum resupina profundo
exanimata natant: ipsum quoque Nerea fama est.
Doridaque et natas tepidis latuisse sub anris.
ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo bracchia vultu
exscrece ausus erat; ter non tulit aëris ignes.

Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,
inter aquas pelagi, contractos undique fontes,
II. 306.]  _Appeal of the Earth to Jupiter._

qui se considerant in opacae viscera matris,
sustulit oppressos collo tenus arida vultus:
oppositorque manum fronti, magnoque tremere
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
igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levar.
vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo' —
presserat ora vapor — 'tostos en aspicie crines,
inque oculos tantum, tantum super ora favillae.
hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem
officiique referis, quod adunci vulnera aratri
rastrorumque fero, totoque exercer anno,
quod pecori frondes alimentaque mitia fruges
humano generi, vobis quoque tura ministra?
sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse; quid undae,
quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita sorte
aequora decrescunt et ab aethere longius absunt?
quod si nec fratis, nec te mea gratia tangit,
at caeli miserere tui! circumspice utrumque:
fumat uterque polus; quos si viiaverit ignis,
atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat,
vixque suis umeris candentem sustinet axem.
si freta, si terrae perunt, si regia caeli,
in chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis,
siquid adhuc superest, et rerum console summae.'

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

At pater omnipotens, superos testatus et ipsum
qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato
interitura gravi, summam petit arduus arcem,
unde soleat latis nubes inducere terris,
unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.

sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes
tunc habuit, nec quos caelo dimitteret, imgres.

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.

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,
volutur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tractu
fertur, ut interdum de caelo stella sercno
etsi non cecedit, potuit cecidisse videri.

quem procul a patria diverso maximus orbe
excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora.

Natides Hesperiae trindâ fumantia flamma
corpora dant tumulo, signant quoque carmine saxum:

hic sitvs est Phaethon curvvs auriqa paterni
quem si non tenvit magnis tamen excidit avsis.

Nam pater obductos, luctu miserabilis aegro,
condiderat vultus; et si modo credimus, unum

isse diem sine sole ferunt; incendia lumen
praebebant, aliquidque malo fuit usus in illo.

At Clymene, postquam dixit quae cumque fuerunt
in tantis dicenda malis, lugubris et amens
et laniata sinus totum percensuit orbem:
exanimisque 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 fetus et—inaniam morti munera—dant lacrimas, et caesae pectora palmis non auditurum miserar Phaëthonta querellas nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro. luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem: illae more suo, nam morem fecerat usus, plangorem dederant: e quis Phaëthusa, sororum maxima, cum vellet terra procumbere, questa est deriguisse pedes; ad quam conata venire candida Lampetie, subita radice retenta est; tertia, cum crinem manibus laniare pararet, avellit frondes; haec stipite crura teneri, illa dolet fieri longos sua bracchia ramos. dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cortex, perque gradus uterum, pectusque, umerosque, manusque ambit, et extabant tantum ora vocantia matrem.

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. '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 electa novis, quae lucidus amnis excipit et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis. Adfuit huc monstro proles Stheneleta Cycnus, qui tibi materno quamvis a sanguine junctus, mente tamen, Phaëthon, proprius fuit; ille relictus—nam Ligurum populos et magnas rererat urbes— imperio, ripas virides amnemque querellis
Eridanum implerat, silvamque sororibus auctam:
cum vox est tenuata viro, canaeque capillos
dissimulant plumac, collumque a pectore longe
porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes,
penna latus vestit, tenet os sine acumine rostrum.
fit nova Cycnus avis; nec se caeloque Jovique
credit, ut injuste missi memor ignis ab illo:
stagna petit patulosque lacus, ignemque perosus,
quae colat, elegit contraria lumina flammis.

Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthonis, et expers
ipse sui decoris, qualis cum deficit orbem
esse solet, lucemque odit seque ipse diemque,
datque animum in lactus, et luctibus adicit iram,
officiumque negat mundo. 'Satis' inquit 'ab aevi
sors mea principiis fuit inreiquita, 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,
orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat.
tum sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,
non meruisset necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.'

Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem
numina, neve velit tenebras inducere rebus,
supplice voce rogant; missos quoque Juppiter ignes
excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit.
colligit amentes et adhuc terrore paventes
Phoebus equos, stimuloque domans et verbere caedit:
saevit enim, natumque objectat et imputat illis.
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 ulti pervia vento, tristis et ignavi plenissima frigoris, et quae igne vacet semper, caligine semper abundet.

Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago, constitit ante domum, neque enim succedere tectis fas habet, et postes extrema cuspidae pulsat. concussae patuere fores. Videt intus edentem vipseas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum, Invidiam, visaque oculos avertit. At illa surgit humo pigre semesarumque relinquuit corpora serpentum, passuque incedit inerti; utque deam vidit formaque armisque decoram, ingemuit, vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit. pallor in ore sedet, macies in corpore toto, nusquam recta acies, livent rubigine dentes, pectora felle virent, lingua est suffusa veneno. risus abest, nisi quem visi movcre dolores,
nec fruitor somno, vigilacibus excita curis,
sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo,
successus hominum, carpitque et carpitur una,
supplicioque 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
fugit et impressa tellurem reppulit hasta.

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

(Book II.—833–875.)

[Aglaurus 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:
quaque 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 jamudum 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 grate relicta,
ille pater rectorque deum, cui dextra trisulcis
ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem,
induitur faciem tauri; mixtusque juvencis
850
mugit, et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis.
quippes color nivis est, quam nec vestigia duri
calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus auster;
colla toris extant; armis palaria pendent;
cornua parva quidem, sed quae contendere possis
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:
mox adit, et flores ad candida porrigit ora.
Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis:
paulatimque metu dempto, modo pectora præbet
virginea palpanda manu, modo cornua sertis
impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo,
nescia quem premeret, tcrgo considere tauri:
cum deus a terra siccoque a litore sensim
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.
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 Boeotia, which being interpreted is the land of hine (95–130).

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

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

Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro,
iccustoditam lente videt ire juvencam
nullum servitii signum cervice-gerentem.
subsequentur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu,
auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat.
jam vada Cephisi, Panopese evaserat arva:
bos stetit, et tollens speciosam cornibus altis
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.
sacra Jovi facturus 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,
uberibus fecundus aquis, ubi conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristiis praesignis et auro:
igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno,
tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes.
  Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti
infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro
cæruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.
efluxere urnae manibus, sanguisque relinquit
corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.
ille volubilibus squamosos nexitus orbis
torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:
at media plus parte leves erectus in auras
despicit omnē nemus, tantoque est corpore, quanto
si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.
nec mora, Phoenicas, sive illi tela parabant,
sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque,
occupat: hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos,
hos necat affati funesta tabe veneni.
  Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras:
quae mora sit sociis, miratur Agenore natus,
vestigatque viros: tegumen direpta leonis
pellis erat, telum splendenti lancea ferro
et jaculum, teloque animus praestantior omni.
ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit,
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 magni conamine misit.
ilius 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,
quod medio lentei 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,
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
ore niger Stygio, vitiantas inficit auras.
ipse modo immensum spiris facientibus orbem
cingitur, interdum longa trabe rectior exstat;
impete nunc vasto ceu concitus imbrisbus amnis
fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas.

Cedit Agenorides paulum, spolioque leonis
sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat
cuspide praetenta: fuit ille, et inania duro
vulnera dat ferro, figitque in acumine dentes;
jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato
coeperat, et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas:
seve leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu,
laesaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere
cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat:
donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum
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,
vox subito audita est; neque erat cognoscere promptum
unde, sed audi est: 'Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.'
ille diu pavidus pariter cum mente colorem
perdiderat, gelidoque comae terrore rigebant,
ecce viri faurix, 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.
inde — fide majus — glebae coepere moveri,
primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae;
tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono;
mox humeri pectusque onerataque brachchia telis
exsistunt, crescitque seges clipeata virorum.
sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris,
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: '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
vivit, et exspirat modo quas acceperat, auras.
exemploque pari furit omnis turba, suoque
marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera freres.
jamque brevis vitae spatium sortita juventus
sanguineo tepidam plangebat pectore matrem,
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 Phoebers sortibus urbem.

Jam stabant Thebae: poteras jam, Cadme, videri
exsilio felix. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque
contigerant; huc adde genus de conjugae tanta,
tot natos natasque, et pignora cara, nepotes:
hos quoque jam juvenes. Sed scilicet ultima semper
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 contraxterat umbras et sol ex æquo meta distabat utraque:

145 cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes participes operum compellat Hyantius ore:

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 tosis nativum duxerat arcum.

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
armigerae jaculum pharetramque arcusque retentos;
altera depositae subjicit brachia pallae;
vincula duae pedibus demunt. Nam doctior illis
Ismenis Crocale sparsos per colla capillos
colligit in nodum, quamvis erat ipsa solutis.
exit pontem laticem Nepheleque Hyleque Rhanisque
et Psecaes et Phiale, funduntque capacibus urnis.

Dumque ibi peruitur solita Titania lympha,
ecce nepos Cadmi dilata parte laborum
per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans
pervenit in lucum: sic illum fata ferebant.
qui simul intravit ro rantia fontibus antra,
sicut erant, viso nudaes sua pectora nymphae
percussere viro, subitisque ululatibus omne
implevere nemus, circumfusaeque Dianam
corporibus texere sui. Tamen altior illis
ipsa dea est, colloque tenus supereminet omnes.

Qui color infectis adversi solis ab ictu
nubibus esse solet aut purpureae aurorae,
is fuit in vultu visae sine veste Dianae.
quae 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
addidit* haec cladis prae numtia verba futurae:
‘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,
cum pedibusque manus, cum longis brachia mutat
cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus;
additus et pavor est. Fugit Autonoemus heros
et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.
ut vero vultus et cornua vidit in unda,

'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.
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,
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,
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 Aelilo
et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce,
et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo
Harpalos et Melaneus hirsutaque corpore Lachne,
et patre Dictaeo, sed matre Laconide nati
Labros et Agriodus, et acutae vocis Hylactor,
quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine praedae
per rupes scopulosaque 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
‘Actaeon ego sum, dominum cognoscite vestrum!’
verba animo desunt. Resonat latratibus aether.
prima Melanchaetes in tergo vulnera fecit,
proxima Theridamas; Orestrophus haesit in armo.
tardius exierant, sed per compendia montis
anticipata via est. Dominum retinentibus illis,
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
circumfert tacitos tamquam sua bracchia vultus.]
at comites rapidum solitis hortatibus agmen
ignari instigant, oculisque Actaeona quaeunt,
et velut absentem certatim Actaeona clamant —
ad nomen caput ille rebert — et abesse queruntur,
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.
nec nisi finita pér plurimá vulnera vita
ira pharetratae fertur satiata Dianae.
VIII. PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

[Book IV. — 55–166.]

[Semelé, 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 Tyrrenian 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
cocilibus muris. cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit:
tempore crevit amor; taedae quoque jure coissent, 60
sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,
Meeting assigned at Ninus' Tomb.

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

Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.
fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim
cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum —
quid non sentit amor? — primi vidistis, amantes,
et vocis fecistis iter; tutaque per illud
murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant.
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!
nec sumus ingrati; tibi nos debere fatemur,
quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.’
talia diversa nequiquam sede locuti,
sub noctem dixere vale, partique dedere
oscula quisque suae non perveniens contra.

Postera nocturnos aurora removerat ignes,
solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:
ad solitum coere locum. Tum murmurum parvo
multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti
fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent,
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.

Pacta placent; et lux, tarde discedere visa,
praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab 5dem.
callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe
egreditur fallitque suos, adopertaque vultum
pervenit ad tumulum, dictaque sub arbore sedit. 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, dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit. ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda, dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

Serius egressus, vestigia vidit in alto pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore Pyramus. Ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tintam repperit, 'Una duos' inquit 'nox perdet amantes: e quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita, nostra nocens anima est: ego te, miseranda, peremi, 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 timidì est optare necem.'—Velamina Thisbes 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, desinit in ilia ferrum; nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.

Ut jacuit resupinus humo, crur 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 vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix puniceo tinguit pendentia mora colore.
Death of both the Lovers.

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem, illa redit, juvenemque oculis animoque requirit, quantaque vitarit narrare pericula gestit. 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 tuit, oraque buxo pallidiora gerens, exhorruit aequoris instar, quod tremit, exigua cum summum stringitur aura.


Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos 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. persecurar extinctum, 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, ut quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit, componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.
at tu, quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum, signa tene caedis, pullosque et luctibus aptos.
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 permaturit, ater;
quoque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.
IX. INO AND MELICERTA.

[BOOK IV. — 432-542.]

[An] second sister tells of Leucothoe, 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, Leucoboe, tells the tale 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 Leucothea, 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.
pallor hiemque 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,
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.
Sustinet ire illuc caelesti sede relictà,
tantum odiis iraeque dabat, Saturnia Juno.

Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torva vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo Sisyphon aspiciens 'Cur hic e fratibus' inquit 'perpetuas patitur poenas, Athamanta superbum regia dives habet, qui me cum conjuge semper sprevit?' et exponit causas odique viaeque, quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores. imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum, sollicitatque deas. Sic haec Junone locuta, Tisiphone canos, ut erat, turbata capillos movit et obstantes reject ab ore colubras, atque ita 'Non longis opus est ambagibus,' inquit 'facta puta, quaecumque jubes: inamabile regnum desere, teque refer caeli melioris ad auras.' laeta redit Juno. Quam caelum intrare parantem roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris.

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.
limine constiterat. Postes tremuisse feruntur
Aeolii, pallorque fores infecit Avernus,
solque locum fugit. Monstris exterrita conjunx,
territus est Athamas. Tectoque exire parabant:
obstitit infelix aditumque obsedit Erinys,
nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis
caesariem excussit. Motae sonuere colubrae:
parsque jacent umeris, pars circum pectora lapsae
sibila dant saniemque vomunt linguaque coruscant.
inde duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues,
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,
oris Cerberei spumas et virus Echidnae,
eroressque vagos caecaque oblivia mentis,
et scelus et lacrimas rabiemque et caedis amorem,
onmia trita simul, quae sanguine mixta recenti
coxerat aere cavo, viridi versata cicuta.
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 jussisque potens ad inania magni
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, 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, 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 fluctibus et tectas defendit ab imbrisbus 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. 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, 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 quod mortale fuit, majestatemque verendum imposuit, nomenque simul faciemque novavit: Leucotheëque deum cum matre Palaemon 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 spolum memorabile monstri
aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis;
cumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas,
Gorgonei capitis guttae cecidere cruentae,
quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues:
deque frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris.

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:
saepe sub occasus, saepe est ablatus 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.
Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans
Iapetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus
regc sub hoc et pontus crat, qui Solis anhelis
aequor subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes.
mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas
errabant; et humum vicinia nulla premebant.
arbores frondes auro radiante virantes,
ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant.

'Hospes,' ait Perseus illi, 'seu gloria tangit
te generis magni, generis mihi Juppiter auctor;
sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras:
hospitium requimque peto.' Memor ille vetustae
sortis crat; Themis hanc dedecrat larasia sortem:
'Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
arbore, et hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit.'

id metuwens, solidis pomaria clauerat Atlas
mancibus, et vasto dedecrat servanda draconi,
archetque suis externos finibus omnes.

huic quoque 'Vade procul, ne longe gloria rerum,
quam mentiris,' ait 'longe tibi Juppiter absit,'

vimque minis addit, manibusque expellere temptat
unctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.

Viribus inferior — quis enim par esset Atlanti
viribus? — 'At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,
accipe munus,' ait; laevaque a parte Medusae
ipse retroversus squalantia prodidit ora,
quanta erat, mons factus Atlas: nam barba comaeque
in silvas abeunt, juga sunt numerique manusque:
quod caput ante fuit, summus est in monte cacumen;
ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes
crevit in immensum — sic di statuis — 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 immitteram maternae pendere linguae 670
Andromedan poenas immitis jusserat Ammon.
Quam simul ad duras reliquam brachia 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 quartere est oblitus in aëre pennas.
 ut stetit, 'O' dixit 'non istis digna catenis,
sed quibus inter se cupidis 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 fuisse.
lumina, quod potuit, lacrimis implevit obortis.
Saepius instanti, sua ne delicta fateri 685
nolle videretur, nomen terraeque suumque,
quantque 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 miserì, sed justius illa.
nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus
plangoremque ferunt, vincitque in corpore adhaerent;
cum sic hospes ait: 'Lacrimarum longa manere 695
tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora ferandam est.
x. Perseus and Andromeda.

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,
praeferrre cunctis certe gener. Addere tantis
dotibus et meritum, faveant modo numina, tempto;
ut mea sit servata mea virtute, paciscor.'
accipiant legem — quis enim dubitaret? — et orant,
promittuntque super regnum doctale parentes.

Ecce velut navis praefixo concita rostro
sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis,
sic fera dimotis impulsi pectoris undis
tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto
funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli:
cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa,
arduis in nubes abiiit. Ut in aequore summo
umbra viri visa est, visam fera saevit in umbram.
utque Jovis praepes, vacuo cum vidit in arvo
praebentem Phoebi liventia terga draconem,
occupat aversum, neu saeva retorqueat ora,
squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues:
sic celer immisso praeceps per inane volatu
terga ferae pressit, dextraque frementis in armo
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdixit hamo.
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, nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda
desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense.
belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus
ore vomit: maduere 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 tenens juga prima, sinistra ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum. litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum implevere domos. Gaudent, generumque salutant, auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.

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.

Dis tribus ille focus totidem de cespite ponit, laevum Mercurio, dextrae tibi, bellica Virgo; ara Jovis media est: mactatur vacca Minervae, alipedi vitulus, taurus tibi, summum deorum. protinus Andromedan et tanti praemia facti indotata rapit. Taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutiunt; largis satiantur odoribus ignes, sertaque dependent tectis, et ubique lyraque tibiaque et cantus, animi felicia laeti argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis
atra tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu
Cepheni proceres incunct convivia regis.
Postquam epulis functi generosi munere Bacchi
diffudere animos, cultusque genusque locorum
quaerit Lyncides, moresque animumque virorum;
qui simul edocuit, 'Nunc, O fortissime,' dixit
'fare precor, Perseu, quanta virtute, quibusque
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 :
id se sollerti furtim, dum traditur, astu
subposita cepisse manu ; perque abdita longe
deviaque et silvis horrendia saxa fragosis
Gorgoneas tetigisse domos ; passimque per agros
perque vias vidisse hominem simulacra ferarumque
in silicem ex ipsis visa conversa Medusa :
se tamen horrendae clipei, quod laeva gerebat,
aere repercusso, formam aspexitisse Medusae ;
dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque tenebat,
eripuisse caput collo ; pennisque fugacem
Pégason 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 exspectatum tacuit tamen. Excipit unus
ex numero procerum, quacres, cur sola sororum
gesserit alternis inmixtos crinibus angues.

Hospes ait, 'Quoniam scitas digna relatu,
accipe quaesiti causam. Clarissima forma
multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum
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 texit; neve hoc impune fuisset,
Gorgoneum crinem turpes mutavit in hydros.
nunc quoque, ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes,
pectore in adverso quos fecit, sustinet angues.
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 Proetus 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 Typhoeus 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 maidsens 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 Triptole-
lemus, 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.

Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris
Trinacris, et magnis subjectum molibus urget
aetherias ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes.
nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere saepe;
dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro,
laeva, Pachyne, tibi; Lilybaeo crura premuntur;
degravit Aetna caput, sub qua resupinus arenas
ejectat, flammarque fero vomit ore Typhoeus.
saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae,
oppidaque et magnos devovere corpore montes.

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
ambibat Siculae cantus fundamina terrae.
postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare,
depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem
monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrum
'Arma manusque meae, mea, nate, potentia,' dixit
'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.
Tartara quid cessant? cur non matrisque tuumque
imperium proferis? agitur pars tertia mundi.
et tamen in caelo, quae jam patientia nostra est,
spernimur, ac mecum vires minuuntur Amoris.
Pallada nonne videis jaculatricemque Dianam
abscississe mihi? Ceres quoque filia virgo,
si patiemur, erit; nam spes adfectat easdem.
at tu, pro socio (siqua est ea gratia) regno,
junge deam patruo.' Dixit Venus; ille pharetram
solvit, et, arbitrio matris, de mille sagittis
uttam seposuit, sed qua nec acutior ulla,
neq minus incerta est, nec quae magis audiat arcus.
oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:
inque cor harimata percussit arundine Ditem.
Haud procul Hennaeis lacus est a moenibus altae,
nomine Pergus, aquae. Non illo plura Caystros
carmina cycnorum labentibus audit in undis.
silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, suisque
frondibus ut velo Phoebos submovet ignes.
frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores:
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:
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,
haec quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.

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

Est medium Cyanes et Pisaee Arethusae,
quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus aequor.
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 invitat Cereris gener esse: roganda,
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,
terribilesque hortatus equos in gurgitis ima
contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto
condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
et pronos currus medio craterre recept.

At Cyane raptamque deam contemptaque fontis
jura sui maerens, inconsolabile vulnus
mente gerit tacita, lacrimisque absimitur omnis;
et quorum fuerat magnum modo numen, in illas
extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres,
ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse rigorem :
primaque de tota tenuissima quaque liqueasunt,
ciae crines, digitique et crura pedesque :
nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
transitus est; post haec humeri tergusque latusque
pectorasse in tenebris abeunt evanida rivos.
denique pro vivo vitias sanguine venas
lympha subit; restatque nihil, quod prendere possis.

Interrea pavidae nequiquam filia matri
omnibus est terris, omni quaesita profundo.
iliam non udis veniens Aurora capilli
cessantem vidit; non Hesperus: illa duabus
flamiferas pinus manibus succendit ab Aetna,
perque prunosas tulit inreieta tenebras.
rursus ubi alma dies hebetarit sidera, natam
solis ab occasu solis quaerebat ad ortus.

esse labore sitim collexerat, oraque nulli
colluerant fontes: cum tectam stramine vidit
forte casam, parvasque fores pulsavit: at inde
prodit anus, divamque videt, lymphanque roganti
dulce dedit, tosta quod texerat ante polenta.
dum bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax
constitit ante deam, risitque, avidamque vocabit.
offensa est; neque adhuc epota parte loquentem
cum liquido mixta perfudit diva polenta.
combibit os maculas, et quae modo bracchia gessit,
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
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,
onmia 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.
quam simul agnovit, tamquam tunc denique raptam
scisset, inornatos laniavit diva capillos,
et repetita suis perissit pectora palmis.
nescit adhuc ubi sit; terras tamen increpat omnes,
ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas:
Trinacriam ante alias, in qua vestigia damnii
repertit. Ergo illic saeva vertentia glebas
fregit aratra manu, parilleque irata colonos
ruricolasque boves leto dedit, arvaque jussit
fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit.
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
triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen.

Tum caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis,
rorantsequ comas a fronte removit ad aures,
atque ait: 'O toto quaesitae virgínis orbe
et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores,
neve tibi fidae violenta irascere terrae:
t erra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinae.
nec sum pro patria supp lex; hoc hospita veni:
Pisa mihi patria est, et ab Elide ducimus ortus.
Sicaniam peregrina colo, sed grator omni
haec mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa penates,
hanc habeo sedem; quam tu, mitissima, serva.
mota loco cur sim, tantique per acquiris undas
advehari Ortygiam, venient narratibus hora
tempestiva meis, cum tu curaque levata
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,
vis a tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris:
illa quidem tristis, neque adhuc interrita vultu,
se d regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi,
se d tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.

Matt er ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces,
attotitaeque dieu similis fuit. Utque dolore
pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras
exit in aetherias: ibi toto nubila vultu
ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis:
‘Proque meo veni supp lex tibi, Juppiter,’ inquit,
‘sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris,
nata patrem moveat; neu sit tibi cura, precamur,
vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu.
en quaesita dieu tandem mihi nata reperta est:
si reperire vocas amittere certius, aut si
scire, ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quod rapta, feremus,
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, 
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 cupidō
si tibi discidii est, repetet Proserpina caelum,
lege tamen certa, si nullos contigit illic
ore cibos: nam sic Parcarum foedere cautum est.'

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

Hic tamen indicio poenam linguaque videri
commeruisse potest. Vobis, Achelōtes, unde
pluma pedesque avium, cum virginis ora geratis?
an quia, cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores,
in comitum numero, doctae Sirenes, eratis?
quam postquam tota frustra quaesistis in orbe,
protinus ut vestram sentirent aequora curam,
xii. *The Wandering of Ceres.*

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

At medius fratrisque sui maestaeaque sororis
Juppiter ex aquo volventem dividit annum.
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
nubibus ante fuit, victis e nubibus exit.

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

‘Lassa revertar, memini, Stymphalide silva:
aestus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat austum.
invenio sine vertice aquas, sine murmure euntes,
perspicuas ad humum, per quas numerabilis alte
calculus omnis erat, quas tu vix ire putares.
cana salicta dabant nutritaque populus unda
sponte sua natas ripis declivibus umbras.
accessi, primumque pedis vestigia tinxi,
poplite deinde tenus; neque eo contenta, recingor,
molliaque impono salici velamina curvae,
nudaque mergor aquis; quas dum ferioque trahoque
mille modis labens, excussaque brachia jacto,
nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur,
territaque insisto proprioris margine ripae.

Quo properas, Arethusa? suis Alpheus ab undis,
Quo properas? iterum raquo mihi dixerat ore.
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,
ut solet accipiter trepidas urguere columbas.
usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cyllenesque,
Maenaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erymanthon, et Elin
currere sustinui; nec me velocior ille.

'Sed tolerare diu cursus ego, viribus impar,
non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris.
per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,
saxa quoque etrupes et qua via nulla, cucurri.
sol erat a tergo: vidi praecedere longam
ante pedes umbram— nisi si timor illa videbat—
sed certe sonitusque pedum terrebat, et ingens
crinales vittas adflabat anhelitus oris.
fessa labore fugae, Fer opem, deprendimus, inquam,
armigerae, Dictynna, tuae, cui saepe dedisti
ferre tuos arcus inclusaque tela pharetra.

'Mota dea est, spissisque serens et nubibus unam
me super injecit. 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.
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
longius ulla pedum: servat nubemque locumque.
occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus,
caeruleaeque cadunt toto de corpore guttae.
quaque pedem movi, manat jacus, eque capillis
ros cedit; et citius quam nunc tibi facta renarro,
in latices mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas
annis 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
grata meae superas edxit prima sub auras.’
Hac Arethusa tenus. Geminos dea fertilis angues
curibus admovit, frenisque coercuit ora,
et medium caeli terraeque per aeram vecta est,
atque levem currum Tritonida misit in ubem
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 Lynucus erat. Regis subit ille penates;
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 quac sparsa per agros
frugiferas messes alimentaques 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.
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, quam sibi lanificae non cedere laudibus artis audierat. Non illa loco nec origine gentis clara, sed arte fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon Phocarco bibulas tingebat murice lanas: occiderat mater; sed et haec de plebe suoque aqua 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, 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 orbis,
seu digitis subigebat opus, repctitaque longo
vellera mollibat 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.’

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
inter mortales faciendae maxima lanae;
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
talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis:

‘Mentis inops longaque venis confecta senecta,
et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,
siqua tibi nurus est, siqua est tibi filia, voces.
consiliis satis est in me mihi. Neve monendo
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,
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
in sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat
nec monet ulterior nec jam certamina differt.
Haud mora, constituunt diversis partibus ambae
et gracili gominas intundunt stamine telas.
tela jugo vincuta est, stamen secernit harundo,
insertur 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.
illic et Tyrium quae purpura sensit aenum
texitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbrae;
qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus
inricere ingenti longum curvamine caelum:
in quo diversi niteant cum mille colores,
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
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 longoqne ferire tridente
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 cusppide terram
edere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae:
mirariique deos: operi victoria finis.
Ut tamen exemplis intellegat aemula laudis,
quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis,
quattuor in partes certamina quattuor addit
The Web of Minerva.

claracoloresuo, brevibus distincta sigillis. Threiciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus et Haemon, nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam, nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere deorum. altera Pygmaeae fatum miserabile matris pars habet. Hanc Juno victam certamine jussit esse gruem populisque suis indicere bellum. pinxit et Antigonen ausam contendere quondam cum magni consorte Jovis, quam regia Juno 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, amplectens saxoque jacens lacrimare videtur. 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 et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri assilientis aquae timidasse reducere plantas. fecit et Asterien aquila luctante teneri: fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis: addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram Juppiter implerit gemino Nycteida fetu, Amphitryon fuerit, cum te, Tirynthia, cepit, aureus ut Danaë, Asopida luserit ignis, Mnemosynen pastor, varius Deo da serpens. ultima pars telae tenui circumdata limbo nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos. Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago,
et rupit pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes.
utque Cytoriaco radium de Monte tenebat,
ter quater Idmoniae frontem percussit Arachnes.
non tuit infelix, laqueoque animosa ligavit
guttera. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit,
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 extemplo tristi medicamine. Tactae
defluxere comae, cum quis et naris et aures,
fitque caput minimum, toto quoque corpore parva est;
in laterè exiles digitù pro cruribus haerent,
cetera venter habet: de quo tamen illa remittit
stamen, et antiquas exercet aranea telas.
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, vestibus intecto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, et, quantum ira sinit, formosa; movensque decoro cum capite immissos uerum per utrumque capillos. constitet; utque oculos circumulit alta superbos, 'Quis furor, auditos' inquit 'praeponere visis caelestes? aut cur colitur Latona per aras, numen adhuc sine ture meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor, cui licuit soli superorum tangere mensas. Pleiadum soror est genitrix mea; maximus Atlas est avus, aetherium qui fert cervicibus axem; Juppiter alter avus, socero quoque glorior 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, immensae spectantur opes. Accedit eodem digna dea facies. Huc natas adice septem et totidem juvenes, et mox generators nurusque. quaerite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam! nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Coeo 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,
\emph{Hospita tu terris erras, ego (dixit) in undis};
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;
multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquit.
exessere metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi
huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum:
non tamen ad numerum redigari spoliata duorum,
Latonae turbam: qua quantum distat ab orba?
ite, satisque superque sacri, laurumque capillis
ponite.’ Deponunt, infectaque sacra relinquent,
quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen.

Indignata dea est; summoque in vertice Cynthi
talibus est dictis gemina cum prole locuta;
‘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
Tantalis 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:
\emph{Desine Phoebus ait; poenae mora longa querella est.}
dixit idem Phoebus; celerique per aëra lapsu
contigerant tecti Cadmeida nubibus arcem.
planus erat lateque patens prope moenia campus,
adsiduis pulsatus equis, ubi turba rotarum
The Sons of Niobe are slain.

duraque mollierat subjectas ungula glebas.

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

Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetrae,
frena dabat Sipylos: 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
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,
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
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
intima fatifero rupit praecordia ferro.
quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis
eruta, cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras.

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

Ultimus IIioneus 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
vulnere, non alte percusso corde sagitta.

Fama mali populique dolor lacrimalaeque suorum
tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinac
mirantem potuisse, irascentemque, quod ausi
hoc essent superi, quod tantum juris haberent.

nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
finierat mornens pariter cum luce dolorem.

Heu quantum haec Niobe Niobe distabat ab illa,
quae modo Latofis populum summoverat aris,
et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem,
invidiosa suis! at nunc miseranda vel hosti.
corporibus gelidis incumbit, et ordine nullo
oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.
a quibus ad caelum liventa brachia tollens,
‘Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore:
pascere’ ait, ‘satiaque meo tua pectora luctu:
corque ferum satia’ dixit; ‘per funera septem
efferor: exulta, victrixque inimica triumpha.
cur autem victrix? miserae mihi plura superaunt,
quam tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco.’
The Grief of Niobe.

Vul. 312.

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 imposito fratri, moribunda relanguit ore; altera, solari miseram conata parentem, conticuit subito, duplicataque vulnerae caeco est, oraque compressit, nisi postquam spiritus ibat; haec frustra fugiens collabitur; illa soror inmoriit; latet haec; illam trepidare videres.

Sexque datis leto diversaque vulnera passis, ultima restabat; quam toto corpore mater, tota veste tegens, 'Unam minimamque relinque!' de multis minimam posco' clamavit 'et unam.' dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occidit. Orba resedit exanimes inter natos natasque virumque, diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos, in vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina maestis stant immota genus, nihil est in imagine vivum.

Ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri. nec fleti cervix, nec brachia reddere motus, nec pes ire potest, intra quoque viscera saxum est: flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti 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 Pagasaeae puppe secabant: perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam
VII. 33.] Medea discourses with herself.

Phineus visus erat, juvenesque Aquilone creati
virginas volucres miseri senis ore fugarant;
multaque perpessi claro sub Iæsone tandem
contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.

Dumque adeunt regem, Phrixeaque vellera poscunt,
voxque datur numeris magnorum horrenda laborum,
concipit interea validos Aetias ignes;
et luctata diu, postquam ratione fuorem
vincere non poterat, 'Frustra, Medea, repugnas:
nescio quis deus obstat' ait, 'mirumque, nisi hoc est,
aurum certe simile huic, quod amare vocatur.
nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur?
sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modo denique
vidi,
ne pereat, timeo? quae tanti causa timoris?
excute virginco conceptas pectore flammias,
si potes, infelix. Si possem, sanior essem:
shed gravat invitam nova vis; aliudque cupido,
mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque:
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 Iæson?
quem, nisi crudelem, non tangat Iäsonis aetas
et genus et virtus? quem non, ut cetera desint,
ore movere potest? certe mea pectora movit.

'At nisi opem tulero, taurorum adflabitur ore,
concurretque suae segetis tellure creatis
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,
terrigenasque feros, 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 linteae ventis,
 virque sit alterius, poenae Medea relinquur?
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 oblivia nostri.
et dabit ante fidem; coganque in foedera testes
esse deos. Quin toda times! accingere, et omnem
pelle moram: tibi se semper debet Iason,
te face solemni junget sibi, perque Pelasgas
servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turba.
'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;
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
et dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.
'Quid, quod nescio qui mediis incurrere in undis
dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis
nunc sobere fretum, nunc reddere, cinctaque saevis
Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo?
nempe tencns quod amo, gremioque in Iasonis haercns,
She meets with Jason.

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

Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perséidos aras, quas nemus umbrosum secretaque silva tegebatur. et jam fortis erat, pulsusque recesserat ardor; cum videt Aesoniden, extinctaque flamma revixit. erubuere genae, totoque recanduit ore, utque solet ventis alimenta assumere, quaeque parva sub inducta latuit scintilla favilla, 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 Aesonis natus illa luce fuit: posses ignoscere amanti. 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, 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, 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:
conveniunt popull sacram Mavortis in arvum,
consistuntque jugis. Medio rex ipse resedit
agmine, purpureus sceptroque insignis eburno.
ecce adamanteis volcānum naribus efflant
aeripedes tauri, tactaeque vaporibus herbae
ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camīni,
aut ubi terrena silices fornace soluti
concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspargine aquarum:
pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammas
gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illīs Aesone natus
obvius it: vertere truces venientis ad ora
terribiles vultus praefixaque cornua ferro,
pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco,
fumificisque locum mugitibus iempleverunt,

Deriguere metu Minyaē. Subit ille, nec ignes
sentit anhelatos, — tantum medicamina possunt,—
pendulaque audaci mulcēt palearia dextra,
subpositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri
ducere, et insuetum ferro proscindere campum.
mirantur Colchi: Minyaē clamoribus augent,
adiciuntque animos. Galea tum sumit æna
vipereos dentes, et aratos spargit in agros.
semina mollit humus valido praetincta veneno,
et crescent, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes.

Quos ubi viderunt praecutae cuspidis hastas
in caput Haemonii juvenis torquere parantes,
demiseret metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.
ipsa quoque extimuit, quae tutum fecerat illum:
utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum,
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.
terrigenae perceunt 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,
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
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
heros Aesonius potitur; spolioque superbis,
muneris auctorem secum, spolia altera, portans,
victor Íolciacos tetigit cum conjugé portus.

Haemoniae matres pro gnatis dona receptis
grandaeique ferunt patres, congestaque flamma
tura liquefactiunt, inductaque cornibus aurum
victimâ vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Aeson,
jam proprior leto, fessusque senilibus annis.
cum sic Aesonides: 'O cui debere salutem
confiteor, conjunx, quamquam mihi cuncta dedisti,'
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.

Nec tamen affectus tales confessâ, 'Quod' inquit
excidit ore pio, conjunx, scelus? ergo ego cuquam
posse tuae videor spatum transcribere vitac?
nec sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis acqua. Sed isto,
quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Iason.
arte mea soceri longum temptabimus acvum,
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,
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. Hominces volucresque
solverat alta quies; nullo cum murmure saepes;
immutaeque silent frondes; silet humidus aër;
sidera sola micant. Ad quae sua brachia tendens
ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem
inroravit aquis, ternisque ululatibus ora
solvit; et in dura summis poëlete terra:—
'Nox' ait 'arcanis fiddissima, quaeque diurnis
aurea cum luna succeditis ignibus, astra,
tuque triceps Hecate, quae coepitis conscia nostris
adjutrixque venis, cantusque artesque magorum
quaeque magos, Tellus, pollentibus instruis herbis,
aureaeque et venti montesque amnesque lacusque,
dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste,
quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnsc
in fontes rediere suos, concussaque sisto,
stantia concutio cantu freta, nubila pello,
nubilaque induco, ventos abigoque vocoque,
vipercas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces,
vivaque saxa, sua convulsaque robora terra
et silvas moveo, jubeoque tremescere montes 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 flammas hebetastis, et unco 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 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 permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habeñas, sublimis rapitur, subjectaque Thessala Têmpe despicit, et Threces regionibus applicat angues;
et quas Ossa tulit, quas altum Pelion herbas, Othrys quas Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, perspicit, et placitas partim radice revellit, partim succidit curvamine falcis aënae.
multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis,
multa quoque Amphrysi; neque eras immensis, Enipeu;
nec non Penêus, nec non Sperchaides undae contribuere aliquid, juncosaque litora Boebes.
carpsit et Euboäca vivax Anthedone gramen, nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci.
Et jam nona dies currui pennisque draconum, nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros,
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, 
dexteriores 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, 
aeneaque invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, 
verba simul fudit, terrenaque 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. 255

hinc procul Aesoniden, procul hinc jubet ire ministros, 
et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos. 
diffugiunt jussi; passis Medea capillis, 
bacchantum ritu, flagrantes circuit aras: 
multifidasque faces in fossa sanguinis atra 
tinguit, et instinctas 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 Ocean rusticum mare lavit arenas. 
addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinias, 
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 cerni, 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 imniscuit ima.
ecce vetus calido versatus stipes aest
fit viridis primo, nec longo tempore frondes
induit, et subito gravidis oncratur olivis.
at quacumque cavo spumis ejecit aest
ignis, et in terram guttae cecidere calentes,
vernatis humus, floresque et mollia pabula surgunt.

Quae simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit
ense senis jugulum, veteremque exire cruorem
passa, replet succis. Quos postquam conbibit Aeson,
aut ore acceptos aut vulnere, barba comacque
canitie posita nigrum rapuere colorem;
pulsa fugit macies, abequit pallorque situsque,
adjectoque cavae suppletione 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 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 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. 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 dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet.’

Protinus innumeris effetus laniger annis attrahitur flexo circum cava tempora cornu: cujus ut Haemonio marcentiā guttura cultro fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum, 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 æno.
nec mora, balatum] mirantibus exsilit agnus,
lascivitque fuga, lactantiaque ubera quaerit.
obstipuere satae Pelia: promissaque postquam
exhibuere fidem, tum vcro impensisus instant.

Ter juga Phoebus equis in Hibero flumine mersis
dempserat, et quarta radiantia nocte micabant
sidera, cum rapido fallax Aeetias igni
imponit purum laticem et sine viribus herbas.
jamque neci similis resoluto corpore regem
et cum rege suo custodes somnus habebat,
 quem dederat cantus magicaeque potentia linguae.
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.
[si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitatis inanes,]
officium praestate patri, telisque senectam
exigite, et saniem conjecto emittite ferro.’
his, ut quaeque pia est, hortatibus impia prima est,
et ne sit scelerata, facit scelus. Haud tamen ictus
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 brachia tendens
‘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, non exempta foret poenae. Fugit alta superque Pelion umbrosum, Philyreia 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.

Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
"Juppiter o!" dixi "si te non falsa loquuntur
dicta sub amplexus Æginae 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
signa tuae!" dixi "quod das mihi, pigneror omen."
forte fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis
sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonaeo.
hic nos frugilegas aspexitus agmine longo
grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes
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
horruerant stabantque comae. Tamen oscula terrae
roboribusque dedi: nec me sperare fatebar,
sperabam tamen atque animo mea vota lovebam.
ox subit, et curis exercita corpora somnus
occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse
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 trunko,
et maciem numerumque pedum nigrumque colorum
ponere, et humanam membris inducere formam.
osnus abit. Damno vigilans mea visa, querorque
in superis opis esse nihil. At in aedibus ingens
murmur erat, vocesque hominum exaudire videbar
jam mihi desuetas. Dum suspicor has quoque somni,
ecce venit Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis
‘Sponde fideque, pater,’ dixit ‘majora videbis.
egredere!’ Egredior: qualesque in imagine somni
visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales
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,
nunc quoque habent, parcumque genus patiensque la-
borum,
quaequitique tenax et quod quaesita reservet.
XVII. THE FLIGHT OF DÆDALUS.

[Book VIII.—152-259.]

[Cephalus had received from his wife Procris a bound 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
matris adulterium monstrui novitate biformis.
destinat hunc Minos thalamis removere pudorem,
multiplicique domo caecisque includere tectis.

Dædalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis
ponit opus, turbatque notas, et lumina flexum
ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.
non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Maeandros in arvis
ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluatque,
occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas,
et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum
incertas exercet aquas: ita Daedalus implet
innumerases 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
tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis,
utque ope virginea nullis iterata priorum
janua difficilis filo est inventa rlecto,
protinus Aegides rapta Minoide Diam
vela dedit, comitemque suam crudelis in illo
litore destituit. Desertae et multa querenti
amplexus et opem Liber tuit, utque perenni
sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam
immisit caelo. Tenues volat illa per auras;
dumque volat, gemmae nitidos vertuntur in ignes,
consistuntque loco, specie remanente coronae,
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
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 breviore sequenti,
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
stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,
ore renidenti modo quas vaga moverat aura, captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima coeptis imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas ipse suum corpus, motaque pecendit in aura.

Instruit et natum, ‘Medio’ que ‘ut limite curras, Icare,’ ait ‘moneo, ne, si demissior ibis, unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat: inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Boöten aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ensem: me ducce carpe viam.’ Pariter praeepta volandi tradit, et ignotas umeris adcommodat alas: inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles, et patriae tremuere manus. Dedit oscula nato non iterum repetenda suo; pennisque levatus ante volat, comitique timent, velut ales, ab alto quae teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido; hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes, 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, creditid esse deos. Et jam Junonia laeva parte Samos fuerat, Delosque Parosque relictae, dextra Læbinthos erat, fecundaque melle Calymne, cum pucr audaci coeptit gaudere volatu, deseruitque ducem, caelique cupidine tractus altius egit iter. Rapidii vicinia solis mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras. tabuerant ceræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos, remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras. oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen
excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo.
at pater infelix, nec jam pater, 'Icarc,' dixit,
'Icarc,' 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.

Hunc miser tumulo 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, Dacdale, crimen.
namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docendam
progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis
bis puerum senis, animi ad praecipita capacis.
ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto
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
pracipitem misit, lapsum mentitus; at illum
quae favet ingeniis, exceptit Pallas, avemque
reddidit, et medio velavit in aëre pennis.
sed vigor ingeniis quondam velocis in alas
inque pedes abiit; nomen quod et ante, remansit.
non tamen haec alte volucris sua corpora tollit,
nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos:
propter humum volitat, ponitque in saepibus ova,
antiquisque memori metuit sublimia casus.
XVIII. THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

[Book VIII. — 260–546.]

DIANA, angry with king Æneas, because her sacrifice had been neglected, sent a fierce boar to ravage the country of Calydon (260–298). Meleager, son of Æneas, 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
muneribusque datis et acerris turis adorant;
sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes
Theseos, et populi, quos dives Achaia cepit,
hujus opem magnis imploravere periclis.

Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron habcret, sollicita suppex petit prece. Causa petendi
sus erat, infestae famulus vindexque Dianae.
Oenea namque serunt pleni successibus anni
primitias frugum Cerei, sua vina Lyaeo,
Palladios flavae latices libasse Minervae;
coeptus ab agricolis superos pervenit ad omnes
ambitiosus honor: solas sine ture relictas praeteritae cessasse ferunt Latolidos aras.

Tangit et ira deos: 'At non impune feremus,
quaeque inhonoratae, non et dicemur inultae'
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;
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,
nunc matura metit fleturi vota coloni,
et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustra,
et frustra expectant promissas horrea messes.
stermuntur gravidì longo cum palmite fetus,
bacque cum ramis semper frondentis olivae.
saevit et in pecudes: non has pastorve canesve,
non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.

Diffugiunt populi, nec se nisi moenibus urbis
esse putant tutos: donec Meleagros et una
lecta manus juvenum coere cupidine laudis:—
Tyndaridae gemini, spectatus caestibus alter,
alter equo; primaque ratis molitor Iåson;
et cum Pirithöö, felix concordia, Theseus;
et duo Thesiadæ; proles Apherea, Lynceus
et velox Idas; et jam non femina Caeneus;
Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus;
Hippothousque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore Phoenix;
Actoridaeque parces, et missus ab Elide Phyleus;
nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis;
cumque Pheretiae et Hyanteo Iolao
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;
Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc a conjugé tutus
Oeclides, nemorisque decus Tegeae Lycae.

Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem;
crinis erat simplex, nodum collectus in unum;
ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea laevo
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
optimavit, renuente deo, flammasque latentes
hausit, et 'O felix, si quem dignabitur' inquit
'ista virum!' Nec plura sinit tcmpusque pudorque
dicere: majus opus magni certaminis urget.

Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat aetas,
incipit a plano, devexaque prospicit arva:
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
lenta salix ulvaeque leves juncique palustres,
viminaque et longa parvae sub arundine cannae.

Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes
fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.
sterinitur incursu nemus, et propulsa fragorem
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 nimiiis mittentis viribus usa
non foret, in tergo visa est haesura petito —
longius it: auctor teli Pagasacus Iăson.
‘Phoebe, ait Ampycides ’si te coluiquc coloque,
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:
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
350
cornua, prosterinit. Socii rapuere jacentes;
at non letiferos effugit Enaesimus ictus
Hippocoönte satus: trepidantem et terga parantem
vertere succiso liquerunt poplite nervi.
360
forsitan et Pylius citra Trojana perisset
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 quotidiant spicula motu.
vulnera fecissent, nisi saetiger inter opacas
nec jaculis isset nec equo loca pervia, silvas.

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

Ecce furens contra sua fata bipennifer Arcas
'Discite, femineis quid tela virilia praestent,
O juvenes, operique meo concedite' dixit;
'ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegit armis,
invita tamen hunc perimet mea dextra Diana.'
talia magniloquus 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.
concidit Ancaeus, glomerataque sanguine multo
viscera lapsa fluunt, madefactaque terra cruore est.

Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem
Pirithous, valida quiens venabula dextra.
cui procul Aegides 'O me mihi carior' inquit
'pars animae consiste meae! licet eminus esse
fortibus: Ancaco nocuit temeraria virtus.'
dixit, et aerata torsit grave cuspidc cornum:
quo bene librato votique potente futuro
obstitit aesculea frondosus ab arbore ramus.

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.

uec mora: dum saevit, 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,
victriciemque 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,
atque ita: 'Sume mei spolium, 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;
invidere alii, totoque erat agmine murmur.
c quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce
'Pone age, nec titulos intercipe, femina, nostros'
Thestiadæ clamant, 'nec te fiducia formæ
decipiat, ne sit longe tibi captus amore
auctor': et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.
non tulit, et tumida frondens Mavortius ira,
'Discite, raptores alieni' dixit 'honoris,
facta minis quantum distent; ' hausitque nefando
pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro.
Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem
ulcisci fratem fraternaque fata timentem,
hau pedatur dubitare diu, calidumque priori caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum.

Dona deum templis, nato victore, ferebat, cum videt extinctos fratres Althaea referri. quae plangore dato maestis clamoribus urbem implet, et auratis mutavit vestibus alas. at simul est auctor necis editus, excidit omnis luctus, et a lacrimis in poenae versus amorem est.

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

Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum, coepsa quater tenuit. Pugnant materque sororque, et diversa trabunt unum duo nomina pectus. saepe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem. et modo nescio quid similis crudele minanti vultus erat, modo quem miserori credere posses; cumque ferus lacrimas animi siccaverat ardor, inveniebantur lacrimae tamen. Utque carina, quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius aestus, vim geminam sentit, paretque incerta duobus—Thestias hau aliter dubius affectibus errat, inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram. Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente,
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 sepulcras infelix adstitit aras,
'Poenarum' que 'deae triplices, furialibus,' inquit
'Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros.
ulciscur, facioque nefas: mors morte pianda est.
in scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus;
per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus.
an felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur,
Thestius orbus crit? Mclius lugebitis ambo.
vos modo, fraterni manes, animaeque recentes,
officium sentite meum, magnoque paratas
accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri.

'EI mihi! quo rapior? fratres ignoscite matri!
deficiunt ad coepta manus. Meruisse fatemur
illum, cur pereat: mortis mihi displicet auctor.
cergo impune feret, vivusque et victor et ipso
successu timidus regnum Calydonis habebit?
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?
O utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans,
idque ego passa foreni! Vixisti munere nostro:
nunc merito moriec tuo. Caepe praemia facti,
bisque datam, primum partu, mox stipite rapto,
redde animam, vel me fraternis adde sepulcris.

'Et cupio, et nequeo; quid agam? modo vulnera
fratrum
ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantae caedis imago:
nunc animum pietas maternaque nomina frangunt.
me miseram! male vincetis, sed vincite, fratres:
dummodo quae dedero vobis solacia, vosque
ipsa sequar.' Dixit, dextraque aversa trementi.
funereum torrem medios conjectit in ignes.
aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse
stipes, ut invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.

Insicius atque absens flamma Meleagros ab illa
uritur, et caecis torrei 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
cum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo;
forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque dolorque,
languescuntque iterum: simul est extinctus uterque,
inque leves abiit paulatim spiritus auras
paulatim cana prunam velante favilla.

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.
nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti
exegit poenas, acto per viscera ferro.
non mihi si centum deus ora sonantia linguis,
ingeniurnque capax, totumque Helicona dedisset,
tristia persequerer miserarum dicta sororum.
inmores decoris liuentia pectora tundunt;
dumque manet corpus, corpus refuentque foventque;
oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto;
post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant;
adfusaeque jacent tumulo, signataque saxo
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.
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

Tiliae contermina quercus

collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro.

haud procul huic stagnum est, tellus habitabilis olim,
nunc celebres mergis fulcisque palustribus undae.

Juppiter huc specie mortali, cumque parente

venit Atlantiades, positis caducifer alis.
mille domos adiere, locum requiemque petentes:
mille domos clausere serae. Tamen una recept,

parva quidem, stipulis et canna tecta palustri:

sed pia Baucis anus parili quy aetate Philemon
illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illâ
consenuere casâ ; paupertatemque fatendo
effecerâ leveâ, nec iniqua mente ferendo.
nec refert, dominos illic, famulosne requiras:
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,
inde foco tepidum cincrem dimovit, et ignes
suscitat hcestornos, foliisque et cortice sicco
nutrit, et ad flammis anima producit anili,
multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto
detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aëno.
quodque suus conjunx riguo collegerat horto,
truncat olus foliis. Furca levat ille bicorni
sordida terga suis nigrò pendentia tigno;
servatoque diu resecat de tergo partem
exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis.

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

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

Parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes,
nec longae rursus referuntur vina senectae,
dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.
hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis,
prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, et de purpureis collectac vitibus uvac.
candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.
Interca totiens haustum cratera repleri sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina.
attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon,
et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant.
Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae,
quam dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant.
ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat,
eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos confugisse deos. Superi vctuere necari:
‘Di’ que ‘sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas impia’ dixerunt; ‘vobis immunitibus hujus esse mali dabitur: modo vestra rclinquite tecta,
ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardia montis ite simul.’ Parent ambo, baculisque levati
nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.
Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta missa potest: flexere oculos, et mersa palude cetera prosiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.
dumque ea mirantur, dum deflect fata suorum, illa vetus, dominis etiam casa parva duobus vertitur in templum; furcas subiere columna;
stra minea flavescunt, aurataque tecta videntur, caelataeque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.
Talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore:
‘Dicite, juste senex, et femina conjuge justo digna, quid optetis.’ Cum Baucide paucu locutus,
judicium superis aperit commune Philemon:
‘Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri

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675 680 685 690 695 700 705
poscimus; et quoniam concordes egimus annos,
aufert hora duos eadem, nec conjugis umquam
busta meae videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illa.'

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.
jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus
mutua, dum licuit, reddebat dicta, Vale que
O conjunx dixere simul, simul abdita texit
ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Thinetus illic
incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.
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.]

[Acheolus, 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, Acheolus 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 Lernæan 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 Æta 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 Cenaeo sacra parabat
vota Jovi, cum fama loquax praecessit ad aures,
Deianira, tuas, quae veris addere falsa
gaudet, et e minimo sua per mendacia crescit,
Amphityoniaden Ioles ardore teneri. 140
Credit amans, venerisque novae perterrita fama
indulsit primo lacrimis, flendoque dolorem
diffudit miseranda suum. Mox deinde, 'Quid autem
flemus?' ait: 'pelle lacrimis laetabitur istis.
quae quoniam adveniet, properandum, aliquidque novan-
dum est,
dum licet, et nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros.
conquerar, an sileam? repetam Calydonia, morerne?
extedam 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?'

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

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, fudcumque 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.

Nec modus est: sorbent avidae praecordia flammæ,
caeruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor,
ambustique sonant nervi, caecaque medullis
tabe liquefactis tendens ad sidera palmas,
‘Cladibus’ ex clamat, ‘Saturnia, pascere nostris:
pascere, et hanc pestem specta, cr Baselis, ab alto,
corque ferum satia. Vel si miserandus et hosti
hoc aestu tibi sum, diris cruciatibus aegram
invisamque animam natamque laboribus aufer.
mors mihi munus erit: decet haec dare dona novercam.
ergo ego foedantem peregrino templo cruore
Busirin domui? saevoque alimenta parentis
Antaeo eripui? nec me pastoris Hiberi
forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit?.
vosne, manus, validi pressistine cornua tauri?
vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides undae,
Partheniumque nemus? vestra virtute relatus
Thermodontiaco caelatus balteus auro,
pomaque ab insomni concustodita draconem?
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,
visaque dejecti, dominumque ipsoisque peremi?
his elisa jacet moles Nemcaea lacertis;
hac caelum cervice tuli. Defessa jubendo est
saeva Jovis conjunx: ego sum indefessus agendo.
sed nova pestis adest, cui nec virtute resisti,
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
corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor.
saepe illum gemitus edentem, saepe frementem,
saepe retemtantem totas refringere vestes,
stermentemque trabes, irascentemque videres
montibus, aut patrio tendentem bracchia caelo.

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.
dicentem genibusque manus adhibere parantem
corripit Alcides, et terque quaterque rotatum
mittit in Euboicas tormento fortius undas.
ille per ærias pendens induruit auras;
utque ferunt imbres gelidis concrecere ventis,
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 actas.
nunc quoque in Euboico 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,
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
sternis, et imposita clavae cervice recumbis,
haud alio vultu, quam si conviva jaceres
inter plena meri redimitus poca sertis.
Hercules is raised to Heaven.

Jamque valens et in omne latus diffusa sonabat, securosque artus contemptoremque petebat 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, 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 flammam. omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes; 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 dis fore confido. Siquis tamen Hercule, siquis forte deo doliurus erit, data praemia nolet: sed meruisse dari sciet, invitusque probabit.'

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

Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammas, Mulciber abstulerat; nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies, nec quicquam ab imagine ductum matris habet, tantumque Jovis vestigia servat. 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. quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum quadrijugo curru radiantis intulit astris.
XXI. ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

[Book X. — i-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 Callirhoe, 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 Caunus, 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. i-77).

Inde per immensus croceo velatus amictu
aetherâ digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenaeus ad oras
tendit, et Orphea nequiquam vocatur.
adfuit ille quidem; sed nec sollemnia verba,
nec laetos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.
fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrimoso stridula fumo
usque fuit, nullusque invenit motibus ignes.
exitus auspicio gravior; nam nupta, per herbas
dum nova natalium turba comitata vagatur,
occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto.

Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopehus auras
deflevit vates, ne non temptaret et umbras,
ad Styga Taenaria est ausus descendere porta;
perque leves populos simulacraque functa sepulcro
Persephonen adiit, inamoenaque regna tenentem
umbrarum dominum. Pulsisque ad carmina nervis
sic ait: "O positi sub terra numina mundi,
in quem recidimus, quiquid mortale creamur;
si licet, et falsi positis ambagibus oris
vera loqui sinitis, non hac, ut opaca viderem
Tartara, descendii, nec ut illo sa colubris
terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri.
causa viae conjux, in quam calcata venenum
vipera diffudit, crescentesque abstulit annos.
possit volui, nec me temptasse negabo:

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

per Chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni,
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.
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 nervos quc ad verba moventem
exsangues flebant animae; nec Tantalus undam
captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis,
nec carpsere jecur volucres, urnisque vacarunt
Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphæ, saxo.
tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est
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 Rhodopeius accipit heros,
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 aferunt telluris margine summae:
hic, ne deficeret metuens, avidusque videndi,
fexit amans oculos; et protinus illa relapsa est,
brachiaque intendens prendique et prendere captan
nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.
jamque iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam
questa suo: quid enim nisi se queretur 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,
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 figurae,
infelix Lethaea, tuae, junctissima quondam
pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide.
Orantem frustraque iterum transire volentem
portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille dicibus
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 Cyprissus 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 deērat: qua postquam parte resedit dis genitus vates, et fila sonantia movit, umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis afuit arbor, non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus aesculus altis, nec tīiae molles, nec fagus et innuba laurus, nec cōryli fragiles, et fraxinus utilis hastis, enodisque abices, curvataque glandibus ilex, et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar, amnicolaequam simul salices et aquatica lotos,
The Rape of Ganymede.

perpetuoque viribus buxum, tenuesque myricaes, et bicolor myrtus, et bacis caerulea tinus.
vos quoque, flexipes hedereae, venistis, et una pampineae vites et amictae vitibus ulmi; ornique et piceae, pomoque onerata rubenti arbutus, et lentae (victoris praemia) palmae, et succincta comas hirsutaque vertice pinus, grata deum matri: siquidem Cybeleus Attis exuit hac hominem, truncoque induruit illo.

Tale nemus vates attraxerat; inque ferarum concilio medius turba volucrumque sedebat.
ut satis impulsas temptavit pollice chordas, 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 saepe potestas dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas, sparsaque Phlegraeis victoria fulmina campis; nunc opus est leviore lyra, puerosque canamus dilectos superis, inconcessisque puellas ignibus attonitas meruisses libidine poenam.


'Te quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in aethere Phoebus, tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent. qua licet, aeternus tamen es; quotiensque repellit ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 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.
inmemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat,
non tenuisse canes, non per juga montis iniqui
isse comes; longaque alit assuetudine flammas.

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

‘Quem prius aërias libratum Phoebus in auras
misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.
recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram
pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.
protinus imprudens actusque cupidine ludi
tollere Taenarides orbem properabat; at illum
dura repercussum subjicit in aëra tellus
in vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit aeque
quam puér ipse deus; collapsosque excipit artus,
et modo te refovet, modo tristia vulnera siccat,
nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.

‘Nil prosunt artes: erat immedicabile vulner.
ut si quis violas riguove papaver in horto,
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.

‘“Laberis, Ochalie, prima fraudate juventa,
Phoebus ait, videoque tuum, mea crimina, vulner.
tu dolor es, facinusque meum: mea dextera leto
inscribenda tuo est; ego sum tibi funcris auctor.
quae mea culpa tamen? nisi si lusisse vocari
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;
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,
cece cruer, qui fusus humo signaverat herbam,
desinit esse cruer, 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 Al Al
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 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. 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: præmia 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, et "Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjunx?" dixerat, ac nimios juvenum damnarat amores. ut faciém et posito corpus velamine vidit, quale meum, vel quale tuum, si femina fias, obstipuit, tollensque manus "Ignoscite," dixit "quos modo culpavi. Nondum mihi præmia 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
"Audentes deus ipse juvat." Dum talia secum
exigit Hippomenes, passu volat alite virgo.
quaer quamquam Scythica non setius ire sagitta
Aonio visa est juveni, tamen ille decorem
miratur magis. Et cursus facit ille decorem.
aura refert ablata citis talaria plantis:
tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quaeque
puplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo:
inque puellari corpus candere ruborem
traxerat, haud aliter, quam cum super atria velum
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
constitit in medio, vultuque in virgine fixo
"Quid facilem titulum superando quæris inertes?
mecum confer!" ait "seu me fortuna potentem
fecerit, a tanto non indignabere vinci.
namque mihi genitor Megareus Onchestius: illi
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.

atque ita "Quis deus hunc formosis" inquit "iniquus
perdere vult, caraque jubet discrimine vitae
conjugium petere hoc? non sum, me judice, 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 perceptis?
viderit! intereat, quoniam tot caede procorum
admonitus non est, agiturque in taedia vitae. — 625
occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum,
indignamusque necem pretium patiatur amoris?
on 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 fuisse!
vivere dignus eras. Quod si felicior essem,
nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent,
unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia vellem.” 625
dixerat: utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,
quid facit, ignorans, amat et non sentit amorem.
Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque paterque:
cum me solicta 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 aeger, indigenae Tamasenum nomine dicunt,
telluris Cypriae pars optima, quam mihi prisci
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 fercbam
aurea poma manu: nullique videnda nisi ipsi
Hippomenen adii, docuique, quis usus in illis.
signa tubae dedant, cum carcore pronus uterque
emicat, et summam celeri pede libat harenam.
posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,
et segetis canae stantes percurreere aristas.
adiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque,
verbaque dicentum “Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,
Hippomene, propara! nunc viribus utere totis.
pelle moram, vinces”: dubium, Megareius heros
gadeat, an virgo magis his Schoeneia dictis.
O quotiens, cum jam posset transire, morata est,
spectatose diu vultus invita reliquit!
aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore,
metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus unum
fetibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit.
obstipuit virgo, nitidique cupidine pomi
declimat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit:
praeterit Hippomenes: resonant spectacula plausu.
illa moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu
corrigit, atque iterum juvenem post terga relinquit.
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.
an peteret, virgo visa est dubitare: coegi
tollere, et adieci sublato pondera malo,
impediique oneris pariter gravitate moraque.
nève meus sermo cursu sit tardior ipso,
praeterita est virgo: duxit sua praemia victor.
XXIV. THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS.

[BOOK XI. — 1-84.]

Still lamenting in solitude for his lost Eurydice, Orpheus is assaulted 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
Orphea, percussis sociantem carmina nervis.

e quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
‘En,’ ait ‘en hic est nostri contemptor!’ et hastam
vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora:
quae foliis praesuta notam sine vulnere fecit.

Alterius telum lapis est, qui missus, in ipso
aëre concentu victus vocisque lyraeque est,
ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis
ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescut
bella, modusque abit, insanaque regnat Erinys.

Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita; sed ingens
clamor et infracto Berecyntia tibia cornu,
tympanaque et plausus et Bacchei ululatus
obstrepuere sono citharae. Tum denique saxa
non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis.
ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis
innumeratas volucres, anguesque agmenque ferarum,
Maenades Orphei titulum rapuere triumphi.
Incruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris, et coëunt ut aves, si quando luce vagantem noctis avem cernunt; structoque utrimque theatro ceu matutina cervus periturus arena praedia canum est, vatemque petunt, et fronde virentes coniciunt thyrsos, non haec in munera factos. haes glebas, illae direptos arbore ramos, pars torquent silices. Nei desint tela furori, forte boves presso subigeant vomere terram; nec procul hinc, multo fructum sudore parantes, dura lacertosi fodiebat arva coloni. agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt arma sui; vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros sarculaueque rastrique graves longique ligones. quae postquam rapuere ferae, cornuque minaces divellere boves, ad vatis fata recurruunt, tendentemque manus atque illo tempore primum irrita dicitem, nec quicquam voce moventem, 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 rigidis silices, te carmina saepe secutaee fleverunt silvae; positis te frondibus arbos tonsa comam luxit; lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt increvisse suis, obstrusaque carbasa pullo naides et dryades passosque habuere capillos. membria jacent diversa locis: caput, Hebre, lyramque excipis; et mirum ! medio dum labitur amne, flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua murmurat examinis, respondent flebile ripae. jamque mare inventae flumen populare relinquunt, et Methymnæae potiuntur litore Lesbi.
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.

Umbra subit terras, et quae loca viderat ante,
cuncta recognoscit; quaerensque per arva piorum
invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplexit ulnis.

hic modo conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo,
nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevius anteit,

Eurydicensque suam jam tuto respicit Orpheus.

Non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus:
amiskoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,
protinus in silvis matres Edonidas omnes,
quae videre nefas, torta radice ligavit.

quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque scuta est,
traxit, et in solidam detrusit acumina terram;

utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auces,
crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,

plangitur, ac trepidans astringit vincula motu:
sic, ut quaeque solo defixa cohaeserat harum,
esternata fugam frustra temptabat; at illam
lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.
dumque ubi sint digitii, dum pes ubi, quaerit, et unguces,
aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras;
et conata femur maerenti plangere dextra,
robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt;
robora sunt humeri; porrectaque brachia 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).

Nec 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
ruricolae cepere Phryges, vincitque coronis
ad regem duxere Midan, cui Thracios Orpheus
orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.
qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,
hospitis adventu festum genialiter eget
per bis quinque dies et jugelas ordine noctes.

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

Lactus abit, gaudetque malo Bercyntius heros:
pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat.
vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virenti
ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est;
tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro;
contiget et glebam: contactu gleba potenti
massa fit; arenis Cereis decerpsit aristas:
aurea messis erat; demptum tenet arbores pomum:

Hesperidas donasse putet. Si postibus altis
admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur;
ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
unda fluens palmis Danaen eludere posset.

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

Atonitus novitate mali, divesque miserque,
effugere optat opes, et quae modo voverat, odit.
copia nulla famem relevat: sitis arida guttur
urit, et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro.
ad caelumque manus et splendida brachia tollens,
'Da veniam, Lenaee pater! peccavimus,' inquit,
'sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.'
Mite deum numen, Bacchus peccasse fatentem
restituit, factiue fide data muncra solvit.

'Neve male optato mancas circumlitus auro,
vade' ait 'ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem,
perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis
carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminum 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.

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

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 sacrar ora retorsit
Tmolus ad os Phoebi: vultum sua silva secuta cts.
Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnaside vinctus,
verrit humum Tyrio saturata murice palla;
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.
> 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 effodit, et, domini quales aspexerit aures, voce refert parva, terraeque inmurmut haustae; indiciumque suae vocis tellure regesta obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis. creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus 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 Daedalion (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,
vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam,
exitinctique jube Ceycis imagine mittat
sonnia ad Alcyonen veros narrantia casus.'
dixerat: induitur velamina mille colorum
Iris, et arcuato caelum curvamine signans
tecta 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. Ncbulae caligine mixtæ exhalantur humo dubiaeque crepuscula lucis. non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt sollicitive canes canibusve sagacier anser. non fera, non pecudes, non moti flame ne rami, humanaevc sonum reddunt convicia linguae. muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo rivus aquæ Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis. ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent innumeræque 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 ebeno sublimis in antro, 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, siva gerit frondes, ejectas litus harenas. quo simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo somnia dimovit, vestis fulgere reluxit sacra domus : tardaque deus gravitate jacentes vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 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! somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Herculea Trachine jube sub imagine regis

At pater e populo natorum mille suorum excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morpheus. Non illo jussos sollertius alter exprimit incessus vulturnque 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 Phobotera vulgus nominat. Est etiam diversae tertius artis Phantasos; ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque,

quaeque vacant anima fallaciter omnia transit. regibus hi ducibusque suos ostendere vultus nocte solent, populos alii plebemque pererrant.

praeterit hos senior, cunctisque e fratribus unum Morpheus, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus eligit: et rursus mollis linguore solutus depositique caput, stratoque reconditid alto. ille volat nullus strepitus facientibus alis

per tenebras, intraque morae breve tempus in urbem pervenit Haemoniam; positisque e corpore pennis in faciem Ceycis abit, sumptaque figura luridus, exanimi similis, sine vestibus ullis, conjugis ante torum miserae stetit. Uda videtur

barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis. tum lector incumbens, fletu super ora refuso, haec ait: 'Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjunx? an mea mutata est facies nece? respice! nosces,
Phoebus adire potest. Nebulae caligine mixtæ 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, humanaeae sonum reddunt convicia linguæ. muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo rivus aqueæ Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis. ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent 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 ebeno sublimis in antro, 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. quo simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo somnia dimovit, vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus: tardaque deus gravitate jacentes vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 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 ministeriiis mulces reparasque labori! somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Herculea Trchine jube sub imagine regis
The Mission of Morpheus.

Alcyone adeant, simulacraque naufraga fingant.
imperat hoc Juno.' Postquam mandata peregit,
Iris abit : neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis
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
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
nominat. Est etiam diversae tertius artis
Phantasos; ille in humum saxumque undamque trabem-
que,
quaerque vacant anima fallaciter omnia transit:
regibus hi ducibusque suos ostendere vultus
nocte solent, populos alii plebemque pererrant.

praeterit hos senior, cunctisque e fratribus unum
Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus
elegit : et rursus molli linguore solutus
deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.
ille volat nullos strepitus facientibus alis
per tenebras, intraque morae breve tempus in urbem
pervenit Haemoniam; positisque e corpore pennis
in faciem Ceycis abit, sumptaque figura
luridus, exanimi similis, sine vestibus ullis,
conjugis ante tormentorou miserae stetit. Uda videtur
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,
inveniesque tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram.
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,
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.’
adicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa
credaret esse sui. Fletus quoque fundere veros
visus erat, gestumque manus Ceycis habebat.
Ingemit Alcyone lacrimans, movet atque lacertos
per somnum, corpusque petens amplexetur auras;
exclamatque ‘Mane! quo te rapis? ibimus una.’
voce sua speciereque viri turbata soporem
executit: et primo, si sit, circumspicit illic,
qui modo visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri
intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam,
percit ut 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!
naufragus interiit. Vidi agnovique, manusque
ad discendentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi.
umbra fuit. Sed et umbra tamen manifesta virique
vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quaeris, habebat
adsuetos vultus, nec quo prius, ore nitebat.
pallentem nudumque et adhuc uemente 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 sequere, rogabam.
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,
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
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. Egregitur tectis ad litus, et illum
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
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 dare, ‘Heu! miser,’ in-
quit
‘quisquis es, et siqua est conjunx tibi!’ Fluctibus actum
fit proprius 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
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.
insilit huc. Mirumque fuit potuisse? volabat,
percutiensque levem modo natis aëra pennis,
stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas,
dumque volat, maesto 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, fiantque parentes:
perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem
incubat Alcyone pendentibus aequore nidis.
tunc jacet unda maris. Ventos custodit et arcet
Aeolus egressu, praestatque nepotibus aequor.
The Chiefs at Troy.

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 Æsaccon 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 attulit in patriam, conjurataeque sequuntur mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgæ. nec dilata foret vindicta, nisi aequora saevi invia fecissent venti, Boeotaque tellus Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras.

Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parassent, ut vetus accensis incendit ignibus ara, serpere caeruleum Danaï videre draconem in platanum, coeptis quae stabat proxima sacris. nidus erat volucrum bis quattuor arbore summa, quas simul et matrem circum sua damna volantem corripuit serpens, avidaque abscondidit alvo.
obstupuere omnes. At veri providus augur
Thestorides 'Vincemus' ait, 'gaudete, Pelasgi:
 Troja cadet; sed erit nostri mora longa laboris;
 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 parcer Troiae
 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
fletibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris,
victa dea est, nubemque oculis objectit, et inter
officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum
subposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva.

ergo ubi, qua decuit, lenita est caede Diana,
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
caelentesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi:
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 inclusitur limina portis.

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
esse solent; qualemve sonum, cum Juppiter atras
inrepuuit nubes, extremae tonitruae reddunt.
aria turba tenet: veniunt leve vulgus, euntque;
mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
milia rumorum, confusaque verba voluant.
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 inquirit in orbem.
Fecerat haec notum, Graias cum milite forti
adventare rates; neque inexpectatus in armis
hostis adest. Prohibent aditus, litusque tuentur
Troës; et Hectorea primus fataliter hasta,
Protesilaë, cadis, commissaque proelia magno
stant Danais, fortisque animae nce cognitus Hector.
70 nec Phryges exiguos, quid Achaïca dextera posset,
sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigca rubebant
litora; jam leto proles Neptunia, Cygnus
mille viros dederat; jam curru instabat Achilles,
totaque Peliacae sternaebat 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,
concitiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,
80 ‘Quisquis es, O juvenis,’ dixit ‘solamen habeto
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 praenovimus,' inquit
ille, 'quid a nobis vulneris 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;
Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Removebitur
hujus
tegminis officium: tamen indestructus abibo.
est aliquid, non esse satum Nereide, sed qui
Nereaque et natas et totum temperet aequor.'

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

Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastae:
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
Eetioneas implevi sanguine Thebas;
vel cum purpureus populi caede Caicus
fluxit, opusque meae bis sensit Telephus hastae.
hic quoque tot caesis, quorum per litus acervos
et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra valutque.'

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

Tum vero praeceps curru fremebundus ab alto
desiluit, et nitido securum cominus hostem
ense petens, parmam gladio galeamque cavari
cernit, at in duro laedi quoque corpore ferrum.
haud tulit ulterius, clipeoque adversa resecto
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.
quam super impulsum resupino pectore Cygnun
vi multa vertit, terraeque adfixit Achilles.
tum clipeo genibusque premens praecordia duris,
vincula trahit galeae, quae presso subdita mento
elidunt fauces, et respiramen iterque
eripiunt animae. Vicium spoliare parabat:
arma relictâ videt; corpus deus aequoris album
contulit in volucrem, cuius modo nomen habebat.
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, Telephus, 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 Memnon, 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 Fauno 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 enchanthed 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, 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; nec si quaesieris, odium Cyclopis, amorne Acidis in nobis fuerit praesentior, edam: par utrumque fuit. Pro! quanta potentia regni est, Venus alma, tu! nempe ille immitis et ipsis horrendus silvis, et visus ab hospite nullo impune, et magni cum dis contemtor 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, Polyphem, capillos;
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 Aetnem,
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,
terribilem Polyphemon adit; 'Lumen' que, 'quod unus
fronte geris media, rapiet tibi' dixit 'Ulixes.'
risit, et 'O vatum stolidissime, falleris' inquit:
'altera jam rapuit.' Sic frustra vera monentem
sperrit, et aut gradiens ingenti litora passu
degravat, aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.
Proiminet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo
collis: utrumque latum circumfluit aequoris unda:
huc ferus ascendit Cyclops, mediusque resedit;
lanigerae pecudes, nullo ducente, secutae.
cui postquam pinus, baculi quae praebuit usum,
ante pedes posita est, antennis apta ferendis,
sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula centum,
senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes,
senserunt undae. Latitans ego rupe, meique
Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi
talia dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi:
'Candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri,
floridior pratis, longa procerior alno,
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 juvencis, 800
durior annosa quercu, fallacior undis,
leontior et salicis virgis et vitibus albis,
his immobiilior scopulis, violentior amne,
laudato pavone superbior, acrior igni,
asperior tribulis, feta trunculentior ursa,
surdior aequoribus, calcato immittior 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 arbos. 820
‘Hoc pecus omne meum est: multae quoque vallibus errant,
multas Silva tegit, multae stabulantur in anris;
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 circumeanunt 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.

nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos
prominet in vultus, humerosque, ut lucus, obumbrat.
nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima saetis
corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbor;
turpis equus, nisi colla jubae flaventia velent;
barba viros hirtaeque decent in corpore saetae.

unum est in media lumen mihi fronte, sed instar
ingentis clipei. Quid? non haec omnia magno
sol videt e caelo? soli tamen unicus orbis.
adde, quod in vestro genitor meus aequore regnat:
hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque
supplicis exaudi, tibi enim succumbimus uni.
quique Jovem et caelum sperno et penetrabile fulmen,
Neret, te vereor: tua fulmine saevior ira est.

Atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus,
si fugeres omnes. Sed cur Cyclope repulso
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
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—surgit, et ut taurus vacca furibundus adempta,
stare nequit, silvaque 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.'
tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere
deuit illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Aetne,
ast ego vicino pavesfacta sub aequore mergor.
Terga fugae dederat conversa Symaethius heros,
et 'Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi! ferte parentes,'
dixerat, 'et vestris periturum 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,
fecimus, ut vires assumeret Acis avitas.
punicus de mole cruor manabat, et intra
temporis exiguum rubor evanescere coepit:
fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre,
purgaturque mora. Tum moles fracta dehiscit,
vivaque per rimas procreraque 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 tchnerunt 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 Indiges; 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
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
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
Naides Ausoniae gelido rorantia fonte.
has rogat auxilium. Nec nymphae justa petentem
sustinuere deam, venasque et flumina fontis
elicuere sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani
ora patentis erant, neque iter praecluserat unda.
lurida subponunt secundo 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.
flammifera gemini fumant aspergine postes:
portaque, nequiquam rigidis promissa Sabinis,
fonte fuit præstructa novo, dum Martius arma
indueret miles. Quae postquam Romulus ultro
obtulit, et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis
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 Tatius, populisque aequata duobus,
Romule, jura dabas: posita cum casside Mavors
talibus affatur divumque hominumque parentem:
‘Tempus adest, genitor, quoniam fundamine magno
res Romana valet, nec præside pendet ab uno,
praemia quae promissa mihi dignoque nepoti,
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.'
annuit omnipotens, et nubibus æra caecis
occuluit, tonituque et fulgure terruit orbem.
quae sibi promissae sensit rata signa rapinae,
innixusque hastae pressos temone cruento
impavidos conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu
verberis increpuit, pronusque per æra 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
missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo.
pulchra subit facies et pulvinaribus altis
dignior, est qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
ore premut voces et corpora victa sopore invadunt, portasque petunt, quas obice firmo 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

Naiades Ausoniae gelido rorantia fonte.

has rogat auxilium. Nec nymphae justa petentem sustinuere deam, venasque et flumina fontis elicuere sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani ora patentis erant, neque iter praeculserat unda.
lurida subponunt fecundo sulpura 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.

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
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 Tatius, populisque aequata duobus, 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, 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.’
anuit 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
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
missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo.
pulchra subit facies et pulvinaribus altis
dignior, est qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
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 Phœnix, 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 spatioa vetustas)
unde Coroniden circumflua Thybridis alti
insula Romuleae sacris asciverit urbis.

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

Jussa dei prudens postquam accepero Senatus,
quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phoebetus urbem,
quiue petant ventis Epidauria litora, mittunt.
quae postquam curva missi tetigere carina,
concilium Graiosque patres adiere, darentque,
oravere, deum, qui praesens funera gentis
finiat Ausonieae: certas ita dicere sortes.
Dissidet et variat sententia; parsque negandum
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[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. i—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 Phænix, 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).

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oravere, deum, qui praesens funera gentis
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,
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 alata secuta est.

Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes;
certis quid agant, proceres ad templum petiti
conveniunt operosa dei, quaque ipse morari
sede velit, signis caelestibus indicet, orant.
vix bene desierant, cum cristas aures altis
in serpente deus praenuntia sibila misit,
adventuque suo signumque arasque foresque
marmoreumque solum fastigiaque aurea movit,
pectoribusque tenus media sublimis in aede
constitit, atque oculos circumulit 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, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes

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verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, piumque
Aeneadæ praestant et mente et voce favorem.
adnuit his, motisque deus rata pignora cristi
et repetita dedit vibrata sibila lingua.
tum gradibus nitidis delabitur, oraque retro
flectit, et antiquas abitura respicit aras,
assuetasque domos habitataque templ?a salutat;
inde per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
serpit humum, flectitque sinus, mediamque per urbem
tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus;
restitit hic, agmenque suum turbaeque sequentis
officium placido visus demittere vult
Aeneadae gaudent, caesoque in litore tauro
torta coronatae solvunt retinacula classis.
impulerat levis aur?ratem. Deus eminet alte,
impositaque premens puppim cervice recurvam
cæruleas despectat aquas, modicisque per aequor
Ionium zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu
Italian tenuit, praeterque Lacinia templ?
nobilitata deae, Scylaceaque littora furtur.
linquit Iapygium, laevisque Amphrisia remis
saxa fugit, dextra praerupta Celennia parte,
Romethiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque,
evincitque fretum Siculique angusta Pelor,
Hippotadaequ domos regis, Temesisceque metall?,
Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Paesti.
inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervae,
et Surrinento generosos palmite colles,
Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque, et in otia natam
Parthenopen, et ab hac Cumaeæ templa Sibyllæ.
hinc calidi fontes lentisciferumque tenetur
Lintenum, multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam
Volturnus, niveisque frequens Sinuessa columbis,
Minturnaeque graves, et quam tumulavit alumnus,
Antiphataeque domus, Trachase obsessa palude,
et tellus Circaeæ, et spissi litoris Antium.

Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertere carinam—
asper enim jam pontus erat—deus explicat orbes,
perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens,
templa parentis initi flavum tangentiæ litus.
aequore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras
linquit, et hospitio junci sibi numinis usus
litoream tractu.squamae crepitantis arenam
sulcat, et innixus moderamine navis in alta
puppe caput posuit, donec Castrumque sacrasque
Lavinæ sedes Tiberinaeque ad ostia venit.

Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque
obvia turba ruat, quaeque ignes, Troïca, servat,
Vesta, tuos, laetoque deum clamore salutant;
quaeque per adversas navis cita dicitur undas,
tura super ripas aris ex ordine factis
parte ab utraque sonant, et odorant æra fumis:
ictaque conjectos incalfacit hostia cultros.

Jamque caput rerum, Romanam intraverat urbem.
erigitur serpens, summoque acclinia malo
colla movet, sedesque sibi circumplicit aptas.
scinditur in geminas partes circumfluous amnis:
insula nomen habet; laterumque e parte duorum
porrigit aequales media tellure lacertos.
huc se de Latia pinu Phoebetus 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 Aesculapius 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:

Caesar in Urbe sua deus est, quem marte togaque praecipuum non bella magis finita triumphis, resque domi gestae properataque gloria rerum, in sidus verte re novum stellamque comantem, quam sua progenies. Neque enim de Caesaris actis ullan majus opus, quam quod pater exstitit hujus. scilicet aequoreos plus est domuisse Britannos, perque papyriferi septemfluæ flumina Nili victrices egisse rates, Numidasque rebelles Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateisque tumentem nominibus Pontum populo adjecisse Quirini, et multos meruisse, alios egisse triumphos, quam tantum genuisse virum? Quo praeside rerum humano goneri, Superi, favistis abunde.

Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus, ille deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit Aeneae genetrix, vidit quoque triste parari pontifici letum et conjurata arma moveri, palluit; et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, divis 'Aspice,' dicebat 'quanta mihi mole parentur
insidia, quantaque caput cum fraude petatur,
quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iulio.
solane semper ero justis exercita curis?
quam modo Tydidae Calydonia vulneret hasta,
nunc male defensae confundant moenia Troiae;
quia 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
non sinist in me acui sceleratos cernitis enses.
quos prohibete, precor, facinusque repellite! neve
caeide sacerdotis flammam extinguit Vestae.'

Talia nequiquam toto Venus anxia caelo
verba jacit, superosque movet; qui rumpere quamquam
ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sorum,
signa tamen luctus dant haud incerta futuri.
arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes
terribilesque tubas, auditaeque cornua caelo
praemonuisse nefas. Solis quoque tristis imago
lurida sollicitis praebebat lumina terris.
saepe faces visae mediis ardere sub astris;
saepe inter nimbos guttae cecidere cruentae.
caerulus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atra
sparsus erat, sparsi lunares sanguine currus.
tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omen bubo;
mille locis lacrimavit ebur, cantusque feruntur
auditi sanctis et verba minantia lucis.
victima nulla latit, magnosque instare tumultus
fibra monet, caesumquque caput reperitur in extis;
inque foro circumque domos et templae deorum
nocturnos ululasse canes, umbrasque silentum
erravisse ferunt, motamque tremoribus urbem.
Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata praemonitus potuere deum; strictique feruntur 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,
et Diomedeos Aeneas fugerat enes.

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,
quia neque concursum caeli, neque fulminis iram,
nec metuunt ullam tuta atque aeterna ruinas.
invenies illic incisa adamante perenni fata tui generis: legi ipse animoque notavi,
et referam, ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri.

'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
nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
ilius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem victa petunt Mutiniae; Pharsalia sentiet illum;
Emathiaque iterum madefient caede Philippi;
et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis;
Romanique ducis conjunx Aegyptia taedae non bene sua cadet: frustraque erit illa minata,
servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.

'Quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes
Oceano numerem? Quodcumque habitabile tellus 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
prospiciens, prolem sancta de conjuge natam
ferre simul nomenque suum curasse jubebit:
nec, nisi cum senior Pylios aequaverit annos,
aetherias sedes cognataque sidera tanget.
hanc animam interea caeso de corpore raptam
fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra forumque
divus ab excelsa prospectet Julius aede.’
Vix ea fatus erat, media cum sede senatus
constitit alta Venus, nulli cernenda, sui que
Caesaris eripuit membris, nec in aer a solvi
passa recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris.
dumque tuit, lumen capere atque ignescere sensit,
emisitque sinu. Luna volat altius illa,
flammiferumque trahens spatio so limite crinem
stella micat, natique videns benefacta fatetur
esse suis majora, et vincit gaudet ab illo.
hic sua praefert quamquam vetat acta paternis,
libera fama tamen nullisque obnoxia jussis
invitum praefert, unaque in parte repugnat.
sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus;
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.
Di, precor, Aeneae comites, quibus ensis et ignis
cesserunt, dique Indiges, genitorque Quirine
Urbis, et invicti genitor Gradive Quirini,
Vestaque Caesareos inter sacra penates,
et cum Caesarea tu, Phoebe domestice, Vesta,
quiique tenes altus Tarpeias Juppiter arces,
quoque alios vati fas appellare piumque est:
tarda sit illa dies et nostro serior aevo,
qua caput Augustum, quem temperat, orbe relictō
accedat caelo, faveatque precantibus absens.

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
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 abiiit, 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
Saepe tuli plena (februa casta) manu.
Certe ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammas,
Udaque roratas lauraea misit aquas.
Mota dea est, operique favet: navalibus exi,
Puppis! habent ventos jam mea vela suos.
I, pete virginea, populus, suffimen ab ara:
Vesta dabit; Vesta munere purus eris.
Sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla,
Tertia res durae culmen inane fabae.
Pastor, oves saturas ad prima crepuscula lustra:
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.
Ure mares oleas, taedamque, herbasque Sabinas,
Et crepet in mediis laurus adusta focis.
Libaque de milio milii fiscella sequetur:
Rustica praecipue est hoc dea laeta cibo.
Adde dapes mulctramque suas, dapibusque resectis
Silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palen.
*Consule* (dic) *pecori pariter pecorisque magistris*:
Effugiat stabulis noxa repulsa meis.
Sive sacro pavi, sedivc sub arboe sacra,
Pabulaque et bustis inscia carpsit ovis;
Si nemus intravi victum, nostrisve fugatae
Sunt oculis nymphae, semicaperve deus;
Si mea fæx ramo lucum spoliavit opaco,
Unde data est aegrae fiscina frondis ovi;
Da veniam culpae, nec, dum degrandinat, obsit
Agresti fano supposuisse pecus.
Nec noceat turbasse lacus: ignoscite, nymphae,
Mota quod obscuras ungula fecit aquas.
Tu, dea, pro nobis fontes fontanaque placat
Numina; tu sparsos per nemus omne deos.
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,
Neve gemam referens vellera rapta lupo.
Absit iniqua fames: herbae frondesque supersint,
Quaeque lavent artus, quaeque bidantur, aquae.
Uberta plena præmam: referat mihi caseus aera,
Dentque viam liquido vimina rara sero.
Lanaque proveniat nullas laesura puellas,
Mollis et ad teneras quamlibet apta manus.
Quae precor, eveniant; et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastorum dominae grandia liba Pali.
His dea placanda est; haec tu conversus ad ortus
Dic quater, et vivo perluæ rore manus.
Tum licet adposita, veluti crateræ, camella,
Lac niveum potes purpureamque sapam;
Moxque per ardentes stipulae crepitantis acervos
Traicas celeri strenua membra pede.
Expositus mos est: moris mihi restat origo.
Turba facit dubium, coeqtae nostra tenet.
Omnia purgat edax ignis, vitiumque metallis
Excoquit: idcirco cum duce purgat ovis?
Shorter Poems.

An, quia cunctarum contraria semina rerum
  Sunt duo discordes, ignis et unda, dei,
Junxerunt elementa patres, aptumque putarunt
  Ignibus et sparsa tangere corpus aqua?
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,
  Scintillam subito prosiluisse ferunt:
Prima quidem perit, stipulis excepta secunda est.
  Hoc argumentum flamna larilis habet?
An magis hunc morem pietas Aenea fecit,
  Innocuum victo cui dedit ignis iter?
Num tamen est vero proprius, cum condita Roma est,
  Transferri jussos in nova tecta Lares,
Mutantesque domum tectis agrestibus ignem
  Et cessaturae subposuisse casae,
Per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos?
  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.
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;
  Alter Aventinum manc cacumen init.
Sex Remus, hic volucreis bis sex videt ordine; pacto
Statuer, et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet.
Apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro.
Sacra Palis suarent; inde movetur opus:
Fossa fit ad solidum; fruges jaciuntur in ima,
Et de vicino terra petita solo.
Fossa repleitur humo, plenaque imponitur ara,
Et novus accenso fungitur igne focus.
Inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco:
Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tult.
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.
Longa sit huic aetas dominaeque potentiae terrae,
Sitque sub hac oriens occiduusque dies.
Ille precabatur: tonitru dedit omina laevo
Juppiter, et laevo fulmina missa polo.
Augurio laeti jaciunt fundamina cives,
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.’
Quod Remus ignorans humiles contemnere muros
Coepit, et ‘His populus’ dicere ‘tutus erit?’
Nec mora, transiluit: rutro Celer occupat ausum;
Ille premit duram sanguinulentus humum.
Haec ubi rex didicit, lacrimas introrsus obortas
Devorat, et clausum pectore volnus habet;
Flere palam non volt, exemplaque fortis servat,
Sic que meos muros transeat hostis ait.
Dat tamen exsequias; nec jam suspendere fletum
Shorter Poems.

Sustinet, et pietas dissimulata patet.
Oscaquae 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;
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;
Et quotiens steteris domito sublimis in orbe,
OMNIA SINT UMERIS INFERIORA TUIS.


SEX ubi, quae restant, luces Aprilis habebit,
In medio cursu tempora veris erunt,
Et frustra pecudem quaeres Athamantidos Helles,
Signaque dant imbris, exoriturque Canis.
Hac mihi Nomento Romam cum luce redirem,
Obstitit in media candida turba via;
Flamen in antiquae lucum Robiginis ibat,
Exa canis flammis, exta daturus ovis.
Protinus accessi, ritus ne nescius essem;
Edidit haec Flamen verba, Quirine, tuus:

Aspera Robigo, parcas Cerialibus herbis,
Et tremat in summa leve cacumen humo.
Tu sata sideribus caeli nutrita secundii
Crescere, dum fiant falcibus apta, sinas.
Vis tua non levis est: quae tu frumenta notasti,
Maestus in anissis illa colonus habet.
Nec venti tantum Cereri nocuere, nec imbris,
Nec sic marmoreo paller adysta gelu,
Quantum, si culmos Titan incalsacit udos:
Tunc locus est irae, diva timenda, tuae.
Parce, precor, scabrasque manus a messibus aufer,
Neve noce cultis: posse nocere sat est.
Nec teneras segetes, scd durum amplectere ferrum,
Quodque potest alios perdere, perde prior.
Utilius gladios et tela nocentia carpe:
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.

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,
Turpiaque obscenae (vidimus) exta canis.
Tum mihi 'Cur detur sacris nova victima, quae reris?' —
Quaesieram — 'Causam percipe' flamen ait.
'Est canis, Icarium dicunt, quo sidere moto
Tosta sitit tellus, praecipiturus seges.
Pro cane sidereo canis hic imponitur arae,
Et quare pereat, nil nisi nomen habet.'
II. Heroides.

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, Ulixe:  
Nil mihi rescribas, at tamen ipse veni.  
Troja jacet certe, Danais invisa puellis;  
Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troja fuit.  
O utinam tum, cum Lacedaemonia classe petebat,  
Obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis!  
Non ego deserto jacuissem frigida lecto,  
Non quererer tardo ire relicta dies;  
Nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fallere noctem  
Lassasset viduas pendula tela manus.  
Quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris?  
Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.  
In te fingebam violentos Troas ituros;  
Nomine in Hectoro pallida semper eram.  
Sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum,  
Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat;  
Sive, Menoetiaden falsis cecidisse sub armis,  
Flebam successu posse carere dolos;  
Sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepfecerat hastam,  
Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est;  
Denique, quisquis erat castris jugulatus Achivis  
Frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.  
Scd bene consultit casto deus aequus amori:  
Versa est in cineres sospite Troja viro.
Argolici rediere duces: altaria fuman;
   Ponitur ad patrios barbaras praedas deos;
Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis donis maritis;
   Illi victa suis Trocæ fata canunt.
Mirantur justique senes trepidaeque puellae:
   Narrantis conjunct pendet ab ore viri.
Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera proelia mensa,
   Pingit et exiguō Pergamæ tota mero:
   'Hac ibat Simoës, hac est Sigeta tellus,
   Hic steterat Priami regia celsæ sensis;
Illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulixes;
   Hic alacer missos terruit Hector equos.'
Omnia namque tuo senior, te quærere misso,
   Retulerat gnato Nestor, at ille mihi.
Retulit et ferro Rhesumque Dolonamque caesos,
   Utque sit hic somno proditus, ille dolo.
Aussus es, O nimium nimiumque obliter tuorum,
   Thracia nocturno tangere castra dolo,
   Totque simul mactare viros, adjunctus ab uno!
   At bene cautus eras et memor ante mei?
Usque metu micuere sinus, dum victor amicum
   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?
Diruta sunt aliis, uni mihi Pergamæ restant,
   Incola captivo quae bove victor arat.
Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit, resedandaque falce
   Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus;
Semiseppulta virum curvis feriuntur aratris
   Ossa; ruinosas occultit herba domos.
Victor abes: nec scire mihi, quae causa morandi,
Aut in quo lateas ferreus orbe, licet.
Ouisquis ad haec vertit peregrinam littora puppin,
   Ille mihi de te multa rogatus abit:
Quamque tibi reddat, si te modo viderit usquam,
   Traditur huic digitis charta novata meis.
Nos Pylon, antiqui Neleæ Nestoris arva,
   Misimus: incerta est fama remissa Pylo.
Misimus et Sparten: Sparte quoque nescia veri.
   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.
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,
   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!
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
   Frangitur, et vires temperat ipse suas.
Dulichii Samiique et quos tulit alta Zacynthos,
   Turba ruunt in me luxuriosa proci;
Inque tua regnant, nullis prohibitibus, aula:
   Viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes.
Quid tibi Pisandrum Polybumque Medontaueq dirum  
Eurymachique avidas Antinoique manus  
Atque alios referam, quos omnes turpiter absens  
Ipse tuo partis sanguine rebus alis?  
Irus egens pecorisque Melanthius actor edendi  
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.  
Di, precor, hoc jubeant, ut euntibus ordine fatis  
Ille meos oculos comprimat, ille tuos.  
Hinc faciunt custosque boum longaevaque nutrix,  
Tertius immundae cura fidelis harae.  
Sed neque Laëtbes, ut qui sit inutilis armis,  
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.  
Est tibi, sitque, precor, gnatus, qui mollibus annis  
In patrias artes erudiendus erat.  
Respice Laëtren, ut jam sua lumina condas,  
Extremum fati sustinet ille diem.  
Certe ego, quae fueram te discendente puella,  
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 obiciis 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

Ingrato vocem prostituisse foro.
Mortale est, quod quaeris, opus: mihi fama perennis

Quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.
Vivet Maconides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide,

Dum rapidas Simots in mare volvet aquas.
Vivet et Ascræus, 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;

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.
Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas,

Aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?
Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,

Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.
Elegy on a Parrot.

Tityrus et fruges Aeneiaque arma legentur,
Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit.

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.

Ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri
Depereant aevi, carmina morte carent.
Cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphi,
Cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.

-Vilia miretur vulgus: mihi flavus Apollo
Pacula Castalia plena ministrat aqua,
Sustineamque comam metuentem frigora myrtum:
Atque ita sollicito multus amante legar.
Pascitur in vivis Livor; post fata quiescit,
Cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos.

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 frequent, aves.
Ite, piae volucres, et plangite pectora pinnis,
Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.
Horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis,
Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.
Quod scelus Ismarii quereris, Philomela, tyranni,
Expleta est annis ista querella suis.
Alitis in rarae miserum devertere funus:
Magna sed antiqui causa doloris Itys.
Omnes, quae liquido libratis in aëre cursus,
Tu tamen ante alios, turtur amice, dole.
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Dum rapidas Simots in mare volvet aquas.
Vivet et Ascreæus, dum mustis uva tumebit,
Dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres.
Battiaides semper toto cantabitur orbe:
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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.
Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas,
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Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,
Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.
II. 6, 12.]  

**Elegy on a Parrot.**  

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Donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma, Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui.  

Gallus et Hesperiis et Gallus notus Eois, Et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit.  

Ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri Depereant aevo, carmina morte carent.  

Cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphi, Cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.  

-Vilia miretur vulgus: mihi flavus Apollo  

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.  

Ergo etiam cum me supremus adederit ignis, Vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit.

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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, Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.  

Quod scelus Ismarii quereris, Philomela, tyranni, Expleta est annis ista querella suis.  

Alitis in rarae miserum devertere funus: Magna sed antiqui causa doloris Itys.  

Omnes, quae liquido libratis in ære 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,
   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?
   Inflix avium gloria, nempe jaces.
Tu poteras fragiles pinnis hebetare smaragdos,
   Tincta gerens rubro Puna rostra croco.
Non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales:
   Reddebas blaeso tam bene verba sono.
Raptus es invidia: non tu fera bella movebas;
   Garrulus et placidae pacis amator eras.
Ecce, coturnices inter sua proelia vivunt,
   Forsitan et siant inde frequenter anus.
Plenus eras minimo: nec prae sermonis amore
   In multos poteras ora vacare cibos.
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 invisa Minervae,
   Illa quidem saeculis vix moritura novem.
Occidit ille loquax, humanae vocis imago,
   Psittacus, extreiso munus ab orbe datum.
Optima prima fere manibus rapiuntur avaris;
   Implantur numeris deteriora suis.
Tristia Phylacidae Thersites funera vidit:
   Jamque cinis, vivis fratibus, Hector erat.
Quid referam timidae pro te pia vota puellae,
   Vota procelloso per mare rapta noto?
Septima lux aderat, non exhibitura sequentem,
III. 15, 13] Farewell to the Loves.

Et stabant 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.
Siqua fides dubii, volucrum locus ille piarum
Dicitur, obscenae quo prohibentur aves:
Illic innocui late pascentur olores,
Et vivax phoenix, unica semper avis;
Explicavit ipsa suas ales Junonia pinneas,
Scuta dat cupido blanda columba mari.
Psittacus has inter nemorali sede receptus
Convertit volucre in sua verba pias.
Ossa tegit tumulus, tumulus pro corpore magnus,
Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet:
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 compositi, Peligni ruris alumnus;
Nec me deliciae deducuere meae.
Siquid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,
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.
Atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi
Moenia, quae campi jugera paqua tenent,
'Quae tantum' dicet 'potuistis ferre poetam,
Quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco.'
Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti,
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!
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
Finibus extremae jusserrat Ausoniae.
Nec spatum fuerat, nec mens satis apta parandi:
Torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora.
Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi,
Non aptae profugo vestis opisve fuit.
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 convalueri mei;
Adloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos,
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.
Quocumque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant,
Formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.
Femina virque meo, pueri quoque funere maerent;
Inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis hàbet:
Si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti,
   Haec facies Troiae, cum capertur, erat.
Jamque quiescebant voces hominumque canumque,
   Lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos.
Hanc ego suspiciens et ab hac Capitulia cernens,
   Quae nostro frustra juncta fuere lari,
‘ Numina vicinis habitantia sedibus,’ inquam,
     ‘Jamque oculis numquam templam videnda meis,
Dique relinquendi, quos urbs tenet alta Quirini,
   Este salutati tempus in omne mihi!
Et quamquam sero clipeum post vulnera sumo,
   Attamen hanc odiis exonerate fugam,
Caelestisque 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.’
Hac prece adoravi superos ego; pluribus uxor,
   Singultu medios impediente sonos.
Illa etiam, ante Lares passis prostrata capillis,
     Contigit extinctos ore tremente focos,
Multaque in adversos effudit verba Penates
     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.
Ah! quotiens aliquo dixi properante ‘Quid urgues?
     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
     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,
   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.
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
   Ultiores habuit pruditionis 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 sequare 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,
   Me pietas: pietas haec mihi Caesar erit.'
Talia temptabat, sicut temptaverat ante,
   Vixque dedit victas utilitate manus.
Egredior, — sive illud crat sinc funere ferri,
    Squalidus inmissis hirta per ora comis.
Illa dolore amens tenebris narratur abortis
    Semianimis media procubuiisse domo;
Utque resurrexit, foedatis pulvere turpi
    Crinibus, et gelida membra levavit humo,
Se modo, desertos modo complorasse Penates,
    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.
Vivat! et absentem — quoniam sic fata tulerunt —
    Vivat ut auxilio sublevet usque suo.

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

HAEC 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
    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;
Non qui soletur, non qui labentia tarde
    Tempora narrando fallat, amicus adest.
Lassus in extremis jaceo populisque locisque,
    Et subit affecto nunc mihi, quicquid abest.
Omnia cum subeant, vincis tamcn omnia, conjunx,
    Et plus in nostro pectore parte tenes.
III. 3. 49.]  The Exile's Sick Chamber.  189

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.
Si jam deficiam, subpressaque 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
   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:
Quantum erat, O magni, moritura parere, Divi,
   Ut saltem patria contumularer humo?
Vel poena in tempus mortis dilata fuisset,
   Vel praecipisset mors properata fugam.
Integer hanc potui nuper bene reddere lucem:
   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 lcto?
   Depositum nec me qui fleat, ullus erit?
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
   Indeploratum barbarae terra teget?
Ecquid, ut audieris, tota turbabere mente,
   Et feries pavida pectora fida manu?
Ecquid, in has frustra tendens tua bracchia partes,
Clamabis miserī nomen inane virī?
Parce tamen lacerare genas, nec scinde capillos:
   Non tibi nunc primum, lux mea, raptus ero.
Cum patriam amisi, tunc me periisse putāto;
   Et prior et gravior mors fuit illa mihi.
Nunc, si forte potes (sed non potes, optima conjux),
   Finitis gaude tot mihi morte malis.
Quod potes, extenua forti mala corde ferendo,
   Ad quae jampridem non rude pectus habes.
Atque utinam pereat animae cum corpore nostrae,
   Effugiatque avidos pars mihi nulla rogos!
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:
   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.
Quosque legat versus oculo properante viator,
   Grandibus in tituli marmore caede notis:
HIC EGO QUI JACEO TENERORUM LUSOR AMORUM
   INGENIO PERII NASO POETAE MEO:
AT TIBI QUI TRANSIS NE SIT GRAVE QUISQUI AMASTI
   DICERE NASONIS MOLLITER OSSA CUBENT.
Hoc satis in titulo est; etenim majora libelli
   Et diurna magis sunt monumenta mihi,
Quos ego confido, quamvis nocuere, daturos
   Nomen et auctori tempora longa suo.
Tu tamen exstincto feralia munera semper
   Deque tuis lacrimis humida serta dato:
Quamvis in cineres corpus mutaverit ignis,
Sentiet officium maesta favilla pium.
Scribere plura libet, sed vox mihi fessa loquendo
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 agit, cum te scribit venisse, relinquet,
Nec mora, quid venias quidve, requiret, 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.
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,
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.
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 judex, saepe magister eram:
Aut ego praebebam factis modo versibus aures,  
  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!
Ergo desidiaem remove, doctissima, causas,  
  Inque bonas artes et tua sacra redi!
Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis,  
  Rugaque in antiqua fronte senilis erit;
Inicitque manum formae damnosa senectus,  
  Quae strepitum passu non faciente venit;
Cumque aliquid dicet 'Fuit haec formosa,' dolebis,  
  Et speculum mendax esse querere tuum.
Sunt tibi opes modicae, cum sis dignissima magnis:  
  Finge sed inmensis censibus esse pares;
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,  
  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,
Dumque suis victrix omnem de montibus orbem  
  Prospicient domitum Martia Roma, legar.
Tu quoque, quam studii maneat felicior usus,  
  Effuge venturos, qua potes, usque rogos!
4. Winter Scenes in Thrace (iii. 10).

Si quis adhuc istic meminit Nasonis aedempti,
   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,
   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,
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 delicuit nondum prior, altera venit,
   Et solet in multis bima manere locis.
Tantaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, ut altas
   Aequet humo turres tectaque rapta ferat.
Pellibus et suis arcent mala frigora braccis,
   Oraque de toto corpore sola patent.
Saepe sonant moti glacie pendentem capilli,
   Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu.
Nudaque consistunt, formam servantia testae,
   Vina, nec hausta meri, sed data frusta bibunt.
Quid loquar, ut vincti concrescent frigore rivi,
   Deque lacu fragiles effodiantur aquae?
Ipse, papyriferro qui non angustior amne
   Miscetur vasto multa per ora freto,
Caeruleos ventis latices durantibus, Hister
   Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis.
Quaque rates ierant, pedibus nunc itur, et undas
Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi;
Perque novos pontes subter labentibus undis
Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plastra boves.
Vix equidem credar: sed cum sint praemia falsi
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.
Si tibi tale fretum quondam, Leandre, fuisset,
Non foret angustae mors tua crimcn aquae.
Tum neque se pandi possunt delphines in auras
Tolle re: conantes dura coércet hiems.
Et quamvis Boreas jactatis insonet alis,
Fluctus in obsessedo gurgite nullus erit;
Inclusaeque gelu stabunt, ut marmore, puppes,
Nec poterit rigidas findere remus aquas.
Vidimus in glacie pisces haercere ligatos,
Sed pars ex illis tunc quoque viva fuit.
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
Vicinam late depopulatur humum.
Diffugiunt alii, nullisque tuentibus agros
Incustoditae diripiuntur opes;
Ruris opes parvae, pecus et stridentia plastra,
Et quas divitias incola pauper habet.
Pars agitur vinctis post tegrum capta lacertis,
Respiciens frustra rura laremque suum;
Pars cadit hamatis misere confixa sagittis;
Nam volucri ferro tinctile virus inest.
Quae nequeunt secum ferrc aut abducere, perdunt,
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 relictā situ.
Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra,
Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.
Poma negat regio; nec haberet Acontius, in quo-
Scriberet hic dominae verba legenda suae.
Aspiceres nudos sine fronde, sine arbore, campos:
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,
Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari:
Si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,
Non modo fortunae munere factus eques.
Nec stirps prima fui: genito sum fratre creatus,
Qui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat.
Lucifer amborum natalibus adfuit idem:
Una celebrata est per duo liba dies.
Haec est armiferæ festis de quinque Minervae,
Quae fieri pugna prima cruenta solet.
Protinus excolimur teneri, curaque parentis
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.
Saepe pater dixit 'Studium quid inutile temptas?
   Maconides nullas ipse reliquit opes.'
Motus eram dictis, totoque Helicone relictio
   Scribere conabar verba soluta modis.
Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos,
   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.
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:
   Majus erat nostris viribus illud onus.
Nec patiens corpus, nec mens fuit apta labori,
   Sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram.
Et petere Aoniae suadebant tua sorores
   Otia, judicio semper amata meo.
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,
   Jure sodalicio qui mihi junctus erat.
Ponticus heroë, Bassus quoque clarus iambis
   Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei.
Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures,
Dum ferit Ausonia carmina culta lyra.
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,
Notaque non tarde facta Thalia mea est.
Carmina cum primum populo juvenilia legi,
Barba resecta mihi bisve semelva fuit.
Moverat ingenium totam cantata per Urbem
Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi.
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
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.
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 mea mea bis prima fecunda juventa,
Sed non ex uno conjuge, fecit avum;
Et jam completerat genitor sua fata, novemque
Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.
Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademptum
Ille fuit. Matri proxima justa tuli.
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,
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.
Manibus hoc satis est: ad vos, studiosa, revertor,
Pectora, qui vitae quæritis acta meae.
Jam mihi canities pulsis melioribus annis
Venerat, antiquas miscueratque comas,
Postque meos ortus Pisaeam vincit oliva
Abstulerat decies praemia victor equus,
Cum maris Euxini positos ad laeva Tomitas
Quaeerere me laesi principis ira jubet.
Causa meae cunctis nimium quoque nota ruinæ
Indicio non est testificanda meo.
Quid referam comitumque nefas famulosque nocentes?
Ipsa multa tuli non leviora fuga.
Indignata malis mens est succumbere, seque
Praestit invictam viribus usa suis.
Oblitusque mei ductaeque per otia vitae,
Insolita cepi temporis arma manu.
Totque tuli casus pelagoque terraque, quot inter
Occultum stellæ conspicuumque polum.
Tacta mihi tandem longis erroribus acto
Juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis.
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,
The Poet's Autobiography.

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.
Tu mihi, quod rarum est, vivo sublirne de
disti
Nomen, ab exsequis quod dare fama solet.
Nec qui detractat praesentia, Livor iniquo
Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus.
Nam tulerint magnos cum saecula nostra poetas,
Non fuit ingenio fama magni.
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.
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:
    Aetatis facta est tanta ruina meae.
Confitior facere hoc annos: sed et altera causa est
    Anxietas animi continuusque labor.
Nam mea per longos siquis mala digerat annos,
    Crede mihi, Pylio Nestore major ero.
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
    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.
Oitia 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,
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.

[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:
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.
Illum furtivae juvere Cupidinis artes;
Quas a me vellem non didicisset Amor.
Ille domum redivit: nos his moriemur in arvis,
Perstiterit laesi si gravis ira dei.
Durius est igitur nostrum, fidissima conjunx,
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;
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,
Dis veris, memori debita ferre manu!
Memnonis hanc utinam, lenito prince, mater
Quam primum roseo provocet ore diem!
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.
Notes.

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 sata 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 sata 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 : —

Aurea | prima sā | ta ⫹st læ | tas quāe | vindicē | nullo.

90. Sponte sua sine legre fidelem rectēmque colēbat.

The last words are scanned as they read: rec | tūmque co | lēbat. 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 legre 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: —

Sponte sū | ĕ sīnē | lēge | filiēm rec | tūmque co | lēbat,

with feminine cæsura.
91. *Poena metusque aberant, nec verba mindicia 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,—

Poennā me|tusqu' ābē|rant II nec | verba mi|nācia | fixo.

92. *Aere legebantur, nec supples turba timent.*

Here the words *nec | supples | 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 II nec | supples | turba ti|mebat.

These hints would be sufficient for all or nearly all cases, 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|s, sine | lege || fi|dem rec|tumque co|lebat.
Poena me|tusqu' abe|rant, II nec | verba mi|nacia | fixo
Aere le|geban|tur, II nec | supples | turba ti|mebat
Judicis | ora su|i, II sed e|rant sine | vindice | tuti.
Nondum | caesa su|is, II pere|grimnus ut | viseret || orbem,
Montibus | in liqui|das || pi|nus de|scenderat | undas,
Nullaque | morta|les || praet|er sus | litora | norant.
Nondum | praecrip|i|tes || cin|geban | oppida | fossae:

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

Non tuba | direc|tl, || non | aeris | cornua | sexii,
Non gale|ae, non | ensis e|rant; || sine | militis | usu
Mollia | secur|ae || per|s| gebant | otia | gentes.

Ipse quo|qu' immu|nis || ra|stroqu'-in|tacta nec | ullis
Saucis | vomeri|bus || per | se dabant | omnia | tellus:
Contertique ci|bis || nullo co|gente cre|atis
Arbute|os se|tus || mon|tanaque | fraga le|gebant
Cornaqu' et | in du|r|is || haec|rentia | mors ru|betis,

Et quae | decide|rant || patu|la Jovis | arbo|re, | glandes.
Ver erat | aeter|num, || pla|ci|dique te|pentibus | auris
Mulce|bant zephy|ri || nat|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. — *vindicis 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 *fīxo aere,* posted up in brass (abl. of place, § 258, 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 *fīxo aere* in 91).

96. *norant* (§ 128, a; G. 151, 1; H. 235, 2), knew; lit. had learned (§ 279, c; 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. — *ōtia:* 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. 6; H. 130, 3).

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

104. *arbuteos fetus = arbuti fetus,* the fruit of the *arbute* tree. The arbute or strawberry tree is common in Italy. The fruit resembles the strawberry in appearance, but is somewhat insipid in taste. — *legabant,* [men] gathered (§ 206, b; G. 199, r. 3).

105. *mors,* 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. mulcebat, 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. nec renovatus, not renewed, i.e. without lying fallow. The negative belongs only with renovatus. — candebat, 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 ... missus, when, after Saturn was banished, etc. (the relative clause ends with erat). Saturnus was an old Italian god of the crops (satus, sere), 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. — subit: 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 Hit, petill, and their compounds (G. 708, 4); cf. Virg. En. viii. 362, x. 67.
115. auro, aure: one would expect aureas and aenea (sc. prole).
116. contratuit, shortened (cf. v. 107); the changing seasons are the first sign of nature’s loss.
117. inaequales, changeable.
118. spatula: abl. of manner. — exagit, led out (i.e. to its end), completed.
119. fervoribus: plural; cf. otio, v. 100, mella, v. 112.
120. ventis: abl. — pependit shows that glacies refers to icicles.
122. cornes, improperly used for liber, the fibrous inner bark.
123. semina Cerealia, seeds of grain; cf. arbuteos fetus, v. 104. Ceres gave grain to mankind, and taught them agriculture.
128. vena ... 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.9; H. 441, 2).
130. fraudesque: 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 quaes; cf. quae glandes, v. 106. — ditu steterant, see v. 94.
134. ignotis: the seas, like the winds (v. 132), were as yet unknown
The Four Ages and the Flood.

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: cum lumina solis et aurae sint.

136. limito: the limes was a boundary-path between two farms de-
scribed by the agrimensor in laying out the public lands.

137. segotes poscebatur humus, crops were demanded of the earth,
or more literally, the earth was asked for crops ($239, e; G. 339, N.;
H. 374, 1).—dubita, duc, 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, e; G. 622).—reconci-
derat, the [the earth] had hidden.—ad moverat, had brought near to.
—Stygis umbrae (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 appear-
ance 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.—hospes (for the quan-
ty, 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. imminent, broods over.—exitio, dat. ($228; G. 347; H. 386).
—conjungere, marry, 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.—Iurida, dark. The association of poison with
dark mixtures is old and general. Blue and poison are associated in Sans-
krit and Greek.—aonita: plural; cf. oia, v. 100 (see also §75, e; G.
204, N. 5, 6).

148. inquirere, questions (of fortune-tellers: he is impatient for his in-
heritance).—ante diem, before the time, i.e. before his father’s natural
death would leave him his inheritance.—patrias annos = patris annos;
cf. arbores feras, v. 104.

149. virgo Astraea, the maid Astraea, goddess of justice. She took
her place in the heavens as the constellation Virgo.—madestes terras,
the earth recking.
Notes.

150. ultima caelestium: Astrea was the last of the gods to leave the earth. Formerly all the gods had dwelt on earth, but the depravity of men 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. struitisse montes, piled the mountains.

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

155. Ossa: dat. instead of abl. with ex or de (§ 239; G. 347, n.4; 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. astrea, you might have known (§ 311, a; G. 258; H. 485); cf. pates, v. 242.

163. quae: refers to the depravity of men as described in the preceding lines. For the use of the relative, see § 180, f, 201, e; G. 610, n.1; H. 453. — pater Saturnus, Jupiter.

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

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

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

167. concilium, sc. deorum, senate.

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

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

170. haec, by this (§ 258, g; G. 389; H. 420, 1, 3). — superius (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 throned. 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 potentias caelestiae 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 loeia, i.e. only the great
The Four Ages and the Flood.

live here; *locis* is abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 397; H. 424).— *a fronte*, *in front*, as one goes up the street (§ 260, 6; G. 399, 2, N. 4; 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.— *dictasse*: the perfect does not differ in sense from the present, and seems to be used in great part on account of its metrical convenience.


178. *ipse*, by a common and natural usage the *king* or chief, as in *ipse dixit*, *he said it himself* (Pythagoras).— *locus*: cf. *locis*, 173. — *spectro*, abl. (§ 254, 6; G. 401, N. 8; H. 425, 1, 1, note). (See Fig. 1.)

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

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

182. *illa tempestate*, *at that crisis*.

184. *iniecere*, the proper spelling of *injicere*. The compounds of *jacto*, which change a into i, lose the *j* before the *i*.— *angulopodium*, limiting *quiaque*. The Giants were represented with bodies terminating in serpents (see Fig. 2): they are here confounded with the *hundred-handed* (*centum brachia*) Cottus, Briceus, and Gyas, who were brothers of the Titans, but aided Jupiter against the
Notes.

rebellious deities (see Iliad, I. 399-406).—censo, dative, following in cera; to cast their hundred hands upon the captive sky.

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

187. quae, solvere. — Nereus, an ancient sea divinity, especially associated with the calm depths: here put for the sea.

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

189. Stygiac iucuo (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. cumens = all other means. — temptata, 
sc. sunt.

191. no . . . traheatur, lest the sound (lit. clean) part be drawn [into the same disease].

193. fama quæ: the enclitic -que is here used as long in imitation of Homer, who makes the Greek τσ 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 Satyra. 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.)

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. 5; H. 421, ll. 617).

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 mihl.

197. mihl, against me, following struxerit (§ 229, c; G. 357; H. 385, 4, 3). — qui habeo, § 204, a; G. 614; H. 445. — struxerit (§ 328; G. 586; H. 517).

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

200. saevit, for saevilt. Notice the indicative with cum, used to
The Four Ages and the Flood.

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

201. *Caesaroe*: equivalent to *Caesaris* ($190$; G. $360$, r.; H. $395$, n.). — *extinguere*, put out like a fire; hence destroy; sanguine *Caesaroe* is therefore the instrumental abl.

202. *attollitum 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. — *piaetas*, filial affection.

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


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. *sii*.

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. — *lustro*, 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.; H. $511$). — *noxae*, 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 *Lycaeus*, mountains of Arcadia.

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


225. *haec illa*, 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.; 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.
Notes.

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. — *vindicet flamma, avenging flame*, i.e. the thunderbolt.

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

232. *terrarum fugit*, etc.: this transformation to a wolf is suggested perhaps by the name Lycaon (Greek Λυκαών). 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.” — Chamber’s *Encyclopaedia*. 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.


236. *abente, pass.*

239. *idem = talem*.

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

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


243. *stat, is fixed.*

244. *frumenti, sc. el.*

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-
The Four Ages and the Flood.

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

247. mortallibus (abl. of separation) orbæ, herot of men.

248. populantias, § 294, d; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N. 2

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

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

251. nager, i.e. as the abode of the gods.

252. adfere tempus, etc., subj. of esse, following reminiscitur. —
in fatis: the Destinies were above the gods themselves.

253. correpta, sc. flammas.

254. mundi moles operosa, the fabric of the world wrought with toil.

255. labor, be endangered. The doctrine, perhaps borrowed from the
East, belongs to the stories of periodic conflagrations of the world.

256. manus with fabricata. The thunderbolts, Jupiter's weapons,
were forged by the Cyclops.

257. Aolus antria, the caves of Aolus. (Compare Virg. Aen. ii. 52–63.)

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

259. tectus vultum, wrapping his face (§ 240, e, N.; G. 332, r. 3;

260. 378).

261. cantus capillis: the poets often use the abl. without a preposition
to denote the place whence.

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

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

264. colores: § 240, e, N.; G. 332, r. 3; H. 378.

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

266. vota, i.e. the crops, object of their vows.

267. caelo suo: the heavens were the especial realm of Jupiter.

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

269. hortamine: abl. after utendum.

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

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

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

284. *intremult, quaked.— mota, i.e. motus terra, earthquake.*

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

287. *sacer*is, i.e. the altar, statues, etc., belonging to the *penetralia.*— *sulis,* refers to *penetralia.*

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

289. *hujus:* limiting *culmen.*

290. *pressae,* submerged.

292. *deerrant,* dissyllable.

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

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

295. *villae,* farmhouses.

296. *summa in ulmo,* in the top of an elm (§ 193; G. 287, r; H. 440, n.7).

299. Notice the alliteration in *graciles gramen* and *carpres* *capellas.*

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 victa,* with lack of food; abl. of means.

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

316. *verdubus duobus:* this is not correct. Parnassus has only one chief peak; but there are two spurs renowned in the worship of
The Four Ages and the Flood.

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

318. Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and father of Hellen, the eponymous hero of the Hellenes (Greeks). — hie ubi adsaeet, while he clung to this.

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

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. metuantior deorum, more reverent to the gods.
324. ut videt, when he sees.
325. modo, but just now, qualifying tot.
328. disjecta, rent asunder. — aquiline. (Compare v. 262.)
330. tricuspide telo, trident, the weapon of Neptune, who is called in the next line raptor pelagi.

331. supra profundum, sc. mare, construed with existantem, which agrees with Tritonis. (Compare Virgil, Æn. i. 144.)
332. innato murice: Triton here appears, like Glauce, 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. aer, his breath.
338. sub utroque Phoebi: the rising and the setting sun.
339. del, Triton.
340. contigit, sc. bucina.
341. undas, dat. of agency; cf. illi, v. 335, and quius, v. 342. The undas telluris are the waves which then covered the land; the undas aequoris, those which properly belonged to the sea.
346. diem: dies when it means time is feminine. — nudata, bared (of waves).
348. quem, where a demonstrative pronoun would be used in English (§ 201, r; G. 612; H. 453).
349. agere, keep. The use of agere with silentium is common in this sense.
352. patruellis origo: Deucalion was son of Prometheus; Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora. Prometheus and Epimetheus were brothers, sons of Iapetus.
Notes.

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

356. haec fiducia, i.e. such confidence as we have now.

359. animal, feeling; gen., limiting quid, above. — miseranda, vocative. — erepta, rescued.

360. quo consolato (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. Cepheus: the Cepheus was a river of Boeotia. It means they went to Delphi by crossing the Cepheus.

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. — libatones, taken up. It was necessary for them to purify themselves with water before consulting the oracle. — inravere, have sprinkled.


373. tarn, ill-looking.

374. pallescant: describing the dulness of mould and moss, rather than their color.

379. Themis: 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. magnum 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,
Apollo and Daphne.

in which the subjunctive represents the imperative of the direct discourse ($339; G. 658; H. 523, iii.).
387. laedere, to offend. — jactatis oesibus, by throwing her bones ($292, a).
388. repetunt secum, they review in their minds. — caecis obscuris istebris verba, the words dark with blind riddles (lit. hiding-places).
389. inter se voluant, discuss together.
390. Prometheiades: 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 oracuia.
394. ossa rerum, I think that stones, etc., are meant by bones.
395. augurio, 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, e; G. 596, r 1; H. 509, n 3). — vetustas, antiquity, i.e. old tradition.
401. poneret = deponere.
402. morte, 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. cepito, sc. fingi.
406. rudibus signis, statues in the rough.
412. traxere, put on.
413. femina, womankind.
414. experies, doomed to endure.

II. APOLLO AND DAPHNE.

I. 452. Penelope, daughter of the Thessalian river-god, Peneus. — Daphne, Greek nominative. Supply quiit. — quem, refers to amor.
453. foris 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. — hune, Cupid. — vicio serpente: Apollo had recently killed the Python.
455. cornua, the horns of a bow.
Notes.

456. quo really introduces the main verb dixerat, but is attached to
guid as the first word. — guidet ibi (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. — mesco quos; mesco quos is often used as an indefinite pronoun (§ 202, a, 334, e; G. 467, n.1; H. 191, n.).
462. nostras: in Latin, nos and nostro often mean I and my.
464. te meus arcus (sc. figt from figat above), your bow may
pierce everything, mine shall pierce you. — quanque, etc.: he means,
"your glory (in shooting everything) is as much inferior to mine (in
shooting you) as the creatures you shoot (ometa animalia) are inferior to
a god (i.e. yourself)."
466. eldeo aere, cleaving the air.
467. aere: loc. ab. (§ 258, f, 3; G. 385, n.1; H. 425, 2, n.2).
468. equa = et e.
469. operum, effects; gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 365; H. 396, v.).
470. quod, the one which. — faecit, sc. amorem.
472. hoc, the latter (§ 102, a; G. 307, n.1; H. 450, 2).
473. Apollinaes = Apollinis (§ 190; G. 362, n.1; H. 395, n.2).
474. nomen, even the name.
475. tenebres, exuvia: abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 408; H. 418).
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. — alne lege, without law, i.e.
carelessly.
479. impatienis 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, e; 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 arsitis) to burn the stubble to enrich the soil.
494. iam sub luce, already towards morning, i.e. when morning was
Apollo and Daphne.

at hand. The traveller is supposed to have continued his journey leaving his camp-fire burning.

495. in flammas abit, turned into fire, i.e. the fire of love. — pec-tore toto, locative abl. (§ 258, f. 1; G. 386; H. 425, ii. 2).

499. ocula, diminutive of os, means (usually in the plural) lips, though the more common meaning is kiss.

500. digitosque: qui 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, r. 4; H. 417, i, n. 5).

502. aliqua = si qua, neut. plur., if any (parts). — aura, abl.

503. ad, at, for.

508. me miserum, exclamatory acc. (§ 240, d; G. 341, i; H. 381).
—me cades: a negative wish (§ 267; G. 253; H. 484, 1) continued by nolent et sim. —laedid: the prose construction would be quae laedantur (§ 320, f; G. 556, r. 8; H. 503, ii. 2).

512. inquire tamen, just ask who is in love with you (cui placeas) before you run away.

513. hie: adverb.

515. Delphi, the most famous oracle and one of the chief temples of Apollo was at Delphi on the slope of Mt. Parnassus in Phocis; Clarus, nearColophon 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 Patara 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. sagittā. Notice the cases of nostrā and nostrā. —una sagittā (sc. est), the arrow of love.

521. medicina: Apollo was god of healing and father of Medea, the arrow of love.

522. subjecta (sc. est), is subject — nobles: as often in Latin, the plural of the first personal pronoun is used for the singular.

523. cf: 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. — corpūra, limbs. She probably wore a short, loose hunting costume.

529. dat, put, 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. — Gallicus canis: Gallic hounds were swift, and hence used in hunting hares.

534. hic, the hound. — ille, the hare.

535. inhaesuro similis, 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. vestigio, here not footsteps but feet. — rostro: mouth.

540. qui insequitur, the one who pursues, i.e. Apollo.

547. perde, destroy.

550. in frondem. (See Fig. 7.)

552. obit, surrounds, covers. — mitor, brilliancy, 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. Paean: 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. Muleciber, 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. —

9. 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,
Ignumque horribilemque seram 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. fauces . . . una: supply est.

14. qualem, sc. sed talls; acc. and inf. with dect (§ 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, n. 2; H. 425, li. 2, n. 3).

19. quo, whither. — simul = simul atque. — accipite limite, up the steep pathway. — Clymenea 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, n. 4; 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!!
30. *capillos*, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).
31. *loco*, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424). — *paventem*: this word refers to the outward signs of fear, — paleness, trembling, etc.
32. *qua* connects silt with the preceding.
34. *progenies*, voc. — *hanc inquit uma* = worthy to be acknowledged.
35. *publica*, common to all.
37. *Cliton*: she had told Phaethon that the Sun-god was his father (see Intro.).
42. *negati*: the usual construction would be *qui negaverit* (§ 320, f; note; G. 556, r.; H. 533, ii. n. 2).
43. *eddidit = dixit, narravit*. — *ortus*: the plural is constantly used in poetry for the singular.
44. *quo... dubites*, § 317, b; G. 545, 2; H. 407, ii. 2.
45. *promiit*, of my promise (lit. of the thing promised).
46. *dis*, dat. of agent with *jurandum*. — *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. *dixerat* (cdeo), had ceased. — *rogat*, sc. cum. Cf. iii. v. 15.
48. *in diem, for a day*. — *alpea* pleads with *equorum* (obj. gen.).
49. *jurasse*, subject of *paenitetat* (§ 270, a; G. 535; H. 538).
50. *illustre*, alluding to his brightness.
51. *tuli*, sc. voce.
52. *negarem*, sc. al noceret; *negarem* is the apodosis.
53. *tuta*, predicate.
54. *istis*, those (of yours).
55. *quae nec conveniant, such as best not* (§ 320; G. 633; H. 503, i.).
56. *mortale = suited to a mortal.*
57. *superbe, those on high*, i.e. the heavenly gods. — *fas*, what is permitted by divine law.
58. *placet*, 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 *synec- doche*.
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 (§ 158, g; G. 387; H. 420, 1, 3).
65. *mare et terras*, obj. of *videre*, which is the subj. of *sit*; to see the sea and lands is a cause of fear (timor) even to me.
The Adventure of Phaethon.

67. ultima via, cf. prima via, v. 63. — moderamine certo, a steady check; abl. after eget.
68. quae, referring to Tethys.
69. Tethys: wife of Oceanus and mother of Clymene.
70. assiduus vertigine, in a constant whirl (the daily apparent revolution of the heavens).
71. torquet, spins.
72. qui cetera, sc. vincit.
73. rapidit... orbis: 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. s inge datos currus, fancy the chariot given (to you).
75. obvius ire polls, same idea as in v. 73. — ne = etsi ut non.
76. insidias, i.e. concealed perils. — formas ferarum, shapes of beasts, i.e. the Lion, Bull, etc., the signs of the Zodiac.
77. ut, though (concessive, § 266, c; G. 610; H. 515, iii.).
78. adversi, turned towards you, i.e. right in your face.— Tauri, etc.: see the sun's path as traced on a celestial map or globe.
79. 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 Haemonia from King Haemon, father of Thessalus.
80. alter, the other way.
81. quadrupedes, the horses of the sun.— ignibus, abl., qualifying animosum.
82. in promptu, an easy thing (lit. in readiness); tibi, v. 84, depends upon this.
83. ne ait, a final clause, depending upon cave.
84. que, connects corrigi with cave.
85. sanguine, abl. of source (§ 244, a; G. 395; H. 415, ii.).
86. timendo, by my fear (for you).
87. probor, I prove myself. Notice the collocation of patris and pater, a favorite order.
88. equus = et e, and governs tot ac tantis bonis.
89. vero, agreeing with nomine.
90. me dubita, poetic (§ 269, b; G. 267; H. 488). — undas, apparently direct object of juravit meus by a Greek construction; in Latin it usually takes per, but compare the use of the passive in v. 46.
91. ille, the other, a very common use of the pronoun.
92. premisit, urges.
93. qua ilicuit = while he could, limiting cunctatus.
Notes.

106. Vulcania munera = Vulcari munera (§ 190; G. 360, n.¹; H. 395, n.²).

107. summæ rotæ, 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. — gemmæ, i.e. the other gems, subj. of reddebant.

110. repercussus Phoebò, by the reflection of the sun.

111. magnanimus, high-spirited.

113. plena rosarum, full of roses, i.e. of rosy light.

114. aërgis cogit, brings up the rear (lit. gathers in the troops).

115. caelestis 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. extremæ, 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. ambrosiæ, lit. immortal food, i.e. food of the immortals. — præsepiplus: notice the frequent omission of the preposition with the abl. of the place from which, (§ 258, a, n.³; G. 388, n.³; 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. propeare.

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
The Adventure of Phaethon.

zones" (see next line), i.e. the torrid and the two temperate, as represented on a celestial globe.

132. Arctos, the northern constellation of the Bear.
133. hac, sc. via, by this way (§ 258, 8; H. 420, 3).
135. nec preme, do not bear down (§ 269, 8; G. 267; H. 488).—moliere, 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, 2; G. 594, 2; H. 507, n. 1).
138. dexterior, 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. quae 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: metas 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. posel mur, we are wanted; it is getting late.
146. nostris, agrees with consulitis as well as curribus.
147. dum belongs with adstatas as well as with potes. — solidis sedibus, on firm ground (loc. abl.).
149. quae, referring to lumina. — dare, depending on sine (from sano). — spectae, subj. of purpose.
151. contingere: poetic, as depending upon gaudet.
152. gratas agit, renders thanks.
153. Fryrs, etc.: the names of the steeds signify fiery, of the dawn, blazing, flaming.
155. repagula, barriers (of a race-course).
156. quae, 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. idem de partibus, i.e. from the East. idem is abl. plur.
161. quod possent, such as, etc. (subj. of characteristic, § 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).
163. ponderere, ballast. — justo, regular (a common meaning). — levitate, abl. of cause.
Notes.

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, 8; G. 618; H. 445, 9).

170. si secat: the present subjunctive of future condition, where one would expect the imperfect of the condition contrary to fact (§ 308, 8; G. 598; H. 509, n.9).

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. Boötes: Boötes is represented as a wagoner: the constellation includes the bright star Arcturus.

179. penitus penitusque, far, far below.

181. temobræ, i.e. from dizziness.

182. mallet, i.e. if it were possible; hence the imperfect.

183. valutæ, to have prevailed.

184. Meropis, sc. filius; Merops was the husband of Clymene.—ut, as.

185. pinus, ship. — remiit frena, 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 cuspidé, the curved sting ("spear-head") of the scorpion's tail.

202. expatiantur, wander from the track (ex-spatium).

204. hae, correl. to quæ, sc. viii.

206. summis, the height.

207. spatio, in a region; loc. abl. without in, as often in poetry. — terræ, dative.

208. inferior suis (abl. with the comparative), lower than her own.
— fraternos — fratris. — Luna, sister of the sun: poetically, Diana, sister of Apollo.
The Adventure of Phaethon.

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. — sulci ademptis, 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.
220. ore trahit, breathes in.
234. arbitrio, at the will.
235. sanguine vocato, abl. abs. — summa, the surface.
238. passis (pando), dishevelled, as in mourning. — Fontesque lacuque; acc., objects of desolvere.
239. desolvere, swept as lost. — Dirceus: Dirce was a spring near Thebes in Boeotia; Amymone, a fountain and river in Argolis near Argos; Pirene, a spring near Corinth.
240. Ephoreus, the old name of Corinth.
241. sortita, having obtained by lot, here simply possessing; it governs ripas. — loco distantis, remote in space.
242. Tanais, the Don.
243. Peneus, 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). — Caleus, in Teuthrania, a part of Mysia.
244. Iasmenos, near Thebes, in Boeotia. — Erymanthus, near Phlegis, 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 arsorum iterum. — Lycomorpha, in Aetolia.
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. — Taenarius: Taenaros is the southern promontory of Laconia, through which country the Eurotas flows.
249. Thermodon, in Pontus. — Ganges, in India. — Phasis, in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea. — Hister (or Ister), now the Danube.
250. Alpheus, in Etes. — Spercheides, of Spercheus, a river of Thessaly.
251. Tagus, in Spain. Gold was found in the sand of this river.
253. volucries: the melodious swans of the Cayster in Lydia (Maeonia) are famous in ancient poetry.
255. quod adehuc latest: the problem of the source of the Nile was not solved until our own day.
257. Ismarous, from Ismarus, a mountain in Thrace.
258. Hesperios, western.
260. dissitit, yawns apart. — Tartara, Tartarus, the ancient Hell.
The king and queen are Pluto and Proserpine.
262. The subject of est is (ld) quod modo pontus erat.
263. quos relates to montes.
264. Cycladika, a Greek ending, as Delphinia, v. 266. — augest, 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 profund, 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 hoæ, sc. tibi, if this is thy pleasure. — quid, why?
280. perturbae, sc. mihi, i.e. if I must perish.
281. anctore 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. — erines, i.e. the withered foliage of the forest.
285. fructus, rewards. — fertilitatis officiisque, for my fertility and services; obj. gen.
286. quod fero, that I endure (§ 333; G. 542; H. 540, iv.).
288. alimenta, in opposition to frugia.
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.
The Adventure of Phaëthon.

301. *neque enim,* [she spoke no more] *for,* etc.
303. *Mānibus,* the shades, spirits of the dead: the infernal regions.
304. *Ipsum,* Apollo.
306. *interitus,* sc. *esse,* depending upon *testatus.*
311. *ab auro:* 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. *Hesperias:* see v. 142 and note. — *trifādus,* thrice-cleft, an epithet of the “jagged lightning,” supposed to be most fatal.
326. *corpora,* plural for singular.
327. *cursus limits auriga,* which is in appos. with Phaëthon; *quem* relates to *cursus.*
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. *isse ferunt,* they say that one day passed.
333. *quaerendum dicenda,* the conventional words of mourning.
335. *lanata sinus,* tearing the bosom of her garment. *sinus* is the Greek acc. (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378). — *percussit,* 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.
340. *Hallades, daughters of the Sun, sisters of Phaethon.* — morti = to the dead.

341. *pectora,* Greek acc.

342. *non audiaturum,* who will not hear.

343. *adterminantur,* prostrate themselves.

344. *junctis cornibus,* joining her horns, i.e. waxing until the horns of the crescent join to form the full moon.


347. *maxima,* eldest.

349. *subita,* i.e. suddenly growing.

351. *hæc, illa, eae, another.* — *temetil:* the infinitive after *dolo* and similar verbs is somewhat less common than a clause with *quoque* (§ 333, b; G. 542, r.; II. 535, iii.).

352. *flecti,* 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.). — *mæt,* limits eat. — *tranist,* 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. *solo,* abl. of cause, with negation.

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.


369. *propior,* still nearer.


371. *querellae,* laments.

372. *sororibus,* sisters (of Phaethon), 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. *temet 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.
The House of Envy.

380. quae, the antecedent is flumina.—colat, subjunctive of purpose, to live in.—contraria, opposed to.

381. expers (ex-parus), 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 principiis.

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. expertas, when he has tried.

393. merulae, sc. eum, antecedent of qui.

400. objecit, 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 section).—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).—calligine, abl. of means (§ 248, c, 2; G. 389, r. 1; H. 421, ii).

765. bellum metuenda, to be feared in war; the gen. is poetic (see § 218, c; G. 374, r. 8; 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 cuspide, with the point of her spear (§ 193; G. 287, r.; H. 440, n. 9).

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, lazily, adv.

773. ut, with the indicative, as or when.—forma armisque, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).
Notes.

774. ingensuit, etc., from envy.—vultum . . . duxit, she drew her face down to her deepest sighs, i.e. she sighed and made a long face.
776. actae, 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. ingrata, 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. odorat: the subject is Tritonia, the same as that of affiata 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.—quasi fits belongs with odorat. —tamen qualifies affiata est.
786. repallit, spurred, 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 fulfills the wish of Minerva.
794. Tritonida arcem, the citadel of Tritonia, i.e. Athens, which was sacred to Minerva (Athena).
795. ingentia, intellects, 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.—Atlanthes: the mother of Mercury was Maia, daughter of Atlas.—dictas a Pallade: Pallas, “the brandisher,” is an epithet of Athena (Minerva), tutelary divinity of Athens.
835. pennias: 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. quae: the antecedent is hane, v. 841; so the antecedent of quod, v. 841, is armentum, v. 842.—tuam matrem suspicet, 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.
The Rape of Europa.

840. Sidonida, i.e. Phoenicia, "the land of Sidon."
843. jamudum: 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. filla: 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 convenient, are not very consistent.—morantur, reside.
848. deum, gen. plur., a shorter form for deorum.—cum, dat. of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, r.3; H. 384, 4, N.3).
849. nutu: so Zeus "nodded with his dark brows and shook great Olympus" (II. i. 528-30).
850. induitur faciem, he clothes himself in the form (§ 240, c, N.; G. 332, r.3; 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. Agenore: 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. 454; H. 533.
867. palpanda, impedienda; gerundive expressing purpose (§ 294, d; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.3).
871. falsa, i.e. not his own.
874. dextrâ tenet: the picture as here described was familiar to the poet on gems, etc. Similar is the vase painting reproduced in Fig. 10.
Notes.

VI. THE SEARCH OF CADMUS.

   2. *Dictaeum*: Dictae is a mountain in the eastern part of Crete. The
      Phoenicians, 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. *pinus et Asclepius*, "tender" towards his daughter, and "guilty"
      towards his son.
   7. *fuita*, deceptions.
   8. *Phoebi oracula*, i.e. at Delphi, in Phocis, near Boeotia.
   11. *passa*: cows as well as oxen were trained to the yoke, as on the
      continent of Europe now.
   13. *faco condas* (§ 331, f, r.; G. 546, r.; H. 499, 2). — Boeotia,
      connected with *bas*, Lat. boa. — vocato: future imperative.
   14. *Castalio*: the oracle of Apollo was in a cave of Mt. Parnassus,
      whence flowed the Castalian fount.
   16. *servitul 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 viae*, who had advised him about his way.
   21. *impuls aurae*, stirred the air.
   27. *Nabandia*, to be drawn (cf. Libatoc, Book I. v. 371); for the gerundive,
      see § 294, d; G. 431; H. 544, 2, n.
   30. *humilera arcum*, a low arch.
   31. *antro*, loc. abl. (§ 258, f, 3; G. 384, r.; H. 425, 2, n.). 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.4).
44. *tanto corpore*, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).
45. *geminas...Aretoe*: the great constellation of the dragon. — *quis, the one which.*
46. *nec mora, sc. est, and there is no delay, i.e. without delay.*
48. *hos, illos, 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.*
59. *molarem, sc. lapidem*, a stone as big as a millstone. (See Fig. 11.)

**Fig. 11.**

![Image of Cadmus](image)

**Cadmus.**

62. *mota forsent, might have been shaken.*
63. *loricae modo, after the manner of (i.e. like) a coat of mail.*
66. *lentae, planta. — medio curvamine, in the middle of the coil.*
69. *vulnera*: plur. for sing., as often in poetry.
Notes.

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. impetō, an old form of the ablative (3d declension): the regular
form would be impetus (4th declension), but impetus could not be used
in this metre. — conicitas imnbribus, 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, n.1; H.
505, ii. 2.
91. usque sequens, following up. — euoti, 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. fautorix: 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. vide majus, an incredible thing! — coepere: the prose form
would be coeptae sunt.
108. picto, decorated.
111. festis, on a holiday.
112. signa, figures, painted on the curtain. The closing of the cur-
tain 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. civillibus 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. suae martis, in their own fight, i.e. in conflict with each other.
123. subito, who had suddenly come into being. (Cf. Book I. 315,
subitarum campus aquarum.)
125. matrem, i.e. the Earth.
126. quinque superststitibus, abl. abs.
127. *humo*: this is sometimes used by the poets instead of the locative *humī*, or, as here, the acc. *humum*. — *Tritonīdēs*: *Tritonis* is an epithet of Minerva, derived from the brook Triton in Boeotia. (See note on Book II. v. 782.)

128. *fraternēs pædīs*, *peace among the (surviving) brothers*.

129. *Sidonius*: as Sidon was a chief town of Phoenicia, *Sidonian* is equivalent to *Phanician*.

132. *socerī, parents-in-law*; Hermione (or Harmonia), daughter of Mars and Venus, was wife of Cadmus.

133. *huc, to this*.

135. *juvenēs, youths*; not *puerī, 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 Phoenicians 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 Phoenician Melkart*) and Aphrodite (*Astartē*), or *Venus*.

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**VII. ACTÆON.**

138. *primae agree with causa; secundae with res*.

139. *allēna, belonging to another race, strange*.

140. *sētāsae, fem. agreeing with *canes*, for the names of animals are much more frequently fem. in Latin than in English.*

141. *quaerēs, subj. of the less vivid future condition, though the apodosis *invenies* is fut. ind.—fortunae crīmen, *fault of fortune.—in filo, in him, i.e. Actaeon.*

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 Hyantan (Boeotian) youth, i.e. Actaeon.*

150. *sum, 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.
Notes.

156. nomine, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424). — Gargaphle, a valley extending from Mt. Citheron in the direction of Thebes. — suociletau, high-girded, i.e. wearing a short tunic, which would not impede her motions. (See Fig. 12.)

159. pumiceo 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. hatus, 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. retentae, from retendo.

167. subjunct braehia: 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. Isaeus, a patronymic from Is-

170. solatia, sc. capillis; abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

171. Nephele, Cloud; Hyle, Wood; Rhatis, Rain-drop; Psocas, Shower; Phiale, Bowl: all Greek words. Crocale, above, means Seashore.

172. capacibus urmis: belongs with both verba.

173. Tithania: Diana is called Tithania 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. alcut erant, nudae, naked as they were.

183. qui: the antecedent is to be supplied from ia in v. 185. — adversal, turned toward them.

184. soler: a short final syllable is sometimes treated as if long in the cæsura of the third foot before et or aut, and also in any thesis when followed by a Greek word. — purpureae auorae: Ovid allows hiatus after the thesis of the fifth foot when the foot is spondaic or when a Greek word follows.
Actaeon.

188. ut, st: although, still.—habulasse: perf. inf. where the pres. is more usual. So in English one might say she wished she had had.

192. tibl: dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 352; H. 388, i).—narras: depends upon Heet without ut (§ 331, i, n.8; G. 609; H. 501, i, 502).

194. vivacias: the stag was believed to live through thirty-six generations of men. Ancient artists generally represented this first stage of Actaeon’s metamorphosis, in which the man has the stag’s antlers. (See Fig. 13.)

198. Autonoeus: Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, was Actaeon’s mother.

199. se tam celerem: see. esse (see § 333, b; G. 542, r.; H. 535, iii.).

202. vox illa fult: 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. facias: deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.); so also repetat and lateat.

206. Melampus, Black-foot; Ichnobates, Trail-goer; Pamphagus, All-devourer; Dorcas, Quick-sighted; Orilbaus, Mountain-wanderer; Nebrophonus, Foxen-slayer; Laelaps, Whirlwind; Theron, Hunter; Pterelas, Winged; Agre, Huntress; Hylaeus, Silvan; Nape, Glen; Poemenia, Shepherdess; Harpyia, Ravager; Ladon, Strong; Dromas, Runner; Canace, Crasher; Sticta, Spotted; Tigris, Tigress; Alce, Courage; Leucon, White; Asbolus, Soot; Aello, Wind-blast; Thous, Swift; Cyprio, Cyprian; Lyceus, Wolfy; Hrapoas, Scion; Melaneeus, Black; Lachne, Fur; Labros, Furious; Agriodus, Wild-tooth; Hylactor, Barker, and below, Melanchaetes, Black-haired; Theridamass, Game-subduer; Oreiltrophus, Mountain-bred: all these names are Greek.

208. Gnostus, Spartana: the Cretan and Laconian hounds were excellent hunters.

216. substricta, close-bond, 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.


221. frontem: Greek accusative (§ 240, e; G. 332; H. 378).— medio ab albo, from the white in the middle.

222. corporae, abl. of specification.

223. Doictaeo, Laconidae: see note on v. 208.

224. acutae vocis, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).

225. est, would be (§ 311, e; G. 246 n.1; H. 511).

226. aditu, abl. with carentia (§ 243; G. 389; H. 414).
Notes.

227. difficiles, 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 Actaeon tried to express supplication by the motions of his face.

Fig. 13.

Actaeon.

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.
Pyramus and Thisbe.

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 se quo captis, equally enslaved.
63. conscius, witness.
65. fissus erat partes, the party-wall was cloven. — duxerat, had got, i.e. the chink had been left in it.
67. id vittum, this defect. — nulli notatum, remarked by no one.
69. fecitis 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.³). — ut sinesse: subjunctive of result, for you to allow.
75. pateres, open far enough.
77. quod, etc., obj. of debere. — amileas, beloved.
78. diversa sede, i.e. parted as they were.
79. partis sua, his own side.
80. contra, to the other.
85. foribus, abl. (§ 258, a, N.³; 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. conveniant 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. pervenit, sedit: a change from present to perfect.
96. recenti . . . rictus, a lioness whose foaming jaws are smeared (oblitra) from the fresh slaughter (i.e. with the fresh blood) of cattle (rictus, acc. of specification).
101. fitit, reliquit, change of tense, which is regular with dum (§ 276, c; G. 220, r.; H. 467, 4); so also redit, lanlivit, 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 mens. — nocens, the guilty one.
111. jussi venire, bade you come. The prose construction would be infinitive.
Notes.

113. **selestant visera, guilty flesh.**
115. **timidus; predicate gen. (§ 214, d; G. 365, r.1; H. 401).—optare necem, to wish for death merely instead of killing himself.**
117. **nootae, agreeing with vestl.**
119. **quo: the antecedent is ferrum.**
121. **resupinus, fallen back. — humo, loc. abl. for the more usual locative form huml.**
122. **flata, a water-pipe. — vititato plumbo, i.e. from a flaw in the lead.**
123. **tenui stridente foramine, by a small hissing opening.**
124. **asa icibus rumplt, cleaves the air with its spurtings.**
130. **gestit, is eager.**
134. **utque, etc, and though, yet.**
132. **facit incertam, makes her doubtful. — poml, fruit. — haeret, she hesitates (lit. she sticks).**
133. **tremebunda, quivering.**
134. **buxo: alluding to the pale yellowish color of the box-tree.**
135. **exhorrruit, shivered. — sequoris, gen. with instar (§ 223, e; G. 372; H. 398, 4).**
136. **summum, its surface.**
138. **indignos = immoritis, not deserving it.**
139. **comas, acc. of specification (§ 240, e; G. 332; II. 378).**
140. **milhi, from me (§ 229; G. 344, r.2; H. 386, 2).**
146. **visi illa, having looked upon her.**
147. **esse: see § 243, d; G. 389, r.1; H. 414, iii.**
148. **ebur, ivory scabbard.**
149. **in unum hoc, for this alone.**
150. **in vulnera, for (inflicting) wounds.**
151. **persevar, sc. te.**
153. **soli, 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 pares to be supplied from parentes (lit. fathers, mine and his).**
157. **non invidetatis, do not grudge, i.e. grant; as grant is one idea, the two words non invidetatis are introduced by ut; otherwise ne, not ut non, would be required.**
158. **quaer arbor, tree, which (§ 200, b; G. 618; II. 445, 9).**
159. **ex tectura, co-ordinated with tegls, being part of the relative sentence introduced by quaer.
Ino and Melicerta.

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. rogta, 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. inera, singish, stagnant.

435. functa sepulchrīs: 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. celébrant, throng; with artes some other verb (e.g. practise) must be supplied. — 1mal tyrannī, the ruler of the nethermost regions.

447. sustinent 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, e, 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
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 Ægina.

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. pendat, subj. of purpose.—Belides: the Danaides, the fifty
granddaughters of the Egyptian King Belus, slew at the command of their
father Danaus their cousins (patricibus), 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 per-
forated jar.

466. hic e fratribus: Sisyphus and Athamas (as well as Cretheus
and Salomeus) were sons of Æolus.

468. cum conjugue, together with his wife (Ino).

470. quod vellet, erat, what she wished, was; the subjunctive of
modesty (§ 311, 6; G. 602; H. 486, 1), perhaps used here in part because
the indirect question quid vellet made the subjunctive seem natural.
Ino and Melicerta.

471. traherent, subj. of purpose, with ut implied in the preceding ne.
472. confundit in unum, she unites.
474. Tisiphone, Τισιφών, the avenger of slaughter, one of the Furies.
   sepiilos, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).
475. 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. Thaumantias 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. indulitur 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 construc-
   tion would be the abl. like incingitur angue.
485. vultu, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii).
486. illmine, loc. abl. without in (§ 258, f, 3; G. 384, r. 2; H. 425, 2,
   ii. N.); the threshold is that of Athamas.
487. Aeolli, Αέolic, for Athamas was the son of Αέolus. — Avernus,
   adj., deadly, infernal.
488. monstros, prodigies.
490. infelix, baneful. — Erinys, Fury.
495. This and the following lines are in close imitation of Virgil, Αen.
   VII. 346 ff. — abruptus, snatches. — erinibus, dat. (§ 229; G. 344, r. 2;
   H. 386).
497. Imaos, Athamantaeos, adjectives equivalent to genitives.
498. graves animas, baneful breaths.
499. qua 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 cieuta, stirred with a green sprig of (poisonous)
   hemlock.
506. vergit, pours.
508. facio jactata, etc.: to confuse them still more, Tisiphone swings
   her torch in a circle (per ensudem orbem) so continually (secpius) and
   rapidly that she makes the fire overtake the fire (consequitur ignibus ignem),
   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.
Notes.

510. *jussi potens*, having fulfilled the command; the use of *potens* with the gen. meaning “ruling, having mastery over,” etc., is not uncommon.

511. *reclinatur aquam*, unbinds from herself (i.e. takes off) the snake; see note on v. 483.

512. *Asolides, Athamas.*

513. *his allis*, loc. abl. with omission of *in.*

515. *utque . . . conjugi*, he follows the tracks of his wife like those of a wild beast.

518. *rigido saxo*, on the hard rock, abl. of means. — *infantis ora*, equivalent to *infantis orae*, his infant features, for the features of the infant.

520. *aparai causa venenai, a cause consisting of, etc.*; *venenai* is an appositional genitive of material (§ 214, f; G. 359; H. 396, vi.).

531. *passus*, from *pundo*. — *male sana*, equivalent to *insana.*

532. *Eunoe Bacche*: one of the regular shouts of the Bacchic revellers.

534. *hos usus, such advantage as to increase your madness.* — *praestet, optative subjunctive.* — *alumnus*: Ino was the nurse of Bacchus.

531. *nepthes*: Harmonia (or Hermione), wife of Cadmus and mother of Ino, was daughter of Venus and Mars.

533. *proxima caelo*, nearest that of heaven.

535. *Iouo immenso*: hiatus in the fifth foot of spondaic lines is sometimes permitted.

538. *Graum nomem, Aphrodite, from ἄφρως, foam.*

542. *Leucothee cum matre = et matrem Leucotheen; he called him the god Palemon and called his mother Leucothea.*

X. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

Acrisius, king of Argos, had been warned that he should be deothroned and slain by the child of his daughter Danaë, whom therefore, to elude the oracle, he confined in a dungeon with brassen 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. *vipers* monstri, 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 alta*: Perseus had been equipped for his aerial journey with the ἀγίς of Minerva, the winged cap and sandals furnished by the Graiae, the cap of Pluto, making its wearer invisible, and the curved sword (*harpē*) 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.)

617. *Libyea, 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* longe, far removed.

625. *Cancer*: used for the tropical region, as *Arctes* 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. *Aurorae, 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*; *praestare*, in the sense of *excel*, usually takes the acc.

633. *quid*: the antecedent is *pontus*.

634. *subdit*: see Book II. v. 68.

635. *ills*: dative of reference (§ 235; G. 343, r.2; H. 384, ii. 1, 2).
Notes.

636. viciniae 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. sec, if on the one hand; sive, or if.
641. rerum, heroic deeds.
644. quo, at which, when, referring to tempus.—auro, abl. of separation with spollabilitur.
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. ne longo... abst, lest the glory, etc., be far from helping thee.
650. mentiris, falsely boast.—tibi: the dat. after absque in the sense of lack, fail (desse), is common after Cicero, especially in poetry.
652. fortis: 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. absunt, pass, or are converted.
661. di: vocative.
663. Hippotades, Aelus, 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. Cephis (adj.), of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, brother of Aegyptus 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 Perseus. — niœ quod, except that.

675. ignes, the flames of love.
679. quibus: sc. eis catenis.
680. requiri: sc. mihi.
683. relegata, i.e. her hands bound behind.
684. quod potuit, i.e. the only thing she could; its antecedent is the sentence illumina, etc.

685. saepius instans, 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 Perseus might think it was her own.

688. mundum . . . 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 (passider) a broad stretch of water.

692. illa: the mother had more reason for grief, by reason of her offence, which incurred this penalty.

695. laesus omnium limits tempora; manere governs voca.

697. peterem, seek in marriage; the imperfect subjunctive, although not implying that the condition is contrary to fact (§ 307, f; G. 598, r.1).

— Perseus: 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 = in super. — 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.
Notes.

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.—caell, space:
    partitive genitive with quantum.
714. Jovis praeposa, the eagle.
715. praebentem Phoebus, turning to the sun.
716. nee 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: Inachus, son of Oceanus, was the first king of Argos.
    — hamo: see note, v. 616.
721. su sublimis... attollit, raises himself high in the air; subli-
    mis agrees with the subject. In English we use an adverb (see § 191;
    G. 324, n.²; H. 443).
725. qua patent, where they are exposed.
727. destinat in piscem, goes off into a fish, i.e. ends in the form of a
    fish-tail.
729. gravus, made heavy.
730. bibullus, soaked with blood.
732. stantibus, quiet; abl. abs.
734. exegit, thrust through; repetita, attached repeatedly.

Fig. 18.

Andromeda.

735. inplevere: the plural subject is
    cum plewau clamor (§ 205, n.; G. 281, n.²; H. 461, 4).
739. See Fig. 18.
741. laedad: the subject is ipsum, i.e. Per-
    seus.
742. mollit, carpets.—natas, sprung.
744. bibullus medullae, with porous pith.
745. rapult, caught.
749. iterant jactata, toss repeatedly.
750. curulis, coral.
751. durlitiam 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, capi-
    ant ut is for ut capiant, forming an explana-

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.
756. allpedi, 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. praeclutiant, brandish in front, in the bridal procession.
760. receratis, thrown back.
761. instructa, prepared.
762. Cepheni, people of Cepheus.
763. functi, etc., having discharged the service of high-born Bacchus.
764. diffudere, relaxed.
765. Lynceides: Lynceus was a fabled ancestor of Perseus.
766. qui relates to Cepheus. — simul = simul alque, as soon as.
767. crinita draconibus = with snaky locks.
768. Agenorides, Perseus, descended from a brother of Agenor.
769. unus lumnis usum: the sisters Graie, daughters of Phorcys, 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.
770. partitas, sharing.
771. ferarumque: observe that the syllable -que is elided before the vowel at the beginning of the next verse (syna-
phoria).
772. ex ipsis = from their proper shape.
773. aere repercussa, i.e. by the image reflected from the polished brass; limited by clipeus, above (see note, v. 655).
774. caput: see Fig. 20. — pennins fugacem Pegason: the winged horse Pegus, sacred to the Muses, and the giant Chrysaor, wielding a golden sword, sprang from the blood of the slain Gorgon.
775. sola sororum: the accounts of the three sisters are various.
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.).

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 Graiae 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 (Διήγησις), type of the productive power of the soil, who seeks her child Proserpina (Persephone, called also Ὠνή, 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 opening 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. dedita leges: because agriculture first led men to an orderly life, she was called Ceres legifera (Διήγησις Θεομορφία).  
346. membris (dat. after ingesta), heaped on the giant limbs (Ty
The Wanderings of Ceres.

Phœbus; see Introd.). Typhœus 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. Trinacris, "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 Typhœus; mollibus 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; Libyceum, the western. — Ausonio, Italian (an old name of Southern Italy).

352. resupinus, flat on his back.

354. remolliri, 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 Phoenician 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 voluorem, her winged son, Cupido (= "Eros") 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;
Jupiter having taken by lot the empire of the heavens, and Neptune that of the waters.

370. ipsum, Neptune. — regit qui = qui regit.
371. Turlara, etc., why does Tartarus hold aloof?
372. agit, is at stake.
373. quae . . . est, such is our endurance.
374. moeum viree Amoris, the power of Love together with me, for my power and that of Love, or Love and I.

375. Pallada, etc.: Pallas (Minerva) and Artemis (Diana) were virgins, and encouraged chastity.
376. illa, Proserpine. — virgo, predicate.
377. a saepe affectat eadem, 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. patruo: 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 (§ 350; G. 634; H. 503, i.).
383. oppositum genu (abl. abs.), bracing his knee against it.
384. hamata, barbed. — arundine, reed, of which the arrow was made.
385. altae aquae, of deep water.
386. illa, than it (does); a use of the abl. instead of quam with the noun, which is rare in Latin; for the lake (illa) 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.—Caysteros: 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, c; G. 612; H. 453). — Proser-
The Wandering of Ceres.

plua, the Latin corruption of the Greek Περεφον; she was identified by the Romans with the Italian goddess Libera.

394. aequare, comrades.
395. simul, at one moment. — Ditt, 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 Proserpine.

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. Pallicorum: 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.) — Bacchtiadæ, the leading family of Corinth, claiming descent from Hercules. Syracuse was a Corinthian colony. — blimari, 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 Anapsis, and so into the Great Harbor.

410. angustia corubus, narrow points of land. The “sea” (aequor) is the Great Harbor.
411. hic, adverb; the subject of suit is Cyane.

413. summì tennus alvo = as far as the waist.

414. nec . . . inquit, and said, "you shall go no further"; the connective part of nec is taken with inquit, the negative part with libris.

416. quod si, but if; quod is the adverbial accusative (§ 240, 6; G. 331, n. 2; H. 378, 2).

417. Anapis: the Anapis or Anapus flows into the Great Harbor; a little above its mouth it is joined by the Cyane. 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. fons feras: fountains were held to have a sacred character, on which Cyane had presumed too far.

428. modo, but now.

429. extenuatur, she is thinned out, i.e. she wastes away and
The Wandering of Ceres.

changes. — videres, you might have seen, potential subjunctive (§ 311, a, N.); G. 252; H. 485, n.1).

431. tenuissima quaque, all the slenderest parts (§ 93, a; G. 305; H. 458, 1).

433. membris exlibisc: dat. of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, n.2; H. 384, 4, n.3).

436. vitiatas, impaired.

437. possis: potential subjunctive (§ 311, a; G. 252; H. 485).

438. matris: dat. of agent, with quaeestita est.

439. profundo, deep = sea.

440. udas capillis: Aurora’s hair is wet because she is supposed to rise from the sea.

443. inrequieta, never resting.

444. alma dies: dies, day, is sometimes feminine in poetry.

450. dulce, etc., a sweet drink which she had first struck with parched barley. The plural dulcis 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. parvis lacertis, 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 1 is long, apparently by contraction for petit, for the tense is perf.; so also Virgil, Æn. ix. 9.

461. nomen habet, stellio is the Latin name of this species.

463. defect 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. saevii manus, with cruel hand.

478. pariti 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 herbas, in the young blade.

484. sideraque: the -que is lengthened before the cesura; 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 gramine, grass which cannot be rooted up; this,
with lollum and tribull; is the subject of fatigant.

487. Elea, [name] of Elis (a district of Greece); Alphēïs, [the
nymph] beloved by Alpheius, i.e. Arethusa; cf. vv. 577–641.

491. tibi fidæ terrae, the land faithful to you; the dat. tibi depends
upon fidæ, terrae upon irascere.

493. nec sum, etc., i.e. it is not affection for my native land, etc.

494. Pisa, a town of Elia.

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. curisque . . . et vultūs melloris, 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. labor, 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 consternated in expression, but yet queen, etc.

509. cecum saxea, as if turned to stone.

510. ut . . . amens, 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 villo, 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 veils, 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.
The Wandering of Ceres.

529. nisi sorte, except by lot.
531. leges, condition.
532. cautum est, it has been provided.
533. certum 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. Phlegethonide: Phlegethon was one of the rivers of Hades.
546. sibi ablatus, deprived of himself (his own identity).
547. in caput crescit = his head enlarges. — uncues, 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 . . . optantis, 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. facilis, compliant.
563. remansit, sing. agreeing with var, 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.

565. ex aequo, equally.
566. regnorum . . . duorum: Proserpine was, as wife of Pluto, a deity of the lower world, but as daughter of Ceres she was a goddess of fertility and vegetable life. Her annual descent to Hades (in the autumn) and return 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.)
576. fluminis Eile, i.e. the Alpheus.
577. Actaide, Greece.
578. saltus legit, scourged the glades (in the chase).
582. nec . . . Juvabat, nor did my too highly praised beauty give me any pleasure.
583. quae: 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. alte, deep below.
590. nutrita undâ, fed by the wave.
591. sponte sua natas, i.e. natural shade, not arranged by human hands. — ripla, dative.
597. nescio quod murmur, some murmur. When nescio qui (or
The Wandering of Ceres.

*quis* means some, it is regarded as a mere indefinite pronoun, not as an indirect question; hence *sensus* is here indicative (§ 334, r; G. 469, R. 8; II. 529, 5, 3).

605. fugere, sc. solent.

607. Cyllenienque: a spondaic verse. Orchomenos and Psephis are cities; Cyllene, Micalus, 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 Stymphalos.

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. 8; H. 384, 4, N. 3).

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. posto, laying aside. — ore, countenance.

639. Delta, an epitaph 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 oprug, a quail) was sacred to Diana, and is one of her titles.

642. fertillis = 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 . . . reculta, cultivated again after a long time, i.e. which had long lain fallow; reculta 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 tallbus, the story of the transformation of the Pierides into magpies.

2. Aomidum, the Muses, who lived on Mount Helicon in Aonia, which was afterward called Boetia.

3. secum, sc. dixit, she said to herself.

5. Arachnes, Greek genitive.

6. sib: 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. Phoca co murice: Phocca was an Ionian seaport. The *sūrēx* is a shell-fish which yields a purple dye.

11. *œquā*: she was his equal; for he was a dyer, and she also was de plebs. — *illa*, Arachne.

12. *studio*, by her diligence in embroidery, etc.

13. Hypaeplata, neut. pl., *at hypēpa*, a small town of Lydia.

15. *Timōlii*: Timolus (or Timolus) is a Lydian mountain, in the heights of which the river Pactolus takes its rise.

17. *fectas vestes*, the finished cloths.

18. *cum flerent*, sc. *spectare juvabat*, it was pleasant to look on while they were making; such was Arachne’s grace (decōr) as she worked.

19. *rudem lanam*, the crude wool. — *primos orbēs*, the first balls into which she rolled the wool.

20. *digitis subtigebat 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 *vellēra*, 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 left 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 offensā 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.


29. *quaæ 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.


34. *torvis*, sc. oculis, as asplicit shows.

36. *obscuram, disguised.* — *resecuta est, replied*; *resecur* is rarely used except by Ovid.

41. *profectisse*, to have accomplished anything. — *eadem*, i.e. the same as before.
42. vēnīt; 43. vēnīt.

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. stolidæ, agreeing grammatically with palmæ, really limits cupidine.

52. nec iam, and no longer, just as non iam means no longer.

53. constituant: 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.—telaæ, 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 (insertitur).

57. expediat, unwind from the shuttle.

58. peculæ, with the comb; this was used to separate the threads and drive them home to make the web close.—dentæ, the teeth of the comb; these are cut (inserti) into the comb.
The Punishment of Arachne.

59. vestes, acc. (§ 240, c, n.; G. 332, 2; H. 377).
60. studio . . . laborem, and their interest beguiles the toil.
61. Tyrrium . . . sēnum, purple (wool) which has felt (i.e. been dyed in) the Tyrian vat; the purple dye of Phoenicia 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 arcæ, the citadel of Athens; the Areopagus (seopulum 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 . . . litum: 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.)

Minerva's strife with Neptune.

72. bis sex: Ennius (quoted by Haupt) mentions as the twelve great gods, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi
(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. forum, the horse. — quo vindictæ, 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 olivæ, the sprig of olive: the olive is called hoary (canena) because of the dull, grayish color of its leaves.
83. ut . . . ausis: to show Arachne what she may expect (speret) 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. brevilibus . . . sigillis, set off in small pictures, or medallions.
87. Rhodope and Hiusus were sister and brother who presumptuously called each other Hera (Juno) and Zeus (Jupiter); they were changed into mountains.

90. Pygmææ matris: a woman of the race of the Pygmies, Gerana (Greek for crane) or Oinoe, 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 (II. iii. 3 ff.). (See Fig. 33.)

93. Antigone: the daughter of Laomedon, proud of her long hair, compared herself to Juno, for which she was changed into a stork (eleoina).
98. qui: the antecedent is angulus.

—Cinyram: Cinyras was an Assyrian king, whose presumptuous daughters were changed by Juno into the steps of her temple.

101. olea pacallibus, the olive-branches of peace: for the olive was the symbol of peace.

103-128. These lines describe the work of Arachne (Maeonius, the Lydian). She represented the transformations of Jupiter by means of
The Punishment of Arachne.

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.


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. Nycteida: Antiope, daughter of King Nykteus of Boeotia, bore to Jupiter the twins Amphiion and Zethus.

112. Amphitrion: Jupiter approached Alkmene in the form of her husband Amphitrion, king of Tiryns. Hercules was her son.

113. Danaeis: Danae was the mother of Perseus; Jupiter gained access to her in the form of a golden shower.—Asopida: Ægina, daughter of Asopus.

114. Mnemosyneis, one of the Muses.—Deoida: Proserpine, daughter of Ceres (Ἀγέα).

129. carpare, find fault with.

130. flava virago, the fair-haired warrior goddess; Minerva is called virago (cf. vir) on account of her masculine character.

131. caœlestia crimina, charges against the gods: the web is so called because in it were represented the disgraceful acts of some of the gods.

132. Cytoriaco 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. Hecateidais, 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.
Notes.

(i.e. Jupiter), Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo; but sometimes others are mentioned in place of some of these. — medlo 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 vindicta, a final clause.
79. segido: theegis was Minerva's breastplate (or shield), adorned with the Gorgon's head.
80. simulat, represents: the meaning is the same as that of facett, in v. 76.
81. fustum olivae, the sprig of olive: the olive is called hoary (caeness) because of the dull, grayish color of its leaves.
83. ut . . . ansias: to show Arachne what she may expect (esperet) 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. Pygmaeae matris: a woman of the race of the Pygmies, Gerana (Greek for crane) or Oinoe, 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 (II. iii. 3 ff.). (See Fig. 33.)
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XIII. THE PRIDE AND GRIEF OF NIobe.

VI. 165. celeberrima, very numerously attended. — turbī, abl. of specification. \textit{I do think so.} Abl. means.

166. 

168. immisso, flowing.

170. auditus, i.e. who have only been heard of, not seen. — visus, 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 hips 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 hips, 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 \textit{tantalize}. See note on Book IV. 458.


176. Juppiter: father of Tantalus, as well as of Niobe’s husband, Amphion.

177. me, abl., in appos. with domīna. — regia Cadmus. 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. fidibus, 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. hic adice, add to this.

185. nescio quae = et nescio quo, the conjunction introducing audete; nescio quo Coceo, some Coeus or other, i.e. some one whom nobody knows. Coeus was a Titan, and father of Latona. \textit{On nescio quo}, see § 202, a; 334, e; G. 469, r.; H. 191, n.; 529, 5, 3.

187. partituras 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. miserrima (agreeing with Delos), having compassion.

190. hospita, a stranger without a home.

193. neget, deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 251; H. 485).
The Pride and Grief of Niobe.

195. possit, subjunctive in a clause of characteristic with quam est (§ 320, ε; G. 313; H. 503, ii. 3).
196. ut, although.
197. excesser, metam, have passed beyond all fear. — fingite, suppose.
198. huic populo (§ 229; G. 344, r.9; 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,

"Iste, satis, propera, sacri est, luxurum," 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. Cynthia, 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 . . . reñidat, may it (i.e. the childlessness implied in orbam) fall back upon herself. The first syllable of reñidat 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.

220. mollerat, beaten into dust.
Notes.

221. Amphione, § 244, a; G. 395; H. 415, ii.
222. Tyriko 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 latum, sideway. — armo, i.e. of the horse.
230. inane, void.
231. frena dabat, i.e. in order to flee.— imbris, objective genitive
with praeclaus.
232. rector, skipper.
233. deditur, lets down, i.e. unfurls; he spreads all sail to reach a port
before the storm.— qua, sc. parte.— effust, 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
curus, but refers to the horse in general.
241. nitidae: because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil.
245. incurrata, writhing.
246. suprema, for the last time.
247. exhalarunt: 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. praefectura (from proficio), 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. Arctitenens, the archer, Apollo.
269. potusae, sc. superos hoc (see below) following mirantem.
271. nam: this explains why only Niobe is mentioned.
272. sinnerat . . . dolorum: 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. pastere, imperative passive in reflexive sense = glut thyself.
283. offeror, I am carried out to burial, i.e. I am more than killed.
286. contento, tight-strung. — arcu, i.e. of Diana.
The Pride and Grief of Niobe.

289. toros, biers.—deminissio 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. circumdata 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.
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. — Pagasae: the ship Argo, in which Jason and his companions sailed, was built in Pagasae, 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 (Aquilus), 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. Phaeidos: the Phasis was a river of Colchis.

7. regem, Αἰτης, king of Colchis, in whose possession the golden fleece was. — Phrixea: Phrixos and Helle, children of Athamas (king of Orchomenos) and Nephele, fleeing from their stepmother Iono, 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; numeris 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. Αἰετία, a feminine patronymic: the daughter of Αἰτης was the famous enchantress Medea.

12. necolo 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 hunc.

14. jussa, i.e. the tasks imposed upon Jason.

15. modo denique, only just now.

20. mens, reason.

22. alien orbis (poss. gen.), in another world.

23. quod ames (§ 317; G. 632; H. 497, i.), something to love. — vivat ille, whether he live, etc.
The Enchantments of Medea.

24. in dis est, depends upon the gods.
28. ore, beauty of countenance.
30. sueo 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. meliora. — precanda, facienda: not mere prayers (such as di meliora 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.
42. non in sense qualifies timeam; such are his features, etc., that I have no cause to fear.
46. ante, beforehand.
47. quin, why not? she is deriding her own fears. — tuta, neuter plural acc., object of times. — acceingere, imperative passive, in the reflexive sense, gird yourself.
49. Pelaagas, Grecian.
50. servatrix, i.e. of Jason. — matrum, i.e. of the Argonauts; it limits turbā.
54. stat 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. ferrar, sc. sermonibus, I shall be called. The final syllable is lengthened in the thesis before the caesura.
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; Scylla was a monster dwelling in a cave on the Italian side of the same strait. She was a maiden 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. pletas, 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. solut, agrees with scintilla.—que connects assumere and cresceré: the quantity of the final a in parvā and inductā shows their agreement.

83. specie, beauty.
84. solito, abl., follows formosior.
86. sum denique, not until then.
91. toram, marriage.
94. promissae data = keep your promises.
95. quod, whatever.
96. patrem soceri: the father of Ἑκτε was Helios, the sun-god.—futuri, agrees with soceri.
97. eventus, fate.
98. cantatae, enchanted (having been the subject of magic incantations).
99. tecta, waste places (some editors read tecta, the house).
101. Mavortia, Mavors, an ancient form of Mars.
102. jugla, on the lines of hills. This scene is represented in Fig. 37.
103. purpureus, clad in purple.
104. adamantela, unsubdued.
106. camini, forget.
108. concipiunt ignem, develop heat.
111. vertēro, perfect. — venientia, i.e. Iasonis.
116. medicamina, the herbs given him by Medea.
118. subpositos, sc. taurus.
122. viperos 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 Eetes.
123. praestineta agrees with semina.
131. praecacutae euspidis, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).
132. Haemonii, Thesalian.
133. Polasgi, the Greeks.
138. auxillard, in aid of her former incantations.
140. a se depulsam, turned away from himself.
142. Achiβi, another ancient name for the Greeks.
144. barbara, i.e. Medea.
147. affectu, transport.

Fig. 37.

Jason at Colchis.

148. carminibus, dative. — horum, i.e. the incantations.
151. ardistis, three syllables, or(y)estis. — aures, two syllables.
152. Lethael, possessing the property of the water of Lethe, — to cause forgetfulness.
154. concita, 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. spolia, in apposition with auctorem (Medea).
158. Iōleiascos: Iolcos was a seacoast upon the Pagassan Gulf, from which the Argo had sailed.

160. flamnūx, ablative.
162. Maius, father of Jason.
166. extensis fidem, has passed belief.
167. possumt, sc. carmina. — possaint, deliberative subjunctive (§ 258; G. 258; II. 424, v.).
168. deme, sc. annos. — meis, fated to me.
170. dissimilem [her mind], unlike his, i.e. unphilial. — subit: the last is long; see note on Book I. v. 114. — Aeota reflexas, the image of the deserted Aeota (Æetes).
171. affectus, emotions.
173. transcribere: a term used by money-dealers, to describe the written bill or draft by which money was transferred.
174. alnat, the apodosis of a less vivid future condition. — aequa, a reasonable request. — isto (sc. munere) follows majus.
177. annis tula, abl. of means, like arto mea; and aovum 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. aures, predicate, agreeing with astra.
195. cantusque artesque (acc.), governed by instruus: 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. concissa agrees with freta, being contrasted with stantia; stasis and concusio are also contrasted: she checks them when in motion, and excites them when at rest.
204. sunt convulsæ terræ, torn up from the earth in which they grew.
The Enchantments of Medea.

207. *traho*, *bring down*, and so cause an eclipse; for it was popularly believed that eclipses were caused by magic arts. — *Temesae*, an epithet probably derived from Tamassus, in Cyprus, where were copper mines. On the occasion of an eclipse of the moon, they beat brazen vessels, in order to dispel the magic by the noise. — *Iaefores*, *eclipse*.

209. *avf*, i.e. the Sun-god, father of *Eetes*.

210. *vos* refers to the objects addressed, vv. 192–196.

212. *in se fora bella*, fierce strife against each other.

213. *rudem, unaquainted 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.


223. *Threscae*: 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. *Boebe*: Boebe is in Thessaly, Antheodon in Boeotia; the latter lying on the Euripus, opposite Euboea.

233. *vulgatum*, made famous. — *Glauc*: 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. *poene*: 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. *verbena*, sprigs of various plants, used in sacred rites.

243. *crubibus, sc. e*; construe with *gesta*. 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 atr*: a black-fleeced sheep.

246. *bacchi*, *wine*.


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.
Notes.

253. pleonas, sound, (i.e. complete; cf "full gallop," "full stop," etc.).

258. bacchantum: in the rites of Bacchus (Dionysus), celebrated by women, the votaries unbound their hair, and were possessed for a time with a religious frenzy. (See Fig. 38.)

259. multifidas faces, light-wood, split fine.

261. illustrat: 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. — acera, 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. pernoete, full, for when full it shines through the night.

269. strigis: the strix is a bird often mentioned in magic, but, says Pliny, que sit avium constare non arbitrator. It is usually identified with the screech-owl.

271. ambiguit 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. Clynpili = Libyan.

273. vivacis, long-lived: the stag, as well as the crow, was believed to live to a great age.

274. passae, that had passed or lived.

276. remorari expresses the purpose of propositum, the gift (muni) intended to delay death (Tartara) (§ 273, d; G. 424, r.4; H. 533, ii. 3).

277. jamprimdem qualifies arenti. — mitis, the quality of the fruit transferred to the tree.

290. altus, long tarrying in one place, and so the rust and dirt resulting from such tarrying; here, the decay of age.

293. hune, sc. fulseae, of this aspect.
The Murder of Pelias.

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. odiun cum conjugae: odiun is sometimes used with cum, also with in, adversus, and the genitive.— falsum, pretended.
298. Phaestus, Medea, from the river Phasis, in Colchis.—Pellae: 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. virginitus, dative.—Pella, 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.—aevo, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).
314. Haemonio, Thessaliam; Thessaly was notorious for its magicians and witches.
315. exiguo, because the ram was so old.
317. minuunt: the subject is suet validi.
320. nec mora, sc. est, without delay.—balatum, object of mirantibus.—mirantibus, dat. of reference (§ 235; G. 354; H. 384, 4, n.9).
(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. neci similis somnus, a death-like (i.e. very deep) slumber.—resoluto, relaxed.
331. junae, as she had directed.

336. spee inanee, empty hopes, which you have not the energy to accomplish.

Fig. 39.

The ram is made young.

338. sainem, diseased blood; here, blood corrupted by age.—conjecto ferro, by a stroke of the sword.

339. his hortatibus, [moved] by these urgings.—pli: 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. caecce, unseen [by themselves].

346. in fata, for the destruction.

347. Illis, dat. of reference (§ 235, a; G. 343, n. 3; H. 384, 4, n. 3).

349. abstulit, cut off.

350. quod nisi, but if . . . not.

352. Philyrisa tecta (in apposition with Pellon), the home of Philyrisa's son, the Centaur Chiron.

353. Cerambli: 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 amplēxus *isse, to have embraced. — *Aeginae: *Aegina was the daughter of the river-god Asopus. *Æacus was the son of *Ægina and Jupiter.

617. *nostrī: 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. *pigneror omen, I regard the omen as a pledge.

622. *rarissima, very unusual, i.e. of unusual beauty.

623. *Dodonaeo: 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. *visā est, appeared; *viderī is very frequently used in descriptions of dreams.

638. *subjectīs, lying under it.

639. crescere, viderī and the following infinitives still depend upon *visā est; infinitive because quod is equivalent to *Idque (§ 336, e; G. 638; H. 524, 1).

640. *recto, eject.

642. *ponere = *deponere.


644. *nihīl: the long 1 is the original quantity of this final syllable; the word is compounded of *me and *hilum, "not a shred."

646. *has *quoque *somnī, sc. *esse.

647. *Telamon, son of *Æacus.

653. *prīscīs *cultorībus, ablative, depending upon *vacuōs.


656. *laborum, *quaestītī, genitive (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).

657. *reservet, subjunctive in a clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).
VIII. 152. vota, twice 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. multiplex dōmo, the labyrinth.

159. ingenio fabrace artis, talent in the art of building.

160. opus, i.e. multiplex domus. — nōtas, marks, by which the passages could be remembered. — lumina, cæt. — flexum, cæt. — erorem. — flexum agrees with errorem.

162. Maecandros: this river was famed for its winding course, and its name has passed into the English language with this signification — meander.

166. incertas, undecided.

169. quo = in quem. — geminam ... figuram, i.e. the Minotaur.

170. Actaeo = 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 domult, is equivalent to Aegides, v. 174. — annis noventis, every nine years, belonging with repetita. — domult, overcame. (See Fig. 40.)
The Flight of Daedalus.

172. iterata, reached again.—nullis (dat.), 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, straightforward; 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. amplexus, 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) genus (§ 254, 6, 1; G. 403, n. 3; II. 425, 2, 1, n.), the kneller; Anguam tonentis, 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 meet (§ 313, 6; G. 609; H. 515, iii.); the subject is Minos.
187. possidetis, hortatory subjunctive in concession (§ 266, e; 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 (elvio), as regarded first from one end, and then from the other.
191. elvio: 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. 3; G. 250; II. 485).—quondam, sometimes,
Notes.

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.)

193. *llino, cerlia*: 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 molliebat.

205. *ignis, sc. solis*.

206. *Boötes*: the constellations, *Boötes* (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 repeated*.

215. *artes*: the accusative of the thing taught with *erudito* is used in poetry and late prose. The usual construction is the acc. of the person and the abl. of the thing.

217. *arundine, fishing-rod*.

218. *baculo, like stíva*, depends upon *innixus* (§ 254, 6, 1; G. 403, n. 8; H. 425, 1, n.).

219. *-que connects obstapult and eredit*.  

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 (rapio), burning*.

226. *odoratas, i.e. from the melting*.

227. *nudos, sc. aulis, stripped of his wings*.

228. *perelque, caught in such a way as to be supported*. 
The Flight of Dædalus.

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. silex, a ditch, for draining a field.

239. unica, only one of its kind. (See argument.)

240. longum eritmen, 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 sensi: (§ 95, c; G. 95, r.¹; H. 174, 2, 2). - puerum, in appos. with progeniem. - animi, genitive of quality.
Notes.

245. traxit in exemplum, took as a model.
246. perpetuus, a row of.
247. ex uno nodo, starting from one hinge. The instrument described is, of course, the compasses.
248. aequall spatio, 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.
252. reddidit, turned him into.
253. ingenui quondam velocius, of his once quick mind.
254. antiqui, agrees with casus.

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XVIII. THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

VIII. 260. tellus Actaeon: 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. Theē̂na (adjective), of Theseus.
264. sanguine, i.e. of victims.
265. Argolicae, Achaea: both names are used as equivalent to the whole land of Greece.
266. Theseô̂s, genitive.
267. infesta, offended.
268. Oeneas, acc. of Oeneus. — successibus, abl. with pleni (§ 248, c, 2; G. 389; H. 421, ii.).
269. Lyaeo, an epithet of Bacchus.
270. Palladiô̂s latices, olive-oil, sacred to Pallas (Minerva).
271. Latoï dos, the daughter of Lato (Latona), i.e. Diana.
272. quaquaque, etc. = et nos, quae in honorata dicimur, non, etc.: the person speaking is Diana, who speaks of herself in the plural by a common license.
273. Oeneô̂s, adj.; the genitive form is (Enê̂s.
274. quanto, sc. tantum, so great that.
275. Epirus: both Epirus and Sicily were famed for cattle, but it seems that those of Epirus were the largest.
276. horrent, stand erect.
The Calydonian Hunt.

287. dentsibus Indis, i.e. elephants' tusks.
292. Cereorum, 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 Pirithooi: their friendship was proverbial, like that of Damon and Pythias.
304. Thesiadai: Toxoeus and Plesippus, sons of King Thesti of Aetolia, who was brother of Althea, mother of Meleager. Lynceus and Idas were sons of Alpharetus, king in Messenia.
305. Caeneus: he had been a woman, but was changed to a man.
306. Leucippus was brother of Aphaerus; Acastus was the son of King Pelias of Iolcus; Dryas was a son of Mars; Amyntor, king of the Dolopes; the Actoriidae were Eurytus and Cleatus; Phyleus was the son of King Augias; Telamon and Peleus (creator Achilles) were sons of King Aescus of Aegina; Phorciades was Admetus, son of Phere, king of Phere, in Thessaly; Iolalus was the son of Iphicles; Echion, son of Mercury; Nestor, son of Neleus of Pylus, 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[retis]aéd II et Hy[ante]i O[io]laó: before et and aut, preceded by the chief caesura 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. scooter: Penelope was wife of Ulysses, whose father (her father-in-law) was Laërtes. — Parnassio Ancaeo: hiatus (see on v. 310).
316. Ampycides: this was Mopsus, a soothsayer of the Lapithæ.
317. Oeclides, Amphiaræus, an Argive soothsayer, who was betrayed through the vanity of his wife Eriphyle. — Tegeæae, Atalanta of Tegeæ, famed for her skill in hunting and her speed in running.
Notes.

318. mordebat, hooked.
321. telorum custos = pharetra; hence feminine.
325. renente deo, without the approbation of the gods: an ill-omened love.
330. devexaque, etc.: i.e. it rose from the plain, so as to look down upon the cultivated fields.
331. tendunt, etc., the plural agreeing with the plural sense of para (§ 205, c, i; G. 202, r.1 exc. i; H. 461, i).
333. pedum, i.e. apti.
335. tenet, singular, agreeing with its nearest subject (§ 205, 2, d'; G. 281, exc. i; II. 463, i.). — Inas, bottom (acc.).
343. ut quisque, whichever of them.
347. mittentis, i.e. if the sender had not, etc.
348. visa est haecura (sc. fulsa; 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 ill, 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. corum, wings, as in an army; the hunters moved upon the boar in a crescent-shaped line. — Jacentes, sc. eos.
364. Iquerrunt, failed.
365. citra Trojana, before the Trojan war, where the Pylian Nestor with his chief renown.
366. sumpto consamine, giving himself a start. — positae ab haste, by bracing his spear.
369. dentibus tritissimum, 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 allvas.
380. Tegea, Atalanta.
380. Jectis, sc. tells. — letus, the hits, antecedent of quoas.
391. Arcas, an Arcadian; his name, Ancæus, is given in v. 401.
The Calydonian Hunt.

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 Diana, 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. Aceonides, Jason, son of Æson.
412. latrantis, a dog.
413. tellure, etc., fixed in the earth.
414. Oenideae, Meleager, son of Æneas.—variāt, varies in its work.
——missis duabus, sc. hastis, abl. abs.
416. nec 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.4). (See Fig. 45.)

Fig. 45.

The Calydonian Hunt.

420. secundo, of applause.
421. victrelem, 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 (II. xxii. 368–371).
424. sua quisque: quisque regularly stands, as here, after any noun, pronoun, or adjective with which it is closely connected.
426. Nonacris, Atalanta, who was from the mountain Nonacris.—
mei iuris, which belongs to me.
427. in partem veniat tecum, be shared with thee.
430. illi, Atalanta. — laetitiae, a source of pleasure ($233; G. 350;
I. 390. — cum munere, as well as the gift.
433. titulos, honors.
434. Thesiadae, the uncles of Meleager. (See v. 304.)
435. sit longa, i.e. from helping thee. — captus amore, lovesick.
436. auctor, sc. munera = 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 Toxea. — pariter, at the same time.
445. nato victore, on account of her son’s victory.
448. vestibns, abl. of price, the regular construction with verbs of
exchanging ($352, c; G. 404, R.; II. 422, N.2).
449. simul = simul atque, as soon as.
450. poenae amorem, thirst for vengeance.
451. partus, acc. pl. (for sing.), object of emixa.
452. Thesitis, Althusa, daughter of Thestius. — triplio, sorores,
the three Fates.
453. stamna, 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 ex-
piation 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 crudelé, obj. of minanti, which is dative after
similis.
468. quem . . . posses, which you might think was moved by pity.
469. cum aleeaverat, 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.
The Calydonian Hunt.

477. implote, towards her son; ptis, 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 (spuleras ara) to receive offerings to the deceased. — mea viscera, my own flesh, i.e. child.

481. poenarum deae, the furies. — furialibus sacrilis (dat.), the vengeance-offering.

483. nefas is object to both ulciscor and facto.

489. magno, at great price.

491. ei (mthi! here her determination fails her.

493. cur = ut propter hanc causam. — auctor, i.e. as his mother.

496. cenis exiguitus, a handful of dust.

510. solacia, i.e. her son; solacia and vos are the objects of sequar.

514. invitatis: the very fire was loth to burn the brand upon which Meleager’s life depended.

518. cadit, 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 Alcyone), and she died of grief at his death.

525. paulatim, etc., as little by little the white ash covered the brand.

526. facet, 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 Etolia.

529. fuscus, stretched, in grief. — spatiosum, weary, from its length.

531. manus, i.e. her own.

532. exigit, 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 lingua.

534. Helicona: Mt. Helicon, between Boiotia and Phocis, the home of the Musae.

536. liuentia, i.e. sta ut liveant, a proleptic use.

539. post cinerem, i.e. after it was burned. — haustos, collected.

542. quas (the sisters), object of allevat. — Parthaonae: Parthaon was father of Encus and grandfather of Meleager. — Latonin, Diana.

543. nurum Alemenae: Dejanira, who married Icarius, son of Alemene; the two remaining sisters, Eurymedes and Melanippe, were metamorphosed into guinea-hens.
Notes.

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 RAUCIS.

VIII. 620. *tiliae conterminae 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 mortale*, in mortal form.

627. *Atlantidae*: 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.


633. *sustendo nec...ferendo*: i.e. by neither concealing nor complaining.

635. *requirae*, 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* = *illem*.

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 horae*, the interval.

655. *torum*, mattress.

656. *lecto, couch or bedstead*, of which *sponda* is the frame, pedes, the legs. — *salignae* agrees with *sponda* and *pedibus* (abl. of quality).

660. *accubuere*: 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. — *suceineta*: 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.
Philomen and Baucis.

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 acrī*, not glowing.

668. *flectilibus*, i.e. in common earthenware. — *eodem argento* (in joke), *the same sort of plate*; *caelatus*, chiselled, engraved, carries on the joke.

670. *quī cavā sunt*, the inside.

671. *opusae*, the pièce de résistance, or solid course of the meal; here the pork mentioned in v. 648 and the cabbage of v. 647.

672. *nee lōngae senectae*, gen. of quality, of no great age. — referuntur, are carried off.

673. *seducta* agrees with *vinā*; the wine was removed a little to make room for the dessert (*mensae secundae*), which was put upon the table together with the pork.


677. *vultus bonī*, kindly faces.

678. *nee inera pauperque voluntas*, active and generous goodwill; the negative *nee* belongs to both adjectives.


681. *supons*, with the palms up; in the attitude of prayer customary among the ancients.


684. *custodīa = custōs*, 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, a. H. 536, 2, 3).

699. *etiam quasīnes dominīs duōbus* (dative). — *vetus* and *parva* agree with *casa*.

700. *furcae subterae*, took the place of the crotched poles.

702. *tellūs*, i.e. the floor of the temple was marble.

711. *fides*, fulfillment.

712. *solūti*, enfeebled.

714. *incipenter*, i.e. to relate.

721. *non vani*, trustworthy.

723. *pōmens*, i.e. as was often done by passers-by. — *recentia*, sc. sērta.
Notes.

XX. THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

IX. 134. medii tempora, 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 Eubea, of which Eurytus was king. After capturing (Echalia, and putting Eurytus to death, Hercules proceeded with Iole, daughter of Eurytus, to the Cenean promontory, to offer sacrifices to Jove.

140. Amphithryon!aden: Hercules' mother, Alcmena, was wife of Amphithryon.

143. diffidit, gave vent.

145. aliquid novandum est, some new counsel must be taken.

147. conquerar, etc., deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.). — Calydonia: 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. incursum, suggestions.

157. det depends upon mandat, being regarded as a command in indirect discourse; in sense it is equivalent to ut det (§ 331, f. 7; G. 546, r. 3; H. 499, 2).

158. Lernæae . . . echidnae: 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. prima, just kindled.

163. virtute, fortitude.

165. Oetn: after feeling the effects of the poison, he crossed over from Eubea to Mt. Ætna, in Thessaly. The name "Ætna" is usually feminine; here masculine.

171. lacu, tank.

173. caeruleus, livid (steel-blue).

174. caecà, invisible.

176. Saturnia, i.e. Juno, his old enemy. — pascere, glut thyself; imperative passive.

179. hoc aetæ, on account of this flame. — tibi, in appos. with hosti. — cruciatibus qualifies aegram.
The Death of Hercules.

180. laboribus, dat. after natam (§ 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. Antaeo: Anteus (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. Ellis: 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. balteus, 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. Centaurs: 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 Lernian hydra; whenever he cut off one of its nine heads, two sprang up in its place.
98

Notes.

194. Thraecta: King Diomedes of Thrace, whose horses were fed on human flesh.

197. moles Nemeaeae, the Nemean lion, to kill which was the first and chief of the labors; he always afterwards wore its hide.

198. hae servicia: he took the place of Atlas in supporting the earth, while Atlas was gathering for him the three golden apples of the Hesperides.

203. varlet, prosper.

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. 253; H. 485, n. 5).

210. montibus (dat.), depends upon frascentem. — patrio, i.e. as son of Jupiter.

212. colleggerat, had passed into.

213. feralia, deathly: the feralia were a Roman festival to the dead, celebrated February 21.

216. gentibus, i.e. of Hercules.

218. tormento (torqueo), abl. of comparison: it is an engine for hurling weights, — catapult or halista.

221. molle agrees with corpus, subject of astringi and gomiseri.

225. prior edidit atias, 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 Pcas) to the great siege of Troy.

233. quo ministro, abl. abs., by whose instrumentality.

234. subditus, sc. pyrae est.

235. vellare: 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 sortis: guests at a banquet wore garlands.

239. in omnem latum, over his whole body.

240. securus, 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. memoris, grateful.

247. hoc, i.e. your favor.

251. materna parte: his mother, Alcmene, being a mortal, whatever he derived from her was mortal. — vulcanum = ignem.
Orpheus and Eurydice.

253. nullī flammae, 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. indē, i.e. from the wedding of Iphis and Ianthe, which took place in Crete.

2. Clio̊num: the Cicones were a people of Thrace.

3. Orphē̊, an adjective; the noun would be Orphē̊a. — nequiquam: because the marriage had an unfortunate end.
98

Notes.

194. Thracia: King Diomedes of Thrace, whose horses were fed on human flesh.

197. mules Nemaeae, the Nemean lion, to kill which was the first and chief of the labors; he always afterwards wore its hide.

198. haec servicia: 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, prospera.
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212. collaterato, had passed into.
213. ferialia, deathly: the ferialia were a Roman festival to the dead, celebrated February 21.
216. genibus, i.e. of Hercules.
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221. molle agrees with corpus, subject of astringit and glomerari.
225. prior edidit actas, antiquity gave out as declared.
229. ta, 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. subdit, sc. pyrae est.
235. vellere: this word properly means the fleece of a sheep; here it is transferred to the lion's hide.
236. elavae (dat.): a knotty club was a regular attribute of Hercules.
238. redivitus 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. memoris, grateful.
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Hercules raised to heaven.

265. Jovis vestigia, traces of Jove, i.e. likeness to him.
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3. Orphēā, an adjective; the noun would be Orphēa. — nequi-
quam: 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. — famo, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; II. 419, ii.).

7. motibus, by swinging.

11. ad superas auras, to the upper air, opposed to umbrae (the lower world); cf. supero in ora, v. 26. — Rhodopeus: Rhodope was a mountain of Thrace, the home of Orpheus.

13. Taenarum: Tánaurus was a promontory in the south of Greece, where it was believed was an entrance to the infernal regions.

14. ῥῆσε, i.e. because mere shades. — functa sepulcro, which have passed the tomb.

16. nervis, i.e. of his lyre.

18. quae quid relates to the subject of recreitumus, 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 ὀσ.

21. Medusae: the mother of Cerberus was Echidna, a daughter of Medusa. In vinceream 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. nespìn, referring to the Fates, who spin the thread of life.

32. omata, 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. Justus, allotted, i.e. to which she had a right (Jus).

37. Juris erit vestri, will be yours by right (see § 214, i, 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. Jeors, the liver of Tityus, fed upon by vultures, and growing again as fast as consumed.
Orpheus and Eurydice.

44. Belldés (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. — Sisyphé: 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."
—Pepa’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 accipit; ne flecit, etc., is in appos. with legem.

55. aseÆrunt: 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 se amatam [esse], governed by quereretur.
Notes.

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. requiust.

68. traxit: the story here referred to is not known any further. It would seem that Lethaë 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. — Siebelis.

71. pectora, lapides, in appos. with Olenos and Lethaëa.

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, n. 2; H. 379, 1).

74. squalidus, in mourning. — Cerebris 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, 6, 3; G. 344, n. 2; H. 380, ii. 4).

— Chaoins arbor: the oak, sacred to Jove, whose chief sanctuary was at Dodona, where the Chaeonians had once lived.

91. nemus Helladum, poplars. (See Book II. 340.)

92. innuba, because Daphne had been metamorphosed into a laurel, in order to escape Apollo’s suit.

95. genials: 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 is accentuated in the thesis before the caesura, as is often done by Ovid before et and aut. The myrtle is called bicolor on account of its spotted leaves. — timus, 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 concillo and turba.

147. modos, tones.
The Song of Orpheus.

151. Phlegraels campis: near Olympus, where the battle with the giants took place.

153. superlis, dat. of agent.

154. ignibus, the fires of love.

155. Ganymedis, son of Tros, king of Troy.

156. aliiquid, i.e. some form.

157. mallet]: subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.). — alite, abl. of price (cf. πίπτω, v. 105) (§ 252, c; G. 404, r.; H. 422, N.1), which is derived from the abl. of means.

158. quae posset, etc., i.e. the eagle, the bird of Jove.

159. mendacibus, as being not really his own.

160. Ilidem: 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. Amycilde, Hyacinthus, great-grandson of Amyclas, king of Amyclae, near Sparta. — posuisset in aethere = received into heaven.

164. qua, so far as.

165. Artes: 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, Phoebus 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. Eurotas, 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. citharae, sagittae: the lyre and the bow were the two chief attributes of Apollo.
171. sul, i.e. of his dignity.
172. tenuisse, isae: 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. oili: those who took part in these contests rubbed themselves over with oil, to render themselves supple.
183. Taenarides, from Tenerum, a promontory of Lacoonia = the Lacedaemonian.
185. aequo quam, as much as; aequo ac is the regular expression.
190. si . . . infringat is the protasis, demittant, etc., the apodosis of a less vivid future condition (ideal condition).
196. Onobalide: Ilyacinthus was son of Idalus, 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.3; II. 378, 2), but.
206. scripto, inscription; see v. 215.
207. heros, Ajax, which name in Greek was Aias. This same flower was supposed to have sprung from his blood, when he killed himself (see Book X. 398).
212. illa, 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. his, the hyacinths; illa, the lilies.
216. funesta littera: the Greek cry of mourning was al al.
219. praelatis pompâ, with exhibition of festal parade; the festival came in July.

XXIII. ATALANTA.

X. 560. alaquam, feminine, a maid.
562. possee, 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.
565. te ipsa vivâ 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 potiunda.
578. velamine: her outer garment, for she would run in a light tunic.
579. meum, i.e. of Venus, who is telling the story. — tuum, i.e. of Adonis. Atalanta was as beautiful as Venus or Adonis.
582. quae petere:is 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. Hōnio: Hippomenes was a Boetian.
590. magis, i.e. more than her swiftness. — et . . . decorum, and that swift running adds to her beauty, for the reasons given in the following lines.
594. puellari candræ, of maiden whiteness, abl. of quality modifying corpus. — ruborem traxerat, it (the running) had brought a flush.
595. velum, an awning.
600. non negatives deterrimus.
605. Onchestius, of Onchestus, a Boetian town named after the father of Megarus, Onchestus the son of Neptune.
609. Schoenæs, Atalanta, daughter of the Boetian king, Schoenes.
611. formosïs iniqua, hostile to the beautiful.
613. non sum tantì, 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.). — interrrita leti, see § 218, c; G. 374, r.3; H. 399, iii.
617. aequoreas, as great-grandson of Neptune. — quartus, because Neptune himself is counted as the first.
619. ut pereat, expresses the result of tantì.
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. interesse, the very next word.
628. non belongs with ferendæ, and invidiae non ferendæ 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.). — vasa fulissem depends upon nollem (§ 331, b; G. 546, r.2; H. 499, 2).
Notes.

635. etas, where esse might be expected (§ 308, b; G. 599, n.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. oemam, acc. of specification. — rami crepitantibus, abl. of quality.
649. hinc: construe with decerpta, and forte with ferebamus.
652. carceres, 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. — Cleonum, a Thracian tribe. — lymphata, frensied.
4. pectora, acc. of specification. The Bacchae clothed themselves in doe-skins at the Bacchic festivals.
5. percussis. . . nervis, accompanying his song with striking the strings.
7. nostri 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. folliis: 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.
11. fulvi 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.
The Death of Orpheus.

13. sed enim: there is an ellipsis after sed; but it was no use, for, etc. Such ellipses are common in Latin and Greek (et enim, namque, vel γὰρ ἀλλὰ γὰρ), but in English we generally say simply but or for, whichever seems to be the more important.

15. mollta, i.e. like this stone.
16. infracto, curved. The Phrygian pipe—called Bercyntian, from Bercyntus, 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. obstrepueæ, drowned.
20. etiamnum, even now, in spite of the noise of the Bacchanals.
22. Maenādēs, the name of the female worshippers of Bacchus, from μανάθαινεν, to rave. (See Fig. 51.)—titulum triumphi, the honor of the triumph; titulum is in appos. with volueres, etc., who form the glory of the triumph, i.e. form the procession. — rapueres, tore in pieces.
24. luce, by daylight.
25. structo utrumque 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. diavellēre (also written divulserē), they tore asunder; for the Bacchic revellers, in their frenzy, used to tear asunder even large animals, and devour their raw flesh.
41. sacrilegae, 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. tuæ, object of secutae.
Notes.

48. carbaeaus, light garments. — obscures pullo, obscured with black.

52. nobility necs o quid requitur, utters some tearful complaint.

54. invectae, agreeing with lyra and lingua; but lingua implies also caput, as the tongue was in the head. — popular, of their native land.

55. Methymnaeae, so called from the city Methymna. Lesbos was afterwards celebrated for its lyric poets, particularly Alceus and Sappho.

58. tandem: implying that Phoebus should have protected him before.

62. arma piorum, the Elysian fields, the abode of the blessed.

64. modo, now, corresponding to nunc . . . nunc.

65. antelt, disyllabic, -est being pronounced as one syllable.

67. Lycaon, an epithet of Bacchus: Bacchus, as well as Apollo, was a patron of poets.

68. saecorum suorum: Orpheus had introduced these into Thrace.

69. Edomides = Thracian.

70. videre: the infinitive would be vidére: 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 cruas.

75. asstringit, tightens.

76. harum limitas quaesique.

79. poe, etc.: the change begins with the feet, and rises to the head.

XXV. THE STORY OF MIDAS.

XI. 85. Æpirs quoque agros, even the very country where Orpheus had been killed.

86. Timolli: Timolus (or Timolus), a mountain in Lydia, in which the river Pactolus, which flowed through the city of Sardes, takes its rise.

87. aures: this will be explained by the story now to be related.

88. erat, the indicative with quamvis occurs in poetry and late prose (§ 313, 5; G. 608, r. 1; H. 515, n. 3).

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.) — Caesceae, 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 satyr. 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 eum eum 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. coögerat, 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 inutilis agree with arbitrium, which is limited by optandi munera.

103. vertatur: after efficiere the usual construction has ut, but ut is sometimes omitted (§ 331, Rem.; G. 546, n. 4.; 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. Beroeustius: Midas was son of Cybele.

107. pollute, the promise.

108. non qualifies altas, which agrees with licea. — fronde virenti, abl. of quality describing licea.
Notes.

114. **Hesperides**: 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. **Danae**: Jupiter took the form of a golden rain when he visited Danae. — eludere, deceive.

118. animo capit, comprehends, or realises. — fingere, fancying.

120. testae: in early times the corn was parched before being ground.

124. presso habeat, spread over; the subject is lamina.

125. postorem munera, the giver of the boon, i.e. Bacchus, i.e. wine.

130. torquetur, is tormented. — ab auxo: 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. Lemae, an epithet of Bacchus.

133. eripe, sc. me.

134. mite, 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 munera 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 facti for facti, the boon given in fulfillment of the contract (of v. 100).

137. **Sardibus**: Sardes was capital of Lydia; it was north of Tmolus. (See note on v. 86.)

138. unde follows obvixi.

140. plurimus, in full stream.

141. else has two objects, corpus and crimen, wash off your body and wash off (i.e. away) your guilt.

144. Jam, with vetera. — semina venae, the seed of the vein (of metal), means golden sand, which was found in the Pactolus.

145. auro madidus, 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. Hypaepeis, Hypaeepa, a little town, south of Mt. Tmolus.

154. arundine, the syrinx (fistula), or Pan's pipe, was made of reeds joined together with wax. (See Fig. 42.)

156. **Tmolos**, here the god of the mountain; in apposition with Judicis.

157. monte, abl. of place in which.
Ceyx and Alcyone.

158. *liberat arboribus* (abl.): the head of the god is quaintly conceived as covered with trees, so as to obstruct his hearing. — *quercus*, an oak-wreath.

160. *deum pecoris*: Pan, the nature god, was guardian of flocks.

162. *barbariceo*, i.e. as being in Phrygian style.

164. *aus*, i.e. which crowned it.

166. *verrit humum*, *he sweeps the ground*. — *palla*, a poetical form for *palium*, the outer garment worn by Greeks; it was rectangular, while the Roman *toga* was rounded at the ends.


168. *a laeva*, *on the left side* (§ 260, b; G. 388, r. 2; H. 434, i. 1.). — *plectrum*, the instrument with which the strings of the lyre were touched in playing.

169. *artificis*, 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. *turlp pudore*, abl. of cause with *temptat velare*, on account of the shameful disgrace.

181. *talaris*, 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 *functo* (§ 249; G. 405; H. 421, i.); *functo morte = mortuo*. — *rogari*, object of sustinere; 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. *Iris*: Iris was the goddess of the rainbow (see v. 589 ff.), and acted as Juno’s messenger.

587. *imagines, in the form*, abl. of quality limiting *somnia* (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.). — *mittat*: subjunctive after Jube; for Jubes implies
Notes.

114. Hesperides: 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. Danae: Jupiter took the form of a golden rain when he visited Danae. — eludere, deceive.

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124. premobar, spread over; the subject is lamina.

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132. Lenesae, an epithet of Bacchus.

133. orire, sc. me.

134. micta, 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 bestowed 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 facti for facti, the boon given in fulfillment of the contract (of v. 100).

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162. barbariceo, i.e. as being in Phrygian style.
164. sua, i.e. which crowned it.
166. verri 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 lœva, on the left side (§ 260, b; G. 388, r.a.; H. 434, i. 1.). — plectrum, the instrument with which the strings of the lyre were touched in playing.

169. artificis, artist. — status, his very posture.
171. summittere, i.e. in token of inferiority.
174. unus, alone. — Delius, Apollo, who was born at Delos.
176. in spatium, lengthwise.
177. imas, at the base.
178. in, in respect to.
179. aureus: 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.

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XXVI. CEYX AND ALCYONE.

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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 f.), 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: mitto somniam.

589. velamina, accusative (see § 240, c, n.; G. 332, 2; H. 377).
590. arcuato: three syllables, the u being pronounced like w.
591. Jussi regis, of the king commanded, i.e. mentioned in the command.

592. Clemmertos, a people dwelling in the region of perpetual darkness, which the ancients imagined to be in the extreme West.
594. radiles, with his rays.
597. vigil ales, i.e. the cock.
599. sagacior ansae: 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. papawera: the poppy, from which opium is made, induces sleep.
610. ebono 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. excusavit ab sil, roused himself from himself, i.e. from sleep.
626. quae . . . sequent, relative clause of result (§ 319, 2; G. 633; H. 500, i.).
627. Herculea Trachina, 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, Cela.
628. adeant: see note on v. 587 above.
630. vapora, the heavy air, impregnated with sleep-giving odors.
633. pater, Somnus. (See Fig. 54.)
635. Morpheus, Morpheus (from the Greek morphë, 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.—Phobetore: a Greek word, meaning terrifier.
Ceyx and Alcyone.

642. Phantases, the god of phantasies and apparitions. This name also is Greek.

647. Thaumantidos, Iris, daughter of Thaumas.

652. Haemon, Thessalian: Trachis was in Thessaly, which was called Hemonia after Hemon, father of Thessalus.

662. falsa . . . null, 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. eraderet: subjunctive in a clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

678. sit sit illis, if he is there; in indirect questions, at, 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 ulimam duxisses (§ 267, c; G. 254, r. 1).

697. multum utile, very useful. — fuit, it would have been (§ 308, c; G. 599, r. 2; H. 476, 5).

699. non simul, not together, i.e. apart from you. — egressa, i.e. if I had gone with you. — discreta, separated from yours.

700. absens, parted from thee. — persever, 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. quaee, relative where the demonstrative is needed in English. — locis = in his locis. — acta, sc. esse.

716. necelo quid, something.

718. abeat: the indicative after quamvis is used by poets and late writers (§ 313, g; G. 608, r. 1; H. 515, r. 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 . . . hoe minus, the more . . . the less (§ 250, r.; G. 400; H. 423).

723. minus est minus est mentis, less and less she has (est, sc. et) of her mind, i.e. more and more beside herself she becomes.
Notes.

724. posset, subjunctive of result (§ 319, 2; G. 633; H. 500, l.).
729. facta manu moles, not a natural promontory, but an artificial breakwater.
732. modo natis, 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. a).—fatis obnoxius
lades, subject to the same fate; obnoxius agrees with amor, though in sense it refers to Ceyx and Alcyone.
744. occasu, 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 halcyonis, 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 AElus.

XXVII. THE CHIEFS AT TROY.

XII. 1. Acesaeon, acc., subject of vivere; the acc. and inf. depends upon neecessa.
2. nomen [not corpus]: it was called a cenotaph (empty tomb).
3. inferias, offerings to the dead: they are called inanes, because Aesacus was still living, although they did not know it.
4. Paridis: Paris was absent on his visit to Lacedemon, whence he brought back Helen,—the cause of the Grecian expedition against Troy (the conjuratae rates).
7. commune, union or combined power.
10. Aulis: 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. dixerit, divides off, i.e. by way of interpretation.
The Chiefs at Troy.

22. ille, the serpent.
23. superat, remains.
25. bella, i.e. the host, by metonymy.
28. virginis deae, Diana. Agamemnon had killed a hind consecrated to her, and so his daughter Iphigenia must be sacrificed by way of atonement.

Fig. 55.

29. pletatem, fatherly love.
30. rexque patrem, the king overcame the father, i.e. Agamemnon’s duty as a king overcame his paternal affection.
Notes.

32. viota 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.—MiCYENA. Iphigenia's home was MYCENA.—oena, for a hind (§ 252, c; G. 404, r.; H. 422, n.3).

35. Phoebes, as well as maris, limits tra.

39. orbem medio, in the middle of the world.

40. tripla mundi, the three worlds, of heaven, earth, and hades.

41. quamvis regionibus, by however wide spaces (abl. of specification).

43. temet, sc. locum.

45. tota, sc. domus.

47. framat, murmuros, — referet, re-echoes.

52. extrema, the last rumblings.

53. leve vulgus, i.e. milia rumorum.

54. mixta and comments agree with milia; the genitive agreeing with rumorum would be equally natural.

56. quibus relates to rumorum.

61. duxit asetore, abl. of quality.

62. ipse, i.e. Fama. — rerum, partitive genitive, limits quid.

68. Protesilaus: Protesilaus, a Thessalian, 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 animae (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. Sigia, Sigeum; Sigeum is the northwestern point of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Dardanelles (Hellespont), near the site of Troy.

72. Cygnus, king of Colonae, near Troy: he was invulnerable, as being a son of Neptune.

74. Pellenae: its shaft was taken from the forests of Mt. Pelion, in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles. (See Il. xix. 390.)

77. Hector, i.e. his death. — colla, acc. of specification.

81. Haemonio, Thessalian.

82. Aeacides: Æacus was the father of Peleus, father of Achilles.

84. profecti, sc. Aeacides.

86. nato 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.
The Chiefs at Troy.

93. qui, sc. eo, i.e. Neptune.
96. aequa, etc.: the shield was composed of ten thicknesses of hide covered with a plate of copper.
97. novem, used here for the cardinal number. — orbe, circle of hide.
100. apertum, exposed.
102. circu, i.e. the arena of the amphitheatre.
104. elus... senait, 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. Lyrmessus, he had captured the city Lyrnesos in Mysia.
109. Tenedos, Tenedos, a small island off the coast of Troy.
110. Thebas, a city of Mysia, ruled by king Etion, 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 litora, along the shore.
115. ante actis, what he had done before.
118. quo plangente, abl. abs. — moribundo vertice, abl. of instrument.
121. in hanc, in respect to this one, i.e. Cygnus.
125. qua, where.
127. angulis: final is in this word was originally long.
130. cavari, indented.
131. laedi, blunted.
132. repecto, pulling off, i.e. the shield of Cygnus (abl. abs.).
137. aversus, turned away, i.e. from the direction in which he was going = as he went backwards.
138. quam relates to lapili. — impulsum agrees with Cygnus.
140. praeordia = pectus.
141. vinclis, bands. — subditae, bound beneath.
145. ouius, etc., whose name he formerly bore, i.e. into a swan (cygnus). 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.). — Symaethide, daughter of Symaethus, 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. Cyclopa: a misshapen race, sons of Poseidon; they had but one eye, which was in the middle of the forehead. This one was named Polyphemus. — sine, here feminine, is usually masculine.

758. ille, the Cyclopa.
760. allvs, dative.
761. magni cum die 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. tutae, 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. Ullxes: 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 momentem, which is object of spernaft.
776. iltera, 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. apte, i.e. as the mast of a ship.
784. centum: not of seven, as was the pipe used by ordinary mor als.
785. senserant, felt, i.e. trembled with. His pastoral whisperings (pastoria alibila) were so loud as to shake earth and sea.
The Tale of Galatea.

791. *lascivoir*, *more playful*; the kid is frequently mentioned as an example of playfulness.

798. *eodem Galateae*, *yet the same Galatea*.

800. *lentior*, originally *flexible*, and hence *hard to break*, *tough*, and as applied to character, *hard to influence*, * perverse*.

803. *fetus*, *with young*.

805. *vellem*, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, b; G. 252; H. 486, 1). — *posseme*, expressing the purpose of *vellem* (§ 267, c; G. 254, r. 3; 499, 2).

806. *claris latratibus*, *at loud barking*.

808. *norbis* (i.e. *noveris*), *sc. me*; perfect subjunctive in a less vivid future (future perfect) condition (§ 307, c; G. 598; H. 599).

809. *labores*, *verb*.

810. *pars montis*, appos. with *atra* — *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*, disyllabic, as those forms of *desum* in which *de* is followed by *er* usually are.

820. *arbuted fetus*: see note on Book I. 104.

821. *multae, sc. ovae*, *the idea being implied in pecus*.

824. *paupertas*, 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. *futura minor*, *a younger generation*, appos. with *agnil*.

829. *inde = ex eo = ejus*.

830. *liquefactae 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. *parvē*: the adverb from *parvus* (if there were one) would be *parvē*.

840. *liquidae aquae*, *in clear (or calm) water*.

844. *neceto 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. *Neret*, *Greek vocative*.

859. *contemptūs*, genitive depending upon *patientior* (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, lii.).
Notes.

863. quod, i.e. placet; 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 factum (§ 332; G. 557; H. 501, ii. 1) with omission of ut (II. 502).

879. Symæthius: the mother of Acis was the nymph Symæthia.

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 grand sire, the river god Symæthius.

894. cornua (acc. of specification): horns were the regular attributes of river-gods; they were symbols of strength. (See Fig. 57.)

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. — Ausonias, Italian. — miles Amull, the soldier 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. Parilia: 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 I in Pales is changed to r.
The Deification of Romulus.

775. Tatius, king of the Sabines.—patres, the fathers of the Sabine women whom the Romans had carried off.
776. Tarpeia: 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.—vix reclusâ, abl. abs.
777. poenâ, abl. depending upon dignam.
778. sati Curibus, those sprung from Cures, a city in the Sabine country, i.e. the Sabines.
779. corpora vixta 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. Ilaties, Romulus, son of Leda 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 clausu-
set. — nisi quod, except that.
785. Janus: the name Janus was in early times that of a real gate (also called porta Januaria) which was at the same time the temple of Janus quadripartita. 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. Naiades.
794. Alpino rigorî: the cold of the Alps was proverbial among the Romans.
795. audibatis: 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. quaee... obtulit, i.e. when he attacked them, not acting merely on the defensive.
801. genere, 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. ablatus, sc. mepotem.
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. temone, the pole; this presses the horses only in so far as its weight causes the yoke to press them.
820. consecomdir equos: a not uncommon expression for mounting into a chariot. — Gradivus = Mars.
823. reddentem regia jura, giving royal judgments. — uno 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. — lati plumbis fundis missis: notice the cases.
826. instabescere, 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 equestes. A draped statue of Quirinus seems to be referred to here.

XXX. THE WORSHIP OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

XV. 622. praestans, 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 asciulverit, enrolled among the sacred rites.
629. nihil posse, have no power.
630. medium 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-
The Worship of Æsculapius.

ing the utterance of oracles. — laurīa: the final us, though naturally short, is occasionally treated as long in the thesis, especially before et and aut. — Ἵππος, Apollo, though here his statue is meant.

635. cortina, because the priestess (Pythia) sat upon it when she uttered the oracle.

637. propriore loco: Epidaurus, the chief seat of the worship of Æsculapius, was nearer by sea to Rome than was Delphi. — petiisse: 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. consilium, etc., hendiadys = the council of the Grecian fathers. — darent follows oravere, the subjunctive representing the imperative of the direct discourse.

647. Ausonias, an ancient name of Italy. — certas...sortes, that so the infallible oracle declares: indirect discourse depending upon oravere.

652. telluris limits orbī.

654. sed quālla, 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. nóta, imperative.

667. operosa, constructed with labor. (See Book I. 358.)

668. indicet: subjunctive representing the imperative of direct discourse (this and similar clauses are sometimes explained as clauses of purpose with omission of ut).

669. crīstis altīs 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.
682. Aemēdae: the two syllables ēa 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. Pallantiones, Aurora.

701. Lacinia: the Lacinian promontory, where was a temple of Juno: Scylaceum was a little further southwest.

703. lapygiam: this was the southeastern promontory of Italy, which came in due course before Lacinium: the three names that follow cannot be identified.

705. Caulonia, a city of the Bruttii.—Narycliam: this name was given to Locri Epizephyrii, as being a colony of the Locrian Narycus.

706. fretum angustaque = fretum angustum. — Pelor, 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. — Temessus: Temessa, famed for copper mines.

708. Lemnoslam, a promontory, south of Pæstum,—a place now, as then, famed for its roses.

709. Minervae, the promontory opposite the island of Capri; then came Surrentum (Sorrento), Herculanenum, Stabiae, Neapolis (Naples, whose ancient name was Parthenope), and Cumæ, the abode of the Sibyl.

713. calidÌ fÌntes, Baiae, a fashionable watering-place in Ovid's time. Liternum lay between here and the mouth of the Voltumna. The other names are of well-known towns.

716. graves, unhealthy, by reason of the swamps.—quarn, etc., Cajeta, where Æneas built a sepulchre to his nurse Caiaeta.

717. Antipatæ domus: Formiae, where Antipater was king.—Trachææ was another name for Tarracina, situated near the Pomptine Marshes.
The Apotheosis of Caesar.

718. tellus Circase, Circei. — sissippi, with deep sand.
721. per alius, etc., i.e. making, etc.
722. parentis, Apollo, who had a temple on the coast at Antium.
723. Epidaurus, Æsculapius.
724. hospicio . . 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. quae . . serva: the Vestal virgins, six in number, were among the most important functionaries of Roman worship. — Troia 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. milio, mast (miliius, had, has short 8).
740. insula: the Island is between the Capitol and Janiculum. (See Fig. 60.) — laterum e parte duorum, on the two sides.

741. medius tellure, while land is between (abl. ab.). The subject of porrigit is annis.
742. Latia plan, the Roman ship.
743. caeleste, a poetic form of the ablative.

XXXI. THE APOTHEOSIS OF CAESAR.

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 est atit, substantive clause, the fact that, etc. (§ 333; G. 525; H. 540, iv.).
752. *domulisse*: Tacitus, more modestly, says: *potest videri ostendisse posieris, non tradidisse.* — Agr. 13.

753. *septemflua*: there were seven principal mouths of the Nile.

755. *Chryphium*, derived from *Cynps*, the name of a Lybian river. — *Jubam*: Juba, king of Numidia, fought against Cesar at Thapsus (B.C. 46). — *Mithridates*... *Pontus*: there had been six kings of Pontus named Mithradates, the most famous of whom was Mithradates the Great. His son Pharnaces was overthrown by Cesar (B.C. 47).

756. *Quirini*: Quirinus, an ancient god of the Romans, was identified by them with their eponymous hero, Romulus. (Sec selection xxix.)

757. *aliquos*: Cesar celebrated five triumphs. — *egisse*, the word regularly used for triumphal processions.

758. *quo praestide*, i.e. in making him ruler.


763. *pontifex*: Cesar 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. *Iulo*: Iulus, son of *Aeneas*, was the alleged ancestor of the Julian gens.

768. *justis curis*, well-grounded fears.

769. *Calydonia*: Diomedes, son of Tydeus, at Calydon, had wounded Venus at the siege of Troy, when she was interfering in behalf of the Trojans. — *vulnaret* and the following subjunctives, *seeing that*, etc. (§ 320, s; 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*, *Aeneas*: 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 *praemonulass*, depending upon *ferunt*. All these signs are said to have preceded Cesar’s death.


791. *Stygian*, *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. *Htut* 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. *praemonitus, premonitions.*— *denun, 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 *aedes*, or abode of a god, was necessarily a *templum*.
803. *Cytherēa*, an epithet of Venus, from the island Cythera.
804. *condere, sc. Caesarem*: in this manner *Venus* had saved *Paris* from *Mencius*, and *Enneas* from *Diomedes*.
806. *Diomedees*: the adjective is equivalent to a possessive genitive (*§ 190*; *G. 360, r. l; H. 395, n. 2*).
808. *Intere licet, 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 auspicio*: the auspices could be taken only by the commander, who had been formally vested with the *imperium*. — *obesseus*: 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*.
826. *conjunx, Cleopatra*, who married Antony.
827. *non bene, unfortunately.*
828. *servitura, sc. esse, etc.; depends on minata est.* — *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. 434, v.*).
833. *Jura*: Octavius, as *Augustus*, reorganized the civil institutions of Rome.
836. *proles*: 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. Pylos annos, i.e. the years of Nestor.
840. hanc animam, this (i.e. Cesar's) soul.
842. sede, the temple of Divus Julius fronted on the Forum.
843. media sede sematus, in the midst of the senate house (abl. of
place; § 238, f. 2; C. 386; H. 425, 2, N.); this act of Venus followed
immediately upon the murder.

845. eripuit, sc. animam.
850. natì . . . illò: the soul of Cesar, now divine, and placed as a
star in heaven, sees the good deeds (benefacta) of Augustus (natì), and
rejoices that they are greater than his own.

852. hō, 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 Cesar.

857. ipso: 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. Aeneae comites, the Penates, or household gods, brought by
Aeneas — through fire and sword — from Troy, and established in Lavinium.
862. dl Indigestae: these are generally reckoned as deified heroes;
among them was Aeneas himself. Romulus (Quirinus), again, was son of
Mars, one of whose chief titles was Gradius, "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 fulfill 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. Phoebè: 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. odax (cf. òdo), consuming, wasting.
873. corporis, objective genitive with Jus.
874. finlat, hortatory subjunctive.
875. mel, of myself.
SHORTER POEMS.

For the metre of this, and all the following extracts (elegiae), 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. Pariilia, acc. (§ 239, 2, c, r.; G. 333, r.); H. 374, i). The form Pariilia was regularly used by an interchange of l and r frequent among primitive nations, and also among young children. — poscoer: 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-soer). The word is sometimes masculine.

723. favens canenti, 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 Fordicia (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. transitul: 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. navallbus, etc.: the poet thinks of his poem as a voyage upon which his ship is starting.

730. suos, their own, i.e. favoring.

731. virgines: the suffumen (fumigation) was prepared by the Vestal Virgin, by whom the blood of the October horse had been preserved.

732. Vestae: she was the special guardian of chastity.
Notes.

734. *inae culmen, the hollow stalk.*
735. *virga, a brush-broom, usually of laurel.*
738. *longa corona, festoon.*
739. *vivo, crude.*

741. *mareo.* It is hard to see why this epithet should be applied to the olive, except from its tonic bitterness. — *taedam, pitch-pine.* — her-
bas Sabinus, *juniper;* the name is still preserved in the word *savine.*

742. *crepet, crackle;* this was an especially favorable sign.

745. *susae, appropriate to her;* no blood could be shed on her festival.

— *resectias: this is explained as referring to the cutting up of the food to
be shared among the worshippers.*

746. *sallviolam: the pastures were openings in the forest, or them-
selves covered with a light growth of wood.*

749. *sacro, sc. leco.* "The list of innocent sins which follows curi-
ously illustrates both the superstitious fears and the trifling observances of
a primitive pastoral life. There is, moreover, a touching simplicity through-
out the whole petition, which affords a strong contrast to the frightful
depriavty 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. *bustum: the bustum was a mound heaped up upon the spot where
the body was burned.*

752. *semibospor 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. *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. C. 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." — *Ramsey.*

761. *labra Dianae, referring to the story of Actaeon, 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.)*
Shorter Poems.

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. rapiē 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 fiscellae. — aero, from aereum.

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. turba, 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 des illustrates the ancient custom of deifying all objects and powers of nature.

791. exsul: the formula of exile was aquē et igni interdicere; the bride also was welcomed to her new home with these elements.

793. Phaethontis, i.e. his memory. (See Met. ii. 1; i. 253.)

799. plateas Aeneae, i.e. in carrying his father Anchises through the flames of burning Troy: dant tela locum flammamque recession (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, penetralia, and other words referring to something in the interior.

803. mutantes agrees with incólās understood, subject of supposuisse.

804. et connects tectis and caseae. — cessaturae, 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 dux, Romulus and Remus.

812. pons aut: 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. aestuar, 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. fossae: 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 musus, 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 form earth. — fruges, i.e. boni ominis causa.

822. vicinio, 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. condens, sc. mhib.

828. Mavera, 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, Marsipiter, Liber pater.

831. hunc is to be taken with dominae terrae, — dominae being used proleptically, that is, in the way of anticipation.

832. dies = sol.

833. laeva: 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. — vocatur, i.e. by this name, Swift.

838. curae tæae, genitive (§ 214, c; G. 365, 2.1; H. 403).
Shorter Poems.

842. his, abl., sc. murs.
843. nec mora, sc. est. — Celer: the usual story was that the blow was given by Romulus himself.
851. adplecuit, sc. fratris.
852. invito, dat., sc. mihi (§ 229; G. 344, n. 1; 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. Caesar) limits pluris (acc. plural).
862. umbris, i.e. by head and shoulders, implying a great disparity.


901. quae restant, remaining.— luces, days.
902. In medio curru: a division of the season which is not easy to account for, and is inconsistent with other authors.
903. pseudes Helles, the golden-fleece 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.
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 maiores, 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 seabras (v. 621), describes the roughened surface of the blighted plant.
Notes.

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. palat, loses color.
919. incalpact 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. situs, 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 maniple (maniple), palure, and acerra were regular implements of sacrifice. "Acerra ought to be translated incense-box [not censor]. 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. obscena: "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. Iento: 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.
Shorter Poems.

3. Jeset certe, has doubtless fallen.
4. tautli 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. jaculissem, this, like the following verbs, is in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact, the omitted protasis (at abrutus 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. Antilochus, a Greek warrior at Troy, son of Nestor.
17. Menoetidæ: Patroclus, son of Menoetius, dearest friend of Achilles: he was killed by Hector, while wearing Achilles' armor.
18. sucesseu, 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. nymphææ, brides.
28. illi, i.e. mariti, who had fought at Troy.—suis, sc. famulis.
31. monstrat, etc.: he paints with wine a plan of Troy on the table, and shows how the armies were drawn up.
35. Aecidies: both Peleus, father of Achilles, and Telamon, father of Ajax, were sons of Aëacus. Here Achilles is meant.
36. missae, let go = at full speed.
37. te quæere miisse, 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. Rheum: Rheus, 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. Ismarilla, of Ismarus, a mountain of Thrace.
47. vestris, of you and your comrades.
Notes.

48. Illus, nominative.

50. dempto fine, without end, or forever.

51. alls, for other wives.

52. incola, etc.: the conquerors often colonized a captured city, the land, cattle, etc., passing to the new settlers.

60. milii, from me (§ 229; G. 344, n.2; H. 385, 2); really a dative of the person interested.

62. charta = epistola.

63. Pylus: Pylos was reigned over by Nestor, son of Neleus.

67. moenia Phoebei: the walls of Troy were built by Apollo and Neptune.

68. votis, i.e. for a speedy end of the war.

69. schola, sc. a stareret moenia.

75. quae vestra libidino est, such is your lustfulness; vestra, not tua, because she refers not to Ulysses alone, but to men in general.

79. faller, etc., optative subjunctive.

80. revertandae liber, free to return.

82. cogit, attempts to compel.

83. incerpset, subjunctive depending upon Heet (§ 331, f. r.; G. 546, n.2; H. 499, 2); so Mear depends upon oportet.

87. Daliuchium, an island at the mouth of the Acherous; Samos, an island off the coast of Asia Minor; Zacynthos, now Zante, one of the group near Ithaca.

91. Pisaardum, etc., names of suitors.

94. tuo sanguine qualifies partis (from partio).

95. Irus, a beggar, favored by the suitors. — edendae limits ultimus pudor, a most shameful eater.

98. Lebertes 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 factunt, besides these are counted.

104. cura = curator, the swineherd Eumaeus.

105. ut qui sit, as one who is (clause of characteristic) i.e. since he is.

108. erat tuaenda, ought to be protected. — Ills, sc. actas.

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.


3. non me: these accusatives with infinitive are dependent upon objecis. 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. — igrato, unremunerative.

8. mihi, dative of the person interested, who is, here the same as the agent.

9. Maeonides, Homer; Tenedos, an island; Ide, a mountain, and Simois, a river near Troy.

11. Ascræus, Hesiod of Ascræ, whose “Works and Days” treat of the operations of agriculture.

13. Battlades, Callimachus (about 250 B.C.), a native of Cyrene, a city ruled by a dynasty of Battlades. 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. Varronis: not the celebrated antiquary (116–27 B.C.), but Varro Atacinus (82–37 B.C.), who translated among other things the Argo-

nautica of Apollonius Rhodius. — primara ratam, the ship Argo, in which Jason sailed for the golden fleece.

22. Aesonia duct, i.e. Jason; dative of agent.


25. Tityrhus, a character in Virgil’s first Eclogue. — fruges, the subject of the Georgics. — Æneas arma, the Æneid.

28. Tibullus, a favorite poet of love, of Ovid’s own time. Ovid laments his death, Am. iii. 9.
Notes.

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. Tagus, a river of Spain, then famed for its gold mines.
36. Castalia: a fountain at Delphi, sacred to Apollo.
37. myrtus: 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, funerary procession; in the expression exsequias ire, the accusative is regularly used without a preposition.
7. quod scelus lista querella, that lamentation for the crime which, etc. — Ismaris, Thracian; this was Terens, king of Thrace. — Philomela, the nightingale.
8. expolita, etc., i.e. you have lamented long enough for that.
9. devertere, imperative.
10. Itya, son of Terens, served up to him by his wife Prugne, and her sister Philomela, in revenge for an atrocious crime.
15. Juvenia Phocis, 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. Punicus, of Tyrian dye, a deep crimson. — croco, saffron, with rubro, of a reddish yellow, or orange.
23. vocum, genitive, depending upon simulans (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).
28. statue anus, i.e. grew old.
29. minimo, abl. of means, not of fulness. — praesermonis amore, by reason of your love of talking.
30. ora, synecdochical accusative.
34. avtor, prophet.
35. invisa Minervae: the crow had lost the favor of Minerva by prating (see Met. ii. 551).
36. vix mortitura: the longevity of the crow has always been proverbial.
38. extremo ab orbe, from the ends of the earth.
40. suis, i.e. of their years.
41. Phylaciidae, Protesilaus, the first slain of the Greeks at the siege
Shorter Poems.

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 Parce, or Fates, were represented as spinning out the thread of life.
48. Corinna, the name of the girl referred to in v. 43.
54. unless, the only one of his kind. The belief of the ancients was that there was but one phœnix at a time, and upon his death a young one sprang from his ashes.
55. ales Junonis, 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 suere 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). — Pelliæ: 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. militiae turbine: referring to the parvenus aristocracy which had sprung from the civil wars.
7. Catullus, a lyric poet of extraordinary merit, who lived about a generation before Ovid (B.C. 87).
9. coeægerat ad arma, in the Social or Italian War, B.C. 90. This was a revolt of the Italian allies, among them the Pelliæ, 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. — Ausoniae, 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 funebris, of a funeral with loud lamentations.
30. frustra, in vain, for he was not saved from banishment. — Iarl, abode.
32. jam, again.
35. sēro, 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. extinctōs: the hearth fire was out, for the master of the house was banished.
48. Parrhasia, 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. Thēseā, 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 mīhi facta vis 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. utīlītate, i.e. that this was best. — manus, i.e. like a captive.
92. aēm(1)ānīmās, only four syllables (§ 347, d, r.). — media domo, abl. of place (§ 258, f, 2; G. 386; H. 425, 2, n. a).
100. med, for me; objective genitive, limiting respecta.
Shorter Poems.

2. The Exile's Sick-Chamber.

III. 2. 

1. eram, epistolary imperfect (§ 282; G. 244; H. 472, 1).
2. animi, partitive genitive with quid. — regione, locative ablative.
3. inter, among, not between; for both these tribes were north of Tomi: the Sauromatae (Sarmae) inhabited Southern Russia, the Gete, the modern Moldavia and Wallachia.
4. nescio quo modo, somehow.
5. Apollines: Æsculapius, god of healing, was son of Apollo.
6. parte, than a part, i.e. you hold my whole heart.
7. sic qualifies aliena locutaum = been delirious.
8. restituenda, sc. erit.
9. nuntiet aliquas, let some one announce, i.e. if any one should say.
10. quantum erat, how great a task would it have been.
11. fuisse praecipitatum, should have been, etc.; pluperfect subjunctive, denoting an unfulfilled obligation in past time (§ 266, c).
12. integer, i.e. unharmed by exile.
13. dominae, of my wife.
14. ut audieris, when you hear it; future perfect.
15. ferendo, by bearing them.
16. rude, inexperienced.
17. Samit tensis, Pythagoras. — rata, authentic.
18. referantur: after facio, especially in the imperative, ut is often omitted.
19. 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.
20. suburbando: the Roman tombs were along the sides of the roads which led from the city.
21. titulit, inscription, limits notis (§ 214, f; G. 359; H. 396, vi.).
22. majora monumenta, predicate.
23. extingo, sc. mihi, to me when I am dead. — ferialia munera: gifts carried to the grave of the departed; there was a special festival styled Feralia, celebrated Feb. 21.
24. 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 tablets. —
Notes.

Perilla: 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. maia nostra, my wees. — levata, sc. esse.
10. cogere, depending upon revorti, is equivalent to ad cogendum.
12. non patrio is explained in the next line, for a maiden to whom nature had given mores pudicas could not write in Ovid's earlier manner.
15. hoc, i.e. ingenium. — Pegasidas 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 perfect.
19. ignes, fides, i.e. genus. — idem, nominative plural.
20. Lesbia, Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.
24. tui, objective genitive with judex, equivalent to tuus.
26. cessare: 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. dread my fate.
28. tu . . . me, 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. strepitus non faciente, noiseless.
40. censibus, richees, as estimated by the census.
41. id quodcumque, whatever (that whichever).
42. Iris, 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 ($ 329; G. 344, R.³; H. 385, 2) equivalent to an ablative of separation.
53. maneat, subjunctive of wish.


III. 10. 3. suppositum agrees with me, and governs stellas. 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. Bessai, 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. bracae; 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. papyriferam amne, the Nile.

28. multa ora, seven according to Ovid (Trist. ii. 189); according to Tacitus (Germ. i), there were six: septimum as paludibus haeritur. 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. planastra: the Sarmatians, a nomadic race, dwelt in carts drawn by oxen.

38. lubrica testa, a slippery shell, i.e. ice.

41. Leandros: the youth Leander swam across the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos, to visit his mistress Hero.

43. pandi, infinitive expressing the purposes of tollere (§ 273, ε; G. 424, η; II. 533, η.).

45. alls: the winds were personified as winged creatures, and are so represented in art. (See Fig. 61.)

52. redundatas, brimming.

53. sequato, 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 Diyanam juro me Acontii futuram conjugem, and laid it where his mistress Cypoipe should pick it up. As soon as she had read off the words, she was held bound by the solemn vow.
5. The Poet's Autobiography.

IV. 10. 1. *qui fuerint* depends upon *ut moris*, which depends upon *nescipere.*

3. *gelidis undis*: it was in the mountain region of the Peligni.

6. *eeclidit*, etc.: B.C. 43, when both consuls, Hirtius 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 menalbus* is ablative of the degree of difference (§ 250; G. 400; H. 423); *four times three months before.*

12. *Hibas*: 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. *festia quinque, sc. diebus*: the Quinquatras (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.


23. *Helicon*, the Bocian mountain sacred to the Muses.

24. *soluta modis, devoid of rhythm, i.e. prose.*

25. *numerous, measures.*

28. *liberator 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 praetexta*, 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. *primo 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. *curiae 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.'

39. *Aoniae sorores*, the Muses, whose sacred mountain, Helicon, was in Boeotia, anciently called Aonía.

41. *postas*, 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.

48. *sodalicia*: they were members of the same *sodalitas*.

47. *Poncicus*, who wrote a *Thebaid*: there was more than one poet of the name of Bassus. — *heroë, sc. versus*.

50. *Aunonia, Latin*. Horace himself claims

*Princps Accolium 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, quæliter 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.


67. *cum, although* — *his = tallis, such an one*, as described in the line before and in the following words. — *ignis, 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. *silla*: Perilla, to whom Trist. iii. 7 is addressed, for Ovid seems to have had but one daughter.

78. *ustrum*: as the *ustrum* 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).
Notes.

80. fuit, with fretarum, equivalent to flevisset (§ 308, d; G. 599, r.²; H. 511, 2. — justa, due (funeral) rites.
83. me, exclamatory acc., though in v. 81 the nominative is used.
85. extinctus, the dead. — alliquid nisi, something besides.
87. parentales umbrae, 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. — Pisaean 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 [deces 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 Bosporus.
99. nimium qualifies nota.
103. indignata est, disdained.
105. per otia, in peace, limiting ductae.
106. temporalis, 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. Sarmatia (patrial 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 His tro: the Muse takes him in spirit from the wild banks of the Ister to the very home of the Muses.
122. ab exsequulis, after the funeral.
126. maligna, grudging.
129. veri 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.

1. 4. deterior aetas, a worse age, i.e. old age.—cenis, sc. capillis.

4. iusus, 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. novali, 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 . . . liceat, though she be strong.
18. quae . . . aquis: the ancients frequently drew their ships on land for repairs and to prevent rotting.
22. carpit, gnaws or wears away.
23. Assone 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 tullit, the Argo, built under the supervision of Minerva.
37. Tiphys was helmsman of the Argo.—Agenore 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 love had never learned from me. The reference is to Ovid's earlier poems, especially the
Notes.

_Ars Amatoria._ On _vellem didicisset_ see § 267, c; G. 254, 1.; _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, 1.; H. 499, 2).

44. _dei_, Augustus.

49. _talem, such, i.e. old_, as implied by _in senesuisse_.

51. _non pingue, not plump_ as in youth.

52. _cura mei_, _care for me_.

57. _Memnonis mater, Aurora, goddess of dawn_.

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A SPECIAL

VOCABULARY TO OVID

COVERING THOSE PORTIONS OF HIS WORKS
CONTAINED IN
ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S OVID
REVISED EDITION

BY J. B. GREENOUGH

BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON
PUBLISHED BY GINN & COMPANY
1891
ABBREVIATIONS.

♀. — 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. Αλεκ]. — 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.

√/ER. — 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.

cf. — Compare, either for resemblance, contrast, or etymological kinship.

wh. — which.

gloss. — possibly.

prob. — probably.

uno. — 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, †sau.

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 must get is the idea, and then find, in his own vocabulary, or through some suggestion, an appropriate expression in his own language.

—a, interj., see ab.

a, prep., see ab.

ab (Ṛ, āba), [gen. or abl. of same stem as ēre], 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 destra, 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.

Abantia, —ae, [Abanti- (as if stem of Abas) + ādes], m., descendant of Abas, king of Argos. — Esg. Persius (his great-grandson).

Abditus, p.p. of abdo.


abductō, —cut, —xtum, [ab-duco], v. tr. 3, lead away. — Less exactly, take away, withdraw.

abduō, —re, —x, —tum, [ab-so], v. intr. ir., go away, go off. — Fig., pass, turn, be lost: in flammis, burst.

abditus, —etis, [?], n. 3 f., fir (tree or wood).

abigō, —ere, —gī, —gētum, [ab-agō], v. tr. 3, drive away. — Fig., dispel.

ablitūs, p.p. of aufero.

abluō, —ere, —lui, —litum, [ab-luo], v. tr. 3, wash off, wash, bathe.

aboleō, —ere, —ui, —itum, [ab-oleo, cf. obsoleco], v. tr. 2, wear away, waste away, destroy (lit. and fig.).

abripīō, —ere, —ripui, reptum, [ab-rapio], v. tr. 3, snatch from or away, drag off, carry off, tear away or from.
Vocabulary.


abruptus, p.p. of abruptus.

abscendē, -ere, -essē, -essum, [abs-]
[ab-sendi], v. intr. 3, withdraw, depart.
— esp., revolve from (dat.).

abscendē, -ere, -didī, -ditum, [abscondē], v. tr. 3, hide away, hide. — Hence, swallōw.

absoleti, [abs-tuli], perf. of absolvo.

absum, -esse, fītūl, fūfatūrus,
[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 absit, so far is it, etc. — pres. p., absēns, absent.

absēns, -ere, -p., -putum, [abs-
sumus], v. tr. 3, (take away), consume, exhaust, waste (lit. and fig.),

absumptus, p.p. of absumus.

abundō, [old abl. of tābandus (ab-unda)], adv. (overflowingly), in full measure, abundantly.

abundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [abun-
dō], cf. abundē], v. intr. 1, over-
flow. — Less exactly, abound.

āe, see atque.

Acastus, -a, [Gr. Acastos, m., son of Pelias, king of Iolcus, engaged in the Calydonian hunt.

Acca, -ae, [?], l. Acca Laurènna, wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who cared for Romulus and Remus.

accēdē, -ere, -essē, -essum, [ad-
ceedo], v. intr. 3, come to, approach, join; (from mercantile use?) be added to (cf. accession): eōdem, be added to the same account.

accendē, -ere, -cendi, -cēsum, [ab-ecdō, cf. camēdeo], v. tr.
3, light, kindle, set on fire. — p.p., accēnsus, in flames.

accēnsus, p.p. of accendē.

accēsō (accēso), -ere, -cēvi, -cētum, [?], v. tr. 3, fetch, summon, send for.

accidentes, p.p. of accido.

accingo, -ere, -axi, -actum, [ad-
cingō], v. tr. 3, gird on. — Also, gird (with a thing). — Pāssé, gird on to one’s self, abl., arm one’s self. — Hence, gird one’s self, arouse one’s self. — p.p., accinctes, girded, armed.

accipēre, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, [ad-
cipio], v. tr. 3, take, receive, accept. — Hence, bear.

accipiter, -tris, [unc. stem (akin to oculor) āspētris, akin to peto], m., a hawk.

Accius, -i, [cf. Acca], m., L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet.

acclinis, -a, [ad-clinis, āclis (cf. clīrus), abl., leaning on something), reclining, lying down, drooping.

acclinis, -a, [ad-clinus, week-
ened], adj., sloping, ascending.

acclinus, -a, -um, [ad-clinus], adj., ascending.

accommodē (adc-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum [ad-commodo], v. tr. 1, fit to, fit on, fit (on).

accumbē, -ere, -cumbi, -cumbi-
tum, [ad-cumbo], v. intr. 3, re-
cline (esp. at dinner).

acor, -eris, [?], n., maple (tree or wood).

acor, -eris, -ere, [ac + urs, weak-
ened], adj. (sharp). — Fig., fierce, wild, active, bitter, hot: non acor, not too hot.

acornus, -a, -um, [acor + um], adj., of maple, maple- (as adj.).
Vocabulary.

actaeon, -s, [Gr. 'Aktaios], m., son of Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, torn to pieces by his dogs.

Actaeus, -s, -um, [Gr. 'Aktaios], adj., belonging to the region Acte.
— Hence, Attic.

actor, -stra, [-sta (ago) + tor], m., driver, mover, doer, performer.

actoridês, -ae, m. : 1. an Ethiopian, Erytus, son of an unknown Actor; 2. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles; 3. Actoridae, -arum, Erytus and Cleatus, sons of the Messenian Actor, participants in the Calydonian hunt.

acciumen, -inis, (acci- (stem of acus) + men), n., sharpness, point: nine acumin, pointless.

acuus, -us ([<ac- + us], f., (sharp thing, point), needle.

acuitas, -ae, -um, [p.p. of acuo], adj., (sharpened), sharp, pointed, sharp-pointed. — Transl. shrill: vox.

ad, [case of unc. stem, cf. pri], prep., towards, to. — Less exactly, at, for, by: ad radiis lunae; ad annum, (yearly, cf. from year to year). — Adv. in comp., to, on, in, often merged in verb.

adamant, -s, -um, [Greek], adj., of adamant. — Hence, imperishable, indestructible. — Hence, immortal.

adamastus, -s, -um, [Greek, unconquerable], m., adamant (a famed mixture of metals supposed to be indestructible).

adcommodate, see accommodate.

addict, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, [addi-], v. tr. 3, adjudge to. — Hence
Vocabulary.

abrumpē, -ere, -ēpli, -ruptum, [ab·rumpō], v. tr. 3, break off, break away, break (off). — p.p., abruptus, broken.

abruptus, p.p. of abrupto.

acecēre, -cre, -āvi, -āsum, [acecēdo], v. intr. 3, withdraw, depart. — Esp., revolt from (dat.).

aceceso, -ere, -āvi, -āsum, [ad·cense], v. tr. 3, hide away, hide. — Hence, swallow.

acestali, [ace·stali], perf. of a menstru.

absum, -esse, -ēvi, -ēsum, [ab·sum], v. intr. ixt., be away, be off, be far, be distant, be wanting, not be there, not be among (dat.), be unknown (poena metuque), be absent, be far from (helping one): tantum absit, so far is it, etc. — pres. p., abēsēna, absent.

absumptus, p.p. of absumo.

abundō, [old abl. of ἄπανθος (ab·unda)], adv. (overflowingly), in full measure, abundantly.

abundō, -āre, -āvi, -āsum, [abun·do], v. intr. 1, overflow. — Less exactly, abound.

āce, see atque.

Acæstas, -a, [Gr. Ἀκαστώς], m., son of Perillus, king of Iolcus, engaged in the Calydonian hunt.

Aeca, -ae, [?], f., Aeca Laurentia, wife of the shepherd Faustus, who cared for Romulus and Remus.

acecēdō, -ere, -ēsum, -ēsum, [ad·cendo], v. intr. 3, come to, approach, join; (from mercantile use?) be added to (cf. accession): oędem, be added to the same account.

acecēdo, -ere, -ēndi, -ēnsum, [ab·cendo, cf. candeo], v. tr. 3, light, kindle, set on fire. — p.p., acecēsus, in flames.

acecēsus, p.p. of acecēdo.

acecēs (acecessē), -ere, -āvi, -āsum, [ad·cīgo], 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. — p.p., acecēsus, girded, armed.

acecipiō, -ere, -ēpli, -ceptum, [ad·cipio], v. tr. 3, take, receive, accept. — Hence, hear.

acecipiter, -tris, [unc. stem (akin to oecitor)] pētris, akin to pēto], m., a hawk.

Aceius, -i, [cf. Acca], m., L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet.

aceclinus, -ē, [ad·clinus, ācli (cf. nālum), + ēs], adj., leaning (on something), reclining, lying down, drooping.

aceclivis, -ē, [ad·clivus, weakened], adj., sloping, ascending.

aceclivus, -ē, -um, [ad·clivus], adj., ascending.

accommodō (ad·cēn), -ere, -āvi, -āsum [ad·commodo], v. tr. 1, fit to, set on, fix (on).

accumbē, -ere, -cumuli, -couli·tum, [ad·cumbo], v. intr. 3, recline (esp. at dinner).

acer, -ēris, -ere, [ācēr + res, weakened], adj. (sharp). — Fig., fierce, wild, active, bitter, hot: non acer, not too hot.

acer, -ēris, -ere, [ācēr + res, 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.).
Vocabulary.

acerta, -ae, [?] f., casket, box (for incense).

acervus, -i, [aerc + vs], m., heap, pile.

Achaila, -ae, [Gr. 'Akhala], f., a district in the northern part of Peloponnesus; also Akhaila Phthiotis, a district in Thessaly. — Less exactly, Greece.

Achilios, -e, -um, [Gr. 'Akhilos], adj., Achaean. — Less exactly, Grecian.

Achilla, -idos, [Gr. 'Akhila], f. adj., Achaean. — Less exactly, Grecian; also subst., Achaia, Greece.

Achelodes, -um, [Gr. 'Akhelos], f., daughters of the Eolian river-god Acheleus. — Hence, the Sirens.

Acheron, -ontos, [Gr. 'Akhénon], m., a river of the lower world. — Hence, the lower world. — Personified, the god of the river.

Achilles, -is (-i, or -ei), [Gr. 'Akhileis], m., son of Peleus and the sea-goddess Thetis, the greatest Grecian warrior in the Trojan war.

Achives, -a, -um, [as if Gr. 'Akhépis], adj., Achaean. — Less exactly, Grecian.

Aelé, -el, [⊥ac + ile, perh. through intermediate stem], f., point, edge, line. — Hence, line of sight, look, glance. — Trans., line of battle, war.

Aec, -idus, [Gr. 'Aekos], m., son of Faunus and Symesthis, changed into a river-god.

aenutum, -i [Greek], n., poison. — Pl., same.

Aeontius, -i, [Gr. 'Aeontios], m., a youth from the island of Ceos, lover of Cydippe.

 SIDE, [aeri + ter, N. of -teros, cf. alter, utrum], adv., sharply, fiercely, violently: fierce (bitterly).

Aetaea, -inis, [Gr. 'Aetaleis], m., son of Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, torn to pieces by his dogs.

Aetaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Aetaeos], adj., belonging to the region Aetos. — Hence, Aetos.

Aetos, -a, -um, [⊥ac (ago) + tor], m., driver, mover, doer, performer.

Aetorides, -ae, m.: 1. an Ethiopian, Erytus, son of an unknown Actor; 2. Patroclus, the friend of Aetolles; 3. Aetorides, -a, Erytus and Cleetus, sons of the Messenian Actor, participants in the Calydonian hunt.

acimen, -inis, (acum- (stem of acuo) + men), n., sharpness, point: sine acuminis, pointless.

acuus, -ere, -urus, [acum- (stem of acus, lengthened) + -o], v. tr. 3, sharpen. — p.p., acitus; see the word.

acuus, -is, [⊥ac + us], f., (sharp thing, point), needle.


ad, [case of unc. stem, cf. eri], prep., towards, to. — Less exactly, at, for, by: ad Radius Innae; ad annum, (yearly, cf. from year to year). — Adv. in comp., to, on, in, often merged in verb.

adamantus, -a, -um, [Greek], adj., of adamant. — Hence, imperishable, indestructible, immortal.

adamans, -antis, [Greek, unconquerable], m., adamant (a fabled mixture of metals supposed to be indestructible).

adcommoda, see accommodate.

addicé, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, [addico], v. tr. 3, adjudge to. — Hence
Vocabulary.

(from decision in case of debt or slavery), consign to slavery, enslave.

addō, -ere, -didī, -ditum [ad-

dō], v. tr. 3, put on, add to,

unite with: se (join one's self);
nomina rebus (give); addes quod (consider too).

addūcō, -ere, -ēxi, -ētum, [ad-
duō], v. tr. 3, lead to, lead, draw to, draw up. — p.p., adductus, tightened, drawn (of a bowstring).

adductus, p.p. of adduco.

addērī, -ere, -ēdi, -ēsum, [ad-
edō], v. tr. 3, eat into, eat up, consume.

addērī, -ere, -ēdi, -ēsum, [ad-
edō], v. tr. and intr. irr., go to, approach (acc.).

addērī, -ere, -ēdi, -ēsum, [ad-
edō], adv, (to that point),
to that degree, so much (as indicated by what goes before): us-
quē adeo (to that degree).

adfectōr (affect.), -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [adfectōr- (stem of adfectus, cf.

profectus)], v. tr. 1, (make for),

assail, aim at, aspire to.

adfectus (aff.), -ēs, [ad-factus,

through addērō], m., feeling, emotion.

adferō (aff.), -ferre, -tuli (at-
tulli), -tūtum (all.), [ad-fero],

v. tr. irr., bring to, bring, supply.

adfectōr (aff.), -ere, -féci, -féc-
tum, [ad-factō], v. tr. 3, (make in any condition), affect, affect (with sickness). — Esp., injure. — p.p., adfectus, afecta, injured (as by sickness).

adfirmō (aff.), -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum,

[ad-firmo], v. tr. 1, (establish by assertion), declare, affirm: ad-

firmo, I can affirm.

adfirmātus (aff.), -ēs, [ad-firmātus,

through adfirmo], m., breath (on

anything, as affecting it well or ill).

adfligō (aff.), -ere, -flīxi, -flī-
tum, [ad-fligo], v. tr. 3, dash (to or on), dash down.

adfixō (aff.), -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum,

[ad-fixō], v. tr. and intr. 1, breathe (on anything), blow upon, breathe upon: adfixō venenum (ven-
ius breath).

adfor, see affor.

adfore, see adsum.

adfundō (aff.), -ere, -fūdi, -fū-
sum, [ad-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour on. — Less exactly, throw on. — p.p., adfūsum, throwing one's self on.

adgregātor (agg.), -ī, -greüssus,

[ad-gradior], v. dep. 3, (step towards, esp. with hostile intent),

attack, assail. — Also, enter upon, undertake.

adhaereō, -ēre, -haesī, -haesum,

[ad-haereo], v. intr. 2, stick to, cling to, be caught, ground (of vessels).

adhibērī, -ere, -hībi, -hibitum,

[ad-habeo], v. tr. 2, apply, put, call in (doeo).

adhibēre, [ad-huo (cf. adeo)], adv.,
to this (time), yet, as yet, still (not yet ceased), to this day, even yet, thus far (of time).

adiciō (adj.), -ere, -jēci, -jec-
tum, [ad-jacio], v. tr. 3, apply (stimulus), add.

adigō, -ere, -gēti, -gētum, [ad-

gō], v. tr. 3, drive to, drive (to),

force.

adimō, -ere, -emī, -emptum,

[ad-emo, in its orig. meaning], v.

tr. 3, take from, take off, rob of,

deprive (acc. with dat.): sucia

ademptis (by the last of, etc.); Nhgo ademptus (the lost Nhgo).
Vocabulary.

aditus, -ītis, [ad-itus, through adeo], m., approach, entrance, access: adītus carens, (inaccessible).
adpectēs, -ēre, -ut, no sup., [ad-pecte], v. intr. 2, lie near, be near, be close to.
adjectīrix, -īlis, [ad-jectīrix (ju + trīx)], f., abettor (female), assistant.
adītus, p.p. of adjuvo.
adjuvō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-juvo], v. tr. 1, aid, assist.
adevo, see allevo.
adligō (all-į), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-ligō], v. tr. 1, bind together.
adloquor (all-į), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-loquor], v. dep. 3, speak to, address, accost.
admirābilis, -ēs, [stem of admiror + blis], adj., admirable.
admirōris, -āre, -āstus, [ad-mirōr], v. dep. i, marvel, marvel at, wonder.
admissus, p.p. of admitto.
ammittō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-mittō], 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).
ademoneō, -āre, -ut, -utum, [ademoneo], v. tr. 2, remind, suggest, warn.
ammonitor, -āris, [ad-monitor, through admeoneo], m., reminder, prompter: operum Lucifer.
ammoveō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-moveo], v. tr. 2, move to, bring near, place near. — Esp., harness (cf. "put to"), apply, use, employ (as in medicine). — p.p., admoveitus: admultae herbae (by the use of).
ademoneō (ann-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ademoneo], v. intr. 3, nod assent, assent, smile upon (an undertaking).
adoleō, -āre, -ut, -ultum, [adoleo], v. tr. 2, add by growth, add, adoleSCO. — Fig., magnify (in religious language), sacrifice to. — Trans. burn, kindle, light.
adoperī, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-operio], v. tr. 4, cover sep, cover. — p.p., adoperatus, covered, enveloped, enveloping (as middle), veiling.
adōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-oro], v. tr. 1, pray to, worship.
adpāreō, see appareo.
adpelleō, see appello.
adpūnō, see appono.
adplēcō, see applico.
adplēcō, see applico.
adplēcō, see applico.
adśuus, see asiduus.
adśuliēs, see aspicio.
adśuus, see asiduus.
adśuliēs, see aspicio.
adeserō, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-stero], v. tr. 3, prostrate (on or near). — Pass., prostrate one's self.
adstō (astō), -ēre, -āti, no sup., [ad-sto], v. intr. 1, stand by or near, stand (by or near).
adstringō, -ēre, -strīnx, -strītum, [ad-stringo], v. tr. 3, bind to, bind, catch fast, congeal (glacie).
adśuēsō, see assuesco.
adsum, -ēse, -ēli (afl-), -ātum, [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, -āerti, [ad-ulter (cf. ultra)], m., adulterer.
adulterium, -i, [adulter + ium], n., adultery.
aduncus, -a, -um, [ad-uncus], adj., curved, crooked.
Vocabulary.

aduërē, -ere, -ass, -ustum, [ad-uro], v. tr. 3, burn (into), scorch.
— Less exact, nip (with frost).
advēhō, -ere, -vēxi, -vectum, [ad-vehō], v. tr. 3, bear to, carry, bear (to).
advēna, -ae, [ad + vēna (ven + a, cf. agricola)], m., newcomer (as opposed to native), stranger.
adventō, -ire, -vēnā, -ventum, [ad-venō], v. intr. 4, come to, come, arrive at, arrive.
adventō, -ire, -vēnā, -ventum, [ad-ventō], through advento, v. intr. 1, come (to).
adventus, -a, -ae, [ad + vēnā, through advento], m., coming, arrival.
adversus, -a, -um, p.p. (of advertero, wh. see) as adj. or partic.
tis into adv. and prep., turned towards, exposed to, opposing, in one's face, opposite, facing, in front of: in adversum (against).
advertō (advertis), -ere, -vertī, -versum, [ad-vertō], v. tr. 3, turn (to). — Pass. as mid., turn (intr.). — Esp. with animām, attend (to). — Also alone, atend.
advoće, -āre, -vōlī, -stum, [ad-vōco], v. tr. 1, call to, call in, call to one's aid.
advolē, -āre, -vōlī, -stum, [ad-vole], v. intr. 1, fly up (to the rescue).
adytum, -ī, [Gr. ἄγων, unapproachable], n., inner shrine, sanctuary.
Aesculēs, -ae, [Aesculēs + des, as if Gr.], m., son or descendant of Æacus: 1. Telus; 2. Achilles.
Aesërōs, -ante, [Gr. Arōs, m., a river in Illyria, generally called Aonēs.
aedēs, -is, [αεδ + es (cf. aes-
tos)], f., (hearth, fireplace), temple. — Pl., house.
Aēsēa (Aēstēa), -ae, [Alôs], m., king of Colchis, father of Medea.
Aēstēa, -adis, [imitation of Gr.], f., Medea, daughter of Aëtes.
Aegaeōn, -onis, [Gr. Aëolōn], m., a marine giant with a hundred arms.
Aegaeus (-ēs), -a, -um, [Gr. Aëolos], adj., Aëus (i.e., of the Aëgean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor). — Neut., with or without, the Aëgean Sea.
Aēger, -ra, -rum, [? (cf. ignis)], adj., sick, disordered. — Transl., sickening (luctus).
Aēgeus, -ēs, [Gr. Aëolēs], m., king of Athens, son of Pandion and Pylia, father of Theseus.
Aegidēs, -ae, [imitation of Gr.], m., Theseus, son of Aëus, king of Athens.
Aēgina, -ae, [Gr. Aēgina], f., daughter of the river-god Asopus, and mother of Æacus. The island of Ægina, opposite Athens, was named after her.
aēgis, -īdis, [Gr. aēgis, same meaning], f., agis, breastplate (of Jove and Minerva).
Aegyptōs, -ae, -um, [Gr. Aēgyptōs], adj., Egyptian.
Aēlia, -ae, [Gr. ᾿Αλλά, f., (Wind-blast), one of Actaeon's hounds.
Aemulus, -a, -um, [? (cf. imitator)], adj. (often as noun), rival, emulating. — Exp. m. and f., a rival.
Aeneadēs, -ae, [Aeneas (as stem of Aeneas) + des], m., descendant of Æneas. — As adj., Roman.
Aenēs, -ae, [Gr. Aeneas], m., the hero of Virgil's Aeneid, son of Venus and Anchises.
Vocabulary.

Aenōius, -ae, -um, [Aenea+ius], adj., belonging to Aeneas, of Aeneas.

aesous, -a, -um, [aeso+sus], adj., of copper, of bronze, brazed.
aeneus, -a, -um, [aes+nus], adj., of copper, of bronze, brazed. — Esp. n. as noun, kettle.

Aeolidēs, -ae, [Aeolō+des], m., son or descendant of Aeolus: 1. Athamas; 2. Sisyphus; 3. Cephalus.

Aeolus, -ae, -um, [Aeolō+ius], adj., of or belonging to Aeolus.

Aeolus, -i, [Gr. Aeolos], m.: 1. the god of the winds, son of Hippotes; 2. son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of Athamas and Sisyphus.

aequillum, -eum, [aequō+alum], adj., uniform, equal. — Esp. as noun, corvus, crony, playmate (of Prosperine).

aequus, [old abl. of aequus], adv., equally, as much, not less.

aequō, -are, -arı, -atūm, [aeqō + o], v. tr. 1, make even, even, level (with the ground). — Pass., be equal. — p.p., aequitus, equal, level. — Pres. p., aequāmus, equal, equalizing.

aequorum, -orūm, [aequō (as if √AEOV) + or], m., (the level), the sea, expense (pontus), waves. — Also pl.

aequoreus, -a, -ums, [aequor + ens], adj., of the sea: origo (descent from Neptune); Britannus (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).

aeqūs, [Gr. ἐηῦ], m., the air, the firmament.

aequitās, -ae, -um, [as if p.p. of taeō (aes + o)], adj., furnished with bronze, bronze-pointed.

aerōn, -a, -um, [aes + ens], adj., brazen.

αεριπής, -olēs, [aes- (as if aeso-) + pes], adj., brazen-footed.

Ærius, -a, -um, [aeir-ius], adj., of the air, of heaven (aures), air-piercing (alpes).

aerōn, -a, -um, [aes+nus], adj., copper, bronze. — Hence, things of bronze, tablet (of laws), money, coin: cænum (bronze kettle).

Aesculapius (-o), -i, [Gr. Aesculapēs], m., a son of Priam who was changed into a sea-gull.

aesculeus, -a, -um, [aesculo+eis], adj., oaken, of oak, oak.

aesculus, -i, [aescō (perhaps √KD + ens) + ius], f., oak (the Italian oak with edible acorns).

Aesculapius, -onēs, [Gr. Aesculapēs], king of Iolcus, father of Jason.

Aesonidēs, -ae, [Aeson+ides], m., son of Aeson, Jason.

Aeous, -a, -um, [Aeson+iws], adj., of or belonging to Aeson: heroes (Jason, son of Aeson).

aestēs, -ātēs, [as if āed + tas (cf. juventus and juvenilis)], f., (heat), summer.

aestivus, -a, -um, [as if āed + tīvus (cf. captivus)], adj., of summer, summer's, summer.

aestūd, -āre, -ārī, -ārūm, [aestū + o], v. intr. 1, boil, sestehe, burn, grow hot.

aestus, -ūs, [√AEOL + tus (cf. aedes)], m., heat, summer, tide (as seething): aestus erat (it was hot). — Also pl.

aestēs, -ātēs, [aevo+atas], f., age
Vocabulary.

-aged of the world, time of life. — Esp., youth.

aeterna, -e-um, [αἰεν + τερνός (cf. diasturnum, sempiternus)], adj., eternal (lasting an age), perpetual (ver), immortal: in aeternum (forever).
aether, -eris, [Gr. ἀέρι, fiery air], m., air, heaven, heavens. — Opposed to ἀέρ (the lower atmosphere).
aetheria, -e-um, [aether + ium], adj., of heaven: aures.
Aethnē, -ēnis, [Gr. Ἀθήνη], m., (the Blasing One), one of the horses of the sun.
Aetna, -ae, [Gr. Ἄετνα], f., Mt. Aetna, the famous volcano in Sicily (now Monte Gibeolo).
Aetnæaeus, -e-um, [Gr. Ἀετναιατ], adj., belonging to Mt. Aetna, of Aetna, Aetnaean.
Aetnē, -ēs, f., the Greek form for Aetna.
ævum, -i, [√αι + vum (cf. alvō)], n., age (esp. long continued), age of the world, the world, time.
affr, see adfr.
affor (adv.), -ōris, -ōtus, [ad-for], v. dep. 1, address.
Agamenón, -onis, [Gr. Ἄγαμενόν], 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 Agis-thrus.
Agānōr, -orīs, [Gr. Ἀγαῦρ], m., king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa.
Agōnirōdēs, -ae, [Agenor + idēs], m., son or descendant of Agenor:
ager, -erī, [√ager + rēs], m., field.
agger, -erīs, [ad-ager (root of gero as stem)], m., heap, pile (for funeral pile), mola.
aggredior, see adgregdor.
agūtō, -āre, -ātum, [tagūtō (p.p. of ago) + o], v. tr. 1, drive, set in motion, move, shake, agitate: spes (foster); fumus (roll, whirl).
Agumen, -ēnis, [√ag + menā], n., (drove), band, pack, throng, crowd.
Agōn, -ae, [?], f., ewe lamb.
Agvēscō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētum, [ad-novēco], v. tr. 3, recognise.
Agnum, -i, [?], m., lamb.
agō, -ere, āgī, āctum, [√ag, cf. agmen], v. tr. 3, drive, put in motion, perform, do. — In various uses not conforming to English: silentia terrae (be wrapped up); properly, be engaged in; gratus (render); rimas (show); iter (press on, pursue); natales (past). — Past, be at stake. — P.p., āctus: acta nox (past); triumphant (celebrated). — N. pl., deeds.
agrestis, -is, [agro- (by some unc. analogy) + tia], adj., rustic, wild, sylvan. — Pl. as noun, rustics.
agricola, -ae, [agro-colla (cf. in-colla)], m., planter, husbandman.
Agrilōda, -ontos, [Gr. "Agrilevos"], m., Wild-tooth, one of Actaeon's hounds.
āh (א), interj., aḥ, oh.
al, [Gr. A1], interj., alas.
Vocabulary.

albus, -a, -um, [albō + dus], adj., white
   (not shining; cf. candidus, shining white).

Alcē, -ēs, [Gr. 'Αλέξ], Courage, one of Actaeon's hounds.

Alcēdēs, [Gr. 'Αλκέδης], m., Hercules,
   as grandson of Alceus.

Alemēna (-ē), -ēs, [Gr. 'Αλεμήνη],
   f., daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitrtyo, mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Alcyonē, -ēs, [Gr. 'Αλκυώνη], f.,
   daughter of Eolus and wife of Ceyx.

Alēs, -ēs, [alēs (reduced)], adj., winged. — As noun, bird.

alēnus, -a, -um, [alē (with unc.
   lengthening) + nus (cf. egēnus)],
   adj., of another, another's, strange,
   foreign.

alimentum, -i, [al·i- (stem of alo + mentum)], n., food, sustenance,
   subsistence (for living creatures,
   and also for fire, and in figurative
   uses). — Also pl.

alē, [old dat. of aliō, cf. elō],
   adv., elsewhere, elsewhere (as end
   of motion).

Alpēs, -ēs, [alēs (weakened)
   + pes], adj., wing-footed. — As
   noun, steed, Mercury.

aliquando, [ali- (stem of aliō) quandō (cf. alquēs)], adv., at
   some time, for once (at last, if
   never before).

aliquis, -quēs, -quod, -quid,
   [ali- (as stem of aliō) quis],
   pron., some, any, some or other. —
   As subst., some one, something.

aliter, [ali- (as stem of aliō) + ter (cf. leviter)], adv., other-
   wise: non aliter (just as).

alius, -a, -ud, [-?], adj. pron., other,
   another. — As subst., another, some
   (thing) else, others.

allevō (adv.), -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum,
   [ad-levo], v. tr. i, raise up, re-
   lieve.

almut, -a, -um, [\(\sqrt{\text{AL}}\) (alo + mus)], adj., fostering, kindly,
   propitious.

alnaus, -i, [-?], f., alder (tree or
   wood).

alō, -ēs, -ēs, -ētum, (but cf. altus,
   achor), [cf. almus], v. tr. 3,
   nourish, feed, foster.

Alpēs, -ēs, [prob. Celtic], f., the
   Alps.

Alphēaus, -ēs, f., the Alpheus
   One, a name given to Arethusa on
   account of her union with the
   river-god Alpheus.

Alphēnus, -ōris, [Gr. 'Αλφήνωρ],
   m., one of the sons of Niobe.

Alphēs, -i, see Alphēus.

Alphēus, -i, [Gr. 'Αλφέω], m., the
   chief river of Elis; personified, the
   river-god, husband of Arethusa.

Alpinus, -a, -um, [Alē- (as stem
   of Alpes, lengthened) + nus], adj.,
   of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine.

altēre, -ēs, [altē- (stem of altus) + are (n. of -arēs)], n.,
   altar (perh. properly the elevated struc-
   ture on the top of the raised
   mound, ara?).

altē, [old abl. of altus], adj., high,
   (as adv.) aloft. — Comp., altus,
   too high. — From change of point
   of view, deeply, deep.
Vocabulary.

alter, -tera, -terum, [al- (reduced stem of altus) + ter (cf. utter)], 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) + unus], adj., alternate; pedes, alternatis (i.e. of elegiac verse, pentameter and hexameter alternating); erinibus, with alternato hair (hair alternating with snakes).

Althaea, -ae, [Gr. 'Althéa], f., mother of Meleager, wife of Ceasus, king of Calydon.

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.): una (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 talonanoes, pres. pass. p. of alo], m., foster-child, nursing.

alveus, -i, [alvō + avus], m., channel.
alvus, -i, [√AL (alo) + avus], f., belly.

amīna, -antis, pres. p. of amo, as adj., loving. — As noun, a lover. — Comp., more a lover.

amīrīna, -a, -um, [?], adj., bitter (lit. and fig.).

Amathusius, -a, -um, [Amathus + ius], adj., Amathusan, of Amathus, a city in Cyprus; an epithet of Venus, who was worshipped at Amathus.

ambitor, -ōris, [amā + tor], m., lover. — As adj., fond of.

ambīgūus, -a, -um, [ambigō], f., long story, circumlocution, disguise (of speech), story (impliedly long).

Also of journeys, roundabout course, winding.

ambīgō, -ere, -ēgit, -ētum, [ambigō], v. tr. 3, drive around.

Also (cf. ago), plead on both sides, discuss. — Pass. imper. the question rises.

ambīgŭus, -a, -um, [ambīgŭus (√AG + vus), through ambigo], adj., (to be argued on both sides, cf. ambigo), in doubt, uncertain, dubious, deceptive. — Hence, many-formed, two-formed.

ambītēs, -īre, -ĭli, -ĭtum, [ambīo], v. tr. 3, go around, surround, explore, come over, grow over (of a bark on a tree).

ambītēs, -īnis, [ambītio (cf. ambīo)], f., (a going round). — Esp. to canvass for office, a canvassing. — Hence, ambition.

ambītēsus, -a, -um, [ambītio- (as stem of ambītium, cf. exūtium) + unus], full of ambition. — Also, being an object of ambition, coveted (honor).

ambō, -ae, -ās, [cf. amb-,] adj., both (as taken together) (cf. uterque, each).

ambrosia, -ae, [Gr. ambrosia, immortal], f., ambrosia (the fancied food of the gods).

ambūrō, -ere, -ēsit, -ētum, [ambūro], v. tr. 3, burn around, scorch. — p.p. as adj., scorched.
Vocabulary.

Amēna, -entis, [a-mens], adj., out of one’s mind, frenzied, wild.

Amentia, -ae, [ament + ia], f., madness, frenzy.

amiciā, -i, -iī (-icui), -icium, [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.

amicetus, -i, [amb-jectus, through amicio], m., robe, mantle. — Also pl.

amicus, -a, -um, [unc. stem (kindred with amo) + cas], adj., friendly. — As noun, friend.

āmīsau, p.p. of amicētō.

āmitē, -ere, -mīs, -mīsum, [ab-mitto], v. tr. 3, let go away, lose.

Ammon (Hamm.), -īns, [Gr. Ἀμμων], m., a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram.

amnicola, -ae, [amni-cola (cf. eolo)], m., river-loving.

amnia, -is, [ʔ], m., river, torrent, stream (more rapid and smaller than fluvius).


ambīvum, -i, [Gr. ἀμβίβωρ], n., balsam (a fragrant resin).

amō, -ōris, [√ām (in amo) + or], m., love, desire. — Trans., object of love, love (as in Eng.), love affair. — Personified, Love.

Amphiōn, -onis, [Gr. Ἀμφιός], m., king and builder of Thebes, son of Jupiter and Antiope, husband of Niobe.

Amphitritē, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀμφίτριτη], f., a sea-goddess, wife of Neptune; hence, the Sea.

Amphitryōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Ἀμφίτρυών], king of Tiryns, step-father of Hercules.

Amphitryōniādes, -ae, [Amphitryon + iades], m., Hercules, as step-son of Amphitryon.

Amphrēstus, -a, -um, [Amphrēstos + ius], adj., belonging to the Amphrēstos, Thessalian.

Amphrēste, -is, [Gr. Ἀμφρέστος], m., a river in Thessaly.

amplē, [old abl. of amplius], adv., fully. — Comp., amplius, more, further, again.

amplector, -i, -plēxus, [amb-pleceto], v. dep. 3 (thrown one’s self around), embrace.

amplēxus, -i, [amb-plexus, perhaps through amplecto], m., embrace, winding-coil (of serpent).

amplius, see amplē.

Ampycidēs, -ae, m., son of Ampyx, Mopsus, a participant in the Calydonian hunt.

Amulus, -is, [ʔ], m., younger brother of Numitor, son of the Alban king Proces.

Ambolaios, -aum, [Gr. Ἀμβόλαιος], f., an ancient town in Laconia, south of Sparta.

Ampholidae, -ae, m., Hyacinthus, a descendant of the Laconian king, Amphidias.

Amymōnē, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀμυμώνη], f., a spring (and nymph) near Argos.

Amyntos, -oris, [Gr. Ἀμύντωρ], m., king of the Dolopians in Thessaly, father of Phoenix.

an, [ʔ], conj., or (in interrog.): utrum . . . an (ne . . . an), whether . . . or. — With utrum, etc. omitted (in reducitur ad absurdum), or (intro d. an impos-
Vocabulary.

Amphite, -is, [Amphilis, -i], [Gr. 'Amphilis], m., a small river of Sicily, the river-god of which was husband of the nymph Cyane.

Amazons, -es, [Gr. 'Ammazo], m., an Arcadian, who was killed in the Calydonian hunt.

aneepe, -epitpe, [amb-caput], adj., (with a head on both sides). — Less exactly, double-edged, double.

anconae, -ae, [Gr. kykos], f., anchor.

Andromeda, -ae, [Gr. 'Andromeda], f., daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. Persians rescued her from a sea-monster, and married her.

anguiscoins, -ei, -em, [anguiscoins, decl. as adj.], adj., serpent-haired, snaky-haired.

anguifer, -era, -erum, [anguifer (for form)], adj., serpent-bearing, serpent-covered, snaky-haired.

anguipoe, -idis, (anguipes), adj., snake-footed (of certain giants whose legs were serpents).

anguis, -is, [Ang (cf. ango) + is], m., a serpent. — Esp., the Serpent (the constellation).

anguis, -is, [tangō (cf. ances) + ius], m., (bend, crook), corner.

angustus, -ai, -um, [angoa- (cf. angor) + ius], adj., narrow. — N. pl., narrower, straits.

anhéllus, -is, [unc. prefix-halitus (cf. anhelos)], panting, breath, panting breath.

anhéllis, -is, -isi, -isum, [anhelis + o], v. tr. 1, breathe (violently). — P.p., breathed forth: ignea (fiery of one's breath).

annulus, -a, -um, [unc. prefix + thalos (cf. halo)], adj., panting.

annis, -ei, [anu- (reduced) + illis], adj., of an old woman, an old woman's.

animus, -ae, [ani- (verb stem, to blow) + ma], f., breath. — Hence, breath of life, life. — Less exactly, soul. — Also pl.

animal, -illis, [N. of anima + lis], n., living creature, creature.

animō, -ēre, -ēri, -ērum, [anima + o], v. tr. 1, give life to (acc.), animate, make alive: guttas in anguis (bring to life as snakes).

animōsus, -ae, -um, [animō + ësus], adj., spirited, made spirited by (ignibus), proud.

animus, -ei, [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): animum intendeo (turn the attention). — Also, esp. in pl., spirit, pride.

anne, see an.

annōsus, -a, -um, [annō + ësus], adj., full of years, aged: annos centos (aged years, advanced age).

annuō, see adanno.

annus, -i, [?], m., year; also personified. — In pl., years, life, destined years of life.

annus, -a, -um, [anno + us (?)], adj., of a year, annual.

anes, -eris, [?], m., goose.

Antaeus, -i, [Gr. 'Antaios], m., a giant of Libya, son of the earth, killed by Hercules.

ante, [old abl. of stem ðanti, cf. antes, antae], adv. and prep., be-
Vocabulary.

fore, in front of. — Also of time, formerly, first. — As adv. in comp., before, in front, in advance, previously.

anteō, -ere, -e, no sup. [ante-o], v. tr. irreg. go before, outstrip, precede, go on (before).

antenna, ae, (?), f., yard (for sail).

Anthédën, -onis, [Gr. 'Ανθήδην], f., a city in Boetia, opposite Euboea.

anticipō, -ere, -avi, -éstum, [ant-icip- (cf. princeps, participes) + o], v. tr. 1, be beforehand with, anticipate: viam, cut short (getting the start thereby).

Antigone, -ei, [Gr. 'Αντιγόνη], f., daughter of Laomedon, changed by Juno into a crane.

Antilochus, -i, [Gr. 'Αντιλόχος], m., son of Nestor. He was killed by Hector at Troy.

Antinous, -i, [Gr. 'Αντίνως], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.

Antiphatès, -ae, [Gr. 'Αντιφάτης], m., king of the cannibal Lastragonese.

antique, [old abl. of antiquus], adv., antecedently, formerly.

antiquus, -ae, -um, [ant- (stem of antae) + es (cf. poetae)], adj., ancient, former, old: ver (as it used to be).

Antium, -i, [(?), cf. ante], n., a city on the coast of Latium.

antrum, -i, [Gr. ἀντρόω], n., cave.

— Also pl.

anus, -ae, (?), f., old woman. — In app. as adj. of things feminine, old.

anxiety, -ātis, anxiēsae, -tēsis, [anxiō + tas], f., anxiety.

anxius, -ae, -um, [anxīō- (p.p. of angō) + ius], adj., anxious, fearful.

Aōnis, -idis, [Gr. 'Αώνις], f., adj., Aonian, i.e. Boeotian. — Pl., the Musei, as dwellers on the Boeotian Mt. Helicon.

Aoniōs, -a, -um, adj., Aonian, i.e. Boeotian. — Aōniōs, Boeotians: Aonieae sorores (the Musei).

aper, -peri, [?], m., boar (wild).

aperiō, -ere, -ui, -ertum, [ab-pario (cf. operio)], v. tr. 4, uncover, uncloset, disclose. — p.p. apertus, open, naked: fores; campi; poetae; discrimen (public).

Aphareus, -a, -um, adj. of Aphae- us: Aphareus próles (Lycius and Idas, sons of King Aphaeus of Messenia).

Apidanus, -i, [Gr. 'Απίδανος], m., a river in Thessaly.

Apollineus, -a, -um, [Apollo + eus], adj., of or belonging to Apollo: vates (the bard Orpheus); próles (the god Ascalaphus, son of Apollo); är (medicine).

Apollo, -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.

appello, -ere, -ui, no sup., [ad-pello], v. intr. 2 (prob. come at one's call), appear.

1. appellō (-adp-), -ere, -avi, -éstum, [prob. appellō- (stem of skin to appellō, -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, -i), m., the Apennines, the mountain chain that runs diagonally across Italy.

appliō (-adp-), -ere, -avi (-ui), —
Vocabulary.

-ātum (-ātum), [ad-plico], v. | tium, (enfold), apply, attach, imprint (oscula), drive (angues).
appānō (adpō), -ere, -posuī, -postārum, [ad-pono], v. tr. 3, put at, place at, beside or near, set before, supply (of food).
Arpīlās, -is, [stem akin to aperio + lis], m., (prop. adj. implying mensis), April.
apēs, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [aptō + o], v. tr. 1, fit, set carefully.
apto, -a, -um, [p.p. of tapio (cf. aptōcō)], adj., fitted for, suited to, prepared for, fit, fitting.
apōd, [abl., prob. of same stem as obpō], prep., at, among.
aqua, -ae, [?], f., water. — Also pl. aquāticus, -ās, -um, [aquā + ticā], adj., of the water, moist, aquatic, from the sea (Austor).
aquālia, -ae, [prob. f. of adj. meaning gray], f., eagle.
Aquilās, -ās, [taquilō- (reduced, cf. aquālla) + ò (òm)], m., the North Wind. — Less exactly, the North.
aquōsus, -ās, -um, [aquā- (reduced) + osus], adj., watery, rainy.
āra, -ae, [?], f., altar. — Esp. the Altar (constellation).
Arachnēs, -ēs, [Gr. 'Aράχνη], f., a Colophonian maiden, changed by Minerva into a spider.
arēnea, -ae, [Arachne + a (f. of -us)], f., spider.
arētor, -ōris, [ara- (stem of aro) + tor], m., ploughman, husbandman.
arētrum, -ēs, [ara- (stem of aro) + trum], n., ploughshare, plough.
Arētās, -ēs, [Gr. 'Aρέτηs], m., a poet who wrote (about 250 B.C.) on astronomy. He was born at Soli in Cilicia.
arītrium, -ēs, [arēs- (stem of aro) + trum], n., ploughshare, plough.
arītus, -ēs, [Gr. 'Aρέτηs], m., a poet who wrote (about 250 B.C.) on astronomy. He was born at Soli in Cilicia.
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Vocabulary.

ardeō, -ere, 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.).

ardeō, -ere (perf. and sup. as with ardeo), [arde- (stem of ardeo) + eo], v. intr. 3, burst into flames, blaze.

ardor, -ōris, [ard- (as if root of ardeo) + or], m., heat, flames. — Also fig., love.

ardus, -a, -um, (?) adj., steep, lofty, high, reared high, on high. — N. pl., heights.

area, -ae, [?], f., space, threshing-floor, stretch (campi). — Fig., field (for anxiety), scope.

areōna (hare), -ae, [are- (stem of area) + na (cf. nana), F., sand, strand. — Fig., arena.

areō, -ere, -ut, no sup., [unc. stem + eo (cf. aridus)], v. intr. 2, be dry, be parched. — pres. p., ārēna, dry, dried.

Arestoridēs, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., Arges, grandson of Arestor.

Arestēsae, -ae, [Gr. 'Arestēs, 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.

argentous, -a, -um, [argentō (reduced) + eus], 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, -e, -um, [Gr. 'Argolíkōs], adj., of Argos, Argolic. — Græcian.

Argos (only nom. and acc.), [Gr. 'Agyōs], n., more freq. plur. Argi, -orum, m., the capital of the district Argolis in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno.

argumentum, -i, [argu- (stem of arguo) + mentum], n., proof, witness, story, meaning (of a custom).

arguēre, -a, -erum, [targu- (cf. ἀγω) + o (cf. tribuo)], v. tr. 3, make clear. — So, give evidence, blame, find fault with.

Argus, -i, [Gr. 'Agyōs], 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.

aridus, -a, -um, [aridē- (whence areo) + dus], adj., dry, parched: Libye facta est (an arid desert).

arīsēs, -ēsae, (?) m., ram. — Exp., the Ram, the constellation Aries, between Pisces and Taurus. — Less exactly, fleece (golden).

arista, -ae, [?], f., ear (of grain), head.

arma, -ōrum, [vār (fii) + mus], n., arms, weapons, tools, implements. — Fig., war, arms, contests (for).

armamentum, -i, [vār (cf. arma) + mentum, team (?)], n., herd (of large cattle).

armorifer, -era, -erum, [armō-sfer], adj., arm-bearing, armed.

armiger, -era, -erum, [armō-ger (us, cf. gero)], adj., arm-bearing. — Fem. as noun, armor-bearer, attendant (of Diana).

armōs, -ēra, -ērī, -ērum, [armō + o], v. tr. 1, arm. — p.p., armed, in arms.

armōs, -ī, [m. from same word as arma], m., (joint), shoulder.

arō, -āre, -ārī, -ārum, [?], v. tr. 1, plough, hold the plough.
Vocabulary.

arriptō (adr.), -ere, -mi, -rep-
tum, [ad-raputum], v. tr. 3, gras,
scir.

are, artis, [√ax (cf. arma) + tis
(reduced)], f., art, skill, stratagem,
means. — Pl., the arts; also same
as sing.

artifex, -icia, [arti- (stem of ara)
+ fex (root of facio as stem), c.,
artist.

artus, -iis, [√ax + tus], m., limb.
— Pl., limbs, members.

artus, -i, -iim, [p.p. of arcoo],
adj., close.

arundō (har-), -inis, [?], f., reed.
— Hence, arrow; also, flute.

arvum, -i, [√ax (in arcoo) + vum],
n., field (as opposed to woods),
fields (as cultivated), lands.

arx, arcis, [√arc (in arcoo) + is
(reduced)], f., citadel, height, sum-
mit, high abode, lofty height; sum-
ma (heights of heaven).

Asbolus, -i, [Gr. 'AsBolos], m.,
Soot, one of Actaeon's hounds.

Ascalaphus, -i, [Gr. 'Ascalaphos],
m., son of Acheron and Orphne,
changed by Ceres into an owl.

ascendō (ads-), -ere, -cendi,
-census, [ad-scendo], v. tr. 3,
climb up, mount, ascend, climb.

ascensus (ads-), -is, [ad-ascen-
sus], through ascend, m., ascent.

asciscō (ads-), -ere, -escvi, -sc-
tum, [ad-siscio], v. tr. 3, adopt
(by formal resolution). — Less ex-
actly, adopt, add, attach.

Ascorus, -us, -um, [Gr. 'Ascorus],
adj., of Ascrus, Ascras, an epithet
of the poet Hesiod, who lived at
Ascra in Boeotia.

assellus, -i, [asinos + lus], m., little
ass, ass (as regarded with commis-
eration or contempt).
Vocabulary.

become accustomed, be accustomed. — p.p., assuētus, wonted.

assuētūdō (adv.), -īna, [ad-\l_\text{tuētūdō}], f., custom, habit, indulgence (of habit).

assūmō (adv.), -ēre, -sūmpsi, -sumptum, [ad-\text{sumō}], v. tr. 3, take in, take on, gather, assume.

ast, [?], conj., but.

Asterēs, -ēs, [Gr. 'Asterēs], f., daughter of the Titan Ceus, and Phoebe, sister of Latona. She was beloved by Jupiter, and was changed into a quail.

astō, see adsto.

Astrae, -ae, [Gr. 'Astrae], f., an epithet of Justice (Δίκα) as daughter of the Titan Astrēus.

astringō (adv.), -ere, -strinxi, -strictum, [ad-\text{stringō}], v. tr. 3, bind, tighten, harden (snow).

astrum, -i, [Gr. \text{astrum}], n., constellation, star. — Pl., stars, sky.

astas, -īna, [?], m., craft. — Abl., astō, with craft.

at, [?], cf. ad, conj., but, then, at least: attamen, but yet, still.

Atalanta, -ae, [Gr. \text{Atalantēs}], f., daughter of Schēnaeus of Bocotia. She was a celebrated runner, but being beaten in a race, married Hippomenes, her competitor. She was changed into a lioness.

ater, -trā, -trum, [?], adj., black, dark (esp. as a sign of mourning).

Athamantēs, -ēs, -um, [\text{Athamantēs}], m., king of the Minyans in Bocotia.

Athamantis, -idis (-īdoa), f., Helle, daughter of Athamas.

Athamās, -antis, [Gr. \text{Athamās}], m., king of the Minyans in Bocotia. He was the husband of Ino, uncle of Pentheus, and brother of Sisyphus. He was made insane by Juno.

Athēnē, -srum, [Gr. \text{'Athēnē}], f., Athens, the great city of Attica.

Athēnēs, (gen. not found; abl., Athēnē; dat. and abl., Athēnē; acc., Athēnē, Athēnēs, Athēnēam, Athēnēs), [Gr. \text{Athēnē}, later \text{Athēnē}, \text{Athēnēs}], m., Athens, a high mountain on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia.

Atlantiadēs, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., Mercury, grandson of Atlas.

Atlēs, -antis, [Gr. \text{Atlēs}], 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-\text{que}], conj., and in addition, and.

Atresus, -ēs, [Gr. \text{Atresus}], m., king of Argos and Mycenae, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atridēs, -ae, [Gr. \text{Atridēs}], m., sons of Atreus. — Pl., the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus, the leaders of the Greeks at Troy).

Athērses, -ēs, [Gr. \text{Athērses}], m., king of the Minyans in Bocotia.

auddō (adt.), -ēre, perf. and sup. supplied from auferō, [ad-\text{bolō}], v. tr. 3, raise up (to something), raise: me, rise.

Attōnītus, see attonō.

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Attōnītus, see attonō.

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Vocabulary.

attrahē (adv.), -ere, -traxi, -tractum, [ad-trahē], v. tr. 3, draw to one, draw in, drag in. — Fig., attract.

Augustus, -a, -um, [(?), perh. akin to augur, more likely to augoeo], adj., venerable, Augustus. — Esp. an epithet (and in the masc. of Octavius Caesar, and after him of all the Roman emperors.

aula, -ae, [Gr. αὐλή], l., hall, palace.

aulaeum, -i, [Gr. αὐλή, real or supposed], n., curtain, hangings. — Also pl.

Aulus, -īdis, [Gr. Ἀώλης], l., a sea-port in Bœotia, from which the Greeks sailed against Troy.

aura, -ae, [≡/au (blow) + ra (f. of -rus)], l., breeze, wind, air (as moving), breath of life, the air, winds of heaven (often as opposed to hidden or enclosed space).

auriga, -ae, -erum, [aurī + -era (for ferum)], adj., gold-bearing.

aurora, -ae, [≡/us (see uro), for ausoasia], l., 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.

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Vocabulary.

aurum, -i, [perh. *ux (cf. Aurora)], n., gold. — Poetically, the golden age.

Ausanus, -ae, -um, [Ausan + us], adj., Ausonian, Italian, Latin. — Ausonia, f. (sc. terra), Italy. — Masc. plur., the Italians.

auspex, -ica, [avli-spect (root of *spectio, as stem)], m., soothsayer, witness: auspiciousus vobis, with your approval (from consulting soothsayers on any important business).

auspicium, -i, [auspic + ium], n., taking of omen, omens, beginning (as opposed to exitus). — Pl., auspices, leadership.

auster, -tri, [avus + ter (-tro, cf. -trum)], m., the south wind (dry and hot). — Personified, the God of the South Wind. — Less exactly, the South.

austral, -i, [austrō + alia], adj., (of the south wind), southern.

ausum, -i, (n. p.p. of audeo), n., daring attempt, undertaking.

aut, [(?), cf. autem], conj., 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, again, now.

Autonomus, -ae, -um, adj., of or belonging to Autonoë: heroë (Acteon, son of Autonoë).

autumnalis, -e, [autumnō (reduced) + alia], adj., autumnal.

Autumnus, -i, [prob. for *Auctomonos, cf. augeo], m., Autumn.

auxiliaris, -e, [auxilio- (reduced) + alia], adj., auxiliary, assisting, subsidiary.

auxilium, -i, [auxili- (akin to augeo, cf. pensilia) + ium], n., assistance, succor, help.

avarius, -ae, -um, [lost noun-stem (cf. aueo and avidus) + r us], adj., eager, eagerly desiring. — Esp., avaricious, covetous, greedy.

avellō, -ere, -vulē, (-vellı), -vulsum, [ab-vello], v. tr. 3, pluck off, tear away.

avena, -ae, [?], f., oats, oat-straw. — Hence, pipe.

Aventius, -i, m., -um, -i, [?], n., (prop. adj.), the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Celian Hill.

Averna, -e, [Avernō + alia], adj., of Avernus.

Avernus, -ae, -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.

aversatus, p.p. of avervor.

averstor, -ari, -atus, [ab-verseo (perh. through averto)], v. dep. 1, (turn away), be unwilling, be reluctant. — p.p., refusing, opposed to (acc.), reluctant, unwilling.

aversus, p.p. of avertor.

avertō, -ere, -verti, -versum, [ab-verteo], v. tr. 3, turn away, turn off. — p.p., turned away, turning away: passus (backward); occupat aversum (from behind).

avidus, -ae, -um, [avē- (cf. aueo) + duō], adj., greedy, greedy of (gen.), thirsty for, eager.

avis, -is, [?], f., bird. — Hence, omen.

avitus, -ae, -um, [avē- (as if avi-)
Vocabulary.

+ tus], adj., of one's grandfather.
— Less exactly, ancestral.

Avius, -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. ἀξίος], m., axle (of a chariot). — Hence, axis (of the earth or the sky), pole (of the sky), chariot, the heavens. — Also pl.

B.

Babylonius, -a, -um, [Babylon + tus], adj., Babylonian, of Babylon.

Baccalae, -ærum, [Gr. ἀκκαλαῖος], f., Baccalae, female Bacchanals, women who performed the wild orgies of Bacchus.

bacchilus, -antis, [pres. p. of bacchor], f., bacchant, bacchant.

Bacchus (-ēus, -ēus), -a, -um, [Gr. Βάκχος, etc.], adj., of or pertaining to Bacchus, Bacchus.

Bacchides, -ērum, 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. Βάκχος], m., a son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine and of poets. — Fig., the vine, wine.

bacillum, -i, [?], n., staff.

Balaena, -ae, [?], f., whale.

Bálkā, -ēs, [bálā + tus], m., bellowing.

Bálkāricus (Bálkā-), -ās, -um, [Bálkā + tus], adj., Bálkarian, of the Bálkans, or Bálkarian Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants were famed for the use of the sling.

Bállo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [prob. from sound], v. intr. 1, beat.

Bálteus, -a, [?], m., bell.

Barba, -ae, [?], f., beard.

Bárbaricus, -a, -um, [bárbarō- (weakened) + cus], adj., barbaric.

Bárbarōs, -ēs, [bárbaro- (reduced) + os], f., (savage, shaggy, cf. heathendom), barbarous tribes (as a whole).

Bárbarus, -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.

Battidaeus, -ae, [Gr. Bāttidas], m., descendant of Battus. The city of Cyrene was ruled by the Battidae; hence the Cyrenian poet Callimachus is called Battidae.

Baucis, -īdis, [Gr. Baukis], f., Baucis, wife of Philemon, who was changed into a tree.

Bēsēs, p.p. of beo, wh. see.

Bēlidae, -ārum, [Gr. patronymic], f., granddaughters of Belus, king of Egypt, daughters of Danaus; hence usually called the Danaides.

Bēlīdes, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., descendant of Belus.

Bellatrix, -īcis, [bellā- (cf. bello) + trīx], f., female warrior, warrior maid.

Bellus, -a, -um, [bellō + cus], adj., warlike.

Bellus, see belus.

Bellum, -i, [old āduallum, formed
Vocabulary.

from duo], n., war. — More concretely, expedition, armament, war (poetical).

bēlaus (bellus), -ae, [?], f., monster (huge creature).

bene, [old abl. of bonus, cf. aequē], adv., well: nec bene (not very well); vix bene (hardly, fully).

benefactum, -i, [n. p.p. of benefacere], n., service, generous deed.

benignus, -a, -um, [bonē-īgnus (akin to mosco)], adj., kindly, generous. — Also of things, productive, fertile.


Berecyntius, -a, -um (-cynthiae), [Gr. Berecyntios], adj., of or pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain in Phrygia on the Sangarius, sacred to Cybele. She was worshipped with sound of flutes; hence, Berecyntia tibia: Midas was her son; hence, Berecyntius heros.

Bessōi, -ōrum, [Gr. Bessōn], m., a Thracian tribe.

bibō, -ere, bibi, bibītum, [redup. root, cf. potas], v. tr. 3, drink.

bibulus, -a, -um, [from bibō, as if bibō + lus], adj., absorbent, soaking (wet).

biceps, -cipitis, [bi (i.e. dvi) -caput (reduced)], adj., two-headed. — Less exactly, two-peaked.

bicolor, -ōris, [bi (i.e. dvi) -olor], adj., two-colored, variegated.

bicornis, -ae, [bi (i.e. dvi) -cornu (weakened to i stem)], adj., two-horned. — Less exactly, two-pronged.

bidens, -entis, [bi (i.e. dvi) -dens], adj., two-toothed. — As noun, two-pronged horn. — Also, an animal for sacrifice, esp. a sheep, two years old, when two teeth only are prominent.

biforēs, -īnum, [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.

bimars, -e, -um, [bi (i.e. dvi) -maris (akin to mosco)], adj., two-seeded (Corinthus, i.e. with a sea on both sides).

bimus, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. dvi) -mimus (akin to mosco)], adj., (of two winters), two years old.

binus, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. dvi) + nus], adj., two at a time, two (at a time, implied).

biponifer, -era, -erum, [biponifer], adj., axe-bearer.

bis, [case (gen. ?), of duō], adv., twice.

bisulcus, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. dvi) -sulcus], adj., two-snarrowed, cleft, cloven.

bitumen, -inis, [?], n., asphalt, bitumen.

blāsman, -a, -um, [?], adj., stammering, indistinct.

bländtor, -īvi, -ītus, [blandō (as if blandi- + o)], v. intr. 4, coar, flatter, cajole, entreat (with blandishments).

bländtiae, -ārum, [bländō- (weakened) + tia], f., blandishments, wooing, endearments, caresses.

bländus, -a, -um, [?], adj., persuasive, seductive, coaxing (verba), caressing (lacerti).

Boeōbī, -ēs, [Gr. Bēōbē], f., an ancient town in Eastern Thessaly.

Boeōs, -ae, [Gr. Bēōria], f., a division of Central Greece, north of Attica.
Vocabulary.

Boeotia, -ae, -um, [Gr. Boéthia], adj., of Boeotia, Boeotian.

Boëtius, -ae, -um, [Gr. Bouéthis], adj., of Boeotia, Boeotian.

bonus, -a, -um, [?], adj., good (in all Eng. senses), fine, excellent, noble: vultus (kindly); artes (liberal, generous, noble). — n. pl., blessings, 'good fortune.'

Boeotis, -ae, [Gr. Boéteos, ploughman], m., the constellation Boeotis, near the Great Bear.

Boreas, -ae, [Gr. Boreas], m., the mountain or north wind (pure Lat. aquilus). — Personified, Boreas, the son of the river-god Styx, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orthyle, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica.

bœs, bovis, [?], c., ox, cow, heifer, bull. — Pl., cattle.

bracone, -arum, [Gallic word], f., breeches, trousers.

brachium, -i, [?], n., arm. — Less exactly, claw (of the Scorpion).

brevia, -e, [for breviae, cf. Brequeis], adj., short, narrow, small. — Of time, brief, speedy.

breviter, [brevis, -e, -erum], adv., shortly, briefly.

Britannia, -ae, -um, [?], adj., of Britain, British. — Masc. pl., Britons.

bûbû, -ulus, [?], c., ovul.

bûcina, -ae, [?], f., trumpet.

Bûlais, -is, [Gr. Boulais], m., a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules.

bûstum, -i, [?], cf. comburo, n., funeral pile (burnt down), tomâ. — Also pl.

buxum, -i, [?], n., box (wood or tree).

cacumin, -inis, [?], n., peak, summit: summus cacuminus, topmost shoot (of a tree).

caecillius, -are, -avi, -atum, [caecum + o], v. tr. 1, point, sharpen: aures (give pointed ears).

Cadmea, -idis, [Gr. Kadmea], f., adj., of, from, or pertaining to Cadmus: Cadmea arx (the citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus).

Cadmus, -i, [Gr. Kadmos], m., son of the Phoenician king Agenor. He founded Thebes in Boeotia, and was afterwards changed into a serpent.

cædô, -ere, cæcidî, cæsum, [?], v. intr. 3, fail, set (dies).

cælebifer, -era, -erum, [cæmhoel (reduced) + ër (for ferus)], adj., bearing the caduceus (herald's wand).

caecus, -a, -um, [?], adj., blind, blinded. — Hence, dark, hidden, secret.

caedô, -is, [caedo- (as root of caedo) + os], f., slaughter, blood, murder.

caedô, -ere, cæcidî, caesum, [?], skin to cædo, but conn. unc., v. tr. 3, beat, strike, cut (with a stroke), fell (trees), task (horses).

caelestis, -e, [caelestis (for caelô-) + tis (cf. agritius)], adj., heavenly, divine, of the gods, of heaven, godlike. — As noun, divine being, divinity, god.

caeliola, -ae, [caelô- (weakened) + cola (cf. agricola)], m., god, citizen of heaven.

caelô, -are, -avi, -atum, [?], v. tr. 1, carve, engrave.
Vocabulary.

caelum. -i, [ʔ], n., sky, heaven, atmosphere, air, climate.

Caeneus, -ei, [Gr. Κανεύς], m.,

Caenus, originally a girl named Cenis, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy, and made invulnerable. He took part in the Calydonian hunt.

ceruleus, -a, -um, [caelelō- (reduced) + ens], adj., of the blue sea, dark blue, sea-green, dark, livid: frater (Neptune).

ceruleus, -a, -um, [caelelō + lus], adj., (of the sky), blue: caerulei (the blue of the sky).

Caesar, -arls, [(ʔ), cf. caesares], m., a family name in the gens Julia.—Exp. 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 + ens], adj., of or belonging to Caesar or the Caesars: Vesta (Vesta, protectress of Augustus).

caesariês, -ēs, [(ʔ), akin to caedo], f., locks (poetic for hair).

caestus, -ēs, [ʔ], m., cestus, boxing straps.

Cales (Caēs), -a, [Gr. Κάλαιος], m., a river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Tethras, passes near Pergamon, and falls into the sea at Lesbos (now the Mendragora).

calamus, -i, [Gr. καλαμος], m., reed, pipe.

calathus, -i, [Gr. κάλαθος], m., basket.

caleb, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [cale- (calx, heel) + o], v. tr. 1, tread, tread on, tread out (of grapes).

calculus, -i, [cale- (calx, lime) + ulus (as if calco + lus)], m., pebble.

calēd, -ēre, -ēti, no sup., [†calī- (cf. calidus) + eo], v. intr. 2; and

calēscēd, -ēre, -ēti, no sup., [calē- (stem of caldeo) + eo], v. intr. 3, be warm, be hot, be heated, grow warm.—pres. p., calēns, hot.

callidus, -a, -um, [†calī- (cf. caldeo) + dus], adj., hot, warm, reeking (tulum).

calling, -ēs, [akin to clam, and perch. caeleo], f., smoke, mist, darkness.

callidus, -a, -um, [callī- (cf. callum) + dus], adj., (hardened to a thing), cunning.

callis, -is, [akin to callum], m., (worn path), path, track (of small by-paths).

calar, -ēris, [cal- (as if, perhaps really, root of caldeo) + or], m., heat.

Calydon, -onis (Gr. Κάλυδων), [Gr. Καλύδων], f., a very ancient town of Aetolia, on the river Evenus. It was the abode of Ceneus, father of Meleager and Deianeira, and grandfather of Diomedes.

Calydonian, -onis, [Gr. patronymic], f., Calydonian maid or woman.

Calydonianus, -a, -um, [Gr. Καλυδωνιος], adj., of or belonging to Calydon, Calydonian: haste (the spear of Diomedes, who was of Calydonian birth).

Calyrna, -ēs, [Gr. Καλυμνα], f., Calymna, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, near Cos.

camella (camma), -ae, [ʔ], f., goblet (of unc. form).
Vocabulary.

caninus, -i, [Gr. κνήμος], m., forge, furnace.
campus, -i, [ʔ], m., plain, level, expanse (aquarium).
 Canace, -ēs, [Gr. Kænæ], f., Crater, one of Actaeon's bounds.
 Cæcærus, -eru, [ʔ], m., the Crab, one of the signs of the Zodiac.
candēs, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [perh. ἀκαίνεω (cf. canas) + eō], v. intr. 2, glow, burn. — pres. p., candēs, burning.
candēscoe, -ere, candul, [candē (stem of candeo) + as], v. intr. 3, burn, blaze, brighten.
candidus, -a, -um, [perh. ἀκαίνεω (cf. candeo, through wh. it is formed) + as], adj., shining, bright, white (cf. albus, dead white), fair (of women), clad in white. — Fig., fair-minded (cf. livor).
candor, -āris, [cand- (as if root of candeo) + or], m., brightness, whiteness.
canis, -ēs, -ui, [canō- (reduced) + eō], v. intr. 2, whiten, be white, be gray. — pres. p., white, gray.
caniscoe, -ere, canul, [canē- (stem of cameo) + as], v. intr. 3, grow white, whiten.
canis, -is, [ʔ], c., dog, hound. — Esp., the Dog (a constellation).
canistrum, -i, [Gr. κανόνιος], n., basket.
canitis, -ēs, [canō + tis], f., hoariness, gray hair.
canna, -ae, [Gr. κάννα], f., cane, reed.
canē, -ēre, cecinā, cantum, [ʔ], v. tr. 3, sound, sing: ilia canenda est (is the subject of song).
Canopus, -is, [Gr. Κανοπός], m., Canopus, a city in Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.
canor, -āris, [√can + or], m., music, songfulness.
candius, -a, -um, [candor + as], adj., sounding.
cantūs, -ēs, -ās, -ātum, [cantō + o], v. tr. 1, sing. — Hence, enchant.
cantus, -iis, [√can + tus], m., song, music (vocal or instr.). — Hence, incantation.
cănis, -e, -um, [ʔ], adj., hoary, white, gray, whitened, snow-white. — Less exactly, yellow (of grain). — As noun, white hair.
capāx, -āris, [√cap + ax (as if tcapā + cua, reduced)], adj., capacious, capable of (ad praecipia): ingenium (mighty).
capella, -ae, [capra + la], f., she-goat.
caper, -eru, [ʔ], m., goat.
capillus, -i, [skín to caput], m., hair. — Pl., hair.
capitās, -āris, eōpl, captum, [√cap], v. tr. 3, take, hold, seize, take in, deceive, enjoy (spectacle). — p.p., captivated, smitten.
Capitolium, -i, [developed from tcapit-], n., the Capitol at Rome. — Also pl.
Capreae, -ārum, [√capro- (reduced) + as (cf. capra)], f., an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the Bay of Naples (now Capri).
captivus, -a, -um, [√cap + tivus, (as if tcapē + vus)], adj., captured, imprisoned, captive.
capē, -ēre, -ās, -ātum, [capē + o], v. tr. 1, catch at, seek (with inf.). — p.p., caught.
capus, -itae, [√capō + lus], m., hilt.
caput, -itēs, [ʔ], n., head, heads (sing. of two), source (of a river, etc.), life: rerum (capital); hoc caput (this body).
Vocabulary.

Carbasus, -i, [of oriental origin], f. (in pl.), linen or cotton. — Hence, sail.

Carecer, -eris, [?], m., prison. — Hence, starting-point (in a race), goal.

Carchesium, -i, [Gr. καρχείον], n., cup, beaker (of peculiar shape).

Cardo, -inis, [?], m., hinge.

Carek, -ere, -ul, -itėrus, [cāro + oo ?], 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.

Caricus, -a, -um, [caria- (reduced) + cus], adj., Carian. — Hence, f. (sc. flōns), Carian fig. fig (from Caria).

Carina, -ae, [?], f., keel, bottom (of ship). — Hence, ship.

Carmin, -inis, [unc. root + men (cf. Camena)], n., song, music, verse (instruct.). — Hence, incantation, charm. — Also, prophecy.

Caro, carnis, [?], f., flesh.

Carpe, -ere, -pel, -ptum, (cf. Gr. καπές), v. tr. 3, pluck, creep, gnaw (of envy). — Hence of travel, tread (viae), cleave (aera), take (a course, etc.), pass over or through. — Also, carp at, 'pick in pieces,' find fault with (cf. gnaw, gnaw above), waste.

Cārus, -a, -um, [?], adj., dear (in both Eng. senses), precious.

Casa, -ae, [?], f., cottage.

C̣eus, -i, [?], m., cheese.

Cassopē, -ēs, [Gr. Κασσοῦς], f., wife of Cephes and mother of Andromeda.

Cassis, -idis, [?], f., helmet.

Cassus, -is, [?], m., hunting-net.

Castellus, -æ, -um, adj., of or per-
taining to the Fount of Castalia at Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence Castellum aranum, the cave at Delphi where was the oracle of Apollo.

Castanea, -ae, [adj. formed from κασταρνος], f., chestnut (tree or nut).

Castrum, -i, n., a town in Latium, generally Castrum Inul.

Cæstus, -æ, -um, [?], adj., clean (religiously), pure, chaste, sacred, hallowed.

Cæsus, -iis, [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.

Caucasus, -i, [Gr. Καυκασιος], m., a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and the Caspian Seas.

Cauda, -ae, [?], f., tail.

Caulōn, -onis, [Gr. Καυλων], m., a town on the east coast of Bruttium.

Cause, -ae, [akin to caveo], f., reason, cause, motive: sparsi veneni (effect). — Hence, cause (in the Eng. sense of the interests, etc.).

Cautēs, -is, [?], f., rock.

Cautus, see caveō.

Caveō, -ere, cavi, 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. deriv. from caveis- (cf.
Vocabulary.

camīnus, -īs, [Gr. καμίνος], m., forge, furnace.
campus, -īs, [ʔ], m., plain, level, expanse (aquarium).
Cancrī, -ēs, [Gr. Καγκρός], f., Cracker, one of Actaeon's bounds.
Canor, -īris, [√can + or], m., music, songfulness.
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capulus, -īs, [ēcapō + lus], m., hill.
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caverna, -ae, [prob. †caves- (cf.
Vocabulary.

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.
Cajuter (-stros), -i, [Gr. Kā-

Cepheus, -a, -um, [Gr. Kēphēs],
adj., Cephean, of or pertaining to Cepheus, a promontory of Euboea, where was a temple of Jupiter.
Cēnesus, -is, [unc. root (cf. cēnēo)
+ tis], m., census, assessing. — Hence, property (as rated), possessions. — Also pl.
Centaurus, -i, [Gr. Kēntrōs], 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.
Cēphēus, -a, -um, [Cēphe +
nus], adj., of or belonging to Cēphēus, Cephennian, Ethiopian.
Cēphus, -el, [Gr. Kēphēs], m., king of the Ethiopians, father of Andromeda.
Cēphēus, -a, -um, [Gr. form], adj., of or belonging to Cēphēus.
Cēphēus, -ēnsis, -ēnsis, [Gr. Kēphēs], f. adj., sprung from or belonging to the Cēphēus.
Cēphēus, -ēs, [Gr. Kēphēs], m., a river in Phocis.
Cērēs, -ae, [Gr. κῆρος], f., wax.
Cerambeius, -ī, [Gr. Kērambēus], m.,
Cerambeius, who sied to Mount Othrys to escape the flood, and was changed into a beetle.
Cērēs, -ās, -ās, [p.p. of cerō],
as adj., waxed.
Cerberus, -a, -um, adj., of or pertaining to Cerberus.
Cerberus, -ēs, [Gr. Kēphēs], m., the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.
Vocabulary.

Ceres, -eris, [\sqrt{CER} (root of creo- + \sigma, cf. cubus), f., goddess of grain, daughter of Saturn and mother of Proserpine. — In prob. earlier meaning, grain, flour, bread.

Ceris, -eris, [stem, real or imaginary, akin to Ceres + alis], adj., of Ceres, of grain, pertaining to grain or agriculture.

cereto, -ere, cerêu, cerēum, [?], cf. epure, v. tr. 3, separate. — Hence, distinguish, discern, desety, see, look at, gaze on.

certāmen, -inis, [certa + men], n., contest. — Also pl., same sense.

certātim, [certa + 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, -ère, -ēvi, certum, [certō + o], v. intr. 1, (decide?) — Hence, strive, contend, vie.

certus, -ē, -um, [p.p. of cerēno], 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., kind.

cervix, -icis, [akin to cerebrum], f., neck (esp. pl.), stiff neck (of spirited horses).

cervus, -i, [?], m., stag.

cēpes, -itis, [?], m., turf, sod.

cessō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [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. hie) + 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).

ces, [?], prob. ce (in hie) + ve], conj., as, like, as if.

Cēyx, -ēx, [Gr. Χεῦξ], m., Ceys, king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and husband of Alcyone.

Chōs, -idos, [Gr. Xhōs], adj., f., Chaonian, of Chaonia, a district in Epirus.

Chaos, abl. Chaös, [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. Χάρυβδης], f., a whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italy.

chelydrus, -i, [Gr. χέλυδρος], m., water-snake.

chorus, -i, [Gr. χορός], m., band of dancers, band (of Bacchus).

chrysolithus, -i, [Gr. χρυσόλιθος], c., chrysolith (a precious stone), topaz.

cibus, -i, [?], m., food, article of food.

Clōnus, -um, [Gr. Κλονός], m., a people in Thrace, on the Hebrus.
Vocabulary.

clońska, -ae, [?], l. stalk.
closta, -ae, [?], l., hemlock branch, hemlock (poisonous).
clo, -are, } civi, citum, [√ct], v., tr. 2 and 4, set in motion, call forth, summons.

Cilix, -icis, [Gr. Κίλικ], adj., Cilician, of Cilicia, a province in the southern part of Asia Minor.

Cimmeria, -iae, [Gr. Κύμμερος], m., Cimmerians, a fabled people in the extreme West or North, where the sun does not shine.
cinctus, p.p. of cingō.

cinta, -eris, [?], m., ashes. — Also pl.

Cinyophius, -ae, -um, [Cinyaph -itus], adj., of the Cinytus (a river of Libya), Cinyphian. — Less exactly, Libyan, African.

Cinyras, -ae, [Gr. Κινυρα], m., an Assyrian king whose daughters were changed by Juno into the 7 steps of a temple.

circē, [unc. case-form from circum (cf. antea, etc.)], adv. and prep., around, round, about.

Circenius, -ae, -am, [Gr. Κυκενος], adj., of Circe, a daughter of the sun, famous for her sorceries, by which she changed men into beasts.

circē (circumē), -are, -ii, -eam, [circum-oo], v. tr. irr., go around, surround (of Minerva weaving a pattern).
circitus, -is, [circum-itus, through circumo], m., circuit.

circum, [petrified acc. of circum], adv. and prep., around, round, about. — In comp., same.

circumdo, -ere, -deci, -datum, [circum-do], v. tr. 1, put around (one thing round another), surround (one with another). — p.p., surrounded.

circumse, see circumce.

circumferē, -eris, -tuli, -datum, [circum-foro], v. tr. irr., bear around, turn around.

circumfluē, -ere, -fluēxī, no sup., [circum-fluo], v. tr. 3, flow around, bathe, wash (of a river).

circumflēxus, -ae, -um, [circum- flēxus (akin to fluo)], adj. (both act. and pass.), flowing around, wave-washed.

circumfundē, -ere, -fundi, -fundum, [circum-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour around. — Also, surround (a thing by pouring). — p.p. (as middle), pouring around (of a crowd).

circumlinē, -ere, no perf., -litum, [circum-lino], v. tr. 3, smear around: auro (encase).

circumsonē, -ere, -sonui, -sonum, [circum-sono], v. tr. 1, roar around. — Pass., be surrounded with the sound of.

circumsonus, -ae, -am, [circumsonus], adj., sounding round, baying (round implied in the context in Eng.).

circumspiciē, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [circum-spicio], v. tr. 3, look around, look about upon, look around to see.

circumstā, -ere, -stetis, no sup., [circum-sto], v. tr. 1, stand around, surround.

circus, -i, [?], m., circus, amphitheatre.

Citharēs, -ēs, [Gr. Κιθάρα],
Vocabulary.

m., a mountain in Bceotia, a famous haunt of Bacchus and the Muses.
cithara, -ae, [Gr. κιθάρα], f., lyre.
cito, [abl. of citus], adv., quickly.
— Comp. citius, quicker, sooner.
citrā, [prob. instr. of citere, cf. citior], adv. and prep., this side.
— Hence, from point of view, outside, beneath.
— Of time, before.
citus, -a, -um, [p.p. of citeo], adj., quick, hasty, rapid, swift, flying (i.e. swift).
civilis, -e, [civi- (lengthened) + lis], adj., of a citizen, civil: aecies (inter neciae); jura (of policy).
civis, -is, [civis, civis;], c., citizen.
cladēs, -is, [?], f., disease, calamity, misfortune.
clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -āvum, [noun stem (akin to calendae) + o], v. tr. 1, shout, outcry, cry out.
clāmor, -ōris, [clam- (as if root of clamo) + or], m., shout, outcry, noise (of voices).
Clara, -eris, -ē, [Gr. Κλαρές], a town in Ionia, where there was a famous temple of Apollo, who is called Clarus (deos), the Clarion god.
clārus, -a, -um, [clā- (as in clamo) + ras], adj., loud, distinct, clear.
— So, bright, resplendent, brilliant, conspicuous.
— Hence, famous.
classis, -is, [cCla (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).
cladō, -ere, clausa, clausumus, [verb. clavi-do], v. tr. 3, shut, en close, shut up, confine, bar, imprison.
clávus, -ae, [?], f., club.
clávus, -a, -um, [?], m., stripe.
— Esp. on the tunic as distinctive of rank:
latus (the broad stripe of senatorial rank).
clipīstus, -a, -um, [clipeō- (as if stem of clipeo) + lus], adj., armed with a shield, shield-bearing.
clipus, -i, [?], m., shield (round, as opp. to scutum).
clivus, -i, [cliv- (cf. olivus) + rus], m., slope, hillside, sloping table (indicated by context).
Clymenē, -ēs, [Gr. Κλυμήνη], f., daughter of Tethys, wife of the Ethiopian king Meropa. Her children by the sun (Phoebus) were Phaethon and the Heliades.
Clymēnēs, -ēs, -um, [Olympe + lus], adj., of Clymene. — Clymēne's prose, Phaethon, son of Clymene.
coacervō, -āre, -āvī, -āvum, [con- + acervo], v. tr. 1, heap up, heap together.
— p.p., piled, heaped: latus (combined, one upon one...
coagulum, -i, [con- + agul (agō + lus)], n., curd.
coarguō, -ere, -āvī, -āvum, [con- arguo], v. tr. 3, prove, make known (cf. arguo).
Cocalus, -i, [Gr. Κόκαλος], m., a king in Sicily who received and protected Daedalus when he fled from Crete.
occtillō, -e, [occtō- (weakened) + lis], adj., baked.
— Hence, of brick.
occoāre, -āre, -āvī, -āvum, [con- + cocco], v. intr. irr., go together, assemble, gather, unite, be joined, be narrowed (two sides coming together).
occeptō, -isse, coceptum, [con- + tapio, cf. apiscor], v. tr. def. irr., begin.
— p.p., coceptus, begun.
— n. pl., cocepta, undertakings, efforts.
Vocabulary.

correo, -ere, -erni, no sup., [con-areo], v. tr. 2, restrain, confine, quell, subdue.
Coetus, -s, [Gr. Κόης], m., a Titan, the father of Latona.
cognatus, -a, -um, [con-gnaus], p.p. of nascor], as adj., akin. — As noun, kindred.
cognomen, -inis, [con-(g)nomen, through cognasceo], n., name.
cognasceo, -ere, -nui, -natum, [con-ignasceo (old form of nosceo)], v. tr. 3, learn, recognise. — p. in -dus, recognisable.
cogit, -ere, coegi, coecatum, [con-ago], v. tr. 3, bring together, coagulate (lact). — Also, compel, force, reduce: nullo co gente, with no (outside) force; agmen, close (of Lucifer coming last of the stars).
cohaseo, -ere, -hasei, -haeum, [con-haereō], v. intr. 2, stick fast, be caught.
cohors, -hortis, [?], f., band, company.
Colchis, -Idis, [Gr. Κολχίς, f., the Colchian woman, i.e. Medea.
Colchus, -as, -um, [Gr. Κόλχας], adj., Colchian, of Colchis, a town in the northeast of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea. — Pl., Colchi, the Colchians.
collaēbor (conl.), -latus, [con-labor], v. dep. 3, fall, sink.
colligō (conl.), -ere, -lēgi, -legō, [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 colloquium.
collum, -i, [?], n., neck. — Also pl.
collusō (conl.), -ere, -lūi, -lātum, [con-ātu], v. tr. 3, wash, moisten.
colō, -ere, -ui, -cultum, [?], v. tr. 3, cultivate, inhabit, cherish, worship. — See also cultus.
colūmen, -i, [colū- (old stem akin to colo) + unus (cf. aegrotus)], m., husbandman, farmer.
Colophūnus, -a, -um, [Gr. Κόλοφων], 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. alimum)], f., column, pillar.
colus, -i, -itis, [?], f., distaff.
coma, -ae, [?], f., hair, head (covered with hair). — Less exactly, foliage.
commāna, -antis, [as if pres. p. of tomo, (cf. coma)], adj., having hair: stella (a comet). combibō (conb-), -ere, -bibi, 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).
commingus, [con-manus, petrified as adv.], adv., hand to hand, at short range, in close fight.
comitā, -āre, -āvit, -ātum, [comit + a], v. tr. 1, accompany. — Pass., as deponent, accompany.
commendum, -i, [con-tentum (p.p. of memini)], n., (thing thought up), fiction, idle tale.
commiserō, -ere, -ui, -itum, [conmiserō], v. tr. 2, deserve, earn.
commissus, p.p. of committō.
committā, -ere, -misit, -missum, [con-mitto], v. tr. 3, commit, en-
Vocabulary.

trust, trust, place (in some position). - Also of crimes, etc., commit. - Of contest, join, begin, engage in.

commoveō, -ère, -mōvi, -mōtum, [con-moveo], v. tr. 2, arouse.

commūnis, -e, [con-munis (cf. munia)], adj., (having duties together, cf. immūnis), held in common, common (to two things).
- As noun, the commons, the body (gentis).

commūniter, [communi + ter], adv., together, in common.

cōmō, -ere, coms, comptum, [?], v. tr. 3, deck, arrange.

compāctus, -a, -um, [p.p. of compacto], adj., joined together.

compāxes, -is, [con-pages (akin to pango), perh. through compacto], f., joining, joint: lapidum, joined (of joined) stones.
1. compellō, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, [stem akin to 2. compello + o (cf. 1. appello)], v. tr. 1, address, accost.
2. compellō, -pellere, -pull, -pulsum, [compello], v. tr. 3, join together in a body. - With weaker meaning of prep., drive, force.

compendium, -ī, [con-+ pendium (vēnd + ium), perh. through compendo], n., saving: compendia montis (short cut over, etc.).

compescē, -ere, -pescui, [?], v. tr. 3 (keep within pasture bounds); restrain, confine, quell, quench.

complector, -ī, -plēxus, [complecto], v. dep. 3, embrace, surround, encompass.

compleō, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, [compleo], v. tr. 3, fill up, fulfill, complete.

complēxus, -ās, [con-plexus, through complector], m., embrace.

complōō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [con-ploro], v. tr. 1, lament, bewail.

componē, -ere, -posui, -positum, [con-pono], v. tr. 3, put together.
- Hence, compose, compose (verse), arrange, compose (the countenance). - Also, put up, lay to rest, bury.

comprecōr, -āri, -ātus, [con-precor], v. dep. 1, pray (stronger than precor).

comprehendō (-preddō), -ere, -endī, -ēssum, [con-prehendo], v. tr. 3, catch, seize, arrest.

comprendō, see comprehendō.

comprehensus, p.p. of comprehendō.

comprimē, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, [con-premo], v. tr. 3, press together, close (the eyes in death), check, restrain.

conāmen, -inis, [conā + men], n., effort, spring (effort of motion).

concībō, see comībo.

concavō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [con-cavo], v. tr. 1, bend together, bend in, hollow out.

concavus, -a, -um, [con-cavus], adj., hallowed in, hollow.

concēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, [con-cedo], v. tr. 3, yield, yield the palm.

conceptus, -ās, [con-actus], m., accord, harmony (prob. here in our modern sense?).

concha, -ae, [Gr. káyxa], f., shell, conch-shell.

concīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīssum, [con-cido], v. intr. 3, fall, collapse.

concīdeo, -ère, -cīvi, -cītum, (also
Vocabulary.

concilio, -ere), v. tr. 2 and 4, stir up, set in (violent) motion, arouse, rouse. — p.p., concitatus, aroused, excited: amnis (swollen); sagitta (shot). — Hence, swift.

consilium, -i [? perch. consilium (cf. ‘put heads together’)], n., assembly, council.

concipiō, -ere, -cepī, -ceptum, [con-capio], v. tr. 3, catch, gather, collect, be filled with (acc.), conceive: iras (conceive); animo imaginem (conceive, form); ignes (kindle, catch); proex (begin to utter); a lupo conceptus (sired by, etc.).

concīāmō, -Are, -āvi, -ātum, [con-clamo], v. tr. 1, cry out, exclaim.

concordia, -ae, [concord + -ia], f., harmony, unanimity, peace, friendship, agreement, union (of souls).

concordē, -Are, -āvi, -ātum, [concord + -o], v. intr. 1, harmonize, be in harmony: carmina nervis (music sounds in harmony on the strings).

concors, -cordis, [con-cor, inf. as adj.], adj., agreeing (prop. of persons). — Less exactly, in harmony, harmonious.

concursōcē, -Are, -crēvi, -crētum, [con-cursoo], v. intr. 3, grow together, congeal, gather. — p.p., concursus, gathered, congealed.

concurreō, -ere, -currē, -cursum, [con-curo], v. intr. 3, run together. — Esp. in hostility, fight with, meet (in battle).

concurrus, -iās, [con-cursus, through concurro], m., rush together. — Hence, crash (caali).

conciérstādīō, -Are, [con-custudio], v. tr. 4, guard.

concussō, -ere, -cussō, -cussum, [con-quatio], v. tr. 3, shake up, shake, clash (arma).

condiciō, -ōnis, [condicio (cf. condicio)], f., terms, condition, terms of agreement.

condē, -ere, -didī, -ditum, [condo], 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, -duxi, -ductum, [con-duco], v. tr. 3, bring together, gather.

cōnservō, -ferro, -tuli, -titum (colla), [con-fero], v. tr. 3, bring together, match (breast to breast), unite, contend, change (in volucrum): se (betake).

cōnsiciō, -ere, -sēci, -sectum, [con-sacio], v. tr. 3, make up, do up, finish. — p.p., cōnsactus, exhausted (cf. ‘done up’).

cōnsīdō, -ere, -sissum, [con-sido], v. intr. 3, trust.

cōnfiniō, -e, [confini- (reduced) + ium], n., common boundary.

cōnficteor, -ēri, -fussum, [con-fateor], v. dep. 2, confess: se (confess his identity).

cōnstrōmī, -ere, -ui, -itum, [con-streom], v. intr. 3, set up a murr, murrum.

confugīō, -ere, -fugi, no sup., [con-fugio], v. intr. 3, betake one’s self in flight, take refuge with (ad).

confundō, -ere, -fundi, -fundum, [con-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour together, mingle together. — Fig., confound, confuse. — Also (by destroying organization), destroy. — Pass., be lost in, be confounded.
Vocabulary.

congelō, -Are, -Avi, -Atum, [con-gele], v. tr. 1, congeal, harden, petrify.
congerēs, -ēs, [con-gerēs], (ger as root + es), through congero, f. mass.
congerē, -ere, -geasti, -gestum, [con-gerēro], v. tr. 3, bring together, heap up, heap upon, mass.
congestus, p.p. of congero.
congreolor, -i, -gressus, [con-gradior], v. dep. 3, come together.
— Esp. in hostile sense, meet in battle.
cōnicēō (conicēō), -ere, -ēcē, -iectum, [con-jacio], v. tr. 3, (throw with a stroke), strike, plant (of a weapon), implant.
conjectus, p.p. of coneclo.
conjugālis, -ēs, [conjugio- (reduced) + alia], adj., relating to marriage, conjugal.
conjugātio, -tis, [conjug (stem of conjunx) + ium], n., marriage, alliance (by marriage).
conjugēs, -ere, juncti, juctum, [con-juno], v. tr. 3, join together, join, unite.
conjunx, -jugis, [con-jug (root of jungo as stem, with accidental n)], c., consort, husband, wife.
conjurō, -Are, -avi, -atum, [con-juro], v. intr. 1, swear together, conspire. — p.p., conjuratus, having conspired, conspiring, having sworn together.
conquātio (coll.), -tis, [con-que- (through conquor) + ium], n., converse, conversation.
connumbium, see conubium.
cōnor, -ōri, -ōtus, [?], v. dep. 1, try, endeavor.
con-, see comp-.
conqueror, -i, -questus, [con-queror], v. dep. 3, complain.
cōnsanguineus, -a, -um, [con-sanguinus (cf. exsanguis, etc.) + eus], adj., of a brother, a brother's, kindred.
cōnselerō, -Are, -Avi, -Atum, [con-soelero], v. tr. 1, make guilty, stain, pollute (with crime).
cōnsendō, -ere, -sendi, -sendum, [con-sendō], v. tr. 3, climb up, mount.
cōnsensus, -a, -um, [con-sensus (akin to scio, cf. insensus)], adj., having knowledge of (together with the party concerned), priy to. — As noun, confidant, witness, person privy (to a thing).
cōnsensus, -ere, -sentis, [con-sensus], v. intr. 3, grow old together.
cōnsessor, -i, -sectus, [con-secor], v. dep. 3, follow up, overtake, attain.
cōnsenso, -ere, -sēvi, -stum, [conseso], v. tr. 3, sow (lands) with (abl.).
cōnsiderō, -Are, -Avi, -Atum, [considēre, an astronomical word, referring to constellations], v. tr. 1, (calculate positions of stars?), con-templet, consider, question.
cōnsidērō, -ere, -sēdi, -sessum, [con-sido], v.intr.3, sit down, sit on.
cōnsilium, -i, [consul + ium, perh. orig. body of colleagues (cf. college)], n., (body of counselors?), council. — Hence, counsel, advice, plan, design.
cōnstitō, -ere, -stiti, -stium, [con-stiō], v.intr. 3, take a stand, take one's place, stand, aight : vina, hold together (so as to stand up), stand firm.
cōnsitor, p.p. of consoro.
cōnsolor, -ōri, -ōtus, [con-solor], v. dep. 1, console, console with.
Vocabulary.

cōnasors, -sortis, [con-sors], c., prop. adj., (sharing the same lot), partner, wife, husband. — As adj., sanguis, kindred.
cōnspiciūs, -ae, -spēxī, -spectum, [con-Spicio], v. tr. 3, esp., come in sight of. — p.p., cōnspicītus, observed, conspicuous.
cōnspicuus, -a, -um, [con-Spicio-Us (V3 + V3)], adj., distinguished, conspicuous, visible.
cōnstantēs, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [noun stem akin to sterno], v. tr. 1, strike with terror. — Pass., be terror-stricken.
cōnstituēs, -ere, -ul, -ūtam, [con-Statu], v. tr. 3, set up, set.
cōnsumēs, -ere, -suēvi, -suētum, [con-succo], v. tr. 1, accustomed. — p.p., cōnsuētus, accustomed, wonted, usual.
cōnsul, -ulis, [? prob. con + sal (in salto)], m., consul (orig. dancing priest, then colleague).
cōnsulēs, -ere, -ulūs, -ultum, [unc., perh. con-sul, 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.
cōnsumēs, -ere, -sūmpsi, -sūptum, [con-sumo], v. tr. 3, devour, consume.
cōnsurgēs, -ere, -rēxi, -rectum, [con-surgo], v. tr. 3, rise up (together), rise.
contāctus, -ūs, [con-tactus, through contingo], m., contact, touch.
contemnēs, -ere, -tempsi, -temp tum, [con-temno], v. tr. 3, despise, scorn.
contemptor, -ōris, [con-temptror, through contemno], m., scorrer, despiser.
contemptrix, -īcis, [con-temptrix, through contemno], f., scorrer (female), regardless (in app. treated as adj.).
contemptus, -ūs, [con-temptrus, through contemno], m., scorn, contempt.
contendēs, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, [con-tendo], v. tr. 3, strain, stretch. — Fig., contend, maintain (a proposition).
contendus, -a, -um, [p.p. of contendere], as adj., (self-restrained), content, satisfied. — Also, bounded (i.e. contained).
conterminus, -a, -um, [con-terminus], adj., (with same boundaries), close by, near to.
conterreno, -ēre, -ul, -ītum, [con-terreo], v. tr. 2, alarm (much or suddenly), frighten.
conticēscēs, -ere, -tēcūs, no sup., [con-tacceco, through conticeo], v. intr. 3, be hushed.
contiguus, -a, -um, [con-ťigus (tag + V3), perh. through contingo], adj., adjoining.
contineō, -ēre, -ul, -tentum, [con-teneo], v. tr. 2, hold together, hold, contain, restrain.
contingēs, -ere, -tiō, -tōctum, [con-tango], v. intr. 3, reach, come to. — Hence, fail to the lot of, become one’s (possession), happen (without a definite person to whom), occur.
continuus, -a, -um, [con-ťinūs (V3 + V3), perhaps through continere], adj., adjoining, continuous, uninterrupted.
contorqueō, -ēre, -toral, -tortum, [con-torqueo], v. tr. 2, hurl.
contrā, [unc. case-form, prob. instr.
Vocabulary.

agree, befit: convenit (it is agreed).

conversus, p.p. of converto.

convertō, -ere, -verti, -versum, [con-verte], v. tr. 3, turn around (with reflex., turn (intr.)), change, transform. — Also, turn to one’s self, attract. — p.p., conversus, changed, transformed: terra conversa dare, turn the back (in flight).

convexus, -a, -um, [p.p. of convexus], adj., vaulted (arched like the heavens).

convictum, -i, [prob. convoc- (convoc, as adj., talking together) + ium], n., altercation, wrangling, abusive or insulting words. — Also pl., same.

convictus, -is, [con-victus], m., living together, coterie.

conviva, -ae, [con-viva (cf. agri-cola)], m., guest.

convivium, -i, [con-viva- (reduced) + ium, but possibly primary from root], n., feast. — Also pl.

convocā, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [con-vocā], v. tr. 1, call together, summon.

cōpis, -ae, [cōopī- (con-opus reduced) + iā], f., abundance, resources, freedom of choice, liberty (to do a thing), chance (to do), opportunity.

coquō, -ere, -cōxi, -cōctum, -COQU (cf. cōquō), 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.

Corinthius, -i, [Gr. Κόρινθος], f., Corinth, a celebrated city by the
isthmus that joins the Peloponnesus to Central Greece; called bimara because it lay close to the Corinthian and the Saronic gulf.
cornus, -s, -sum, [cornu- (reduced) + nas], adj., of horn, horny.
corniger, -eri, [cornu- (weakened) + ger (for genus)], adj., horned.
cornix, -licis, [-], f., crow.
cornu (-liv), [cf. horn], n., horn, tongue (of land), wing.
cornum, -l, [n. of cornus], n., cornel berry.
cornus, -l, [cornu- (reduced) + us], f., cornel (tree or wood, named from its hardness; cf. hornbeam), cornel shaft.
cornua, -ae, [-], f., garland, crown.
Coraulidae, -ae, [Gr. Kepulēs], m., Aesculapius, son of the nymph Coronis and Apollo.
corōnē, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [coronē + o], v. tr. 1, decorate with garlands. — Less exactly, encircle (like a garland).
corpus, -oris, [unc. root + us], n., body, frame, form, creature: adesimus (souls).
corruptus, p.p. of corruptio.
corrigō (corrig.-), -ere, -ēxi, -ēctum, [corregro], v. tr. 3, straighten. — Hence, reform, change for better, better, remedy, mend.
corripō, -ere, -ripul,-reptum, [corripio], v. tr. 3, snatch up, seize, grasp, catch, repugnate: viam, begin (their) course; aggetes (spoil, catch with a light).
cortex, -licis, [-], 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. Kepulēs], f. adj., of Corycium (a cave of Mt. Parnassus), Corycian. — As subst., Nymphs of Parnassus.
corystus, -l, [Gr. κόπυλος], f., hazel (wood or nut).
costra, -ae, [-], f., rib.
cothurnus, -l, [Gr. κόθος], m., buskin (a high boot worn on the tragic stage), cothurnus.
coturnix, -licis, [-], f., quail.
crāter, -āris, [Gr. καράφ], m., (also crātēra, -ae, f.), bowl, cup.
— Hence, basin (of a spring).
creator, -āris, [creā- (stem of creō) + tor], m., sire, father, founder, creator.
creātus, p.p. of creō.
crēber, -brēri, -brum, [?], akin to creo, cresco], adj., thick (either of that which abounds, or that with which a thing abounds), numerous, crowded.
creābilis, -e, [credi- (as stem of credo) + bila], adj., to be believed, credible, trustworthy.
creāō, -ere, -dēri, -ditum, [tcred- (trust) + do], v. tr. 3, place confidence in (dat.), credit, trust, believe, think. — p.p., creātus, believed.
Crēulitās, -ātis, [-], (tcredulo) (weakened) + tas], f., Credulity (personified).
crēmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, burn, consume.
crēs, -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., creātus, produced by, son of, daughter of (abl.).
crepitāre, -āri, -āvi, no sup., [crepito- (p.p. of crepere) + o], v. intr.
Vocabulary.

1, rattle, chatter, babble (of a brook).
crepē, -ēre, -ui, -tum, (?), v. intr. 1, crackle, rattle, chatter.
crepusculum, -i, [crepus (old creper) + culum], n., twilight. — Also pl.
crescē, -ēre, -crēvi, -crētum, [cre- (stem akin to tereo) + soo], v. intr. 3, grow, enlarge, widen, extend. — p.p., crētus, son of (abl.).
crēta, -ae, [prob. from Cretan], f., chalk, chalk line (as goal), goal.
Crētē, -ēs, (Crēta, -ae), [Gr. Kρήνη], f., Crete, the large island (now Candia) south of Greece.
crētus, -ae, um, p.p. of crescere.
crīmen, -inis, [cri- (as root of cerno) + men], n., (decision), charge, crime, guilt, suspicion (of a charge).
crīnālis, -ēs, [crīnī (cf. crīnās, reduced) + alis], adj., for the hair.
crīnas, -is, (?), m., hair (also pl.), locks. — Also, train, trail (of a comet).
crīnitus, -ae, -um, [crīnī (as if stem of crīnino) + tus], adj., furnished with hair: crīnitus draconibus (with dragon locks).
crista, -ae, (?), f., crest.
cristātus, -ae, -um, [crīstā- (as if stem of crīstio) + tus], adj., crested.
Crocale, -ēs, [Gr. Κρακε], f., a nymph, daughter of Ismenus.
croceus, -ae, -um, [croce- (reduced) + eus], adj., of saffron, saffron (colored).
croceus, -i, [Gr. κρακε], m., saffron.
Crocusus, -ī, [Gr. Κρακε], m., king of Lydia, proverbial for his wealth.
crucētus, -ūs, [crucē- (stem of crucio) + tus], m., crucifixion. — Less exactly, torture.
cruďēlis, -ēs, [unc. e-stem (akin to crūdis) + lis], adj., cruel.
cruentō, -ēre, -ēvi, -tum, [cruentō + o], v. tr. i, stain with blood. — p.p., blood-stained, bloody.
cruentus, -a, -um, [cruent- (participle stem akin to ernare) + as], 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, -ās, [cubē (or kindred stem) + ilis], n. of adj. bed. — Esp. marriage bed. — Also pl.
cubitās, -ae, [p.p. of cubo], m., elbow (from its use in reclining).
cubās, -ēre, -ui (-āvi), -tum, [cuba + o], v. intr. 1, lie, recline.
culmen, -inis, [côl (in colo) + men], n., (perh. orig. thatch), roof, top. — Also pl. — Also, stalk, straw.
culmus, -ī, [akin to colo, but conn. unc.; see preceding word], m., stalk.
culpās, -ae, (?), f., fault, guilt.
culpās, -ēre, -ēvi, -tum, [culpa + o], v. tr. i, blame, find fault with.
culter, -tell, (?), m., knife.
cultor, -ōris, [côl + tor], m., cultivator. — Hence, inhabitant, worshipper.
cultus, -ae, -um, [p.p. of colo], as adj., cultured, polished. — n. pl., cultus, crops.
cultus, -ūs, [côl + tus], m., cultivation, cultivation, mode of cultivation (concretely), garb (part of cultivation of the body), worship, cult.
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cum (quam), [acc. of stem quō- (cf. tum)], conj. (‘what time’), when, while, at the time when, since, although.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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., com. co., with, together, up (as in Eng., finishing up the action of the verb, or concentrating it); often lost in force of verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimaeeus, -e, -um, [Gr. Kaimios], adj., Cumaean, of Cuma, an ancient colony of the Chalcidians in Campania, the residence of the Sibyl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cumba (cym-), -ae, [Gr. κύμβα], f., boat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cumulo, -are, -āvi, -ātum, [cumulo + o], v. tr. 1, pile up, fill up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cumctor, -āri, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, hesitate, object, refuse. — pres. p., cunctāns, loath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinctus, -e, -um, [co-iunctus], adj., all. — m. pl. as noun, all (men). — n. pl., all things, everything.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cuneātus, -e, -um, [p.p. of cuneō], adj., wedge-shaped.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupidineus, -e, -um, [Cupidin + eus], adj., of Cupid, of Love.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupidō, -inis, [cupidō (reduced) + o (n)], f., desire, thirst, longing, eagerness, hunger (fig.). — m. personified, Cupid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupidus, -e, -um, [noun stem (akin to cupio) + dus], adj., eager, desirous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupīō, -ere, -āvi, -ātum, [√CUP], v. tr. 3, be eager for, desire (urgently). — pres. p., cupīēns, eager, very willing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupressus, -e, [Gr. κυπροσ], f., cypress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cur, [some form of quis and res (cf. quāre)], adv. inter. and rel., why, wherefore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>curā,-ae, [perh. akin to caveō], f., care, anxiety, attention (esp. medical): aliquid esse curare (be one’s care).</td>
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<tr>
<td>curātium (cora-), [Gr. κοράλιον], n., coral. — Also pl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curēs, -iūm, n. and f., the ancient chief town of the Sabines in Central Italy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curētis, -īdī, [Gr. Κυρήθις], f., adj., Cretan of the Curētes, who were the early inhabitants of Crete.</td>
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<tr>
<td>curia, -ae, [?], f., senate-house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>curō, -ēre, -currē, -cursum, [-?], v. intr. 3, run.</td>
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<tr>
<td>currus, -ūs, [akin to curro], m., chariot. — Also pl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cursus, -ūs, [√CUR(r) + tuss], m., running, rush, course, running race, race: timido currus (in frightened haste).</td>
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<tr>
<td>curvāmen, -inis, [curvā + men], n., curve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>curvātūra, -ae, [curvā + tura (as if curvatu + ra, cf. figura)], f., curve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>curvō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [curvo + o], v. tr. 1, curve, bend. — p.p. as adj., curved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>curvus, -e, -um, [unc. root + vus (cf. curtus)], adj., curved, round (of ships’ bottom), bending (of dolphins as they rise).</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupis, -idēs, [?], f., point, sting, spear, pointed spear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary.

Custōdīa, -ae, [custod + ia], f., guardianship.—Concretely, guard.
Custōdīō, -ōrē, -āvi, -āstum, [custod- (as if custodi-) + o], v. tr. 4, keep guard over, guard.
Custōs, -ōdis, [ʔ], c., guardian, guard.
Cutis, -īs, [ʔ], f., skin, hide.
Cyanaē, -ēs, [Gr. Κυανή], f., a little stream flowing into the Anapia near Syracuse in Sicily. Personified, the nymph of the stream.
Cybelē̂s, -ēs, -ēm, [Gr. Κυβέλης], adj., of or pertaining to Cybele, a Phrygian goddess, worshipped as mother of the gods.
Cyclades, -ēm, [Gr. Κυκλάδες], p. pl., a group of islands around Delos, in the Άegean Sea.
Cyclopēs, -ōpis, [Gr. Κυκλώπες], 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.
Cyclus (Cygnus), -ī, [Gr. Κούκλος], m., swan. — As proper name: 1. son of Sthenelus, king of Liguria, a relative of Phaethon; 2. son of Neptune, king of the Colours, 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 cymba.
Cynthus, -īs, [Gr. Κύνθος], m., a mountain in Delos, the birthplace and favorite haunt of Apollo.
Cyprius, -īs, -īm, [Gr. Κύπρος], adj., Cyprian, of Cyprus, a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, where was a famous temple of Venus.
Cyprius, -īs, m., the Cyprian, one of Actaeon’s hounds.
Cytherēs, -ēs, -ēm, [Gr. Κύθηρα], adj., of Cythera, an island off the coast of Lacedaemon, sacred to Venus.—fem., the goddess of Cythera, Venus.
Cythēriacus, -ēs, -ēm, [as if from Gr. Κυθηριακός], adj., of or pertaining to Mt. Cyporus, in Paphlagonia, famous for its boxwood.

D.
Daedalus (-ae), -ēs, [Gr. Δαίδαλος], m., a famous mythical artist of Athens, who built the Cretan labyrinth, and, escaping from Crete on artificial wings, landed at Cumae in Italy.
Damasichthēs, -īonis, [Gr. Δαμασικχθώς], m., a son of Niobe.
Dama (dāma), [ʔ], f. (rarely m.), fallow deer.
Damnōs, -ōnēs, -ōnēs, -ōnem, [damnō + o], v. tr. 1, (fine?), condemn, sentence, punish: visa (judge vain).
Damnōs, -ōs, -ōνους, [damnō- (reduced) + ouς], adj., causing loss, injurious: senectus (withering, robbing one of pleasures and powers).
Damnum, -īs, [prob. pres. pass. part. of do (cf. alumnus)], n., (prop., fine), loss, injury, outrage (suffered), destruction, curse.
Danaē, -ēs, [Gr. Δάναι], 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, -ēs, -ēm, [Gr. Δαναός], adj., of Danaus, a mythic king of
Vocabulary.

Egypt who settled in Argos, father of the Danaides and king of Argos. — Less exactly, Grecian. — m. pl., the Greeks.

Daphné, -ē, [Gr. Δαφνή], f., a nymph beloved by Apollo and changed by her mother the Earth into a laurel tree.
dape, dapis, [?], f., feast, viands. — Pl., viands.

Dardanus, -a, -um, [Gr. Δάρδανος], adj., (of Dardanus, king of Troy), of Troy, Trojan. — fem., the Trojan country.

datns, p.p. of do.

dē, [unc. case form], prep., down (cf. demunm), 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.

dēn, -ae, [f. of deus], f., goddess.

dēbēo, -ēre, -ui, -stum, [dehabeo], 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).

dēbilius, -a, -um, [de-habilitus], adj., ('unhandy'), weak, feeble.

dēbiliō, -āre, -āvi, -āstum, [prob. de-habitus, but associated with habillus], v. tr. 1, weaken.

decem, [prob. old acc.], adj., ten.

decēns, -entis, [pres. p. of decēt], as adj., charming.

dēcērēo, -ēre, -ērēvi, -ērēstum, [de-cerno], v. tr. 3, decide (cf. cerno), determine. — With inf., resolve, determine. — Esp. in a contest, contend, fight.

dēcērō, -ēre, -ērērei, -ērstum, [de-carpo], v. tr. 3, pluck off, pluck.

dēcertō, -āre, -āvi, -āstum, [de-
Vocabulary.

dēdecet, -ēre, -uit, [de-decet], v. impers. 2 (but sometimes pers. in third pers.), be unbecoming.
dēdecus, -oris, [de-decus], n., disgrace.
dēdē, -ere, dēdī, dēditum, [de-dō], v. tr. 3, (give away), consign, surrender: deci (pul). dēduō, -ere, dēuxī, -ductum, [de-duco], v. tr. 3, lead down, draw down, empty (river), weaves (argumentum), stroke (barbarn), draw tight (a sail). — Also, escort, conduct.
dēfectus, p.p. of deficiō.
dēfendō, -ere, -fendi, -fensum, [de-fendo], v. tr. 3, (strike down), ward off. — Hence (transf. to object attacked), defend, protect, cover.
dēfensus, p.p. of defendō.
dēferō, -erre, -tuli, -lātum, [deferō], v. tr. irr., bear down. — Hence, bear to, bring, report. — Pass., sail to, land on or at.
dēfessus, -ēs, -um, [de-fessus], adj., tred out.
dēficiō, -ere, -feci, -fectum, [defaciō], v. tr. 3, (make off, cf. proficiō), desert, abandon. — Hence, fall, give out. — p.p., defectus, failing, failed (amor): defectus vigore (failing in, etc., faint).
dēfīgō, -ere, -fixī, -fixum, [defīgo], v. tr. 3, fasten down, bind down, fix in (of a weapon, etc.).
dēflō, -ēre, -flīvi, -flētum, [deflō], v. tr. 2, bewail, lament.
dēflūō, -ere, -flūxi, -flūxum (fluct., fluit.), [deflō], v. intr. 3, flow down. — Less exactly, drop away, fall, sink.
dēformis, -e, [de-forma, infl. as adj.], adj., unshapely, unsightly.
dēfrēnātus, -ēs, -um, [de-frēna-tus], adj., unbridled, unhindered.
dēfungor, -i, -factus, [defungor], 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.
dehiscē, -ere, -hīvi, no sup., [dehisce], v. intr. 3, gape open, yawm. Dēianira, -ae, [Gr. Αἰανίρα], f., the daughter of Cēnus, king of Calydon, sister of Meleager, and wife of Hercules.
delcī, -ere, -feci, -fectum, [defacīo], v. tr. 3, throw down, overthrow.
delnde, [de-inde], adv., (from thence), afterwards, and then, then.
dējectus, -ūs, [de-jactus, through delcīo], m., throwing down. — Less exactly, fall.
dēlabōr,-i,-lāpus, [de-labor], v. dep. 3, glide down, descend. — p.p., fallen off, slipped off.
dēlēniō, -ēre, -īvi, -ītum, [de-lēnio], v. tr. 4, soothe.
Dēlia, see Dēillus.
dēlicae,-ārum, [deliō-, (stem of delicus, pig left by its mother) + ia], f., (cassettling), pet, thing kept for pleasure, delight, sportive trifles (verse).
dēlectum, -ā, [p.p. of delinquo], n., failure, wrongdoing, guilt.
dēliqueō, -ere, -licuī, [deliqueo], v. intr. 2, thaw.
Dēillus, -a, -um, [Gr. Δίαλωρ], adj., of Delos, Delian. — m. sing., Apollo, god of Delos. — f. sing., Diana, goddess of Delos.
Vocabulary.

Dēlos, -ēs, [Gr. Δῆλος], m., the central island of the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

Delphi, -ērum, [Gr. Δελφοί], m., Pl., a place in Phocis, 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 Delphi, Delphic. — m. sing., the Delphic god, Apollo.

dolphin, -inis, [Gr. δελφίς], m., 'dolphin.'

delphium, -is, [delphium], m., shrine (for purification, hence generally).

dēmōs, -entis, [de-menos], adj., (out of mind), mad, wild, frenzied.


dēnō, -ere, -dēnse, -dēsptum, [de-emo], v. tr. 3, take away, remove, take (from); dempto fine (without end).

dēemptus, p.p. of dēmo.

dēni, -ae, -a, [dēcem (reduced) + nus], adj., ten (each), ten.

dēnlique, [dēni (case of de + nus) -que], adv., finally (cf. demum), at last, only (then and not before).

dēns, dentis, [?], m., tooth (of animal, orcomb, and the like); dens Indus (ivory).

dēnsus, -ae, -um, [?], adj., thick grown, thick, stout (carina).

dēōs, -idis, [Gr. Δήσις], f., daughter of Deo (Ceruc), Proserpine.

dēpelliō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, [de-pello], v. tr. 3, drive off, put to flight, scatter: ballum (turn away, ward off).

dēpendō, -ere, -pendi, no sup., [de-pendō], v. intr. 2, hang down, hang, be suspended.

dēperdō, -ere, -dīdis, -dītum, [de-perdō], v. tr. 3, lose utterly, lose.

dēperēs sic, -ere, -li, -litum, [de-perēs], v. intr. irr., die off, die out, perish, waste away.

dēplūrēs, p.p. of deplūro.

dēplūrō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [de-plūro], v. tr. 1, lament, bewail.

dēplōnō, -ere, -posui, -postum, [de-ponō], v. tr. 3, lay down, lay aside, put aside, lay to rest, entrust (seed to the ground), dismiss (metus), quench (āsim). — n. p.p., depositum, a trust.

dēpopulō, -āri, -ātus, [de-popolō], v. dep. 1, ravage, lay waste.

dēposco, -ere, -posco, no sup., [de-posco], v. tr. 3, demand (to be given up).

dēprecō, -āri, -ātus, [de-precor], v. dep. 1, beg off, pray (to be delivered from something): hoc unum (renounce, I pray, etc).

dēprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hendum (-prendo, etc.), [de-prehendo], v. tr. 3, seize, catch, get. — Hence, detect, find out.

dēprehendō, see deprehendo.

dēprénsus, p.p. of preceding.

dērīgō, see dirigō.

dērīgescō, -ere, -rigui, [de-ridgeo], v. intr. 3, grow rigid, stiffen.

dēscendō, -ere, -scendi, -scendūm, [de-scendo], v. intr. 3, climb down, descend, penetrate (of a weapon).
Vocabulary.

dēserō, -ere, -serui, -sertum, [de-serō], v. tr. 3, forsake, abandon, desert, leave.
dēsidēsa, -ae, [desid- (stem of dese)] + ia, f., idleness.
dēsignō (confounded with dissipigno), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de- (dis-) signō], v. tr. 1, mark out, draw (e.g. in embroidery).
dēsilīdō, -īre, -īlium (-ii), -siltum, [de-silīdio], v. intr. 4, leap down, leap (down implied).
dēsilīnō, -ere, -āvi (-alī), -siltum, [de-silīnō], v. intr. 3, leave off (cf. sine), cease, finish, desist, end in, go off into (in piscem).
dēsīstō, -ere, -stīti, -stītum, [de-stīto], v. intr. 3, (stand off), cease, desist, abandon an undertaking.
dēsōlātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of desolo], adj., desolate, deserted.
dēspecōtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-specto, through or associated with despēcto], v. tr. 1, look down upon.
dēspecīctō, -ere, -spēxīti, -spectum, [de-spectō], v. tr. 3, look down upon. — Hence, despise.
dēstitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-stītīno (perh. akin to sto), cf. obstīnō], v. tr. 1, destine, purpose, plan, appoint.
dēstitūtō, -ere, -ulī, -ātum, [de-stītūtō], v. tr. 3, (leave in the lurch, cf. Fr. 'planter là'), desert, abandon.
dēstrīngō, -ere, -strīxīti, -strītum, [de-strīnγo], v. tr. 3, strip off, rub off, scrape. — Hence (cf. 'scrape' and 'rub'), grase.
dēsusūtus, -a, -um, [p.p. of desusco], as adj., unmounted (of a lost habit), unaccustomed.
dēsum, - esse, -sulī, -sūtūrus, [desum], v. intr. irr., be wanting, be lacking. — Often with dat. to be trans., have no —, find no —, be no —: quaerenti orbis desit (the earth is too small, etc., 'gives out').
dētegō, -ere, -tegī, -tectum, [de-tegō], v. tr. 3, uncover, lay bare.
deterior, -ōris, [comp. of deterus (de + terus)], adj., worse.
dēterreō, -ere, -trīvi, -trītum, [de-tereo], v. tr. 3, rub off, wear off, wear away.
dētūrreō, -ere, -ulī, -ātum, [de-tūrreo], v. tr. 2, frighten off. — Less exactly, deter (in any way).
dētrahō, -ere, -trāxi, -trāctum (prob. also -ā, cf. dextrecto), [de-trahō], v. tr. 3, drag off, pluck. — Fig., remove.
dētrüctō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-trüctō], v. tr. 1, (take off by handling, cf. carpo), malign, disparage.
dētrādō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāsum, [de-trādō], v. tr. 3, thrust down.

Deucallōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Δευκάλιων], 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).
dēvīus, -a, -um, [de-via, infl. as adj.], adj., out of the way, remote.
dēvolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volvētum, [de-volvō], v. tr. 3, roll off.
dēvōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-voro], v. tr. 1, (gulp down), swallow: lacrimas, restrain (cf. 'swallow,' choke down' in Eng.).
Vocabulary.

dëvoeọ̄, -ēre, -vōni, -vōtam, [de-vöeō], v. tr. 2, (now 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.
Din-, -ae, [Gr. Δία], n., the ancient name of the island of Naxos.
Dīnana, -ae, [perh. akin to Iana], f., the goddess of the moon and of hunting, sister of Apollo, identified with Hecate.
dīẹ̄, -ēre, dīxi, dīctum, [√dīc (lengthened)], v. tr. 3, say, call; name, appoint, lay down (legem), speak of as (lapides osse): dixist, he had finished (speaking).— See also dīctam.
Dīctam, -ae, -um, [Gr. Δίκται], adj., of Dīcte (a mountain in Crete).— Less exactly, Cretan, of Crete.
dītẹ̄, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [dictē + o], v. tr. 1, dictate.
dīctum, -i, [n. p.p. of dīco], n., word, speech, 'sentiment' (expressed).
Dīctymnus, -ae, [Gr. Δίκτυνα], f., a Cretan name for Diana.
diēs, -ī, [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); orien(s) occidens (used of places or regions, the East, the West).
dīferọ̄, -ferre, -distuli, -ditulum, [dis-fēro], v. tr. irr., postpone, put off, delay.
dīficilis, -e, [dis-facilis], adj., difficult.

dīfrẹ̄, -ēre, -fīsus, -sum, [dis-fido], v. intr. 3, distrust.

dīfragẹ̄, -ēre, -fīgi, no sup., [dis-fugio], v. intr. 3, fly in all directions, disperse, fly (apart being implied in Eng.).
dīfundẹ̄, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, [dis-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour away, scatter abroad, scatter.

dīgerẹ̄, -ēre, -geali, -gestum, [dis-gēro], v. tr. 3, (carry apart, each thing to its place), arrange.— Hence, interpret (giving each thing its meaning), set forth (in detail).

dīgitus, -ī, [akin to dīco], m., finger.— Also, toe.
dignon, -ōn, -ōnum, [dignō + o], v. dep. 1, deem worthy, deign.
dīgnōscẹ̄, -ēre, -gnōvi, -gnōtum, [dis-(g)nōco], v. tr. 3, tell apart.
dīgnus, -e, -um, [?, cf. dīgitus and dīco], adj., worthy, meet for, deserving: esse (deserve).
dīgreditor, -i, -greesus, [dis-gradior], v. dep. 3, step apart, depart.
dīlabor, -i, -lāpus, [dis-labor], v. dep. 3, glide away.
dīlacerọ̄, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [dis-lacerō], v. tr. 1, tear in pieces, rend, mangle.

dīlīgọ̄, -ēre, -lēxi, -lectum, [dis-lego], v. tr. 3, (select apart).— Hence, love (with reflection, cf. amo, love with passion).
dīmittẹ̄, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, [dis-mittō], v. tr. 3, send away, dismiss, dispat: animum (set to move).
dīmoveọ̄, -ēre, -movere, -mōtum, [dis-moveo], v. tr. 2, draw aside, dispel, part, cleave.

Dīndyma, -ārum, [Gr. Δίνδυμα], n., a mountain in Mysia sacred to Cybele.

Dīomēdēus, -a, -um, [Gr. Διομήδης], adj., of Dīomede, an Argive
chief, one of the greatest Grecian warriors at Troy.

Dīroē, -ēs, [Gr. Δίρως], f., a spring near Thebes in Boeotia.

dīrectus, p.p. of dirigō.

dīrigo (dēr-), -ēre, -uī, no sup., [dis- (dē-) rigo], v. intr. 2, stiffen, become motionless.

dīrigēscō, see derigosco.

dīrigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, [dis-rego], v. tr. 3, direct (cf. dispicio), aim. — p.p., dīrectus, straight.

dīrimō, -ere, -ēmiscī, -emptum, [dis-emo], v. tr. 3, take apart, rend asunder, separate, take away.

dīrīplō, -ere, -ripūs, -reptum, [dis-rapio], v. tr. 3, tear off, plunder.

dīruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, [dis-ruo], v. tr. 3, (dig up, so as to destroy), raise.

dīrus, -a, -um, [DIV (fear) + rus], adj., fearful, dreadful, dire, dreadful.

dīs, dītīs, [dives contracted], adj., rich. — Masc. as noun, Plūtos (as god of the earth below, the source of wealth).

dīs, -a, -um, [akin to duo], prep. in comp., apart, asunder, wr., (reversing the meaning of the simple word).

dīscēdō, ere, -cēsī, -cēsum, [dis-cedo], v. tr. 3, withdraw, depart.

dīscernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum, [dis-cerno], v. tr. 3, separate, divide. — Hence, distinguish, discern.

dīscidium, -ī, [dis-cidium (cf. excidium)], n., separation, divorce.

dīscō, -ere, didīci, no sup., [insep. of dico], v. tr. 3, learn.

dīscōres, -cordis, [dis-cor (infl. as adj.)], adj., at variance (properly, of feelings), discordant.

dīscrīmen, -inis, [dis-crimen], n., decision, test, crisis, decisive moment, danger, risk, distinction.

dīscūs, -i, [Gr. δίσκος], m., discus, quoit.

dīscutītō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum, [dis-quotio], v. tr. 3, dash in pieces, crush.

dīsīlō (diai-), -ere, -īcī, -lēctum, [dis-jacio], v. tr. 3, cleave, scathe, tear asunder.

dīspar, -is, [dis-par], adj., unequal.

dīspensō, -ere, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-penso], v. tr. 1, disburse.

dīspersus, -a, -um, [p.p. of dispersō], adj., scattered.

dīsplācēs, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [dis-places], v. intr. 2, displease.

dīspōnēs, -ere, -posītum, [dis-pono], v. tr. 3, set apart (each thing in its place), dispose, arrange.

dīssēplō, -ēre, -saepās, -saępum, [dis-sepio], v. tr. 4, wall asunder, keep apart, enclose.

dīssideō, -ere, -sēdī, -sēsum, [dis-sedeo], v. intr. 2, (sit apart).

— Hence, be discordant, differ.

dīssilītō, -īre, -iī (īvi), -sultum, [dis-salio], v. intr. 4, leap apart, yawn (solum), crack.

dīssimilis, -e, [dis-similis], adj., unlike.

dīssimulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-simulo], v. tr. 1, pretend the contrary (something is not, that is), conceal.

dīssipō (supō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-supō], v. tr. 1, scatter.

dīssociātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of dissocio], adj., separated, severed, sundered, divided.

dīssuādēs, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsum,
Vocabulary.

[dis-suadeo], v. intr. 2, dis-suade.

distendō, -ere, -tendi, -testum, [dis-tendo], v. tr. 3, stretch apart, stretch out, stretch, distend.

distinguō, -ere, -tinxi, -tinctum, [dis-stinguo], v. tr. 3, mark apart (to distinguish, originally by tattooing?), mark, distinguish, set off.

disā, -āre, -ātī, no sup., [dis-ato], v. intr. 1, stand apart, be distant, be far. — Hence, be different, inferior. — pres. p., distīnxa, tant.

dit. [case-form of distēna, akin to dīes], adv., (for a day, all day). — Hence (cf. dīes), for a long time, a long time, long.

diurnus, -a, -um, [prob. dīnus (akin to dīes)] + nus, adj., daily.

diurnātus, -a, -um, [akin to dīes], adj., lasting.

dius, -a, -um, [akin to divōsa], adj., divine.

dīvēsa, see divōsa.

divellō, -ere, -velli (-vulsi), -vulsum, [dis-vello], v. tr. 3, tear asunder, tear in pieces.

divertus, -a, -um, [p.p. of divertō], adj., different, apart, distant, afar.

dives, -ītis, [?], adj., rich (humana).

dividīō, -ere, -visiī, -visum, [dis-vīdo (cf. vidēus)], v. tr. 3, separate, divide, tear asunder.

divinō, -āre, -āviī, -ātum, [divinō + o], v. intr. 1, prophesy, fore-know. — pres. p., divinānus, prophetic.

divitiae, -ārum, [divītī- (stem of dives) + ia], f., wealth, riches.

divus, -a, -um, [√div (lengthened) + us], adj., divine. — As noun, god, goddess.

dōdō, dare, dedī, datum, [cf. vi-duμ], in comp. in abdo, condō, etc., place, set. — Mostly confounded 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 sortam), devote, give up, afford, perform (promissā), fulfill, grant, pay (poena), allow, imprint (omnica), 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, -ui, no sup., [akin to disco], v. tr. 2, teach, show. — p.p., doctus, learned, skilful.

documentum, -ī, [docē- (weakened) + mentum], n., proof.

Dōdōnēa, -ēa, -um, [Gr. Δώδοναιs], adj., of Dodona, a city in Epirus famous for its oracle of Jupiter in an oak grove.

doleō, -ere, -ui, -atum, [?], v. intr. 2, be pained, suffer, grieve.

Dolōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Δόλων], m., a Trojan scout, killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.

dolor, -ōris, [dol- (as if root of dolo) + or], m., pain, grief, cause of grief, tears (in a poetic sense): dolori est (it is a grief).

dolus, -ī, [akin to dolo and dolo, orig. a stroke?], m., a trick. — Pl., trickery, wiles.

domābils, -ēs, [domā- (stem of domo) + bilis], adj., conquerable.

domesticus, -a, -um, [†domestici-
Vocabulary.

(skin to domus, cf. agrestis) + tus], adj., native, of the home, domestic.

domina, ae, [domō + na], f., mistress. — In appos., like an adj., dominating (terræ).

dominor, -āri, -ātus, [dominō + o], v. dep. 1, be master, rule, dominate.

domīnus, -ī, [domō + nus], m., master of the house, owner, master, lord.

domā, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, overcome, tame, quell, soften (by cooking).

domus, -ās (-i), [?], f., house, family (cf. 'house'), household: regalis (palace); domi (at home). — Pl., halls, homes.

dōnēc, [?], conj., as long as, until, till.

dōnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dōnō + o], v. tr., give (aliqquid aliquae), present (aliqquem aliqqua re): paecile donata (having received, etc.).

dōnum, -ī, [dō- (as stem of do) + num (n. of num)], n., gift, offering.

Dorcas, -eis, [Gr. ὅρκας], m., one of Actaeon's dogs.

Döris, -idis, [Gr. ὅρης], f., daughter of Oceanus, a sea-nymph, wife of Nereus and mother of the Nereids. — Also, the sea.

dorum, -i, [?], n., back.

dōs, dōtis, [dō- (as stem of do) + tis], f., dowry, marriage gift. — Hence, endowment, excellence (cf. 'dowry,' fig.).

dōtālis, -ēs, [dōtis (reduced) + alis], adj., belonging to a dowry; regnum (as a dowry).

draco, -onis, [Gr. ὅρκας], m., serpent, dragon.

Dromas (only nom.), [Gr. ὅρομα], f., one of Actaeon's hounds.

Dryades, -um, [Gr. ὅρῳδες], f., nymphs of the trees.

Dryās, -antis, [Gr. ὅρας], m., a son of Mars who took part in the Calydonian hunt.

dubītābilis, -e, [dubītā + bilis], adj., doubtful: nee erit dubitabile verum (nor will there be a doubt of the truth).

dubītō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [dubītō (stem of p.p. of ὅρει) + o], v. intr. 1, doubt, be in doubt, have doubt, hesitate: dubitātor an (it is doubted whether I, etc.); ne dubītā (doubt not, do not be alarmed, have no fear). — p.p., dubītātus, questioned, suspected.

dubītus, -a, -um, [skīn to duo], adj., doubtful (either of person or thing), wavering: in dubio (in doubt).

dūcēs, -ere, -ēxī, -ēctum, [ducēs (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.

dulcedō, -onis, [dulcei- (reduced) + edo, as if ὅρδο + do], f., sweetness.

dulcis, -e, [?], adj., sweet, dear. — n. as noun, a sweet mixture, a 'sweet.'

Dulichius, -a, -um, [Gr. Δολή-χιος], adj., Dulichian, of Dulichium, an island near Ithaca and often confounded with it.

dum, [acc. of ὅδα (cf. num, tum, cum)], conj., (that time), so long as, while, until: nondum, not yet.

dummodo, [dum-modo], conj., so long only, provided.
Vocabulary.

duō, ae, Æ, [dual form, cf. duo], num., two.
duplicē, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [duplic- (stem of duplōx)], v. tr. 1, double. — Hence, collapse (cf. 'double up').
dāritiā, -ae, [durō + tia (tīe)],
dāritiēs, -eī]. f., hardness.
dārō, -āre, āvī, -ātum, [durō + o], v. tr. and intr. 1, harden. — Also, harden (one's self), endure, last, hold out.
dārōs, -ä, -um, [?], adj., hard, rough, tough. — Also, hardy, harsh.
duōs, duōcis, [√duc as stem], c., leader, guide, commander, general: hae duōo (under her guidance).

E.
ē, see ex.
ebenum, -ē, [Gr. ἐβένος], n., ebony.
ebur, eboris, [?], n., ivory. — Hence, things of ivory, ivory statuaries (pl.).
eburēs, -ē, -um, [abor + naus], adj., of ivory, ivory. — Less exactly, of color, ivory (white).
eburēs, -ē, -um, [abor + naus], same as eburēs.
eeece, [?], interj., lo / here!
echidna, -ae, [Gr. ἔχιδνα], f., a poisonous monster, daughter of Chrysaor, mother of Cerberus, the Chimera, the Lernaean Hydra, and the Sphinx.
echīōn, -onis, [Gr. ἔχιον], 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.
echīōnēus, -ē, -um, [Gr. ἔχιονες], adj., of Echion.
ecquis (-qui), -quās, -quid (-quod), [en (em?) -quis], pron., will (does, has, etc.) any one: sequīd, at all (in question).
eduāx, -ae, [ed- (as root of edo) + ax], adj., consuming, gnawing, voracious.
ediscō, -ere, -didicī, -o-disco, v. tr. 3, learn (by heart).
edō, -ere, -dī, -ditum, [ex-do], v. tr. 3, give out, say, declare, proclaim, utter, emit. — Also, produce, give birth to. — p.p., ēditus, born, son of. — n. pl., commands.
edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum, [√ēd], v. tr. 3, eat, gnaw.
edōceō, -ere, -ui, -doctum, [ex-dooceo], v. tr. 2, show forth, teach, explain.
edōnās, -ō, -iā, [Gr. έδωνία], f. adj., Edonian, i.e. Thracian. — Also, Thrace.
edōĕs, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, [ex-duco], v. tr. 3, draw out, draw up, take away.
edō_PEDON_īeus, -ē, -um, [Gr. ἔδωιrious], adj., of Edion, king of Thebes in Mysia, father of Andromache.
ēferrō, -ferre, extuli, èlītum, [ec(a)-fero ], v. tr. ir., bear forth, bear out, raise up, put forth, publish. — Esp., carry to the grave.
estervēco, -ere, no perf., no sup., [estervē- (as stem of esterveo) + sō], v. intr. 3, boil up. — Less exactly, burn.
esterus (estetus), -ē, -um, [p.p. of teffer], adj., exhausted by bearing, worn out (by age).
officiō, -ere, -ēri, -fectum, [ec(a)-ficio], v. tr. 3, make out, make up, produce, make, cause.
emīlēs, -ēi, [ec(a)]-figiae, through emīlīgo, l., form, figure.
emīlī, -īre, -āvi, -ātum, [ec(a)-
**Vocabulary.**

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<th>Vowel</th>
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<td><em>tejctō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [e(x)-jacto], v. tr. 1, cast out, cast up, cast forth, ejecta (showers of sparks).</em></td>
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<td><em>electrum, -i, [Gr. ἕλεκτρον], n., amber.</em></td>
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<td><em>Elegi, -ōrum, [Gr. Ἠλέγγειος], m., elegiac verses personified.</em></td>
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<td><em>elegia, -ae, [Gr. Ἠλέγγειος], f., elegy, elegiac poetry.</em></td>
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<td><em>elementum, -i, [L, M, N, + tum, orig. pl.], n., A, B, C.</em></td>
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<td><em>Elēsus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἠλείος], adj., of Elīs, Eleus.</em></td>
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<td><em>ēlex, -īca, [ex-īcā (&lt;ēlicē as stem) (cf. allēcō)], m., drain, ditch.</em></td>
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<td><em>ēlicē, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [ē(x)-lacē], v. tr. 3, lure forth, call forth.</em></td>
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<td><em>ēlēā, -ēre, -ēāvī, -ētum, [ē(x)-lēado], v. tr. 3, strike out, force out (dashing the air).</em></td>
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<td><em>ēligō, -ēre, -ēgī, -ēctum, [ē(x)-legō], v. tr. 3, carry out, select, choose, elect.</em></td>
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| *ēlīs, -ēdis, [Gr. Ἐλίς], f., a district in the western part of the Pelo-
| ponnesus.* |
| *ēlōquium, -i, [ē(x)-ēloquium (cf. colloquium)], n., eloquence, oratory.* |
| *ēmūdō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [ē(x)-lūdō], v. tr. 3, (dodge, parry, in sword 'play'), 'dodge,' elude, escape, evade.* |
| *ēmūs, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [ē(x)-lūs], v. tr. 3, wash away.* |
| *Elysia, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἐλυσία], adj., of Elysium, of Elysium, the abode of the blessed dead.* |
| *Emanthia, -a, -um, [from Gr. Ἐμάνθια], adj., of Emanthia, Macedonian.* |
| *ēmenē, -ōre, -ēvī, -ōtum,* |
Vocabulary.

[temendō (a-mendum) + o], v. tr. 1, correct, amend.

ēmōs, ēre, mēcūi, no sup., [e(x)-mico], v. intr. 1, dart forth, shoot forth, sport forth, flash (out), dart.
— Less exactly, project (of a rock in the water).

ēminēs, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [e(x)-mineo], v. intr. 2, project, stand up, rise up.

ēminēs, [e(x)-manus], adv., from afar, at long range (opp. to cominās).

ēmmittō, -ēre, -mīsī, -mīsum, [e(x)-mitto], v. tr. 3, let go forth, let lose, let go, let out, utter, send away.

ē, [?], interj., lo!

Enēassisus, -i, [Gr. 'Eneassus'], m., a son of Hippocoon, killed in the Calydonian hunt.

enīm, [?], conj., for (explanatory): sed enim (but); neque . . . enim (for . . . not).

Enēpesus, -i, [Gr. 'Enepes'], m., a tributary of the Apidanus in Thessaly.

ēnitōr, -ī, nīsus (nīxus), [e(x)-nitor], v. dep. 3, struggle up. — Also, bring forth.

Ennius, -i, m., the earliest Roman epic poet (239-169 B.C.).

ēnōs, -ēs, [e(x)-nodus (inf. as adj.)], adj., free from knots, smooth-stemmed.

ēnīsia, -is, [?], m., sword.

ēnumerō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [e(x)-numero], v. tr. 1, recount, enumerate.

ēōs, ēre, ēvī (ēi), ētum, [ēyī], v. intr. irr., go (of almost all kinds of motion), pass, go by, walk. — Fig., of time and the like.

ēōs, [old dat. of ēs], adv., to that place, this here, there.

ēōdem, [old dat. of ēdēm, i.e. ēō + dem], adv., to the same place. — Fig., to the same account.

ēōn, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Hōsor, adj. from 'Hōs, Darr'], adj., of the dawn, Eastern. — m. sing., the name of one of the horses of the sun. — m. pl., the Eastern people, the Orientals.

Ephyre, -ēs, [Gr. 'Eφερ'], f., the ancient name of Corinth.

Epidauros, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Epidāuros'], adj., Epidaureian, of Epidauros, a city in Argolis. — Esp. m. sing., the Epidaureian god, Ἑσελεοῦρος, who was carried to Rome in the form of a snake.

Epimēthēs, -idēs (-idos), [Gr. patronymic], f., Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus.

Éphros, -i, [Gr. 'Ħēwos'], f., a district of Greece, in the northwest, bordering on the Adriatic Sea.

epistola, -ae, [Gr. ἐπιστολή], f., epistle, letter.

ēpōtus, -a, -um, [ē-pōtus], adj., drunk up.

epulium, -i, epulae, -arum, [?], n. and f., feast, banquet, viands.

eques, -itis, [ēquō + 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.

equinōx, -a, -um, [ēquō (reduced) + inus], adj., of a horse: juba (a horse's mane).

equus, -i, [ēquus (root of acer) + vus], m., horse.

Erebus, -i, [Gr. 'Epebos'], m., the god of darkness. — Less exactly, the Lower World, Erebus, Hades.

ēreptus, -a, -um, p.p. of ereptō.
ergō, [ʔ], conj. (making logical connections), therefore, then, now.

Eridanus, -i, [Gr. Ἐρίδανος], 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.

ērigō, -ere, -rēxi, -rēctum, [ex-ergo], v. tr. 3, raise.—Pass., raise one's self.

eritis (her-), -ē, [erō (reduced) + ilis], adj., of a master, a master's.

Erisyn, -yos, [Gr. Ἑρίσυς], f., a Fury.

eripīs, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, [ex-ripio], v. tr. 3, snatch away, carry off, bear away, tear from, wrest from.—Esp., rescue.

erō, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [ʔ], 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.

ērubēsō, -ere, -rubui, no sup., [ex-rubescō], v. intr. 3, reddish, blushing.

ērudiōs, -iō, -iūtum, [teruđi-(ex-rudis, out of the fencing foil) + o], v. tr. 4, train (orig. in sword play), instruct, educate.

ērūs, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, [ex-ruo], v. tr. 3, dig out, tear out.

Erycinus, -iūs, -um, [Gr. Ἑρυκίνος], adj., of Eryx.—Esp., f. sing, the goddess of Eryx, Venus.

Erymanthus, -i, [Gr. Ἐρυμανθός], m., a river and also a mountain in Arcadia.

Eryx, -ylos, [Gr. Ἑρύς], m., a mountain in Western Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus.

esca, -ae, [έκα (in edo) + ca], t., food, bait.

et, [ʔ], conj., and, also, too, even: et ... et, both ... and (often merely, and).

etenim, [et anim (cf. ipol γυναῖκα)], adv., for ... you see, for naturally, for you know.

etiam, [et jam], conj., (and now), even, also, even now, still, yet: etiam num (nuno), even now, still.

etiamnum, see etiam and num.

etā, [et ēl], conj., even if, although.

Euboeus, -um, [Gr. Ἑυβοῖος], adj., of Eubea (the island off the eastern coast of Boetia and Attica), Euboean.

Euēninae, -um, [Gr. Ἑυ Coloùnas], f., daughters of, or (as adj.) belonging to, Euenos (a river of Arcadia).

Euboā, [Gr. Εὔβοια], interj., Ewō! (a shout of joy at the festivals of Bacchus) (also Eubalo).

Eumeneides, -um, [Gr. Εὔμενειδες], f. pl., the Weal-wishers, the Furies (so called to propitiate them, or to avoid the omen of their name).

Eumolpos (-us), -i, [Gr. Ἑυμόλπος], m., a Thracian bard, pupil of Orpheus, who founded the Eleusinian mysteries in Attica.

Eupalamos (-us), -i, [Gr. Ἐυπαλάμος], m., one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

Euphrates, -is, [Gr. Εὔφρατης], m., a celebrated river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and uniting with the Tigris near Babylon.

Eurēpē, -ēs (-ēs, -ae), [Gr. Ἑὔρηπη], f., the daughter of Agenor, sister
Vocabulary.

of Cadmus, carried off by Jupiter.
— Also the continent Europe.
Eurysthēs, -ae, [Gr. ἕρυσθης], m., a river of Laconia, on which Sparta stood.
Euryn -i, [Gr. Ἑρύς], m., the south-eas...
Vocabulary.

come out, pass beyond, exceed, pass the bounds of, depart.
exoeau, -ae, -um, [p.p. of ex
celto], adj., lofty, high.
excidō, -ere, -cidi, no sup., [ex
cado], v. intr. 3, fall from, fall off, subside: ausia, fall from (i.e. fail
in).
excieō, -ere, -ei, -itum), [ex
cleo, ex-clio], v. tr. 2 and 4, set in
motion, call forth, rouse, awaken. —
p.p., excitus, kept awake, roused.
excipīō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum,
[ex-copio], v. tr. 3, take up, re
ceive (after something else), fol
low, begin (after something else), re
ply, gather. — p.p., exceptus, (in
agreement), except.
excitō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [ex-
cito], v. tr. 1, call up, summon.
exclamō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [ex-
clamo], v. tr. 1, cry out, exclaim.
excoā, -ere, -colui, -cultum,
[ex-colo], v. tr. 3, train up, culti
vate.
excoquō, -ere, -cōxi, -coctum,
[ex-coquo], v. tr. 3, cook out, melt
out.
excūsō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [ex-
causo (cf. caussor)], v. tr. 1, (as
sign a reason), allege as an excuse, make excuse for (acc.) : ve
ba excusantia (words of excuse).
exuntīō, -ere, -cūsal, -cussum,
[ex-quatio], v. tr. 3, shake off,
shake out, throw down, overthrow,
cast out, drive out, dash together. —
With reflex., rouse one's self, rouse
excusso brachia (brandishing;
wavinc).
exemplum, -a, -um, [akin to eximo],
n., sample (taken out), pattern, ex
ample. — Pl., sole relics (left as a
pattern) : pari exemplo (in like
manner); exemplo aliquus rei
(in the manner of, etc.).
exemptus, -ae, -um, p.p. of exmo.
exeō, -ere, -ei, -itum, [ex-eō], v.
intr. irr., come forth, go forth, be
emitted, depart.
exeroēs, -ere, -ui, -itum, [ex
arceo, but conn. of ideas unc.], v.
tr. 2, be busied with, agitate, exer
cise, worry. — Pass., be busied, be
worried: aquas, flow with (of a
river).
exhīlō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [ex-
halo], v. tr. 1, breathe out, exhale.
exhiboē, -ere, -hibui, -hibitum,
[ex-habēo], v. tr. 2, hold out, show, display, exhibit.
exhorrēscō, -ere (horroēs, -ere),
horrui, no sup., [ex-horrēsoc],
v. intr. 3 (4), shiver, tremble, shudder.
exhortor, -āri, -ātus, [ex-hortor],
v. dep. 1, encourage, set on, spur
on.
exīgiō, -ere, -ēgī, -ētum, [ex-
ago], v. tr. 3, drive through (par
ilia ferrum), finish, complete, ac
complish. — Also, drive away, ask,
exact. — From steelyards or the
like (cf. momentum), (rem
out), weigh (lit. and fig.).
exiguus, -a, -um, [akin to exigo,
through idea of weighing (cf.
momentum)], adj., small, short,
scarce, slight, narrow, too little, a
little : exiguum temporis (short
time).
exītō, see exilio.
exiliō, -e, [-], adj., slender.
exilium, see exilium.
eximō, -ere, -ēmi, -emptum,
[ex-emō, take], v. tr. 3, take out,
exempt.
existō, see existo.
exitiōnīs, -e, [exitiā- (as stem
Vocabulary.

of exitio plus bills, adj., destructive.
exitium, -i, [exitio (reduced) + ium], n., destruction, ruin, murder, death.
exitus, -us, [exitus, through ex eo], m., outcome, event, result.
exonerō, -are, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-ono ro], v. tr. 1, disburden, free from the burden of (abl.).
exorior, -orius, -orius, [ex-orior], v. dep. 4 and 3, rise up, rise.
exorēs, -are, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-oro], v. tr. 1, entertain (so as to prevail), entertain.
exosus, -a, -um, [ex-osus (p.p. of exodi)], adj., hating.
expallēscō, -ere, -pallui, no sup., [ex-pallēscō, perh. through ex-pal-leo], v. intr. 3, grow pale.
expectō, see expsecto.
expediō, -ire, -ivi, -itum, [expedi (as if expedi, ex-pe + o)], v. tr. 4, disentangle, draw out, ply (in weaving), hasten.
expellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, [ex-pello], v. tr. 3, drive out, force out, drive away, drive, send (arrow), deprive of.
experientia, -ae, [experient + ia], f., trial, method of testing.
experior, -i, -pertus, [ex-pario], v. dep. 4, (get out for one’s self), try, test. — p.p., expertus, experimented. — pres. p., experieo, trying: laborum (daring in, ready to endure).
expera, -pertis, [ex-para], adj., having no part, destitute of, free from, renouncing, not knowing, having nothing to do with.
expleō, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-pleo], v. tr. 2, fill out, complete, fill up.
expleō, -äre, -āvi (-ācul), -plecātum (-plecātum), [ex-plisco], v. tr. 1, unfold (lit. and fig.).
explōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-ploro], 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, -a, [ex-sanguis (reduced)], adj., bloodless.
exsatiātus, -a, -um, [ex-satiatus], adj., fully satisfied, satisfied.
exsequiae, -ārum, [exsequā (cf. pedissequus) + ia], f., obsequies, funeral.
exserō, -ere, -serui, -serum, [ex-sero], v. tr. 3, thrust forth, put forth, raise (above something).
exsilīō (exilio), -ire, -īvi, -uitum, [ex-salio], v. intr. 4, spring forth, dart forth, spring up.
exsilium, -i, [exsil + ium], n., exile, banishment.
exstītō, -ere, -stiti, no sup., [ex-sti to], v. intr. 3, stand out, rise, stand forth.
exspiator (exp.), -āri, -ātus, [ex-spiator], v. dep. 1, nerve from the track, shy (of horses). — p.p. set at large, let loose.
exspectō (exp.), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-specto], v. tr. 1, look out for, await, wait for: ante spectatum (sooner than expected).
exspirō (exp.), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-spiro], v. tr. 1, breathe out (esp. in death).
exsternō, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], adj. stem akin to sterno (cf.
Vocabulary.

consterno] v. tr. 1. frighten. —
p.p., frightened, in terror.
exstinguō (exto.), -ere, -stintum, [ex-stinguō], v. tr. 3.
(punch out), extinguish. — Fig.,
bolt out. — p.p., slain, departed: ex-
stintum persequor (in death).
exstō (exto.), -āre, -stīi, -stī-
tum, [ex-stō], v. intr. 1, stand
out, appear (above or out of some-
thing), rise, extend (of a snake
unwound).
exstruō (extr-), -ere, -strōxi-
structum, [ex-struō], v. tr. 3,
build up, pile up (mensas dapi-
bus).
exspl (exspl), -ālis, [ex-spl, root
of salto as stem (cf. praesul)],
c., exile.
exspultō, -āre, -āvi, -stum, [ex-
salto, perh. through exsalto], v.
intr. r, leap up, leap (also of boil-
ing water), spring (out or away).
— Less exactly, bubble, struggle.—
Fig., exsul.
extra, -ārum, [?], n., entraîs (esp.
as used in divination).
exemplō, [ex-templo, (augural
position)], adv., immediately (cf.
sur le champ), at once, at the same
time.
exstendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum,
[ex-tendo], v. tr. 3, stretch out,
exstenuō, -āre, -āvi, -stum, [ex-
temno], v. tr. 1, make thin, shrink.
— Fig., aswage, lessen: mala.
exstentus, p.p. of extendo.
exsternus, -a, -um, [extrī-
ce (cf. extra) + nus], adj., foreign, ex-
ternal, from abroad. — m. pl., for-
eigners.
exsterritus, -a, -um, [p.p. of ex-
terreo], adj., terror-stricken.
exstineō, -ere, -stīnui, no sup.,
exstino, -ere, -stīnui, no sup.,
exstineō, v. tr. 2, be terrified
(at or abs.).
exstinguō, see exstinguō.
exstō, see exsto.
exstrahō, -ere, -strahīi, -tractum,
exstrahō, v. tr. 3, draw out or
forth, drag out.
exstrēmus, -a, -um, [extra (g
kindred form) + imus], adj. (sup.
of exterus), the farthest, last, the
end of, very distant, distant. — n.,
the last time, the end.
exsul, see exsul.
exsultō, see exsulto.
exsululō, -āre, -āvi, -stum, [ex-
sululo], v. intr. 1, howl out, howl,
scream, cry out.
exxūō, -ere, -ul, -stum, [?], perh.
from analogy with induō], v. tr.
3, strip of, tear away. — Fig., put
away (metum), dismiss, lose
(vitam).
exxurō, -ere, -isat, -stum, [ex-
xuro], v. tr. 3, burn off, burn up,
burn.
exxvūiae, -ārum, [skin to exuo,
through an adj. stem], f., (strip-
pings), spoil, skins.

fē, fē, fē, [?], f., beans.
fabēlis, -e, [fāba + lis], adj., of
beans: stipulae (beanesraw).
fāber, -brī, [√fāc + ber], m.,
craftsman, mechanic. — Ar adj.,
fāber, -brē, -brum, constructive : ars.
fabricātor, -τορας, [fabricā + tor],
m., fashioner, maker, constructor.
fabricōr, -ης, -stas, [fabrica +
o], v. dep. 1, fashion, make. —
p.p. in pass. sense, fashioned.
fabula, -ae, [√fā + bula (f. of
-bulus)], f., story.
Vocabulary.

facēs, -ēs, [√FAC + ias, perfh. through intermediate stem], f., form, fashion, appearance.

facēlis, -e, [facē- (cf. beneficis) + ias], adj., easy, easily acquired, kindly, obliging.

facēnus, -orės, [facēn- (as if root of tēcino) + us], n., deed. — Esp., evil deed, crime.

facēs, -ore, -fēlī, -factūm, [√FAC], v. tr. irr., do, make, perform, create, cause, give (making for some one): quid faciat (what can he do!) fāce (suppose); fāce condas (take care to build, build); fāctus modo (new created); fāce, tēs verēs (completed).

factūm, -i, [p.p. of fāce as noun], n., deed, act, exploit.

fāces, facēlis, [?] f., drēς (of wine).

fīgus, -i, [fīgos], f., bēech (wood or tree).

fallectōs, -ae, -um, [as if p.p. of tēllūo, from fālx], adj., hooked (like a sickle).

fallectīa, -ae, [falleō + ias], f., deceit, trickery.

fallectōter, [fallectō- (as if stem of fālax) + ter], adv., deceitfully, deceptively.

fālīx, -īcis, [fālī- (as if stem of fallo) + ax], adj., deceitful, deceptive, treacherous.

fālō, -ore, fēsēllī, fēsūm, [akin to φῆλλο], v. tr. 3, deceive, disap-
point, beguile, escape: fallor (I am mistaken); arva . . . depositum (betray its trust); studio fallente laborēm (beguile, hide).

—See also falsus.

falsus, -ās, -um, [p.p. of fallo], adj., false, untrue, deceitful, not real, apparent (not real), sound false. — Abl. as adv., falsō, falsely.

fālō, fālōs, [i], f., sickle, pruning-
hook, pruning-knife.

fīma, -ae, [fē- (as stem of for) + ma], f., (talk), rumor, report,

fame, reputation, story. — Personi-
fied, Fāme (the goddess).

fāmēs, -ēs (abl. fāmēs), [?], f., hunger, famine.

famulus, -i, [?], m., servus. at-
tendent.

fānum, -i, [fē- (as stem of for) + nus], n., shrine.

fītās, indecl., [fē- (in for) + us], n., right: fītus (est), it is right, it is allowed; fītus habēt (considers it right).

fāsus, see fator.

fastīgium, -i, [?], n., roof. — Also pl.

fātēlis, -e, [fētī- (reduced) + alis], adj., of the fates (or fate), fated, fatal.

fātēlitēs, [fattīl + ter], adv., by fate, by the decree of fate.

fator, -ōris, fāsus, [perh. akin to for, perh. to fātīscor], v. dep.

2, confess, admit.

fātīdicus, -ās, -um, [fētī- dicus (cf. fāre)], adj., prophetic.

fātīfer, -era, -erum, [fētī- fer, (for-ferus)], adj., fatal.

fātīgō, -ōre, -āvis, -ātum, [akin to affāstum, through adj. stem (cf. eastīgō)], v. tr. 1, tire out, worry, crowd out, crowd, exhaust; so-
nītā (fill).

fātūm, -i, [fē- (as stem of for) + tūs, p.p. of for], n., (what is spoken), fate. — Esp., ill fate, de-
struction. — Pl., the Fates: esse in fātis (be fated); illi fātum non est (he is not destined).

fauces, -ārum, (n. sing., fēx, not used), [?], f., throat, mouth. —
Sometimes transl. by lips.

Fausūs, -i, [√FAV (in favō) +
Vocabulary.

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., faunus, deities partly identified with the Greek satyrs, but with less animal characteristics than they.

Faunulus, -i, [faustō + ius], m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faunus, -onis, [fave( as stem of faveo) + eus], f., patroness.

Fea, -e, favi, Faustum, [?, cf. fawilla], v. intr. a, favor, be pro-pitious to: animis linguissque, show respect with, etc. (i.e. by refraining from evil thoughts and words).

Favilla, -ae, [akin to favoeo?], f., spark, cinder, ashes.

Favor, -bris, [fave( as if root of favoeo) + or], m., favor, applause, (favor shown), partisanship, partiality.

Favus, -i, [?], m., honey-comb.

Fax, factus, [?], skin to favoeo?], f., torch, firebrand. — Esp., marriage torch.

Februa, -s, -um, [perh. akin to faveo], adj., cleansing, expiatory: februa castis (offering).

Fecundus, -a, -um, [fe- (as if stem of faveo) + cundus], adj., prolific, copious, rich, pregnant.

Fell, fellis, [?], n., gall.

Felix, -icis, [fe- (as if stem of faveo) + unc. term.], adj., fruitful, prosperous, fortunate, happy.

Femina, -ae, [fe- (as stem of faveo) + mina (cf. alumnus)], f., woman, women (collectively).

Feminus, -a, -um, [femina (reduced) + eus], adj., of a (the) woman, feminine.

Femur, -oris, [?], n., thigh.

Fera, see ferox.

Ferulius, -e, [?], adj., deadly, fatal, funereal.

Ferax, -a, -is, [fer + ax], adj., fruitful, fertile.

Fere, [?], adv., mostly, nearly, generally.

Feretrum, -i, [fere- (as stem of fero) + trum], n., barrow, bier.

Ferinus, -a, -um, [fero- (reduced) + inus], adj., of wild beasts, of a wild beast: vultus (animal).

Ferō, -īre, no perf., no sup., [?], v. tr. 4, strike, splash (of water).

Fertūs, -ātis, [fero + tās], f., wildness, barbarity, cruelty.

Fērō, ferre, tolli, lūtum, [fer and /tol (tla), cf. tollo], v. tr. irr., bear (both at rest and in motion, lit. and fig.). — Hence, endure, suffer, enjoy (terra colore). — Also, give, produce, bring, carry, offer (open), 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 (prae-cap).

Ferox, -icis, [akin to ferox], adj., fierce, savage, ferocious, maddened (dolore).

Feroxus, -a, -um, [ferō- (reduced) + eus], adj., iron. — Fig., iron-hearted, cruel, iron.

Ferrago, -inis, [ferro- (or kindred stem) + ugo (of unc. formation, cf. imagio)], f., iron rust, brown (as a color).

Ferrum, -i, [?], n., iron, steel. — Hence, spear, sword.

Fertilis, -e, [fertō- (lost p.p. of fero) + īa], adj., fertile, productive.
fertilitas, -ātis, [fertilis + -itas], f.,
productiveness, fertility.
ferus, -a, -um, [ʔ], adj., wild, sav-
age, cruel. — f. as noun, beast, wild
beast, monster (even of the sea):
ferae (mad women).
ferveō, -āre, ferbāri, no sup., [prob.
†fervō + ō (cf. fabrīa)], v. intr.
2 be hot, burn, boil. — pres. p., hot,
braving, burning, warm, bleeding
(vulnus).
fervidus, -a, -um, [prob. †fervō
(cf. fervo) + -idus], adj., boiling,
seething, hot, burning.
fervor, -ōris, [ferv- (as if root of
fervo) + -or], m., heat. — Also pl.
fervos, -a, -um, [prob. p.p. of
fervor, in sense of fætus cor],
adj., weary, tired, exhausted, worn
out.
festināō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [unc.
noun stem, perh. akin to festus],
v. tr. 1, hasten.
festus, -a, -um, [ʔ, possibly p.p. of
†festo], adj., (clashed as in a
war dance ?), festive. — m. as
noun, festival (day). — n. pl., festi-
val.
fūtāra, -ae, [futō + ra (f. of -ra,
cf. figura)], f., production, prod-
uct, offspring, increase (of the
flock).
fūtus, -ōtis, [fū- (as stem of fōc)
+ -itus], m., (production), fruit,
progeny. — Also pl.
fūtus, -a, -um, [p.p. of †fōc], adj.,
having brought forth: ursa (with
her young).
fūbra, -ae, [ʔ], f., (fork at the end
of anything?), — Exp., split ends
of liver, etc. — Less exactly, liver,
heart, etc., entrails (in divination).
figula, -ae, [†fig- + -ula (cf.
figula)], f., (fastening), pin,
buckle.
figula, -ae, [†fig- + -ula (cf.
figula)], f., (fastening), pin,
buckle.
figula -ae, [†fig- + -ula (cf.
figula)], f., (fastening), pin,
buckle.
Vocabulary.

v. tr. 4, put an end to, end, finish, bound.
finis, -is, [?], m., end, limit, boundary, border. — Pl., boundaries, territories: nullo cum fine, without limit (no end).
finitus, -us, -um, [fani + timus (unc., perh. akin to tueor)], adj., bordering upon, neighboring. — Masc., a neighbor (esp. in pl.).
fitō, fieri, factus sum, [√fu, in ful], v. intr. irr. (pass. of facio), become: fit fragor, (there comes, etc.); fit timor mihi (I become alarmed).
firmus, -is, -um, [?, cf. frenum], adj., strong, firm, solid, enduring.
fiscella, -ae, f., and fiscellus, -i, [fisculō- (fiscō + ius) + ius], 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, -are, -āvī, -ātum, [flagellō + o], v. tr. 1, lash, whip.
flagro, -are, -āvī, -ātum, [flagrō- (cf. flagrum, lash) + o], v. intr. 1, burn, be fired.
flāmen, -inis, [flā- (stem of flo) + men], m., (blower of the fire), priest (of a particular divinity).
flāmen, -inis, [flā- (stem of flo) + men], n., blast.
flamma, -ae, [√flag (cf. flagro) + ma], f., flame (thunderbolt); flammis concipere (catch fire).
flammifer, -erae, -erum, [flammā- (weakened) fer (for -ferus)], adj., fiery.
flaveō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [flavō + eō], v. intr. 2, be yellow.
— pres. p., flaveōna, yellow.
flaveōsō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [flavō + eō], v. intr. 3, grow yellow.
flavus, -us, -um, [?], adj., yellow, yellow-haired.
flābilis, -e, [flā- (stem of flo) + bilis], adj., lamentable, mournful: flābile nescio quid (some mournful strain).
flēctō, -ere, flēxi, flēxum, [?], v. tr. 3, turn, turn away, avert, bend, guide (habenas), wind. — flēxus, p.p., bent, bending, winding, flexible.
flēs, -ēre, flēvi, flēstum, [?], v. tr. 2, weep for, mourn, weep.
flētus, -is, [flē- (stem of flo) + tus], m., weeping, tears, mourning. — Also pl.
flēxtilla, -e, [flexō + lis], adj., flexible.
flēxipī, -pedis, [flexō + pes], adj., winding, twining (ivy).
flēxus, -is, [√flec + tus], m., a winding, bending.
flōreō, -ere, -ui, no sup., [floro (cf. floe) + eō], v. intr. 2, bloom, blossom. — pres. p., flōreōna, flowery, blooming.
flōridus, -a, -um, [florō- (cf. floreo) + dus], adj., blooming (Galatea).
flōs, flōris, [?], perh. akin to flo, m., flower. — Less exactly, bloom (of life).
fluctus, -us, [flau(g)- (as root of fluo) + tus], m., wave.
flūdus, -a, -um, [flū- (cf. circumfluus) + dus], adj., flowing, dripping (eruor).
fluitō, -are, -āvī, no sup., [fluitō- (p.p. of fluo) + o], v. intr. 1, flow.
flumen, -inis, [flū- (as stem of fluo) + men], n., (flowing) river, stream.
Vocabulary.

luminous, -a, -um, [lumina + osus], adj., of a river, river (as adj.).

fluō, -ero, flāxi, flāxum (fluōtām, flūtām), [√flu (cf. flūs)], v. intr. 3, blow, wind, be melted (of gold), course (of tears).

fluvīliās, -ae, [fluvīō- (reduced) + alia], adj., of a river, river (as adj.), water (as adj.).

focus, -ī [?], perh. akin to foveō, m., hearth (usually a brazier for coals), altar.

spōlō, -ere, spōlē, spōlēum, [?], v. tr. 3, dig, pierce.

foqueundus, see socundus.

foedō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [foedō + o], v. tr. 1, besmear, defile, bespatter, disfigure.

foedus, -a, -um, [?], adj., filthy, foul, horrible, vile, ill-omened.

foedus, -eque, [strong form of √fid (in fides) + us], n., compact, bond (created by agreement).

foetus, see fētus.

follium, -ī, [?], n., leaf (of a flower or book).

fōns, 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, [√fā], v. dep. 1, speak, say, tell.

forāmen, -inis, [forā- (stem of forō) + men], n., aperture.

fore, see sum.

forem, see sum.

foris, -is, [for- (as root, cf. door) + is], f., door. — Usually pl., doors.

formās, -ae, [same root and formation as firmās], f., form, shape, appearance, image, person (i.e. form). — Exp., fine form, beauty.

formātus, p.p. of formō.

formica, -ae, [prob. adj. form, from √formās (cf. amicus)], f., ant.

formidābilis, -ae, [formidā + bilis], adj., (to be feared), terrible, fearful, formidable, dreaded by (dative), an object of fear.

formidō, -inis, [formidō- (fornūm + 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.

formōx, -ācis, [fornūs + ax], f., furnace, kiln.

formīx, -ōlis, [akin to formax], m., an arch.

fors, fortis, [√fer + tis], f., chance, fate. — Exp., mischance. — See also forto.

foritān, [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 fora], adv., by chance, as it happened.

fortis, -e, [foro- (cf. faro) + tis], adj., strong, stout, warlike, daring, courageous, untiring: fortis (brave deed); O fortis-isme (O bravest of heroes).

fortiter, [forti + ter], adv., stoutly, strenuously, with force, violently.

fortūna, -ae, [forta- (kindred form to fora) + na (f. of nās)], f., fortune, chance, lot, good fortune, misfortune. — Personified, Fortune.

forum, -i, [akin to foris and fora], n., (open space, thoroughfare), market-place, forum.
Vocabulary.

fossa, -ae, [f. of p.p. of fodio], f., ditch, moat.

foveē, -ēre, fōvēi, fōtum, [?], v. tr. 2, cherish, fondle: pectore (clasp to the breast); vōta (cherish).

fragile, -e, [fragō (frag + us) + lis], adj., frail, brittle.

fragmen, -inis, [frag + men], n., fragment, splinter.

fragor, -oris, [frag + or], m., crash.

fragōsus, -a, -um, [fragō (cf. fragilis) + osus], adj., broken, precipitous.

frāgum, -i, [?], n., strawberry. — Also pl.

frangē, -ere, frēgt, fractum, [frag + us], v. tr. 3, break, break down, overcome (lit. and fig.).

frātēr, -ēris, [unc. root + ēr (cf. pater)], m., brother.

frāternus, -a, -um, [frater + nus], adj., brotherly, fraternal, a brother's.

fraudē, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [fraud + o], v. tr. 1, deprive, defraud.

frēsus, fraedis, [akin to frustum and frustra], f., loss, injury. — Hence, deceit. — Also pl.

fraxinus, -i, [?], f., mountain ash (tree or wood). — Hence, asken, spear, spear.

frēmebundus, -a, -um, [freme (as stem of fremo) + bundus], adj., raging.

frēnum, -i, [f. of p.p. of frēmuī], n., bridge, harness. — Fig., restrain.

frēnum, -i, (pl. also -i, -irum), [form of root in firmus + num], m., bridle. — Less exactly, helm (of ship).

frequentēs, -entīs, [pres. p. of verb akin to faricā], adj., crowded, abounding in, swarming, full of, thick with.

frequentēr, [frequent + ēr], adv., crowded, in large numbers.

frequentē, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [frequent + o], v. tr. 1, frequent, go to in numbers, attend in numbers, throng.

frētum, -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 frigo) + dus], adj., cold.

frīgus, -oris, [frīg (in frigus) + us], n., cold, coolness. — Also pl.

frondē, -ēre (fronduit, fronditum), [frond + us], v. intr. 2, put forth leaves. — pres. p., frondēns, leafy.

frondēsus, -a, -um, [frond + osus], adj., leafy.

frōnīs, frondis, [?], m., foliage, leaves.

frōnīs, frontis, [unc. root + ēs (reduced)], f., brow, forehead. — Less exactly, front, brow (of a hill, etc.), front side.

fructus, -ūs, [fruc (in fruor) + tus], m., enjoyment, fruit, crop, reward (as the fruit of endeavor). — Esp. in pl.

frūgifer, -ēre, -ērum, [frugi- (as if stem of frux) + fer (for fortus)], adj., fruitful, productive.

frūgilegus, -a, -um, [frugi- (as if
stem of frax + legus (leg +
us)], adj., grain-gathering.
frumentum, -i, [√frug + men-
tum], n., grain. — Also pl.
fruar, frul, frutus (fructus),
[√frug], v. dep. 3, enjoy.
frustra, [akin to frustum and
fruus], adv., in vain, to no pur-
pose.
frustum, -i, [p.p. akin to frusa],
n., bit, piece.
frutex, -licis, [?], m., thicket, growth
of foliage.
frux, frugis, [√frug (in fruar)
as stem], f., fruit, crop, grain. —
Eski. in pl.
fuga, -ae, [√frug + a], f., flight
(lit. and fig.).
fugax, -ae, [fug- (as stem of
fugio) + ax], adj., disposed to fly,
swift in flight, fugitive. —
As noun, fugitive.
fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum, [√frug
+ io], v. tr. 3, fly, take flight, shun,
see, avoid, flee from.
fugis, -ere, -avi, -atum, [fuga
+ o], v. tr. 1, quit, leave, turn
away (tene-
bras).
fugio, fugis, -ere, fulari, no sup.,
[fulgi- (cf. fulgidus) + eo], v.
intr. 2, shine, gleam.
fugor, -orsi, [fulg (as root of
fugio) + or], m., brightness,
gleam, flash, lightning, flash.
fugum, -ae, [?], f., root, sea-fowl.
fulmen, -inis, [√fulg (cf. fulgeo)
+ men], n., flash, lightning, thun-
derbolt.
fulvus, -a, -um, [perh. akin to ful-
geo], adj., yellow, tawny, brown.
fumicus, -a, -um, [fuma- (weak-
ened) + fucus (cf. facio)], adj.,
smoky.
fumus, -a, -um, no sup., [fumo-
(as if fuma) + o], v. intr. 1,
smoke.
fumna, -i, [cf. ðumna], m., smoke.
funda, -ae, [?], f., thing.
fundamentum, -inis, [fundà (as stem
of fundo) + men], n., foun-
dation.
fundus, -ere, fûdi, fûsium, [√fud],
v. tr. 3, pour, pour out (forth),
water (verbs). — Pass., pour
(intr.). — Æsia, p.p., prostrate.
funeraria, -a, -um, [funer- (as
stem of funus) + eus], adj.,
death, burial, funeral.
funus, -eris, [?], n., death, burial,
funeral.
furca, -ae, [?], f., fork, forked pole.
Fürus, -ae, [?], f., a Fury
(madness personified), agent of
the divine wrath.
furialis, -a, [furí + is (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 furio) + bundus], adj.,
raging, frenzied.
furo, -ère, -ui, no sup., [?], f.,
furio], v. intr. 3, rave, rage.
furor, -orsis, [fur- (as root of furio)
+ or], m., madness, frenzy.
furtitis, [acc. of furtis, √fur (cf.
furtum) + tis], adv., secretly.
Vocabulary.

furtivus, -a, -um, [furti- (lengthened) + vus], adj., furtive, deceitful.
fillis, -o [fusō + lis], adj., molten, fluid.
fīsus, -i, [?], m., spindle.
fūtūrus, see sum.

G.

Galatēa, -ae, [Gr. Galaēa], f., a sea-nymph, daughter of Nerus and Doris, beloved by Acis and Polyphemus.
galea, -ae, [?], f., helmet (properly of skin).
Gallicus, -a, -um, [Gallō + cus], adj., Gallic.
Gallus, -i, m., a Roman elegiac poet of the time of Ovid.
Ganges, -is, [Gr. Gāyγς], m., the famous river of India.
Ganymēdēs, -is (-i), [Gr. Ganymēδς], m., a beautiful Trojan youth, son of Laomedon, carried away by an eagle to be the cup-bearer of Jupiter.
Gargaphīē, -ēa, [Gr. Gargaphēa], f., a spring and valley at the northern foot of Mt. Citheron.
garrulus, -a, -um, [prob. garrō- (cf. garrulō) + lus], adj., noisy, garrulous.
gaudēō, -ēre, gavisus sum, [prob. τgavēō- (cf. Gavius, gaudium) + so], v. intr. 2, rejoice, be delighted, delight.

Ge

gelius, -a, -um, [gela + dus], adj., chill, icy cold, icy.
gelā, indecl., [?], n., frost, ice.
geminō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [geminō + o], v. tr. 1, double, repeat, redouble. — p.p., geminētus, 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., check.
genēr, -erī, [?], m., son-in-law.
genetica, -ae, -um, [genet- (as stem of genus) + ens], adj., noble, of fine stock: palmite colles (ennobled by).
genetrīx, see genetrīx.
genīflis, -e, [genī- (reduced) + alīa], adj., belonging to the Genius.
— Hence, festive, convivial, pleasure-giving.
genīflīter, [genīflī + ter], adv., merrily, with good cheer.
genitor, -ēris, [genī- (as stem of gigno, or kindred verb) + tor], m., father, sire.
genetrīx, -īlis, [genī- (as stem of gigno) + trīx], f., mother.
genitus, see gigno.
gēna, gentis, [√gen + tis (reduced)], f., race, breed, descent. — Hence, a nation, a tribe. — Pl., the nations (all men).
genēs, -ēs (-ē), [?], n., knee.
genēstila, -ītum, [genē + alis], n.
pl., legions, (narrow and hardly differing from) garrisons.
genus, -eris, [√gen + us], n.,
Vocabulary.

crace, descent, family, descendants. — Fig., character, nature.
germaēna, see germanus.
germaīnas, -a, -um, [prob. akin to german], adj., of the same parents. — As subst., own brother, own sister.
gestō, -ere, gesae, gestum, [√ges], v. tr. 3, bear, support, wear, have (anything about one), do (rest), wage (ballum).
gestāmen, -inis, [gestā- (stem of gesto) + men], n., armus (as borne by a warrior).
gestō, -ere, -eret, no sup., [gestō- (akin to gesta) + o], v. intr. 4, (gesticulate in delight), rejoice greatly. — Also, long, be eager.
gestō, -ere, -erit, -erit, [gestō- + o], v. tr. 1, bear, carry, wear.
gestus, -ās, [√ges + tus], m., bearing, movement (manus).
Getoae, -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.
gigās, -ere, genus, genitum, [√gen reduplicated], v. tr. 3, produce, beget, bear. — p.p., genitus, born of, son of, daughter of, sprung from, offspring of.
glacialis, -e, [glacie- (reduced) + alis], adj., icy, cold.
glacēs, -ēs, [eis, f., ice, icicles.
gradus, -īs, [i], m., cloud.
glāssus, glandus, [i], f., nut, acorn. — Hence, hall, bullet.
Glaucus, -īs, [Gr. Γλαώκυς], m., a fisherman of Anthedon, in Bocotia, who was changed into a sea-deity.
glēna, -ae, [mi], f., clod, sod, earth, soil.
glomerās, -āre, -āri, -ārum, [glome- (stem of glorōmus) + o], v. tr. 1, roll up, collect, gather.
gloria, -ae, [stem akin to aleos + ia], f., glory, pride.
glorior, -āri, -ārum, [gloria + o], v. dep. 1, take pride in, boast of (abl.).
gnātus, see natus.
Gnēsis (Gnēsēs), -a, -um,
[†Gnōsē- (reduced) + ins, or perhaps borrowed directly (cf. knowing), adj., of Gnēses (the city of Minos in Crete), Gnōsēs. — Less exactly, Cretan.
Gorgē, -ēs, [Gr. Γόργης], f., the daughter of Ægenes, mother of Tydeus and Theas.
Gorgēs, -onis, [Gr. Γόργης], 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.
Gorgones, -a, -um, [†Gorgon + eus], adj., of the Gorgons.
gracilla, -e, [i], adj., slender, light, thin.
graculus, -i, [perh. borrowed from ἰππάκ], m., jackalow.
gradiōr, -i, grāssus, [√grad], v. dep. 3, walk, move, pass.
Gradiōn, -i, (†gradī- (cf. gradior and aggredīr) + us], m., the Strider (name of Mars).
gradus, -ūs, [√grad, (in gradior) + us], m., stop (as of a man or of a temple), degree.
Graῖos, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Γραῖος], adj., Greek (orig. only the name of a tribe, but used by the Latins as the general name). — Masc., a Greek. — Pl., the Greeks.
Vocabulary.

**(grämen)**, -inis, [unc. root + men (cf. germem)], n., grass, pasture, pasturage, herbs (for magic arts).

**(grünminus)**, -a, -um, [gramin + ens], adj., grassy.

**(grandaeus)**, -a, -um, [grandi + aeum, inf. as adj.], adj., aged.

**(grandis)**, -a, [-], adj., large, great, huge. — Comp., advanced: seovo (elder).

**(grandō)**, -inis, [akin to χάλαζα], f., hail.

**(gränifer)**, -era, -erum, [granö + fer (for -serus)], adj., grain-bearing.

**(grännum)**, -i, [gra- (root as in græma) + num], n., seed.

**(grätēs)**, -ium, [unc. root + tis], f. pl., thanks.

**(grätēs)**, -ae, [gratō- (reduced) + ina], f., gratitude, favor, good will, friendship, regard for (changing point of view), influence, inducement.

**(grätor)**, -ari, -ātus, [gratō + o], v. dep. 1, congratulate.

**(grätus)**, -a, -um, [p.p. of unc. verb (cf. grætus)], adj., pleasing, grateful (in both senses), dear.

**(gravidus)**, -a, -um, [gravī + dus], adj., heavy, pregnant, fruitful.

**(gravīs)**, -ae, [†garīs (cf. gavós) + is], adj., heavy, weighed down, cruel, burdensome, unsupportable, baleful, poisonous, deep (somnus), grievous: tibi ne sit grave (do not think it troublesome).

**(gravitās)**, -tātis, [gravī + tis], f., weight, dignity, seriousness.

**(gravō)**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [gravī- (as if gravā-) + o], v. tr. 1, weigh down, make heavy, burden, overwhelm.

**(gregium)**, -i, [-], n., bosom, lap, arms (as holding something).

**(gressus)**, -iis, [√grad + tus], m., step, gait.

**(grex)**, -regis, [-], m., flock (of small animals).

**(grūs)**, -rūs, [-], m., crane.

**(gurgex)**, -itis, [-], m., pool, depths, waters, mass of waters, sea.

**(gutta)**, -ae, [-], f., drop, spot.

**(guttur)**, -uris, [-], n., throat. — Also pl.

**(gýrus)**, -i, [Gr. γύρος], m., circle.

**(habēna)**, -ae, [habē- (stem of habeo) + na], f., rein.

**(habēō)**, -ēre, -ēre, -ērum, [-], v. tr. 2, hold, have, possess. — Often transl. by other words in Eng., find (faciles docta), seize (of an emotion), show (discrepit), 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. 1, inhabit, dwell in, dwell.

**(hēc)**, [abl. or instr. of hle], adv., by this way, that way, here, there.

**(hēctenus)**, [hac tenus], adv., thus far, so much.

**(haedus)**, -i, [-], m., kid.

**(Haemonia)**, -ae, [Gr. Ἁμονία], f., an old name of Thessaly, derived from a mythical king, Haemon.

**(Haemonius)**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀμόνιος], 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. Ἁμος],
Vocabulary.

m., a range of mountains in Thrace, now Great Balkan.

Haemos, see Haemo.

haeroð, -ēre, haesi, haesam, [?], v. intr. 2, cling, stick, hang (on), be entangled, be caught. — Fig., doubt, be in suspense.

haerēs, see hērēs.

hālitas, -ēs, [hali- (as if stem of halo) + tus], m., breath, exhalation.

hāmēstus, -ās, -um, [hamē- (stem of imaginary hamo, hamā + o) + tus], adj., hooked, barbed.

hamaus, -ēs, [?], m., hook, barb, hooked sword.

harn, -ae, [?], f., sty.

harēsa (ar-), -ae, [arē- (as stem of areso) + na], see arena.

Harpalas, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀρπαλάς], m., one of Actaeon’s hounds.

Harpylia, -ae, [Gr. Ἀρπυλία], f., one of Actaeon’s hounds.

harundō (ar-), -inis, [?], f., reed, shaft, arrow.

hasta, -ae, [?], f., spear, spear-shaft.

hartile, -īs, [hasta- (reduced) + ile (n. of -illa)], n., shaft, spear-shaft.

hau, [?], adv., not: hand plura (no more): hand mora (there is no delay).

haurīs, -īre, hauis, hauistum, [?], v. tr. 4, draw, take up, drain, exhaust, take in, drink in, wound (so as to bleed). — Less exactly, dig up, gather (cinereas).

hauistum, -īs, [p.p. n. of haurio], n., draught.

hauistus, -īs, [hauis- (as root of haurio) + tus], m., draught, stream.

hebes, -ēstis, [?], adj., dull, pointless: lotus (ineffective).

hebetēs, -ēre, -ēvi, -ēmum, [hebeō + o], v. tr. 1, dull, dim, cast into the shade (by superior brightness; cf. ‘take the shine off’).

Hebrus (Eb-), -ēs, [Gr. Ἔβρος], m., a river of Thrace, now Marissa.

Hecatē, -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).

Hecatēs, -ēdis (-ēdēs), [as if Gr. Ἑκατύς], f. adj., of Hecate, deadly, magic.

Hector, -orēs, [Gr. Ἐκτόρ], 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.

Hectoreus, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Ἑκτόρος], adj., of Hector. — Less exactly, of Troy, Trojan.

hedera (edērē), -ae, [?], f., ivy. — Also pl.

hel, see el.

Hēllades, -um, [Gr. patronymic], f. pl., the daughters of the Sun (Ἥλιος), and sisters of Phaethon, changed into trees; hence, Heliodorum nemus, the grove of these trees.

Heliōs, -ēs, [Gr. Ἡλίας], f., a daughter of Lycaon, changed to a bear and placed among the stars. — The constellation of the Great Bear.

Helleōs, -ēs, [Gr. Ἡλέης], m., a famous mountain in Bocotia, the abode of the Muses and favorite haunt of Apollo.
Vocabulary.

Helle, -ēs, [Gr. ‘Ελλῆ], f., daughter of Athamas and sister of Phrixus. From her the Hellespont has its name.

Hennaeus, -ae, -um, [Gr. ‘Εννα], 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, ‘simple’s: graminis (sprouting).

herbīdus, -ae, -um, [herba- (weakened) + dus], adj., grassy, luxuriant (with herbage).

Hercules, -is, [Gr. ‘Ηρακλῆς, 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, -ae, -um, [imitated from ‘Ηρακλῆς], adj., of Hercules: urbs, Herculanum (a town of Campania, close to Mt. Vesuvius), said to have been built by Hercules.

hērēs, herēlis, [?], c., heir.

hērēs, -idis, [Gr. ἥρεις], f., heroine.

hērēs, -ēs, [Gr. ἥρεω], m., hero, demigod.

herōs, -ēs, -um, [Gr. ἥρως], adj., heroic.

Hesperis, -idis, [Gr. ‘Ησπερίς, adj. of ‘Ησπερίς], 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.

Hesperus, -ae, -um, [Gr. ‘Ησπερίς, adj. of ‘Ησπερίς], adj., Western. — Pl., the people of the West.

Fem., the western land, Italy (as viewed from Greece). — Hence, Italian.

Hesperus, -i, [Gr. ‘Εσπερίς = Lat. Vesper], m., evening, the evening star.

hesternus, -ae, -um, [hesi- (old form of hert) + ternus (cf. semipternus), adj., of yesterday, yesterday's.

heu, [?], interj., alas!

hiātus, -is, [hiā- (stem of hia) + tus], m., fissure, chasm, gaping jaw.

hibernus, -ae, -um, [akin to hiems, formation unc.], adj., wintry: tempus (winter).

Hibērus, -ae, -um, adj., Spanish: flumen (the ocean which washes the western coast of the Spanish peninsula).

hie, haec, hoc, [hi-ec], pron., this (near), the one, he (she), it, this (following), that (preceding): hie ... alter (here one ... another).

hie, [old loc. of hie], adv., here.

hiems (-mps), -is, [?], cf. Himalaya], f., winter.

hinc, [him- (old loc. of hie; cf. interim) + ce], adv., from here, hence, from this, then. — Also (cf. a dextra), on this side.

hinnitus, -īs, [hinni- (in hinnilo) + tus], m., neighing.

Hippasus, -i, [Gr. Ἰππασος], m., son of Eurytos, a participant in the Calydonian hunt.

Hippocōna, onitis, [Gr. Ἰπποκόνων], m., king of Amycle, in Laconia. Some of his sons took part in the Calydonian hunt.

Hippomenēs, -ēs, [Gr. Ἰππομένης], m., son of Megareus, winner of Atalanta's hand in marriage.
Hippodōs, -a, [Gr. ἱπποδός], m., son of Hippodōs, Ἀκόλος, god of the winds, whose home was on the Lipari Islands off the Italian coast.

Hippothōs, -i, [Gr. ἱπποθός], m., a king of Arcadia who took part in the Calydonian hunt.

hirātus, -e, -um, [unc. stem (cf. hirtus) + tus (cf. veratūs)], adj., rough, unkempt, shaggy, hairy.

hirūs, -e, -um, [?], adj., rough, unkempt.

hiscē, -ere, no perf., no sup., [root in hlo + oo], v. intr. 3, open, yawn.

Hister (Is.) -tris, [Gr. ἱστήρ], m., the river Danube.

homō, -ina, [prob. humō + o], c., (earth-born), man. — Pl., men, mankind.

honestas, -a, -um, [hones- (as stem of honor) + tus], adj., (honorèd), honorable, beautiful.

honor, -ōris, [?], m., honor, reward, decoration.

hūra, -ae, [Gr. ὑραι], f., season, hour, time, moment (as a point of time). — Pl., the Hores, the Seasons (personified).

Hortātus, -i, m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., Q. Hortātius Flacci (the famous Augustan poet).

horrīs, -ēre, -ul, no sup., [thorō- (cf. horrīfer) + oo], v. intr. 2, bristle, be rough. — Hence (from the feeling of the hair standing on end), shudder, shiver, tremble, be in dread. — pres. p., horrēs, bristling. — gerund, horrendus, dreadful, dread.

horreum, -i, [?], n., granary, storehouse.

horridus, -e, -um, [thorō- (cf. horrīfer) + dūs], adj., rough, unkempt, in rough attire. — Also (cf. horreo), dread: arma (really bristling, but with associate idea of dread).

horrīfer, -era, -erum, [horrō- (cf. horreo) + fer (for -ferus)], adj., dread, dreadful, awful.

hortāmen, -ina, [hortā- (in hortor) + man], n., exhortation.

hortātus, -i, [hortā- (in hortor) + tus], m., exhortation, encouragement, rallying cry, urging on.

hortor, -ērī, -ētus, [?], v. dep. 1, encourage, urge on, rally.

hortus, -i, [?], m., garden.

hospes, -itis, [θος- (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, -e, -um, [hosti + um], adj., of the enemy, hostile.

hostilis, -e, [hosti- (lengthened) + lis], adj., hostile.

hostis, -is, [host- (in hospeos) + tis], c., (orig. guest at table), stranger, enemy.

hūc, [ho- (cf. oo, illo) + oo (reduced)], adv., hither, this way, to this, on this.

humānus, -a, -um, [prob. humō- (or kindred stem akin to homo) + anus], adj., of man (men), of a man, human.

humeō, see umaō.

humerus, see umerus.

humidus, see umidus.

humilis, -e, [humō + lis], adj., (on the ground?), low, humble.

hūmor, see umor.
**Vocabulary.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beamus, -ις, -η, -ης, f., the ground, the soil, bottom (of a stream); media orbis (the centre); huma (on the ground); humum (on the ground).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinthus, -ώς, [Gr. Ἑυξίνθος], n. (properly n. pl. of the adj. Hyacinthius), the Hyacinthia (a great Spartan festival in the month of July).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinthus, -ός, -ης, [Gr. Ἑυξίνθος], m., son of a Spartan king, Æbalus, beloved by Apollo, who killed him accidentally and changed him into a flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íapygia, -α, [Gr. Ἴαπυγία], f., the country about the Tarentine Gulf, in Southern Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íasó, -ός, [Gr. Ἰάσων], m., the leader of the Argonauts, son of Æson, king of Iolcus in Thessaly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ídē, (dat. or loc. of Ída), adv., there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ícarus, -ος, -ους, [Gr. Ἴκαρος], adj., of Ícarus, Ícarian: mare, the sea off the southwest of Asia Minor, where Ícarus was drowned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ídéd, -ος, [Gr. Ἴδωρ], m., the son of Deddálus, who fell while accompanying his father's flight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íealos, -α, [Gr. Ἴειλος], m., a dream-god, who imitated beasts and birds, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íchnebates, -α, [Gr. Ἰχνεβάτης], m., one of Æaeon's hounds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Íctus, -ος, -ους, [p.p. of içeo, strike], part., struck, pierced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Íctus, -ος, [ίκ (in içeo) + τεω], m., blow, impact, force (of water), ray (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ídē, -α, [Gr. Ἴδα], 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ídes, -ος, [Gr. Ἴδας], m., son of the Messenian king Aphaeas, participant in the Calydonian hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ídē, -α, see Ída.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Iambus, -ις, [Gr. Ἰάμβος], m., iambic verse. | Iapetionidēs, -ας, [Gr. Ἴαπετιονίδης], m., son of Íapetus, Atlas. |
| --- |
| Íapetus, -ος, [Gr. Ἴαπετος], m., a Titan, son of Heaven and Earth, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. |
Vocabulary.

this reason (explained by quod, etc.).

ideō, idem, idem (gen. eiusdem), [is- (akin to dura)], pron., the same. — Often transl. by other forms, too, alike: idem distant (the same distance).

ideō, [id eo], conj., (this on this account), for that reason, therefore.

Idmēn, -onis, [Gr. "Iâmos"], m., a Colophonian, father of Arachne.

Idmēnus, -e, -um, [Idmon + us], adj., of Idmon. — Fem., Arachne, daughter of Idmon.

igitar, [?, prob. for agitar], conj., therefore, then.

ignārus, -e, -um, [igna-urus], adj., ignorant, not knowing, unaware, blind (fores): ignorance (unthinking boy).

ignāvus, -e, -um, [igna-vus], adj., sluggish, idle, cowardly, inactive.

ignascē, -ere, no perf., no sup., [igni- (as if igne) + sé], kindle, take fire.

ignēus, -e, -um, [igni- (reduced) + éus], adj., fiery, of fire.

ignifer, -ere, -erum, [igni-fer (for -ferus)], adj., fire-bearing, fiery.

ignīpes, -edis, [igni-pes], adj., fiery-footed.

ignis, -īs, [?], m., fire, heat. — In pl., fiery, fiery bolts, heat, stars, passion (of love), glow (of genius), light (in the eyes), amorous works (of Propertius): Jovis (lighting).

ignorantia, -ae, [ignorant + ias], f., ignorance.

ignōrō, -āre, -āvi, -āvum, [prob. ignorō + o], v. tr. 1, not know, be ignorant, ignore.

ignuscō, -ere, ignōvi, ignōtum, [prob. in-(g)noo-o, though contrary to analogy], v. intr. 3, pardon.

ignōtus, -a, -um, [in-(g)nootus], adj., unknown, strange.

illex, -icis, [?], f., holm oak.

illa, -lum, [?], n., loins, flanks, body (of a snake).

Illadēs, -ae, [Gr. "Ilaδης"], m.: 1. descendant of Ilus, Trojan; 2. descendant of Ilia, as Romulus, son of Ilia, who is also called Rhea Silvia.

Ilion, -i, [Gr. "Iλion"], n., Ilion or Troy, the city taken by the Greeks after a siege of ten years.

Ilioneus, -eus, [Gr. "Iλιονεύς"], m., a son of Niobe.

Illus, -i, m., see Ilion.

illēc, [illa-ec], adv., that way, there, by it (referring to this).

ille, -e, -ud, [old ollus], pron., that (at a distance, cf. hie), this (of what goes before), hr. — Pl., those, these, them. — With hie, another, the other.

illēc, [illī (dat. or loc. of illē, cf. hīc) -ēc], adv., there, therein, in it (that, etc.).

illinc, [illīm (loc. of illē) -ēc], adv., thence (cf. hinc), from there. Also, cf. a dextra, on that side.

illīnī, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, [inlinī], v. tr. 3, swear on, swear.

illum, [illo (cf. eo) -ec], adv., thither, there (as end of motion): huo . . . illūo (this way . . . that).

Illustris, -e (līlī), [?], adj., brilliant.

imagō, -inis, [akin to imitā], f., likeness, appearance, semblance, representation, image, vision, presence, reflection (in water, etc.), echo, memory (image present to the mind).
Vocabulary

imbellis (tab-), -e, [in-bellum], inflected as adj., adj., unwarlike, peaceful, cowardly.
imber, -bris, [ʔ], m., rain, shower.
— Less exactly, shower of tears.
imbuō, -ere, -ui, -atum, [ʔ], v. tr. 3, moisten, imbue, soak.
imītāmen, -ina, [imitā + men], n., imitation, semblance.
imītātrix, -īta, [imitā + trīx], f., imitator (as adj.), imitative.
imitor, -āri, -ātus, [ʔ, cf. imago], v. dep. 1, imitate, simulate, represent, be like.
immāddeō, -ere, -madum, no sup., [in-madesco], v. intr. 3, become wet, become steeped.
immānis (lam-), -e, [in-μάνος, good ?], adj., ('uncanny'), monstrous, huge, gigantic.
immedicābilis (inm-), -e, [immedicabilis], adj., incurable.—
n., what is not to be cured.
immemor (inm-), -orīs, [inmemor], adj., unmindful, regardless.
immēnsus (lam-), -e, -um, [immensus], adj., immeasurable, boundless, immense, unbounded.—
n., the boundless air: in immensus (far and wide, to enormous size).
immeritus (inm-), -e, -um, [immeritus], adj., underserving, unfrocking, innocent.
immineō (inm-), -ere, -ui, no sup., [in-mineo], v. intr. 2, overhang, lean over, hang over, rise above, brood over, be intent on.
immiscēō (inm-), -ere, -miscul, -mixtum (-mistum), [in-miscēo], v. tr. 2, mix, mingle.
immitās (inm-), -e, [immitās], adj., cruel, savage, vindictive, inhuman.
immittō (inm-), -ere, -miscul, -missum, [in-mittō], v. tr. 3, let go at, fling (at), fling towards, let in, let loose, insert - immisso volutu (with a swoop).
immobīlis (inm-), -e, [immobīlis], adj., immovable, obstinate.
immodicus, -a, -um, [immodicus], adj., immoderate.
immorīr (inm-), -i, -mortuus, -morīrī, v. dep. 3, fall dying upon.
immutās (inm-), -a, -um, [immotus], adj., unmoved, immovable. 
immundus (inm-), -e, -um, [immundus], adj., unclean.
immunītās (inm-), -e, [immunitis (cf. munia and communia)], adj., (free from distributive share or tribute), exempt from, free from, untaxed, untouched by, without pay.
immunītīs (inm-), -ātis, [immuni + tas], f., freedom.
immunītus (inm-), -a, -um, [immunitus], adj., unwalled.
immurūrō, -āre, -ēri, -ērum, [in-murrō], v. intr. 1, whisper in.
impar (inp-), -arīs, [inpar-], adj., unequal, too short coloribus (of different colors).
impatriēns (inp-), -entis, [inpatiens], adj., impatient.
impavidus (-inp-), -a, -um, [impavidus], adj., unterrified, undaunted, without fear.
impedīlo (inp-), -ere, -ēri, -ērum, [imped + io (cf. composes)], v. tr. 4, entangle (orig., the feet by snare), entwine, hinder, prevent, forbid (as of fear and shame).
impellō (inp-), -ere, -pulli, -pulsum, [in-pello], v. a. 3, strike
Vocabulary.

against, strike, throw over, fill (auras).
implēnsē (imp-), [old abl. of impensus], adv., urgently, pressingly.
imperfectus (imp-), -a, -um, [in-perfectus], adj., unfinished, incomplete.
imperātura (imp-), -i, [timperō (cf. impere) + ium], n., command, authority, sway.
imperō (imp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [timperō (cf. properus and importum) + o], v. tr. 1, order, (command to be procured, dative of pers, acc. of thing), enjoin, bid, rule, command, control (of horses).
imposē (imp-), -etis, [in-tpetis (√pet + is, cf. temptas)], m., impetus, rush, charge, force (in motion), effort (as producing force).
impetas (imp-), -ās, [in-tpetus (√pet + tus)], m., impetus, impulse, rush, charge, onset, momentum, onward course.
impletās (imp-), -ās, [implō + tae], f., impetuous, failure of duty (to a father or son).
impicker (imp-), -erā, -erum, [in-piger], adj., not sluggish, active, vigorous, energetic, with active flight (as suggested by the context).
implūs (imp-), -ās, -um, [in-plūs], adj., undutiful, impious, sacrilegious.
implacābilis (imp-), -a, [in-placabilis], adj., implacable.
impleō (imp-), -ēre, -ĕvi, -ĕtum, [in-plēc], v. tr. 2, fill, fill up, fill out, complete: ripas (fill with the sound of, etc.); mulierem (impregnate).
implōrō (imp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-plōro], v. tr. 1, implore, beseech.
implūsō (imp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-plūro], v. intr. 3, rain upon, drīp upon, shower.
imposē (imp-), -āre, -ās, -ātum, -positum, [in-pono] v. tr. 3, place on, set on, set (over), put on, impose; give (woman), serve (messia), endow with (acc. of thing); finem (put); impositus pater (lying on the bier).
importānus (imp-), -a, -um, [importānis (porta + nus)], adj., (harborless, inhospitable), cruel, unkind, inhuman.
imprimē (imp-), -ēre, -ērē, -ērēs, -ēretum, -ēretum, [in-premō], v. tr. 3, press on, impress on: impressa hasta (with a thrust of his spear).
improbūs (imp-), -ās, -um, [in-probus], adj., (not first class), rascally.
As noun, wretch.
imprūdēns (imp-), -entis, [in-prudens], adj., unwise, unaware.
impulsus (imp-), -ēs, [in-pulsus, through impello], m., impulse, stroke, blow, force, momentum.
impūns (imp-), -e, [in-poena, inf. as adj.], adj., unpunished, with impunity.—n., impune, as adv., without revenge (of the subject), with impunity, unpunished (of the object or thing).
implūtō (imp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-puto (rechon)], v. tr. 1, charge to, impute: natum equis (charge the death of, etc.).
imus, -ās, -um, [im + 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
Vocabulary.

(with abl.), on, upon (acc. or abl.), to, towards, against, for, with, in the power of, within: in locum, in place (of); in praecox (headlong); in diem (for a day); in facinus juro (to); in latus obliquum (half-turned, sideways); inquirete in annos (pry into, etc.). — In comp., in, into, on, upon, to, against.

in- [cf. intro], insp. adv., ins, not.

Inachidēs, -ae, [Gr. Ἰναχίδης], m., son or descendant of Inachus: 1. Epaphus as grandson of Inachus; 2. Penæus as a member of the royal family of Argos.

Inachis, -idēs, [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-aequālis], adj., unequal.

inamēbullis, -e, [in-amēbullis], adj., unlovely, hateful.

inamoneus, -e, -um, [in-amoneus], adj., unloved, without love.

ināns, -e, [?], adj., empty, unpaved (orbis), shadowy (regnum Ditis), idle, ineffectual, useless.— n., inānitas, the empty air, the void.

ināratus, -e, -um, [in-aratus], adj., unploughed, untilled.

ināredeō, -ere, -ārat, -ārum, [in-ardeo], v. intr. 2, blaze out.

ināredeō, -ere, -ārat, -ārum, [in-ardeo], v. intr. 3, blaze out. tab., see imb.

inactēsōb, -ere, -calvō, no sup., [in-calcēso], v. intr. 3, grow warm, become fired, be warmed.

inca(l)ōcāliōs, -ere, -ōcāliō, -ōculō, -ōculōrum, [in-calocāliō], v. tr. 3, grow warm, become fired, be warmed.

inca, -ae, [in-ćeō (vocol + a,
Vocabulary.

cf. agricolus, m., dweller in, inhabitant.

incumbitus, -a, -um, [in-comitus], adj., unaccompanied.

incunctatus, -a, -um, [in-concussus], adj., unallowed, unauthorised, unlawful.

incassabilis, -e, [in-consolabilis], adj., inconsolable, incurable (valens).

incenque, -ere, -esxi, -excatum, [in-cesque], v. tr. 3, boil in, boil down, boil.

incenimentum, -i, [incri- (as if root of increseco + mentum)], n., means of increase, increase. — Pl., a nursery (of dragon’s teeth planted).

increp, -ere, -ui, -atum, [increp], v. tr. 3, rattle, crack, crack.— Hence, scold, chide, upbraid, reproach, curse.

incresco, -ere, -crewi, -creatum, [in-presco], v. intr. 3, grow, increase, swell, be swollen.

incub, -ere, -ui (-avi), -atum (-aturn), [in-cubo], v. intr. 1, lie on, brood (of a bird on the nest).

incumb, -ere, -cus, [in-cumbo], v. intr. 3, lie down in (on), fall upon (a sword), bend over, lean over, bend to the work.

incursio, -ere, -curri (-ecurri), -cursum, [in-curru], v. intr. 3, run in (into), put out into (mountes undia).

incurs, -ere, -avi, -atum, [in-curs], v. intr. 1, run against, hit against, dash against.

incursus, -ae, [in-cursum, through incuro], m., onset, attack, rush. — Fig., impulse, suggestion.

incursus, -a, -um, [in-cursus], adj., onset, attack, rush.

incusamentum, -i, [incri- (as if root of increseco + mentum)], n., means of increase, increase. — Pl., a nursery (of dragon’s teeth planted).

incursus, -a, -um, [in-currus], adj., curved, bent.

indecus, -a, -um, [in-decus], adj., unguarded, without a keeper.

inde, [tum (cf. hinc - de), adv., from that, thence, from it, then (next), then (therefore), of it.

indolentus, -a, -um, [in-defectus], adj., unmeasured.

indolentus, -a, -um, [in-dejectus], adj., undemolished, intact.

indolabilis, -e, [in-delebilis], adj., indestructible.

indolabilius, -e, [in-destriabilius], adj., indestructible.

indolabilius, -e, [in-destriabilius], adj., indestructible.

indictum, -i, [indice (stem of index) + ium], n., information, disclosure, testimony (given by an informer): indicio linguaque (informing tongue).

indice, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, [indico], v. tr. 3, declare, proclaim, announce.

indic, -ere, -evi, -evum, [indico], v. tr. 1, show, point out, declare.

indicab, -a, [indu-gena (ÆGEN + a, cf. incola)], m., native. — Pl., natives.

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indicab, -a, [indu-gena (ÆGEN + a, cf. incola)], m., native. — Pl., natives.
Vocabulary.

indignor, -ārī, -āris, [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, -ere, -dolui, no sup., [indo-leo], v. intr. 2, mourn, grieve, be hurt.

indominus, -a, -um, [in-domitus], adj., unconquered, unbroken (of animals), untamed.

indōtātus, -a, -um, [in-dotātus], adj., dowerless, without dowry.

indūcō, -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, -ere, -dului, -dultum, [?], v. intr. 2, indulge, indulge in, give way to.


indurēscō, -ere, -dūrui, no sup., [in-du-resco], v. intr. 3, harden.

indūrō, -ere, -āvi, -stum, [in-duro], v. tr. 1, harden, petrify.

indus, -a, -um, [Gr. tvōs], adj., Indian, of India: dente (elephants' tusks, ivory). — m. pl., the Indians, inhabitants of India.

indō, -ere, -ii, -stum, [in-do], v. tr. irr., go into, enter, enter upon, go upon, attend.

ineris, -ertis, [in-ar], adj., 'shiftless,' sluggish, listless, inactive, cowardly.

inexpugnābils, -e, [in-expugna-bils], adj., unconquerable, impregnable, ineradicable.

inexactātus (inexp-), a, -um, [in-expectātus], adj., unexpected.

infāmā, -ae, [infami + ia], f., ill report, ill fame.

infāmis, -e, [infamā, inf. as adj.], adj., of ill report, infamous, illomened.

infānā, -antis, [infānas, pres. p. of for], c. (really adj.), infant, child. — As adj., childish: era.

infānus, -a, -um, [infānus], adj., unpropitious, unlucky.

infectus, -a, -um, [in-factus], adj., undone, unfinished.

inflēx, -inis, [in-felix], adj., unlucky, unhappy, ill-starred, illboding.

inferiae, -ārum, [inferī (reduced) + ia], f. pl., sacrifice (to the gods below).

inferior, see inferus.

inferus, -a, -um, [inferō + nus], adj., of the lower world: sedes (the world below).

inferō, -ferre, -tali, -lātum, [infero], v. tr. irr., bring to, bear to, place among, inflict (morbus, etc.).

inferus, -a, -um, [?], unc. stem + nus], adj., low, below. — Comp., lower, too low. — For sup., see imus.

infestus, -a, -um, [infestus], adj., hostile, dangerous, infected with, offended (Diana).

inficē, -ere, -ficē, -fectum, [in-ficio], v. tr. 3, dip in, dye, tinge, color, come over (pallor fœtes), infect (lēbe), paint (of reflected color): infectus (redding).

infirmus, -a, -um, [in-firmus], adj., feeble.
Vocabulary.

infrætor, āri, ātus, [infrīta- (stem /infrītā-)+ o], v. dep. 1, deny. — ger., infrātandus, to be denied, to be refrained.

infra-, ār-, āvī-, ātum-, [in-fō], v. tr. 1, blow on, fill, inflate.

infra-, [instr. of inferius], adv., lower, below, beneath.

infraestus, see infringo.


infundō-, āre-, ā-fūdī-, ā-fūsum-, [in-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour in, infuse, breathe into: infusa capillos (with hair flowing).

ingeō-, āre-, ā-eguī-, ā-egōntam-, [in-gēm], v. intr. 3, grow (at a sight, etc.), give a grow, creak.

ingeniosa, -ā, -um, [ingeniō + osa], adj., ingenious, talented.

ingenium, -i, [ingenae- or similar stem + ium], n., nature (born in one), character, genius, mind, talent. — Pl., genius (coll. for men of genius).

ingenus-, entis-, [in-gens (i.e. a monster out of its class)], adj., vast, huge.

ingenī-, āre-, ā-gentis-, ā-gestum-, [in-gere], v. tr. 3, heap upon.

ingrātus, -a, -um, [in-gratus], adj., unpleasing, ungrateful.

ingredior, -īr-, āgressus-, [in-gra-dior], v. dep. 3, enter, pass (on or over), proceed.

inguen-, ānus, [?] m., the groin. — Also pl.

inhaercō-, āre-, āaei-, āaeum-, [in-haereō], v. intr. 2, stick in, cling to, inhere.

inhībēō-, āre-, uī-, ātum-, [inhābecō], v. tr. 2, hold in, check, restrain, stay.

inhoniōrātus, -a, -um, [in-hōnioratus], adj., unhonored.

inhospitās, -a, -um, [in-hospes, decl. as adj. (cf. hospitās)], adj., inhospitable.

iniciō (in-), āre-, ā-ci-, āctum-, [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-aecws], adj., unequal, unfair, cruel, unwilling (mensa), rough (mons).

injūria, -ae, [in-jus, of unc. formation], f., injustice, outrage, wrong.

injustē, [old abl. of injustus], adj., unjustly.

injusta, -a, -um, [in-justus], adj., unjust, unfair.

imm-, see imm-

inmābilis, -e, [in-nabilis], adj., unnavigable.

innācords, -i, -ātus, [in-nācor], v. dep. 3, grow on (in).

innātus, p.p. of innācor.

innitor, -īr-, -ā minus (mixus), [in-nitor], v. dep. 3, lean on.

innocens, -a, -um, [in-nocens], adj., harmless, innocent.

innubus, -a, -um, [in-νubas (cf. pronuba)], adj., unmarried.

innumerus, -a, -um, [in-numerus], adj., numberless, countless.

inapertas, -a, -um, [ina-pertas], adj., unmarried. — Fem., maiden.

Inō-, īnas, [Gr. 'inē'], f., daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas, sister of Semele, and nurse of Bacchus, changed to the sea-goddess Leucothee.

inops, -ops, [in-ops], adj., destitute, feeble, helpless, wretched: in-ops menās (erased).
Vocabulary.

inornātus, -ā, -um, [in-ornatus], adj., undecorated.

Inōsus, -ā, -um, [Gr. Ἴνος], adj., of Ino.
in-,-, see imp-

inquam, [?], v. intr. def., said I, said he, etc.

inquīnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, stain.

inquirō, -erē, -quacesivī, -quacet- tum, [in-quero], v. tr. 3, inquire, pry, investigate, learn, inquire into.

inrequītus (trr-), -ēre, -um, [in- trequitās (p.p. of requeso)], adj., restless, without rest.

inrideō, see irrigdeo.
inritāmen, see irritamen.
inritāmentum, see irritamentum.
inritō, see irrito.
inritus, see irritus.
inrosīō (trr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-roro], v. tr. 1, sprinkle, dew.
inrumpō (intr-), -ere, -rūpi, -rump- tum, [in-rumpo], v. intr. 3, break in (into), break out upon, burst upon.

insānias, -ae, [tīnasano- (reduced) + ia], f., madness, insanity, frenzy.

—Also personified.

insānus, -a, -um, [in-sanus], adj., (unsound), mad, crazy. —Of inanimate things, wild (aqua).

incæsus, -a, -um, [in-cæsus (cf. necestus)], adj., ignorant, unaware, unknowing (by).
inserīnō, -ere, -scriptus, -scriptum, [in-scribo], v. tr. 3, write upon, inscribe, mark.
insecō, -āre, -secuī, -sectum, [in- secō], v. tr. 1, cut into, cut in, cleave.
insequāre, -āre, - błęd, -śtum, [in- sequeor], v. dep. 3, pursue.
inserō, -ere, -seruī, -seruam, [in- sero?], v. tr. 3, thrust in, intrude, insert.
inśidē, -ārum, [tīnśidō + ia], f., pl., (ambush), plots, treachery, snare, hidden dangers.
inśignis, -ae, [in-śignum, infl. as adj.], adj., marked, conspicuous, distinguished.
inśilla, -āre, -sullū, -sullum, [in- salō], v. intr. 4, spring into (upon), leap into (upon).
inśistō, -ere, -ētā, -ētum, [in-istō], v. intr. 3, stand on, step upon, rest on, rise up on (digitās).
inśolitus, -a, -um, [in-solitus], adj., unwonted, unaccustomed.
ineomnia, -ae, [in-eomnia, infl. as adj.], adj., sleepless.
ineono, -āre, -sonuī, -sonum, no sup., [in- sano], v. intr. 1, blow upon, sound, roar.
inśōna, -ae, -sōsia, [in-sōsia], adj., guiltless, innocent, unoffending.
inśōpita, -a, -um, [in-sōpitus], adj., sleepless.
inśplicē, -ere, -spēxi, -spectātum, [in- spēciō], v. tr. 3, look upon, see, gaze upon.
inśpirō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in- spirō], v. intr. 1, blow upon, breathe into (with acc. of thing).
inśtābilis, -ae, [in-stabilis], adj., unsteady, unstable.
inśtar, indecl., [unc. form from instō], n., (image), like (properly in apposition); used with gen.
inśtigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [prob. inśtigō- (in-śtígus, -śtigō + us)], v. tr. 1, spew on, urge on.
inśtillō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-
stillo], v. tr. i, drop in, pour in (slowly).

instō, -āre, -stītī, -stātum, [insto], v. intr. i, stand over, urge, press on, pursue, threaten, insist. — pres. p., instāns, approaching, threatening, pressing, urgent.

instringō Argentine, strīnxi, strīctum, [in-stringo], v. tr. 3, bind.
instruō, -ere, strūxi, structūm, [in-struo], v. a. 3, arrange, supply, furnish, prepare, set (convivium).

insuetus, -a, -um, [in-suetus], adj., unaccustomed.

insula, -ae, [?], l., island.

insultō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [insalto], v. intr. i, leap upon, dance upon. — Often with accessory idea of contempt: fluctibus carinae.

insulae, insae, insae, no sup., [insula], v. intr. irr., be in. — Often tranal. by have (with change of subject).

insuper, [in-super], adv., over and above, besides, moreover.

insuperābilis, -e, [in-superabilis], adj., unconquerable, inevitable.

intibāscō, -ere, -tabul, no sup., [in-tabulō], v. intr. 3, pine (at anything), melt away.

intactus, -a, -um, [in-tactus], adj., untouched, not disturbed.

integor, -gra, -grum, [in-tēger (-/tēger + rūs)], adj., untouched, uninjured, intact, in (its) entirety.

intellegō, -ere, -lēxi, -lectum, [inter-legō], v. tr. 3, understand. — p.p., intellectus, intelligible.

intemptātus, -a, -um, [in-tempactus], adj., untried.

intendō, -ere, -endi, -entum, [in-tendo], v. tr. 3, stretch upon, stretch. — With or without animmum (bind one's mind, devote one's self, aim, intend).

intentus, -a, [in-tentus, perh. through intendō], 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, sn, apart, in advance.

interciplō, -ere, -cōpi, -ceptum, [inter-capio], v. tr. 3, take away (before somebody else), take possession of.

interdum, [inter dum], adv., (cf. 'between whiles'), sometimes.

interesse, [inter eō (cf. habo)], adv., meanwhile.

interesse, -ere, -i, -itum, [inter (with unc. force, perh. apart) -o], cf. interflexo, v. intr. irr., persist, be destroyed.

interior, -ōrī, [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, interrupt.

intermedium, -ā, [inter-nodō + ium], n., space between knots. — Hence, limb (between joints).

interruptus, -a, -um, [inter-ruptus], adj., unerrived, fearless, without alarm.

interexō, -ere, -taxi, -textum, [inter-taxo], v. tr. 3, interweave.

interveniō, -ere, -veni, -ventum, [inter-venio], v. tr. 4, come between, interrupt.

intexō, -ere, -uti, -tum, [in-texo], v. tr. 3, weave in, interweave.
Vocabulary.

intibum (intu-), [Gr. ἵππους], n., endive.

intimus, -i, -ium, [in + timus, sup. of in], adj., inmost.

intinguo, -ere, -tinx, -tintum, [in-tinguo], v. tr. 3, dip in.

intono, -ere, -tonui, -tonitum, [in-tono], v. intr. 1, thunder.

intonsus, -a, -um, [in-tonus], adj., unshorn, long-haired (as a sign of youth).

intros, [instr. of interus], prep. and adv., within, inside.

intremisco, -ere, -treuui, no sup., [in-tremisco], v. intr. 3, tremble, shake.

intró, -äre, -ávi, -átum, [interus + o], v. tr. 1, enter.

introitus, -i, [intro-itus], m., entrance.

intrórsus, [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.

intuitilla, -e, [in-utilia], adj., useless, injurious.

invádô, -ere, -vási, -vásium, [in-vado], v. tr. 3, attack.

invehô, -ere, -vexi, -vectum, [in-vexo], v. intr. 3, bear to (or against). — Pass. attack, make a raid. — P.p., invectus, borne on.

inveniô, -ere, -veni, -ventum, [in-vineo], v. tr. 4, find, discover. — P.p., n., inveniunt, invention, discovery.

inventum, see invento.

invergô, -ere, no perf., no sup., [in-vergo], v. tr. 3, pour.

invictus, -a, -um, [in-victus], adj., unconquered, unconquerable.

invidio, -ere, -vidi, -visum, [prob. invidō + eō, but confounded with in-video], v. intr. 2, be jealous of, envy, grudge. — Also with acc. of thing grudged. — P.p., invitus, hated, hateful.

invidia, -ae, [invidō + iä], f., envy, jealousy, ill will, evil fame (among others, changing point of view). — Also personified, Emoy.

invidiosus, -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-vidus (cf. video)], adj., (looking askance at), envious, jealous, grudging.

invisus, see invideo.

invitus, -a, -um, [?], adj., unwilling.

invius, -a, -um, [in-via (inf. as adj.)], adj., pathless, impassable.

invocô, -ère, -ávi, -átum, [in- voco], v. tr. 1, (call in), appeal to, invoke.

involvô, -ere, -volvi, -volvatum, [in-volve], v. tr. 3, enwrap, wrap, envelop.

Itô, -i, [Gr. Ἰτώ], f., daughter of Inachus, changed by Juno into a heifer.

Itô, [?], interj., hol ol oh!

Iolaus, -i, [Gr. Ἰολαος], m., son of Iphicles, nephew and companion of Hercules. He took part in the Calydonian hunt.

Ioleiacus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰολειακός], adj., of Iolea, in Thessaly, the native place of Jason.

Iolê, -ēs, [Gr. Ἰόλη], f., daughter of Eurytus, king of Æchialus in Euboea, beloved by Hercules.

Iônias, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰόνιος], adj., Ionian. — Esp. neut. (sc. mare), the Ionian Sea, west of Greece.
Vocabulary.

Iphigenia, -ae, [Gr. ἵφιγένεα], f., the daughter of Agamemnon, king of Mycenae. She was to be sacrificed to Diana, but was exchanged for a deer.

ipse, -a, -um, [ips-pte (potis?)], pron., himself, herself, itself, itself.
—Often transl. by other forms of speech, very, of itself, even, the very, the master (lord, etc.) himself (Jupiter and the like): ex ipsa, from their own forms (into something else).

ira, -ae, (?), f., wrath, anger, fury.
—Also pl.

irascor, -i, iratūs, [irā (prob. verb stem) + -ōs], v. dep. 3, be angry. —p.p., iratūs, angry, in wrath.

Īris, -īdis (also -īa), [Gr. Ἰρίς], f., the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas, messenger and servant of Juno.

iridōs (in-r̩), -ōre, -ōris, -ōrum, [in-r̩ōs], v. tr. 2, deride.

irritūmen (in-r̩̩), -ūna, [irritā + men], n., cause of irritation, irritation.

irritūmentum (in-r̩̩), -i, [irritā + mentum], n., cause of irritation, exciting cause (malorum).

irritō (in-r̩̩), -ūre, -ūvi, -ūtum, (?), v. tr. 1, provoke.

irritōs (in-r̩̩), -a, -um, [in-r̩̩tus], adj., (unrātified, void, null, unavailing, vain, in vain, brought to naught.

irrumpō, see inrumpo.

Irus, -i, [Gr. ἱρος], 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).

Ismarinus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰσμαρίνος], adj., of Ismarus (a mountain of Thrace), Ismarian, Thracic.

Ismael, -ēlis, [Gr. Ἰσμαήλ], f., adj., of Ismenos (a river near Thebes). —Hence pl., Theban women.

Ismēno, -i, [Gr. Ἰσμήνος], m.: 1. a river near Thebes; 2. one of the sons of Niobe.

Isōs, -a, -ud (gen. -īus), [is-ō (cf. tām, tūm)], pron., that (near the person addressed), those.

Italic, [ītīc-ō], adv., there (by the person addressed).

Ita, [i, akin to item], conj., so, thus: ita... ut (just as).

Italia, -ae, [Ītāliō (reduced) + iā (f. of -īus)], f., Italy.

Iter, iterālis, [akin to eo, formation unc.], n., way, road, course, passage, channel.

Iterō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [iterō (cf. iterum) + o], v. tr. 1, repeat, reiterate, find again, reproduce.

Iterum, [√i (in īa) + terus (cf. utrum)], adv., a second time, again, once more, twice.

Itum, see eo.

Itys, -yōs, [Gr. Ἰτυς], m., son of Tereus and Progne, who was changed into a pheasant.

Itūs, -i, [Gr. Ἰτύους], m., a name of Ascanius, son of Aeneas, from whom the Julian family in Rome derived its name.

Ixīōn, -ōnis, [Gr. Ἰξιόν], m., a king of the Lapithae, who was bound to a wheel in the world below as a punishment for his crimes.

J.

Jaccōs, -ēre, -ut, no sup., [prob. jaccō (jac + us)] + eo, but perhaps
Vocabulary.

not denominative], v. intr. 2, lie, lie prostrate, be situated, lie still, be fallen, decline, be drowncast.

jactō, -ere, -ēr-e, -ātum, [jactō + o], v. tr. 1, throw, toss, hurl, move (wings), swirl (torch), throw off (carmina), show off, display. — p.p., jactātus, moving, flapping (wings).

jactūra, -ae, [jactō + ra], f., loss (properly from throwing overboard).

jactus, -ās, [jactō + tus], m., throwing.

jaculātrix, -īs, [jaculō + trix], f. (thrower of darts), huntress.

jaculōr, -ār-e, -ātus, [jaculō + o], v. dep. 1, hurl (properly, javelins).

jaculum, -i, [prob. jaco- (cf. jaco) + um (n. of -ius)], 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.

januās, -ae, [akin to Janus], f., door.
Janus, -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 Januālis.

jejūnia, -ae, [jejūnō + 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, -ār-e, [?], n., sunbeam, comet, star.

jubeō, -ere, -ēs, jussum, jussum, [prob. jus habeō, but obscure], v. tr. 2, command, bid. — See also jussum.

jūcundus, -a, -um, [?], adj., pleasant, agreeable.

jūdex, -īs, [judicex (judicex, as stem)], c., judge, critic: me judicet (in my judgment).

jūdicium, -ī, [judicē + ium], n., judgment, decision.

jugālla, -a, [jugō (reduced) + alia], adj., conjugal, of marriage. — Also pl. team (in the yoke), serpent seeds (from the context).

jugandum, -i, [also -eris, ere, etc.], [prob. jugō + um, certainly akin to jugum], n., a measure of land, acre (loosely, being only about two-thirds of an acre).

jugulō, -ere, -ēs, -ātum, [jugulō + o], v. tr. 1, cut the throat, kill, slay.

jugulum, -i, [jugō + ium], n., the throat (at the 'yoke' of the collar-bones).

jugum, -i, [jugō + um], n., yoke. — Less exactly, ridge (of mountains), beam (of a door), hill-tops.

jūlīus, -ī, -īm, [Julīs (reduced) + ius], adj., Julian (the name of the Roman gens to which Caesar belonged). — Esp. Julius (of Julius Caesar). — Masc. Jūlius, the name of Gaius Caesar and his adopted son, Augustus.

juncūsus, -a, -um, [juncō + osus], adj., reedy, rushy.
Vocabulary.

*Junctūra*, -e, [Junct + ra (f. of -ras)], f., joining, ligament, web (of web-footed birds).

*Juncus*, -a, [-], m., rush.

*Jugō*, -eo, jugxt, jugum, [\(\text{jug}\)], v. tr. 3, yoke, harness, unite, imprint (oeclum). — p.p., united with, close by, next to, connected, related.

*Juno*, -a, [-], f., the queen of the gods, wife of Jupiter, enemy of Hercules and of the Trojans.

*Jūnōs, -a, -um*, [\{Junōn + ius\}], adj., of Junō: avus, the peacock (sacred to Junō): Samos (the island of Samos, where Juno had a famous temple).

*Juppiter*, Joviā, [\{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*, -ere, -erēs, -erum, [jus (as if jura) + e], v. intr. 1, swear, swear by (acc.), conspire: juranda palus (the oath of the gods).

*Jus*, iūris, [jus (akin to jugo) + us], n., right (humanly speaking, cf. fās), justice, rights, control (rights over), bond (taedae); iure (justly, with reason).

*Jussum*, -is, [-], n. p.p. of jubeo, n., order, command, behest, bidding.

*Justō*, [old abl. of justus], adv., justly, with reason.

*Justus*, -a, -um, [jus + tus (cf. robustus)], adj., just, lawful, regular, proper, wonied, well-founded. — n. pl., what is just, justice, funeral rites, sad offices.

*Juvenilē*, -ae, [juven + alia], adj., youthful.

*Juvenilitē*, [juvenil + ter], adv., with youthful strength.

*Juvenivs*, -ae, [juven + ca (f. of -ca)], f., heifer.

*Juvenivs*, -i, [juven + cas], m., bullock, ox.

*Juvenilē*, -ae, [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).

*Juventus*, -ae, [juven + tus (abstract ending)], f., youth. — Personified, Hebe, Youth.

*Juventūs*, -itis, [juven + tus], f., youth. — Also, the youth (collectively), young men.

*Juvelā*, -āre, -āvi, -āvum, [\(?\)], v. tr. 1, aid, assist, help, delight, give pleasure, be wholesome.

*Juxta*, [sup. of stem akin to Juno], adv., near by, close by.

L.

*Labēsāciō*, -ere, -esci, -sectum, [\{labē- (case-form akin to labo) + facio\}], v. tr. 3, shake, make totter, sway to and fro, wrench.

*Labō*, -āre, -āvi, -āvum, [\(?\)], v. intr. 1, roll, shake, totter, sway, be weak (cf. 'be shaky').

*Labōr*, -āris, [\(?\)], m., toil, fatigue, trouble, difficulty, sorrows (pl.), pain, trial.

*Labōr*, -i, labēus, [\(?\), skin to labo], v. dep. 3, slide, slip, fall, flow, swim, glide. — p.p., labēus, flowing; fading, glazing (ocular).

*Labōrāō*, -āre, -āvi, -āvum, [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. Adēsos], m., one of Actaeon's dogs.
Vocabulary.

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, -āri, -āsum, [lacerō (as if lacera) + o], v. tr. 1, tear, lacerate.
lacerta, -ae, [?], f., lizard.
lacertōsus, -a, -um, [lacertō + os] adj., muscular.
lacertus, -ās, [?], perh. same as lacerta, cf. musculus], m., arm (perh. orig. of the biceps muscle).
Lachnē, -ēs, [Gr. Λαχνῆ], f., one of Acteon’s hounds.
Lacinius, -a, -um, [Gr. Λακινιόν], adj., of Laciniunum (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, -onis, [Gr. Λακών], m., Laconian, the name of one of Acteon’s dogs.
Lacōnēs, -onis (-onis), f., adj., Laconian; used referring to a female dog of Laconian breed.
lacrima, -ae, [unc. stem (akin to ἄδευψ) + ma (f. of -mus)], f., tear.
lacrimābilis, -ae, [lacrimā (stem of lacrimo) + billis], adj., lamentable: nil lacrimabilla (no cause for tears).
lacrimō, -ōre, -ōri, -ōsum, [lacrimō + o], v. intr. 1, weep, shed tears: eburr (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).
lactēna, -ae, -um, [lact + osus], adj., milky: via (the milky way).
lactĭna, -ae, [lacu + na (f. of -nus)], f., hollow, gap.
lactus, -ūs, [?], m., lake, pool, reservoir, vat.
Lādōn, -onis, [Gr. Λάδων], m.: 1. a river of Arcadia and Elis; 2. one of Acteon’s dogs.
laeðō, -ere, lae̱si, laesus, [?], v. tr. 3, hurt, injure, wound, violate, outrage, offend (cf. ‘burt’), hack (ferrum), trample on (ignem).
Laelaps, -apis, [Gr. Λαέλαπς], m., one of Acteon’s dogs.
Laerōs, -ae, [Gr. Λαέρος], m., the father of Ulysses.
lætaebulis, -ae, [lacta + billa], adj., joyful, acceptable.
lætitia, -ae, [lacto + tia], f., joy.
— Personified, Joy.
lætor, -āri, -ātus, [lætō (as if lacta) + o], v. dep. 1, rejoice, take delight, be glad.
lætus, -a, -um, [unc. root + tus], adj., joyful, glad.
lævus, -a, -um, [?], adj., the left (hand): laeva (on the left).
lambē, -ere, lambō, sup. obs., [?], cf. labium, labrum], v. tr. 3, lick.
lamentābilis, -ae, [lamenta + billa], adj., lamentable, distressing.
lamina, -ae, [?], f., plate (of metal), metal.
Lampetlē, -ēs, [Gr. Λαμπητέρις], f., one of the Heliades.
lāna, -ae, [?], f., wool. — Also pl.
lanossa, -ae, [prob. b. or. from λαγήν], f., lance.
largē, -ēre, largus, no sup., [?], prob. from adj. stem, cf. lan-
Vocabulary.

languish, v. intr. 2, fail, languish, die out.
languor, -or, languid, no sup., [langu- (stem of languor) + o], v. intr. 3, languish, die out, die.
lanch, -or, -ors, [lancu- (as if root of languor) + or], m., languor, weakness.
labore, -a, -um, [lana-seus], adj., wool-making, textile: are (of spinning or weaving).
larva, -era, -erum, [lana-ger (for -garu)], adj., wool-bearing, flaky. — As noun, flaky sheep.
lantâ, -âre, -âri, -ârum, [lantâ + o], v. tr. 1, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate.
lantâ, -âre, -âri, -ârum, [lantâ + o], v. tr. 1, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate.
lædæ, -âre, -âri, -ârum, [lædæ + o], v. tr. 1, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate.
larus, -a, -um, [lædæ + o], v. tr. 1, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate.
larvâ, -âre, -âri, -ârum, [lædæ + o], v. tr. 1, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate.
læ, [f., old abl. of latus], adv., widely, far and wide, widely abroad.
lætus, -a, -um, [læte (weakened) + bra], f., lurking-place, hiding-place, den, haunt. — Fig., riddle (as means of concealing meaning).
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
lædæ, -âre, -âri, -ârum, [lædæ + o], v. tr. 1, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate.
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
læs, -a, -um, [læs (akin to latus) + o], f., lazarus, father of Paim.
Vocabulary.

lātrātus, -âs, [lātrâ + tus], m., barking, baying, bark.
lātrâ, -âre, -âvi, -âtum, [?, prob. from noun stem], v. intr. 1, bark.
— pres. p., lātrâns (as noun), barking dog.
lātrâus, see fero.
lātus, -âs, -um, [?, prob. for ἄτε-μôs], adj., broad, wide: in latum (in width).
lātus, -âris, [?], n., side, flank:
omne latus, every side (fig.).
laudô, -âre, -âvi, -âtum, [land + o], v. tr. 1, praise, commend, approve, speak well of, extol.
laureos, -ae, [laurô + ae (f. of-
eus)], f., laurel.
laureos, -âs, -âm, [laurô (reduced) + eus], adj., of laurel.
laureos, -âs, [?], f., laurel.
laus, laudle, [?], prob. for têlaus],
f., glory.— Pl., ceditable acts; also same sense as sing.
Lävinum, -âs, [†Lavinô (reduced) + ius], n., the town in Latium built by Æneas and named after his wife, Lavinia.
lâvô, -âre (-ere), -âvi (lâvi), -âtum (lautum, lōtum), [akin to luo, through noun stem], v. tr.
1 and 2, wash, bathe.
leâ, -ae, [f. of leo, through earlier form], f., lions.
leânes, -ae, [Gr. λέον], f., lioness.
Leandros, -âs, [Gr. Λεάνδρος], m.,
Leander (a youth who swam the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos to visit his mistress, Hero).
Learchus, -âs, [Gr. Λεάρχης], m., a
son of Athamas and Ino.
Lebinthos, -âs, [Gr. Λεβίνθος], f., a
little island off the southeast coast of Asia Minor.
lector, -âris, [√lēg + tor], m., a reader.
lēctus, -âs, [?, √lēgo + tus], m., bed, bier, couch.
Lēda, -ae, [Gr. Λήδα], f., wife of
Tyndareus, king of Sparta, mother
of Helen, Castor, and Pollux.
legô, -ere, -êgi, lectum, [√lēg],
v. tr. 3, pick out, choose, pick,
gather.— Hence, read, thread (a path, etc.), coast (along a shore).
Lelex, -âgis, [Gr. Λήξ], m., a
sharer in the Calydonian hunt,
from Naryx in Locris.
lēnâ, -ae, [?], f., procuress.
Lēnaeus, -âs, [Gr. Ἀνεαῖος], m. adj.,
(of the winepress), an epithet of Bacchus.—Pater, Bacchus.
lēntô, -ere, -êvi, -êtum, [lên + o],
v. tr. 4, soften, appease.
lēnâs, -âs, [?], adj., genile, soft, kindly.
lēnius, -âs, [leni + ter], adv., gently.
— Comp., lēnius, less violently, less fiercely.
lenâ, [old abl. of lentus], adv.,
singly.
lentiscifer, -era, -erum, [lentisôfer], adj., mastic-bearing.
lentus, -âs, -âm, [lên (as root of
lena) + tus], adj., pliable, wind-
ing, sinuous.—Hence (on the one hand), tough; (on the other), sluggish, lingering, slow, dormant.
leô, -ēnâs, [?, simple stem (cf. lea
+ o)], m., lion.—So, the Lion (constellation).
lepus, leporis, [?], m., hare.
Lerna, -âs, [Gr. Ἀρέα], f., a lake
and marsh near Argos, where Her-
cules slew the famous hydra.
Lernaeus, -âs, -âm, [Gr. Ἀρεαῖος],
adj., of Lerna, Lernânem.
Lesbîus, -âs, -âm, [Gr. Λεσβιός],
adj., of Lesbos, Lesbian: Lesbian:
Lesbia vates, Sappho (a famous Lesbian poetess).
Lesbos, -s, [Gr. Λέσβος], f., an island in the Egean, famous for its wine and as the birthplace of the poetess Sappho and the poet Alcaeus.

Lēthē, -s, [Gr. Λήθη], 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.

Lētīfer, -era, -erum, [letō + far], adj., deadly.

Lētō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [letō (as if leta) + o], v. tr. 1, kill, murder.

Lētum, -ēre, [-?] m., death.

Leucippos, -ēs, [Gr. Λεοκίπας], m., brother of the Messenian king Aphares, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.

Lēxōn, -ēnis, [Gr. Ληδών], m., one of Actaeon's dogs.

Lēxōna, -ēn, [Gr. Ληδώνα], f., an island off the coast of Lucania, near Pestoim.

Leucothē, -s, [Gr. Λευκόθη], f., a sea-goddess into whom Ino, daughter of Cadmus, was changed.

Levis, -ēs, [-? for légvis], adj., light (not heavy), slight, thin, unsubstantial, light (swift), airy, bloodless (shades), fickle.

Levia, -ēs, [-? for λείος], adj., smooth.

Levitā, -ānis, [levi-tās], f., lightness.

Levē, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [levē- (as if leva) + o], v. tr. 1, lighten, raise, lift. — Fig., lighten (curam), relieve, assist. — Also, strip.

Lēx, légis, [√leg, in lego, but conn. unc.], f., law (statute), order, control, condition, terms (of a bargain).

Libētus, -ēs, [libē + tas], m., libation.

Libellus, -ēs, [liber + lus], m., little book, book, work.

Libēr, -era, -erum, [strong form of √lib (in libet) + rus (with unc. e)], adj., free, permitted, untramelled, unconstrained.

Libera, -ērēs, [-?], m., an Italian divinity identified with Bacchus, Bacchus. — Prob. same word as preceding.

Libēr, -brēs, [-?], m., rake. — Hence, book (orig. of bark).

Libērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [liberō- (as if liberō) + o], v. tr. 1, free, set free, clear (arboribus).

Libertas, -ātis, [-liberō (reduced) + tas], f., liberty, freedom, permission.

Libet (libet), -ēre, libētus (libetum est), [prob. √libē (in libitum) + o], v. intr. imp. 2, it pleases, one would like. — pres. p., libēna, gladly, with joy.

Libētō, -ēs, [-?], unc. stem from √libē (in libitum) + do, f., desire, passion, lust, fancy, inclination.

Libērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [-? cf. libēs], 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).

Librum, -e, [skin to libo], n., cake (used in sacrifice).

Libyca, -e, -um, [Gr. Λιβυκά], adj., of Libya, Libyan. — Less exactly, African.

Libyē (a), -ēs (ae), [Gr. Λιβυ] f., Libya. — Less exactly, Africa.

Licentia, -ae, [licent- (pres. p. of
Vocabulary.

Icet, -i, liberty, license, lawlessness.

Icet, -ere, licuit (Icetum est), [?], v. intr. imp. 2, it is permitted, be lawful, be allowed, one may."

Lucas, -ae, [Gr. Λξαρ], m., a servant of Hercules.

Lignum, -i, [?], n., log, wood.—Hence, ship.

Ligō, -ōnis, [?], m., hoe, mattock.

Ligē, -ēre, -ēvi, -atūm, [?], v. tr. 1, bind, unite, bind fast.

Ligurēs, -um, [?], m. pl., the Ligurians (a people of Cisalpine Gaul, about modern Genoa and the neighborhood).

Liguárum, -i, [?], n., privet (a shrub).

Lilium, -i, [Gr. λιλυ], n., lily.

Lilybaeum, -i, [Gr. Λιλιβαιον], n., a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily.

Limbus, -i, [?], m., fringe, border.

Limen, -inis, [?], m. perh. akin to limus as crosspiece, n., threshold.—Less exactly, door.

Limes, -itis, [?], akin to limus, m., boundary (origi. side boundaries between farms running back from road), path (because a road was left on the line), track (of a comet).

Limōsus, -a, -um, [limō (reduced) + suus], adj., muddy, of the mud, of the shore.

Linum, -i, [?], m., mud.

Lingua, -ae, [?], f., tongue.

Liquō, -ēre, liquid, licetum, [\text{\textcircled{\textdaggerpip}}LIQUO], v. tr. 3, leave, go away from, fail (one).

Linternum (Lēt), -i, [?], n., a town of Campania.

Linteum, -i, [linō- (t unc.) + eus], n., (linen), sail.

Linnus, -i, [Gr. λινω], n., flax.—Hence, net, flaxen toils (in pl.).

Liquēfaciō, -ere, -fēci, -flectum, [liquē- (case-form akin to liqueo) + facio], v. tr. 3, liquify, melt.

Liqueō, -ere, liquei, no sup., [prob. liqueō + eo], v. intr. 2, be liquid, be clear, flow clear.—Fig., liquid, it is clear.—pres. p., liquēns, liquid, flowing.

Liquēscē, -ere, liquei, no sup., [lique- (stem of liqueo) + eso], v. intr. 3, become fluid, liquify.

Liquidus, -a, -um, [\text{\textcircled{\textdaggerpip}}LIQUO (cf. liqueo) + dua], adj., liquid, fluid, watery, flowing, clear, limpid.

Liquor, -i, no perf., [\text{\textcircled{\textdaggerpip}}LIQUO, not the same as linquō], v. dep. 3, dissolve, liquify.

Liquor, -ōris, [\text{\textcircled{\textdaggerpip}}LIQUO (in liquor) + or], m., water.—Also pl. m., water.

Lit, litis, [for stis], f., strife, contest.

Littō, -ēre, -ēvi, -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, [litter + eus], adj., of the shore.

Littus (littus), -ōris, [?], n., shore, seashore, shore (country, loosely as in Eng.).

Litus, see littus.

Livō, -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.

Locā, -ēre, -ēvi, -atūm, [locā- (as if loca) + o], v. tr. 1, place, set sep.
Vocabulary.

locus, -i, [for st hoc, skin to sto], m. (n. in pl.), place, spot, position.
— pl., the ground, region, spots of ground.

loliwm, -i, [?], n., darnel (a weed).

longaevus, -a, -um, [longō-
seum, 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.

loquāx, -ālis, [loqu- (as root of
loquor) + a], adj., loquacious,
talkative.

loquor, -i, locōtus, [?], v. dep. 3,
speak, say (plura).

lūrica, -ae, [lorō + ica (f. of
-icis)], f., mail (orig. of leather),
coat of mail, breastplate, armor.

lūrum, -i, [?], n., leather thing,
strap, rein.

lūtus, -i, [Gr. lūtós], f., water lily,
lotus.

lūbrisca, -ae, -um, [?], adj., slip-
pety.

lūcō, -ere, lūxī, no sup., [lūco-
(cf. noctília) + o], v. intr. 2,
shine, gleam, glare.

lūcīdus, -a, -um, [lūco + dus],
adj., bright, shining, transparent.

lūcifer, -era, -erum, [lūc- (as if
luc, + for ( sóc)) + for (soc) + us]], adj.,
light-bringing. — Masc. as subst.,
the morning star.

Lucrētius, -i, m. T. Lucretius
Carm., a famous poet on philos-
ophy (about 98–55 B.C.).

lucrum, -i, [?], n., gain : in lucro
(so much gained).

luctor, -ātr, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1,
struggle, wrestle, strive.

luctus, -ús, [lūc (in ludeo) +
tus], m., grief. — Personified,
Grief.

lucus, -i, [akin to ludeo (orig. open
grove)], m., grove, clump (of
reed).

lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsum, [?], v.
intr. 3, sport, play. — Also, deceive
(with acc.).

lūdus, -i, [lud- (as root of ludo)
+ us], m., sport, play.
luēs, -is, [?], akin to luo], f., pesi-
lene.

lūgo, -ere, lūxi, luctum, [?], v.
tr. 2, mourn for, mourn.

lūgubris, -ae, [stem akin to ludeo
+ bris], adj., mournful, sorrow-
ful, mourning. — n. pl. as noun,
mourning.

lūmen, -inis, [lūc + men], n.,
light. — Hence, eye, eyesight.
Also pl.: capera (take fire, become
ablaze).

lūna, -ae, [lūc + na], f., the
moon. — Personified, Diana, god-
ess of the moon.

lūnāris, -ae, [luna + iris], adj., of
the moon.

lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūtum, [lūd, 
wash ?], v. tr. 3, alone, pay (poe-
nas).

lūpae, -i, [?], m., wolf.
lūridus, -ae, -um, [?], adj., dark,
lurid.

lūsor, -ōris, [lud- (as root of ludo)
+ tor], m., player: amorum
(sportive writer).

lūstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [lūstrō-
(akin to luo) + o], v. tr. 1, purify
(by sprinkling), illustrate. — Hence,
go about, pass over, frequent, reviv
through (woods).

lūstrum, -i, [lūs (in luo) +
trum, with unc. s (cf. mon-
strum)], n., purification. —
Vocabulary.

Hence, a lustre (five years, the interval of purification).

lustrum, -i, [?, pers. same as last, as ‘wallow’ of wild boar], n., den, haunt (of wild animals), glade (home of wild animals).

ludus, -īdīs, [lud- (as root of ludo) + tus], m., play, sport (esp. of poetry).

lix, līces, [lix- (as stem), f., light, daylight, sunlight (the sun)].
—Hence, life, day.

luxuriōsus, -ā, -ārum, [luxuria + osus], adj., luxurious, luxurious.

Lyceus, -īs, [Gr. ῥῶς], m., a name of Bacchus.

Lycaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. ῥῶς], adj., of Bacchus.

Lycaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. ῥῶς], adj., Lycaon, of Mt. Lycaea (in Arcadia, a favorite resort of Pan).
—Masc. Lycaeus (the mountain).

Lycaēnus, onis, [Gr. ῥως], m., a king of Arcadia, who was changed for his inhuman conduct into a wolf.

Lyconiaus, -a, -um, [Lycaon + ius], adj., of Lycaen.

Lyceaeus, -ēs, [Gr. ῥως], f., one of Actaeon’s bounds.

Lycaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. ῥῶς], adj., Lycaean, of Lycaea, a province of Asia Minor.

Lycoës, -ēs, [Gr. ῥως], f., a girl loved by Cornelius Gallus.

Lycormas, -ae, [Gr. ῥημα], m., a river in Ætolia, afterwards called Evenus.

Lydus, -a, -um, [Gr. Λύδος], adj., of Lydia (a province of Asia Minor), Lydian. — Pl., the Lydians.

lymphe, -ae, [?], f., water. — So, spring, stream, pool.

lympēthos, -a, -um, [lymphe + tis, of unc. connexion], adj., fresied.

Lyceus, -eīs, [Gr. ῥῆς], m., a son of the Messenian king, Aphaeus, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.

Lyceidēs, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., Perseus as a descendant of Lyceus, the father of Atlas.

Lyceus, -īs, [Gr. ῥῆς], m., a king of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a lynx.

lynx, lynx, [Gr. λυξ], f., lynx.

lyra, -ae, [Gr. οἶκος], f., lyre.

Lyraeus (-eōs, or -eōs), -a, -um, [Gr. οἶκος], adj., of or near Mt. Lyraean, between Arcadia and Argolis.

Lyraeus (-eōs), -a, -um, [Gr. οἶκος], adj., Lyraean, of Lyraeus (a town of the Troas).

M.

Macer, -erīs, m., Aemilius Macer (poet and friend of Ovid and Virgil).

machēs, -ēs, [mac- (root of macer) + ias], f., leanness, emaciation.

macēthēs, -ēs, -ēs, -ēs, -ēs, -ēs, -ēs, -ēs, [macēth + osus], v. tr., sacrifice, slay.

macula, -ae, [?], f., spot.

maculō, -āre, -āvi, -āvī, -āvum, [macula + o], v. tr. 1, spot.

maculosus, -a, -um, [macula + osus], adj., spotted, dappled.

madēfascēs, -ēre, -ēcē, -ēcē, [madē- (case-form skin to madēo) + facio], v. tr. 3, wet.

Vocabulary.

madēstē, -ēsi, -fectus, [pass. of preceding], be wet.
madē, -ēs, -u, no sup., [prob. *madē + eo], v. intr. 2, be wet, reek.
madēsē, -ēsi, madulis, no sup., [madē (stem of madēo) + eō],
v. intr. 3, become wet, be soaked, be moistened.
madēdas, -ēs, -um, [prob. *madē-
(cf. madēo) + duē], adj., wet,
dripping, moist, moistened.
Maenādros, -ēs, [Gr. Μαηαδρός],
m., the Maenander, a river in West-
er Asia Minor, proverbial for its
windings.
Maenadēs, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Μαηαδής], f.,
a name given to the women who
took part in the Bacchic orgies.
Maenalēis, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Μαηαναλῆς], adj., of Maenalus, Arcadian.
Maenalius, -ēs, -um, [also Maenalēs,
-ēsum], [Gr. Μαηαναλῆς], m. (and
n. pl.), a mountain in Arcadia.
Maenidēs, -ēs, [Gr. Μαηανσ], m., son of Maon, or from Maon,
the old name of Lydia in Asia Minor). — Esp., Homer,
whose home was said to have
been in Lydia.
Maenōs, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Μαηανσ], f.
adj., Maenian, Lydian.
Maenoniōs, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Μαηανοην],
adj., Maenonian, Lydian.
Maeve, -ēs, -u, maevestus, [?, cf.
mēser, orig. form, *maeves], v.
intr. 2, grieve, be sorry.— pres. p.,
sorrowful, in sorrow.— p.p.,
maeves, sad, sorrowful, mourn-
ful, gloomy.
Magnēs, -ēs, -um, [magō + con]
adj., magic: linguō (magic spell).
magic, [mag- (in magnus) + ins
t (n. of comp. ending)], adv.,
more.
magister, -ēs, -ter, [magius + ter],
m., master, instructor.
magistra, -ae, [f. of magister],
f., mistress, teacher.
magnum, -ēs, -um, [magn-
amus], adj., great-souled, val-
iant.— As noun, the hero, the
valiant hero.
magniloquus, -a, -um, [magn-
loquus], adj., grandiloquent,
boastful.
magnus, -a, -um, [magn-
um], adj., great, mighty.— n. pl., great
destiny (fortunes, etc.): stat
magno (dear); magnum funda-
mon (strong).— Comp., majus,
greater, too great, elder.— As noun
in pl., elders.— Sup., maximus,
greatest, very greatest: maxima
pars (greater part).
magus, -ēs, [?], m., magician.
majestas, -ātēs, [majes (as stem
of major) + tas], f., majesty, dig-
nity.
majus, see magnum.
māla, -ae, [?], f., cheek.
male, [old abl. of malus], adv.,
ill, badly, not much, not enough:
malesanus (insane, out of his
mind).— See also pāsum and
pessimum.
magnus, -ēs, -um, [prob. male-
genus], (ill born), adj., unkindly,
spiteful.
mālō, malio, māli, [magis-
volo], v. tr. irr., wish rather, pre-
fer, wish (rather than as it is, im-
plicated).
mālum, -ēs, [Gr. μῆλος], n., apple
(fruit, tree, or wood).
mālus, -ēs, [same word as preceed-
ing], m., mast.
malus, -ēs, -um, [?], adj., bad, evil,
ill-starred, accursed.— n. sing.
and pl. as noun, evil, evils, ill,
Vocabulary.

curse, scourge, misfortune, bane, poison.
mandob, -are, -avi, atum, [manu-
do (prob. through adj. stem)], v. tr. 1, commit, entrust, deliver, leave to. — p.p. n. as noun, command, order, instructions.
mane, [loc. of stem skin to matu-
minus], adv., in the morning: mane erat (it was morning).
maneob, -ere, main, mainum, [?], v. tr. 2, await. — Also (intr.), remain, be left, stay, continue.
manges, -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, conspicuous, plain, clear.
mangob, -ere, -avi, -atum, [?], v.
intr. 1, flow, drop (with cogn. acc.), shed.
manete, -is, [akin to manus,
through verb stem in ë + lis], n.,
napkin, towel.
Manus, -ae, [?], f., a town of
Gallia Transpadana, on the Min-
cius, near which (at Andes) Virgil
was born.
manus, -is, [?], f., hand, touch,
stroke (of the hand): dare manus
(surrender, give in).
marcob, -ere, marci, no sup.,
[?; prob. adj. stem (cf. marcidus) + o], v. intr. 2, be weak, languish. — pres. p., marcius, feeble.
marcidus, -a, -um, [prob †marco-
(cf. marco) + du], adj., drop-
ing, languid.
mare, -is, [?], n., the sea.
margo, -inis, [?], m., brink, edge, shore.
marinus, -a, -um, [mar + 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, -is, [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, [†Marti + ius],
adj., of Mars, of war, martial, war-
like: anguis (sacred to Mars);
miles, (descended from Mars
Roman).
mis, mars, [?], adj., male.
massa, -ae, [?], f., mass (properly
do dough ’kneaded’). — Hence
any mass (of metal), curd (laetis).
mater, -tris, [unc. root + ter (cf.
pater)], f., mother, matron, dam
(of animals).
materia, -ae, [mater- (as stem of
mater) + ia], f., material, means.
materius, -a, -um, [mater- (as
stem of mater) + nus], adj., of a
mother, maternal, motherly.
materina, -ae, [†matrë- (mater+
on verb in oo) + na], f., matron,
wife.
maturësce, -ere, matërul, [†ma-
turë- (as stem of †matureo) +
soo], v. intr. 3, mature, ripen.
maturus, -a, -um, [†matu-
(in mar + tus) + rus], adj., early.
— By unc. conn., mature.
matusinus, -a, -um, [matuta +
inus], adj., of the morning, in the
morning.
Mävors, -ortis, [? , cf. Mars], m.,
Mars. — Also, war, conflict, deeds
of arms.
Mävortius, -a, -um, [täMavort-
+ ius], adj., of Mars, martial, of
war, martial, son of Mars, sacred
to Mars.
maximus, -a, -um, [sup. of mag-
nus (mag + -imus)], adj., great-
est, eldest, the greatest, the mighty,
immense.
Medea, -ae, [Gr. Μήδεια], f., the
daughter of King Aetes of Col-
chis, a famous sorceress who as-
sisted Jason and accompanied him
home to Greece.
medeor, -āri, no perf., [adj. stem
(cf. medeleus) + -o], v. dep. 2,
attend (as physician), heal.—
pres. p., medēna, physician.
medeolmen, -inis, [medeō +
men], n., drug, antidote, oint-
ment, magic treatment.
medicina, -ae, [medica- (as if
medici-) + -na (f. of -na)], f.
(prop. adj., sc. anus), the healing
art, medicine, remedy (used of a
person, as healer).
medius, -a, -um, [? , cf. mid'], adj.,
middle, the middle of (in agree-
ment), half, half-way, between:
medius looco (placed in the mid-
dle); medio (in the middle).
Medon, -onta, [Gr. Μῆδωρ], m.,
one of the suitors of Penelope.
medulla, -ae, [? , skin to medius],
f., marrow, pit.
Medusa, -ae, [Gr. Μῆδουρα], f., the
chief of the three Gorgon sisters.
She was killed by Perseus. Who-
ever looked at her was turned to
stone.
Medusaeus, -a, -um, [as if Medus-
αιος], adj., of Medusa.
Mégaraeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Μεγα-
ραος], adj., of Mégareus, son of
Mégareus.
Mégareus, -ei, [Gr. Μηγαρεύς], m.,
the son of Onchestus, and father
of Hippomenes.
meil, melitis, [Gr. μελίτη], n., honey
(also pl.).
Melampous, -odis, [Gr. Μελαμπώς,
Blackfoot], m., one of Actaeon’s
dogs.
Melancharaetes, -ae, [Gr. Μηλα
χάρατης], m., one of Actaeon’s
dogs.
Melaneus, -ei, [Gr. Μηλανέως], m.,
one of Actaeon’s dogs.
Melanthius, -i, [Gr. Μηλάνθως],
m., a goatherd of Ulysses.
Melas, -anos, [Gr. Μέλας], m., a
river in Thrace, north of the Thra-
cian Chersonesus.
Melagros, -gris, [Gr. Μηλαγρός],
m., son of Œneus and Althaea, the
hero of the Calydonian hunt.
Melicerta (-ēs), -ae, [Gr. Μη
λικερτής], m., son of Athamas and
Ino, changed into the sea-divinity
Pahemon.
mellor, -ōris, see optimus.
membrana, -ae, [membrō- (re-
duced) + -ana], f. (prop. adj.),
skin.
membrum, -i, [?], n., part of the
body, member, limb.—Less ex-
actly, part, member.
meminit, -isse, [perf. of mem-
ere, -e, redup.], v. tr. defect, re-
member.
Memnon, -ontes, [Gr. Μήμων], m.,
king of the Ethiopians, son of
Tithonus (brother of Priam) and
Aurora. From his ashes sprang
the birds called Memnonidae.
memor, -ōris, [akin to memint,
unc. form], adj., remembering,
thoughtful, grateful, unforgetful:
amnis (sure memory).
Vocabulary.

memorabilia, -ae, [memor + -bilis], adj., (to be commemorated), famous, glorious, memorable.

memor-, -are, -avi, -atum, [memor- (as if memoria) + a], v. tr. 1, commemorate.—Hence, say, tell, utter.

Menandroς, -drι, [Gr. Μένανδρος], m., Menander (B.C. 342-291), the chief writer of the New Attic Comedy.

mendax, mendāxa, -ae, [mendac + ia], f., falsehood, lying.

mendax, -iscia, [akin to mendum, through verb stem], adj., lying, false, deceitful.

Menoetēς, -ae, [Gr. Μενόης], m., a Lycian, killed by Achilles.

Menoetidēς, -ae, [Gr. Μενοετιδής], m., Patroclus, son of Menoe- tius of Thessaly.

mēsas, mentis, [√mēnis (in memini) + -tis (reduced)], f., mind, purpose, intent.—Also (with different conception from Eng.), heart, feeling.

mēsa, -ae, [?], akin to metior, 'measured board?], f., table.—Pl., feast, banquet.

mēsas, -ae, [?], akin to metior], m., month.—Personified, Month.

mēsor, mēsōs, [√mēs (in metor, with n by analogy) + -or], m., measurer.—E. lps., surveyor.

mēsura, -ae, [measur - (√mēs, (cf. mensōr) + tu) + ra (f. of -ras)], f., measure, magnitude.

menta, -ae, [?], f., mint (stalls, leaves, etc.).

mentor, -īri, -ītus, [akin to medium?], v. dep. 4, falsely state, pretend, falsely pretend, feign, falsely boast, lie.

mentum, -i, [men- (as root of meneo) + tum], n., chin.

Mercurius, -i (-ii), [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.

merēs, -ēre, -ut, -ūtum, (also dep.), [?], v. tr. 2, deserve, win: nihil meruit (has done nothing wrong).—See also meritus.

meretrix, -icis, [merē- (in meroeo) + trīx], f., courtesan.

mergēs, -ēre, mersal, mersum, [?], v. tr. 3, plunge, submerge.—Less exactly, thrust.—Fig., drown, overwhelm: mersae res (ruined fortunes).

mergus, -i, [merg- (as root of mergeo) + as], m., diver (a seafowl).

meritus, -i, [n. p.p. of meroeo], n., service, services.

Merops, -opis, [Gr. Μέροψ], m., king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, reputed father of Phaethon.

mersus, see mergeo.

mersus, -a, -um, [?], adj., pure, unadulterated.—n. as noun, pure wine, wine (unmixed).

messas, -is, [√mēs (in metor) + tis], f., harvest, grain (gathered).

mēta, -ae, [akin to metior], f., goal, boundary, bounds (pl.), course (as bounded).

metallum, -i, [Gr. μεταλλος], n., mine.—Pl., metal.

Methymnaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Μέθυμναιος], adj., of Methymna, Methymnaean.—Lesbos, because
Vocabulary.

Methymna was on the island of Lesbos.

metos, -ir, mēnæus, [√ΜΕΤ (cf. meta)], n. in the p.p. from some other pres. form), v. dep. 4, measure.

metos, -ir, mēnæus, [√ΜΕΤ], v. tr. 3, mow, reap. — Less exactly, lay waste (of a beast).

Mettus (-itus), -i, [?], m., an Alban name. — Esp., Mettus Puffatus, an Alban dictator who, on account of treachery, was drawn asunder by horses.

metos, -ir, mēnæus, metos, metos, metos, [meta + o], v. tr. 3, fear, be afraid. — pres. p., a fearer, fearful. — Ger., terrible.

meus, -is, [?], m., fear, alarm.

meus, -i, -ius, [pron. root ma + ius], pron., my, mine. — Pl. m. as noun, my kindred, my friends.

meos, -is, -ul, no sup., [mica + o], v. intr. 1, flash, gleam. — pres. p., gleaming, glittering, flashing. — Also less exactly, move quickly, palpitate (minos).

Midas, -os, [Gr. Μίδας], m., king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and the goddess Cybele. His touch turned things into gold.

milites, -itis, [stem akin to mille + is (reduced)], c., soldier. — Coll., soldiery.

militia, -ae, [milit + ia], f., military service, service.

militium, -i, [?, cf. Gr. μιλιον], n., miller.

mille (indecl.), [?], adj., a thousand. — Pl. militia, -ium.

miliarus, -uir, [?], m., kite.

Mimas, -antis, [Gr. Μίμας], m., a mountain or promontory in Ionia.

minae, -arum, [√MIN (in mineo) + a], f. pl., threatens, menace, threatening aspect.

minax, -a, [really mina (in minor or minae) + cus (reduced), i.e. apparently min + ax (cf. loquax)], adj., threatening, menacing.

Minerva, -ae, [?], perh. akin to mera], 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 intestines of the olive. The city of Athens was sacred to her.

minimæ, see minus.

minimus (minu-), see parvus.

minister, -ir, [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).

ministræ, -ir, -iris, -arum, [ministræ- (as if ministra) + o], v. tr. 1, serve, supply.

minitor, -ir, -iris, [minitor- (p.p. of minor, as if -a) + o], v. dep. 1, threaten.

Minos, -onis, [Gr. Μίνως], f., Ariadne, as daughter of Minos, king of Crete.

minor, -ir, -iris, [minor (stem of minae) + o], v. dep. 1, threaten, menace.

minor, -iris, see parvus.

Minos, -onis, [Gr. Μίνως], m., son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete. He caused Daedalus to build the labyrinth.
Vocabulary.

Minturnae, -orum, [?], f. pl., a city in Campania, by the swampy mouth of the Liris.

minumē, see minus.

minuō, -ere, -uī, -ātum, [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, -orum, [Gr. Μινυαί], m. pl., the Minyae, an Eolian tribe living in Thessaly about Iolcus, and also in Bocotia. The Argonauts are called Minyae, as Jason, their leader, was from Iolcus.

mirābīlis, -e, [mirā + bilis], adj., marvellous, admirable.

mirāculum, -i, [mirā + culum], n., wonder, marvel.

mirātor, -āris, [mirā + tor], m., admirer.

mirātus, see miror.

miror, -āri, -ātus, [mirō- (as if mira) + o], v. dep. 1, marvel at, marvel, wonder, admire.

mirus, -a, -um, [?], √mir + rus], adj., marvellous, strange. — n. as noun, marvel, wonder: mirum! oh wonder!

misceō, -ere, -uī, mixtum (mi-stum), [t miscē- (cf. promiscus) + o], v. tr. 2, mingle, concord, unite, mix: canities comas, affect (changing the color to mixed).

miser, -era, -erum, [?], √mis (in maerco) + rus, with adventitious e], adj., wretched, unfortunate: me miserum, wretched me (with me and clause of fearing); res miseræ (misfortunes).
modicus, -e, -um, [modē + cas], adj., moderate, not extravagant, not excessive.
modo, [abl. of modus, with shortened final], adv., (by measure), just (no more), only, just now, namely, lately: modo...modo (now...now); si modo, if only (a wish). — modo with subj., only let, if only (a wish).
modulator, -āri, -ātum, [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).
moena, -itum, [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.
molēris, -is, [mola + ris], m. (prop. adj., sc. lapis), millstone. — Less exactly, huge stone (for any purpose).
mölēs, -is, [?], f., mass, weight, pile, bank, mole, wall, shore, missile (heavy). — Transf., effort: mundi (mighty fabric); portarum (massive gates); nemearum (mighty Nemean lion).
molēsminem, -isminem, [moll + menem], n., effort, toil.
moller, -ōris, -ōtus, [moll- (as stem of molere) + o], v. dep. 4, exert one's self, raise, build, continue, plan, compass (the death of), try, force, plant (arrow in breast).
mollitor, -ōris, -ōtus, [moll + tor], m., builder, contriver.
mollītis, -īre, -īvitum, [mollī...
monumentum, see monumen-
tum.

Mopsopetus, -a, -um, [Gr. Μό-
ποπός], adj., Attic, from Mopsopus, an ancient king of Athens.

mors, -ae, [?], f. (perh. considera-
tion), delay, lapse of time, time,
cause of delay, hindrance: longa
mors est (it would take too long);
mors (abl.), by time, gradually.
morbus, -i, [mor- (in morior, as
root) + bus], m., sickness, disease,
disability (in medical sense).
moró יל, -íre, momordí, mor-
sum, [?], akin to morior, through
adj. stem, v. tr. 2, bite, gnaw
(of envy). — Less exactly, clasf
(äbula).
moribundus, -a, -um, [mori- (as
stem of morior) + bundus], adj.,
dying, expiring, deathly (of).
morior, -i (ārī), mortuus, [mor
(as root)], v. dep. 3 and 4, die.
moror, -ārī, -ātus, [mora + o],
v. dep. 1, linger, delay, loiter, stop,
abide, dwell.
Morpheus, -ēs, [Gr. Μορφεύς], m.,
a dream-god who imitates human
forms.
mors, mortís, [mor (as root
of morior) + tis], f., death.
— Sometimes trans. by the dead.
morsus, -a, [mord (as root of
mordeo) + tus], m., bite, teeth,
jaws: inferre (attack with teeth).
mortális, -e, [mort + alis], adj.,
deathly, mortal, of mortals. — Pl.
as noun, mortals, men.
mortuus, -a, -um, [p.p. of mor-
ior], as adj., dead.
mórum, -i, [Gr. μούρον], n., mul-
berry (fruit).
mórus, -i, [f. of preceding], f.,
mulberry (tree).
mòsa, mòris, [?], m., custom, man-
ner, fashion, habit. — Pl., morals,
habits, character (as exhibited in
‘ways’).

mòtas, -ās, [mo- (as root, or con-
tracted stem of moveo) + tus],
m., movement, motion, shaking,
jar.

moveō, -ère, mòvi, mòtum, [?],
v. tr. 2, set in motion, move, shake,
send, cause, fly, urge, influence,
affect, stir, arouse, dig (terravm).
— p.p., in motion, moving: Aurora
movet (rides).

mox, [?], adv., soon, by and by,
presently, later.

múcris, -ōnis, [?], m., point, knife,
blade.

múgiō, -īre, -īvi (-ī), -ītum, [?],
cf. μυγώνει, μυγ(ω), v. intr. 4, bel-
low, roar.
múgitus, -ās, [mugī- + tus], m.,
howling.
mulceō, -ère, mulal, mulsum,
[?], v. tr. 2, (soften by touching),
soothe, calm, carest, stroke.

Mulkiber, -brī, [as if tämla-
(weaker stem of mulcoo) + ber
(prob. -bo + rus)], m., a name
of Vulcan (the softener of iron).
— Tranf., fire.

mulcetra, -ae, [mulg- (as root of
mulgeo) + tra], f., milk-pail.
multifidus, -a, -um, [multo-
fidus (fad, in findo, + us)],
adj., many-parted, many-cleft.
multiplex, -leis, [multo-plex],
adj., manifold.
multē, see multus.

multum, see multus.
multus, -a, -um, [unc. root + tus],
adj., much, many, many a, copies
(blood): minus multi (fræor);
multa pars (a great part); multa
tellure jacens (covering much
ground). — m. pl. as noun, many
Vocabulary.

(men). — n. sing. as adv., much; most, very. — abl. as adv., much, far.

mundus, -i, [originally adj., clean, adorned: hence as translation of application], m., the universe, the world.

munda, -inis, [muni + men], n., fortification, defence.

muni, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -istem, [muni- (cf. moenia) + o], v. tr. 4, fortify, wall, protect.

munus, -eris, [mun- (as root, cf. munia) + us], n., tribute (as distributive share, then generally), service, task. — Hence, gift, boon, reward.

murex, -icis, [?], m., shellfish (singly and coll.), purple (made from shellfish).

murremur, -uris, [, unc. root re- dupl.], m., murmur, noise: murmura para dedit (gently murmured).

murmuro, -ire, -ivi, -istem, [murmur (as if murmural) + o], v. intr. i, murmur, whisper.

murus, -i, [?], prob. different root from moenia], m., wall.

Mius, -eo, [Gr. Miusa], f., a Muse.
The Muses were goddesses of song, etc.; hence, a song, a lay, verses.

museus, -i, [?], m., mass.

mustum, -i, [?], n., fermenting juice, new wine, must.

mutabilis, -is, [muta + bilis], adj., capable of change, changeable.

Mutina, -ae, [?], f., a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Modena).

mutis, -ire, -ivi, -istem, [?], v. tr. 1, change, exchange, get in exchange for (with quem), vary (sonoe, of a parrot).

mutus, -a, -um, [?], adj., dumb, silent, mute.

mutuis, -e, -um, [mut (as if root of muto) + aus], adj., mutinal.

Mycale, -ae, [Gr. Mycale], f., a promontory in Ionia (now Cape St. Mary).

Myceis, -ida, [Gr. Myceis], f. adj., Mycenaean, of Mycenae (the city of Agamemnon in Argolis). — Esp., Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

Mygdonia, -ida, [Gr. Mygdonia], f. adj., Mygdonian, Thracian, Lydian (from the Mygdones, a Thracian tribe that migrated to Lydia and Phrygia).

Mygdonius, -a, -um, [Gr. Mygdonios], adj., Mygdonian, Thracian.

myrina, -ae, [Gr. myrinx], f., tamarisk (a shrub).

Myrmidon, -onis, [Gr. Myrmidon], m., a Myrmidon. The Myrmidons were a tribe of men created from ants.

myrtus, -i, [Gr. myrta], f., myrtle.

N.

Nabataeaus, -a, -um, [Gr. Nabataeaeus], adj.; Nabataean, belonging to the Nabataeans (a tribe of Arabia), Arabian.

Naxos, -idos, [Gr. Naxos], f., a Naxos, a water-nymph.

nem, [unc. case-form of να (cf. tana)], conj., (now), for (explanatory).

namque, [nam que], conj., for (with a slight emphasis, for you know, etc.).

nanciscor, -i, nactus and nascor, [νάκος, formed with -deo], v. dep. 3, gain, secure, obtain, reach, get.

Napae, -ae, [Gr. Nephe], f., one of Acteon’s hounds.
Vocabulary.

năris, -is, [一年], f., nostril. — Usually pl., nostrils, keen-scented nose (on account of context).

narrātus, -a, [narrā + tus], m., narration, narrative, story.

nārro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [†gnara- rigō (gnarā-tagus) + o], v. tr. 1, (make aware), tell (often as much as boast), narrate, relate.

Nārça, -ae, [Gr. Nāpula], f., a town in the country of the Bruttii in southern Italy, also called Naryx.

Nārca, -ae, -um, [Gr. Nāpous], adj., of Nārcius, or Nāryx (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- + sos], v. dep. 3, be born. — p.p., nātus (gnātus), born, sprung from, destined for, the son of, daughter, relative: flores (springing).

Nāsī, -onis, [†naśō + o], m., P. Ovidius Nāso (the poet).

nāsē, see nāscor.

nāstillus, -e, [natō- (as if nata) + lia], adj., native, natal. — As noun (cf. dīce), birthday (either single or plural).

nātīvus, -a, -um, [natō- (as if nata-) + vus (cf. captivus)], adj., native, natural.

nātō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [natō- (as if nata-) + o], v. intr. 1, swim, float (also fig.).

nātūra, -ae, [natūrā (f. of -rūs)], f., birth, nature, character. — Personified, Nature.

nātūs, see nāscor.

naufragus, -i, [naufrāgus (frangere, + us)], adj., of a shipwreck, shipwrecked, by shipwreck (in agreement). — As noun, a shipwrecked man (a mariner).

nauta (nāvita), -ae, [prob. borrowed from nōrns], m., sailor.

nāvīllis, -e, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., naval. — n. pl., nāvīlīs, dockyards.

nāvīgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [navigō (nāvī-tagus) + o], v. intr. 1, sail, float, voyage.

nāvīs, -is, [nāvīs (strong form) + is], f., ship, vessel, boat.

nāvīta, lengthened form of nauta, wh. see.

nē, [case-form of nā (cf. nam, num)], conj., (not), that . . . not, lest, for fear that, that (with verbs of fearing), so that . . . not. — With imp., do not. — ne . . . quidem, not . . . even, not either.

-nēs, [origin same as preceding], conj. (enclitic), whether. — Often only trans. by question.

Nebrophonus, -i, [Gr. Nēbrophō- ros], m., one of Actaeon'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.).

nēcō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [necō (stem of nex, as if nece-) + o], v. tr. 1, put to death, kill, be fatal.

necopinus, -a, -um, [nec-opinus (cf. opinor)], adj., unexpected, unexpecting.

nectar, -āris, [Gr. vīnāre], n., nectar (the drink of the gods).

nectō, -ere, nēxī, nēxum, [年], v. tr. 3, bind, twine, wind. — With
Vocabulary.

(men). — n. sing. as adv., much,
most, very. — Abl. as adv., much,
far.

mundo, -i, [originally adj., clean,
admired; hence as translation of
abura], m., the universe, the world.

miłnima, -is, [muni + men],
n., fortification, defended.

miłd, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -atum,
[man- (cf. moena) + o], v. tr. 4, fortify, wall, protect.

miłus, -era, [muni- (as root, cf.
menia) + us], n., tribute (as distributive share, then generally),
service, task. — Hence, gift, boon, reward.

murex, -ica, [?], m., shellfish
(singly and colt.), purple (made
from shellfish).

murmur, -urum, [?], unc. root reduc.
[cf. mura], n., murmur, noise: mura
parva dedit (gently murmured).

murmur, -are, -ivi, -atum,
[murmur (as if murmura) + o],
v. intr. 1, murmur, whisper.

murus, -ae, [?], prob. different root
from moena], m., wall.

Musa, -ae, [Gr. Músa], f., a Muse.
The Muses were goddesses of
song, etc.; hence, a song, a lay,
verses.

musica, -i, [?], m., music.

mustum, -i, [?], n., fermenting
juice, new wine, must.

mustēs, -o, [mutē + billa], adj.,
capable of change, changeable.

Mutina, -ae, [?], f., a town in Cis-
apline Gaul (now Modena).

mūs, -are, -ivi, -atum, [?], v.
tr. 1, change, exchange, get in exchange
for (with cum), vary
(soon, of a parrot).

mutus, -a, -um, [?], adj., dumb,
silent, mute.

mutua, -a, -um, [mut (as if root
of muto) + vus], adj., mutual.

Mycale, -ae, [Gr. Muqala], f., a
promontory in Ionia (now Cape
St. Mary).

Myrrha, -ida, [Gr. Muqra], f.
adj., Mycenaean, of Mycena (the
city of Agamemnon in Argolis).
— Esp., Iphigenia, daughter of
Agamemnon.

Mygdonia, -ida, [Gr. Muqdoti],
f. adj., Mygdonian, Thracian,
Lybian (from the Mygodons, a
Thracian tribe that migrated to
Lydia and Phrygia).

Mygdonius, -a, -um, [Gr. Muqdoti],
adj., Mygdonian, Thracian.

myrtica, -ae, [Gr. myrticay], f., tamarisk (a shrub).

Myrmidon, -onis, [Gr. Myrmidot],
m., a Myrmidon. The Myrmi-
dons were a tribe of men created
from ants.

myrtus, -i, [Gr. myrtos], f., myrtle.

N.

Nabatæus, -a, -um, [Gr. Nabat-
aus], adj., Nabataean, belonging
to the Nabataeans (a tribe of Ara-
bia), Arabian.

Nisus, -idos, [Gr. Nis], f., a Naiad,
a water-nymph.

nam, [unc. case-form of v/na (cf.
tam)], conj., (now), for (explanatory).

namque, [nam que], conj., for
(with a slight emphasis, for you
know, etc.).

nancio, -i, nactus and nanc-
tus, [v/nac, formed with -acc], v.
dep. 3, gain, secure, obtain, reach,
get.

Napē, -ae, [Gr. Nēa], f., one of
Acteon’s hounds.
Vocabulary.

năris, -is, [?] f., nostril. — Usually pl., nostrils, keen-scented nose (on account of context).

nărătus, -us, [narrā + tus], m., narration, narrative, story.

nārā, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [†gna-rigō- (gnarō-†agus) + o], v. tr. 1, (make aware), tell (often as much as boast), narrate, relate.

Nārūcia, -ae, [Gr. Naupλη], f., a town in the country of the Bruttii in southern Italy, also called Narchy.

Nārūcium, -ae, -um, [Gr. Naupλησ], adj., of Narchy, or Narchy (a city of the Locri on the Eubocean Sea, the home of Ajax Oileus and of Lelex; also another city of the same name, or Narchy).

nāscor, nāscē, nātūs, [√NA (strong form) + a], v. dep. 3, be born. — p.p., nātus (gmātus), born, sprung from, destined for, the son (of), daughter, whelp: flores (springing).

Nāsō, -ōnis, [†nasō + o], m., P. Ovidius Nasso (the poet).

nāta, see nasco.

nātālis, -e, [natō- (as if nata) + lis], adj., native, natal. — As noun (cf. dies), birthday (either sing. or pl.).

nātīvus, -e, -um, [natō- (as if nati-) + vus (cf. captivus)], adj., native, natural.

nātō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [natō- (as if nata-) + o], v. intr. 1, swim, float (also fig.).

nātūra, -ae, [nata + ra (f. of -rus)], f., birth, nature, character. — Personified, Nature.

nātus, see nasco.

naufragus, -i, [navi-fragus (frag-in frango, + us)], adj., of a shipwrecked, shipwrecked, by shipwreck.

(in agreement). — As noun, a shipwrecked man (a mariner).

nauta (nāvita), -ae, [prob. borrowed from nōry], m., sailor.

nāvālis, -e, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., naval. — n. pl., nāvālia, dockyard.

nāvēgō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [navēgā- (navi-†agus) + o], v. intr. 1, sail, float, voyage.

nāvis, -is, [√SNU (strong form) + a], f., ship, vessel, boat.

nāvita, lengthened form of nauta, wh. see.

nē, [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. — nec . . . quidem, not . . . even, not either.

-ne, [orig. same as preceding], conj. (enclitic), whether. — Often only transl. by question.

Nebrophonus, -i, [Gr. Neβροφόν-

-νος], m., one of Actaeon’s hounds.

nebulā, -ae, [akin to nubes], f., cloud, mist, cloud of mist, flock (of wool).

nece (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.).

neceō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [nece- (stem of nec, as if neca-) + o], v. tr. 1, put to death, kill, be fatal.

necopinus, -ae, -um, [nece-†opinus (cf. opinor)], adj., unexpected, unexpecting.

nectar, -aris, [Gr. nεκταρ], m., nectar (the drink of the gods).

nectō, -ere, nēxī, nēxum, [?], v. tr. 3, bind, twine, wind. — With
Vocabulary.

acc. of thing which, or around which.
Neptunus, -e, -um, [Neptun- (reduced) + ins], adj., of Neptunus, Neptune, Neptunian.
Neptunus, -i, [naepius-], akin to Eng. naphtha (a Persian word) + nus, cf. Fortuna, Fortunus, m., the god of the sea, brother of Jove and Pluto. — Also (cf. Ceres, grain), the sea.
Neptunus, -i, [naepius-], n., Neptune, the god of the sea, brother of Jove and Pluto. — Also (cf. Ceres, grain), the sea.
Neptunus, -i, [naepius-], v. intr. def., cannot.
Neptunus, -i, [naepius-], adv., (not any how), to no purpose, in vain.
Neptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], f., patronymic of Neptune, f., a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, a sea-nymph.
Neptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], m., a sea-god, father of the Nereids. — Less exactly, the sea, the water.
Neptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], adj., naven, strong.
Neptunus, -e, [naepius-], n., nave, string (of lyre), bow-string.
Neptunus, -e, [naepius-], adj., naven, strong.
Neptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], f., a nymph and attendant of Diana.
Neptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], f., grandson, grandson. — Less exactly, descendant.
Neptunus, -e, [f. of nepes, unc. form], f., granddaughter.
Neptunus, -e, -um, [Neptun- (reduced) + ins], adj., of Neptunus, Neptune, Neptunian.
Néptunus, -i, [naepius-], akin to Eng. naphtha (a Persian word) + nus, cf. Fortuna, Fortunus, m., the god of the sea, brother of Jove and Pluto. — Also (cf. Ceres, grain), the sea.
Néptunus, -i, [naepius-], n., Neptune, the god of the sea, brother of Jove and Pluto. — Also (cf. Ceres, grain), the sea.
Néptunus, -i, [naepius-], v. intr. def., cannot.
Néptunus, -i, [naepius-], adv., (not any how), to no purpose, in vain.
Néptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], f., a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, a sea-nymph.
Néptunus, -e, [Gr. Néptunos], m., a sea-god, father of the Nereids. — Less exactly, the sea, the water.
Néptunus, -i, [for naepius-], m., nave, string (of lyre), bow-string.
Néptunus, -i, [naepius-], adj., naven, strong.
Néptunus, -i, [Gr. Néptunos], f., a nymph and attendant of Diana.
Néptunus, -i, [f. of nepes, unc. form], f., granddaughter.
Néptunus, -i, [Neptun- (reduced) + ins], adj., of Neptunus, Neptune, Neptunian.
Vocabulary.

and lest, and. . . not to, nor, and (do) not.

nēx, necās, [ʔ], m., death.
nēxīllās, -ēs, [nēxō + līs], adj., twining.
nēxus, -īs, [nē- (as root of nēecto) + īs], m., twining, knot, fold, coil (of snake), grapple.

nē, [old (or collateral) form of nē], conj. (not in imperative forms, cf. nē), if not, had not, were not, did not (and the like).
nēdus, -īs, [ʔ], m., nest.

niger, -grēs, -grum, [ʔ], adj., black, dark, dusky.
nēhilium, nēhil, nēl, [nē-hilium, (cf. 'not a grain,' 'not a bit')], n., nothing, not yet. — Often as adv., not, not at all, not.

nēl, see nēhil.

Nēbus, -īs, [Gr. Nēbās], m., the Nile (the famous river of Egypt).
nēbus, -īs, [remotely akin to nēbes], m., cloud.
nēlus, [prob. comp., cf. maglus], adv., too much, too: admovīt (too near).
nēlīmus, -ēs, -um, [ʔ, cf. nēlus], adj., too great, excessive, too much. — As noun, too much. — As adv., too much, too.

Nēsus, -īs, [Gr. Nēsōs], m., king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis.

Niobē, -ēs, [Gr. Nīobē], f., daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion. Her children were killed by Apollo and Diana, and she became a rock dripping with water.

nī, [nē-], conj., (not . . . if, indicating an exception to general statement, cf. nē non), unless, except, only. — With subj., were not, etc.: nisi si (unless), nisi qui (except that, etc., which); nisi postquam (until after).

nītoē, -ēres, nītus, no sup., [prob. τιτω (cf. nītitus) + oo], v. intr. 2, shine, gleam, be bright. — pres. p., nītēs, shining, sleek, bright.
nītītus, -ēs, -Um, [prob. τιτω + dūs (cf. nīteo)], adj., shining: palaestra (as shining with oil).
nītōs, -ōs, [nī- (as root of nīteo) + ār], m., brilliancy, brightness.
nītor, -īs, nīsus (nīxus), [prob. for τγνίτω (akin to genu)], v. dep. 3, (strain with the knees against something), strain, struggle, strive. — p.p., nīxus, supported by, leaning on: nīxus genu, see Nīxus.
nīxēsus, -ēs, -um, [nīv- (as stem of nīx) + ēs], adj., snowy. — Also of color.
nīx, nīvēs, [ʔ], f., snow.

Nīxus, -īs, [part. of nītor], m., the Kneeler. — Esp., Nīxus genu, the constellation of the Kneeler or Hercules.

nōs, nōsē, nōvē, no sup., [akin to navēs], v. intr. 1, swim, float.

nōbilis, -ēs, [(g)nō- (as if stem of noceo) + bilis], adj., (to be known), famous, distinguished, noble, well-known.
nōbilitās, -ātis, [nobilitās], f., nobility, nobility.
nōbilitō, -ēre, -ēvē, -ētum, [nōbilitō + o], v. tr. 1, make famous.

noceō, -ēre, nocēt, noctētum, [akin to nēx, unc. form.], v. intr. 2, be harmful, do harm, injure, hinder. — pres. p., nocēs, harmful, guilty.

nocturnus, -ās, -um, [as if nōctus (imaginary stem akin to nox) + nus (cf. diurnus)], adj., of night, nightly, by night, nocturnal.
nōdōsus, -ās, -um, [nōdō + os], adj., knotty.
Vocabulary.

nōdus, -ī, [?], m., knot.
nōlēī, nōle, nōlūi, no sup., [ne-volo], v. intr. ir., 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)nō (as root of nōco) + men], n., name (lit. and equivalent to race, also to idea): vero nomine (by its true name).

Nōmentum, -ī, [?], n., a Sabine city.
nōminātī, -āre, -āvi, -ātūm, [nomin- (as if -a stem) + o], v. tr. 1, name, call by name, call.
nōcē, [na-oenum (-unum)], adv., (not one, cf. 'not a whit; not), not: nondum (not yet); none (if not does not? etc., in questions).

Nōnicrus, -a, -um, [Gr. Nōn-icus], adj., of Nonacris in Arcadia, Arcadian.— fem., Alatanta of Arcadia.
nōnas, -a, -um, [unc. form from novem], adj., ninth.
nōsecō, -ero, nōvī, nōtum, [√gnō + sco], v. tr. 3, learn, come to know (a thing, cf. sco, know a fact).—In perf. tenses, know, understand.—p.p., famed, notorious, noted, well-known, familiar.
noster, -tra, -trum, [nōs-tar (of unc. origin)], pron. adj., our, my: poema (from me).

nōta, -ae, [prob. (g)nō + ta (as in nauta)], f., sign, mark, letter.
nōtābilis, -e, [nōta + bilis], adj., remarkable, noticeable, conspicuous.
nōtītās, -ae, [nōto + tia], f., acquaintance, knowledge of (gen.).
nōtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nōta + o], v. tr. 1, mark, scratch (leave marks on), mark (remark), notice, stigmata (cf. 'marked man'), mean (by a remark), note.
nōtus, see noeco.

notus, -ī, [Gr. νότος], m., south wind.
novālis, -e, [novō + aliā], adj., follow.—n. as noun, follow land.
novem, indecl., [?], adj., nine.
novēnī, -ae, -a, [nove- (as stem of novem) + nus], adj., every nine, nine.

noverca, -ae, [form skin to novus (real or imaginary) + ca], f., stepmother.
noviōsa (-iōsa), [nov- (as if stem of novem) + iōsa], adv., nine times.
novitās, -ātis, [novō + taa], f., newness, strangeness, marvel (marvellous nature): rerum (strange surroundings).
novī, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [novō (as if nova) + o], v. tr. 1, make new, change, renew, do something new.
novus, -a, -um, [?], adj., new, strange, fresh, unwonted.—Sup., newest, last, rear.

nex, noctia, [prob. noc- (in noco) + tis (reduced)], f., night.—Personified, Night: nocte (by night).
noxa, -ae, [noco- (in noco) + ta (cf. nota)], f., guilt, harm. (Possibly this order should be reversed, but prob. the word was orig. a noun of agency.)
nūbēs, -īs, [nub (in nubo) + es], f., cloud.—Also fig. of the mind.
nūbīfer, -era, -erum, [nubi- (as stem of nubes) -fer (for -ferus)], adj., cloud-bearing, cloud-capped.
nūbilus, -a, -um, [nubi- (as stem of nubes) + las], adj., cloudy,
Vocabulary.

clouded, dark. — n. as noun, sing.
and pl., cloud, mist, spray.
nūbō, -ere, nūpel, nuptum,
[nub, as root], v. intr. 3. (veil,
cf. nubes). — Hence, marry (of
ūdō, -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), [neul-
lus], adj., not any, no. — As noun,
nobody: nullus sum (be no more).
nūm, [VNA, prob. acc. (cf. tum,
dum)], conj., (now if of nunc),
whether. — Often merely question,
implying negative answer.
nūmen, -inā, [nū- (as stem of
nuo) + men], n., (nod), will
(expressed), command, (divine)
power, divinity, disposition
(deum).
nūmerābilis, -ēs, [nūmerā +
bilis], adj., that can be counted.
nūmerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nū-
merō- (as if numerō-) + o], v. tr.
1, count, number, reckon, recount.
nūmerōsus, -a, -um, [nūmerō +
osus], adj., in great numbers.
— Also, tuneful, (poetic, writing
in numbers).
nūmerus, -ī, [akin to nummus,
Nuna], m., number, numbers
(verses).
Numidae, -ārum, [Gr. vōudēs], m.
pl., the Numidians (a people of
Northern Africa).
Numitor, -ōris, [?], m., the grand-
father of Romulus and Remus.
nunquam, 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, [nuntiō-
(as if nunti-) + o], v. tr. 1, an-
nounce, report, bring news.
nūntius, -ius, [?], akin to novus,
unc. form], m., messenger.
nūper, [prob. novum-per], adv.,
just now, lately, not long before.
nūrus, -ās, [?], f., daughter-in-law.
— Hence, bride.
nusquam, [ne-usquam], adv., no-
where.
nūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nūtō-
(as if nuta-) + o], v. intr. 1, nod,
shake.
nūtrīx, -īrix, -īri, -ītum, [nūtrī-
(fern noun-stem from which nuritio)
+ ca (reduced)], f., nurse.
nūtus, -ūs, [nū- (as stem of nuo)
+ tus], m., nod.
nux, nuco, [?], f., nut (walnut).
Nyctēs, -ēda, [Gr. Nyctēs], f.,
Nyctēs (daughter of King Nycteus
of Ecectia).
nymphē, -ae, [Gr. φυμή], f.,
nymph, bride.

O.

O, [from sound], interj., oh / O/
ob (obe), [?], prep., (near, at),
against, about, around, towards.
— Hence, from mercantile use, on
account of. — As adv. in comp.,
about, around, against, towards,
over.
obsambulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
[ob-ambulo], v. tr. 1, roam about,
roam over, roam.
Vocabulary.

obdúcō, -ere, -dūxi, -dūctum, [ob-dūceo], v. tr. 3, draw over.—Also, cover (by drawing over), veil.

obeō, -ere, -ēxi, -ēctum, [ob-sequio], v. tr. 3, go to meet, go about, cover (ora casuum).

ōbex, -ōles, [ob-jex (v. juc, as stem)], m., bolt (cf. 'throw the bolt').

oblicō, -ere, -ōcēi, -ōictum, [ob-sequio], v. tr. 3, throw against, throw over, draw over (umbra).

—Hence, reproach (cf. 'throw'.

obitus, -ōtus, [ob-itus], m., death, decease, departure (cf. obedo mortem).

objectō, -āre, -āvī, -āvitum, [ob-sequio], v. tr. 1, accuse, reproach: naturam aquae, accuse of the death of his son ('throw in their teeth').

obligō, -āre, -āvi, -āvitum, [obligo], v. tr. 1, bind.—Pam., be bound, feel bound (by gratitude).

oblincō, -ere, -īvī, -īvitum, [oblincō], v. tr. 3, smear over.

obliquus, -ās, -um, [ob-liquus (cf. limus)], adj., sidelong, askance, transverse, oblique: in obliquum (obliquely); in latus obliquum (half-turned); ab obliquo (sidelong); obliquus (transversely).

obliviscor, -i, -ītus, [unc. form with ob-lictāvō (cf. livēo)], v. dep. 3, (become darkened), forget.—p.p., forgetful.

oblivium, -ī, [ob-lictāvi + ius (cf. obliviscor)], n., forgetfulness.—Also pl.

obnoxius, -ās, -um, [ob-noxa + ius], adj., (enslaved on account of injury, cf. addictus), under the power of, controlled by.

oborior, (-ā) -īri, -ortus, [ob-
Vocabulary.

obstrepō, -ere, -strepui, -strepitum, [ob-strepan], v. tr. 3, drown (with a noise).

obstrīdō (obt-), -ere, -trüsī, -trüssum, [ob(s)-trudo], v. tr. 3, shove against, force upon.

obstruō, -ere, -strüzi, -strüctum, [ob-struo], v. tr. 3, (build up against), block, obstruct.

obступēscō, see obstipesco.

obsumō, -esse, -suī, -futūrus, [obsum], v. intr. irr., (be against, cf. prosam), be harmful, injure.

obtundō, -ere, -tuddī, -tūsum, [obtundo], v. tr. 3, (hammer against), blunt, beat against. — p.p., dull, blunt.

obumbrō, -ere, -āvī, -ātum, [obumbros], v. tr. 1, overshadow, shade, cast in the shade.

obvius, -a, -um, [ob-viasm, 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.

occīsus, -is, [ob-casus, through occido], m., falling, setting, setting sun, the west. — Also pl.

occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cessum, [ob-cado], v. intr. 3, fall, perish, die. — Perf. tenses, be dead.

occiduus, -a, -um, [ob-decduus, (cad + vus, cf. decdendus)], adj., falling, setting. — m., the west.

occūlō, -ere, -culūi, -cultum, [ob-colō], v. tr. 3, conceal, hide.

occūpiō, -ere, -āvī, -ātum, [occupō, (oc-capus, cad + vus) + o], v. tr. 3, take possession of (excluding something else), seize upon, take, cover, gain, overtake. — Hence, anticipate.

occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursum, [ob-curro], v. intr. 3, run to meet, come to meet, meet, appear.

ōceanus, -i, [Oceanus], m., the ocean; Ocean personified.

ōclor, -us, [ōcō- (cf. oceber) + clor], adj., swifter. — m. as adv., see oclor.

ōclor, [ōcē- (cf. oclor) + ter], adv., quickly, swiftly. — Comp., oclusus, more swiftly, swiftly, quickly.

octōmī, -ae, -a, [octo + mas (cf. novem)], adj., eight apiece, eight (with pl. nouns).

occulus, -i, [ōcō- (ae-), as root in oclor, + mas] + ius], m., eye (cf. acies).

ōdī, ōdisse (ōdis sum), [?], v. tr. def., hate, abhor.

ōdītum, -i, [akin to odi], n., hate, hatred.

odor, -ōris, [ōd + or], m., odor, smell, emanation, exhalation.

odōrātum, see odoro.

odōrō, -ere, -āvī, -ātum, [odor- (as if odor) + o], v. tr. 1, perfume. — p.p., perfumed.

ocegrīus, -a, -um, [Gr. Oldrho], adj., Oeagrian, Thracian, of Haemus.

ocebalīdēs, -ae, [Gr. Obeleis], m., Hyacinthus, as son of the Spartan king, Ebalus.

ocechalia, -ae, [Gr. Ochealia], f. (prop. adj.), a city of Euboea.

ocechīdēs, -ae, [Gr. Ocheeldon], m., Amphiarauts (a famous soothsayer, son of Oecles. He took part in the Calydonian hunt).

oceems, -ēs, [Gr. Oeis], m., king of Calydon, father of Meleager and Deianira.

oceids, -ae, [Gr. Oidein], m., 1. son of Oeneus, Meleager; 2. grandson of Oeneus, Diomedes.

oceaus, -ae, -um, [Gr. Oeais], adj., of Mt. Oeta (Oete), Oean.
Vocabulary.

—Less exactly, Thessalian, Trachinian.

Oeta, -ae (Octa, -ae), [Gr. Ὀκτά], m. and f, Mt. Eta (a mountain range on the southern border of Thessaly).

offendō, -ere, -fendi, -fēnsum, [ob-fendō], v. tr. 3, strike against.

offereō, -ere, obtulī, oblātum, [ob-fereō], v. tr. irr., bring to, bring against, offer. — With bellum and the like, carry on offensive war.

officium, -ī, [ob-facium (v/fac + ium)], n., service, office, act of duty, act (of duty, as funeral or the like).

olea, -ae, ?, f, olive.

Olea, -i, [Gr. Ὠλεια], m, an inhabitant of Mt. Ida, who was changed into a stone.

oleum, -ī, [?, cf. oliva], n., olive tree.

olim, [loc. of ille], adv., (at that time), once, formerly, some time.

olive, -ae, ?, cf. oleum, f, olive (tree and berry).

olivum, -ī, [?, cf. oleum], n., olive oil, oil (presumably olive).

olor, -ōris, ?, m., swan.

olorius, -ae, -um, [olor + ius], adj., of a swan.

olus (ho-), -ōris, ?, n., vegetable (esp. greens).

Olympus, -i, [Gr. Ὀλυμπός], 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, -ae, (?), adj., all, the whole, every, entirely (in agreement). — Pl. as noun, everything, all. — With negative implied or expressed, any.

Onchestus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ὀνχέστους], adj., Onchestian, of Onchestus, son of Onchestus.

onerō, -ère, -ēvi, -ētum, [oner- (as stem of onus) + o], v. tr. 1, burden, load down. — p.p., burdened, loaded, weighed down, overcome.

onerōsum, -a, -um, [oner- (as stem of onus) + osus], adj., burdensome, heavy, laborious.

onus, -eris, (?), n., burden, load.

opācus, -a, -um, (?), adj., dark, obscure.

operō, -ere, -ēvi, operētum, [ob-pērio (cf. aperio)], v. tr. 4, cover, conceal.

operōsum, -a, -um, [oper + osus], adj., busy, laborious, laboriously wrought (moles mundi).

opēs, see ops.

opifer, -eris, -erum, [opi- (as stem of opes) + fer (ferus)], adj., succoring, bringing help.

opifex, -ica, [opi- (as stem of opes) + fex (v/fac, as stem)], c., artisan.

oprētēs, -ēre, -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).

oppōnēs, -ere, -pons, -positum, [ob-pōno], v. tr. 3, place against, put to, raise to, set (against), oppose. — p.p., opposed, opposing.

opprimō, -ere, -pressi, -pressum,
Vocabulary.

**Vocabulary**

[ob-premo], v. tr. 3, press against, press down, oppress. — p.p., downcast, gloomy.

*opprobrium*, -i, [ob-probrō + ium], n., reproach, disgrace, insult.

*ops*, opis, [?, 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 opa) + timus], sup. used with bonus, wb. see.

*optē*, -ēre, -ēvi, -ēsum, [? optē (p.p. of *optio*, perh. akin to *ops*) + o], v. tr. 1, choose, elect, desire, wish, pray for, pray.

*opus*, -ēris, [top- (in opa) + 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); suō opus est (necessary).

*ēsa*, -ae, [?], f., edge, border. — Hence, shore, region.

*ōrāculum* (-ēsum), -ī, [orā + eulum], n., oracle (both utterance and place).

*orbis*, -īs, [?], 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*, -īre, -īvi, -īsum, [orbō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, beave, make childless, make orphan.

— Less exactly, deprive.

*orbūs*, -a, -um, [?], adj., bereaved, childless, orphaned, deprived, destitute.

*Orchomenos*, -i, [Gr. Ὀρχομένη], m. and f., a town in 1. Arcadia, 2. Boeotia.


*ōrdō*, -ōnis, [?], akin to *ōrdlor*, 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); nine ordine (promiscuously).

*Orestrophus*, -īs, [Gr. Ὀρεστρόφος], m., one of Actaeon's hounds.

*Orestēa*, -ae, [Gr. Ὀρεσθεία], m., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother and was driven mad by the Furies.

*orgīa*, -iūnum, [Gr. Ὀργία], n. pl., rites of Bacchus, orgies. — Less exactly, sacred mysteries, ceremonies (of a secret worship).

*Orībasus*, -īs, [Gr. Ὀρίβασος], m., one of Actaeon's dogs.

*orīens*, see *orior*.

*origē-, -ēnis, [akin to *ōrīor*, through simpler stem], f., origin, birth, source, parentage. — Also, cause.

*Orīōn*, -ōnis, [Gr. Ὀρίων], 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.

*ōrīor*, (-i) -īri, ortus, [?], perh. akin to *ōrdlor*, 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.

*ōrūn*, -āre, -āvi, -āsum, [?], v. tr. 1, adorn, decorate, furnish, equip.

*ornūs*, -ī, [?], f., ash (tree or wood).

*Ornytēs*, -ae, [Gr. Ὀρνυτής], m., son of Ornythus (a sharer in the Calydonian hunt).
Vocabulary.

ős, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [or stem of os, as if a-stem] + o], v. tr. 1, pray for, pray, entreat: orantem amnit (to her prayer).

Orotéms, -is (-ae), [Gr. 'Ophrnis'], m., the chief river of Syria.

Orphēns, -ēs, (acc. -ea), [Gr. 'Ophēn'], 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.

Orphēs, -ēs, -um, [as if Gr. 'Ophēn'], adj., of Orpheus.

Orphēs, -ēs, [Gr. 'Ophēs, dark'], f., a nymph of the lower world, mother of Ascalaphus.

Ortas, -ēs, [or (as root of ortor) + tas], m., rising, origin, birth.

— Also, rising sun, sunrise, the East.

Ortygla, -ae, [Gr. 'Ortygla'], f.: 1. the island upon which the oldest part of the city of Syracuse was built; 2. an old name of Delos.

ōs, -ēs, [?], n., mouth, lips, face, jaw, words, head. — Sometimes fig. in these senses.

ōs, -ēs, [?], n., bone.

Ωculum, -ēs, [os- (orig. stem of oris) + culum (perh. through intermed. stem in -eum)], n., lips, kiss.

Ωsa, -ae, [Gr. 'Ωσα'], f., a mountain in Thessaly, used by the giants in scaling heaven.

Ωtentōs, -ere, -entēs, -entum, [os-enteio], v. tr. 3, (stretch towards), show, point out.

ōstium, -e, [os- (old stem of os) + unc. term, perh. through a false analogy], n., mouth (of a river), door.

ōstrum, -e, [?, akin to ostrea, perh. borm. from ὃστραχος], n., purple (made from shellfish).

Othryna, -yes, [Gr. 'Othros'], m., a mountain in Thessaly.

ósmum, -e, [?], n., quiet, ease (luxurious), freedom from care.

óvis, -ēs, [ovi + lis], n. (of adj.), sheepfold.

óvis, -ēs, [?], f., sheep.

óvum, -e, [?], prob. skin to avis, as if avium], n., egg.

F.

pēbulum, -e, [√p̄a (in pass. stem) + bulum], n., fodder, grass, verdure.

pēs, -es, [pao- (stem of pax) + alis], adj., belonging to peace; oles (peaceful, emblem of peace).

Pachýnus, -um, -e, [Gr. Pachyνes], m. and n. (f.), the southeastern extremity of Sicily (Capo di Passaro).

pacoos, -e, pácēm, [√pāc, formed with -eoo 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.

pācēs, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [pao- (in pax)], v. tr. 1, pacify (prop. lit., but also fig.).

Pactōsia, -idia, [Gr. Πακτολίας], f., of Pactolus, Pactolian.

Pactōlos, -e, [Gr. Πακτόλος], m., a river of Lydia famous for its gold.

páctum, -e, [n., p.p. of paccoos and pango], n., agreement.

Padius, -e, [?], m., the Po (the famous river of Northern Italy).

Pauλo, -onis, [Gr. Παῦλος Pauλo], m., the physician of the gods, Apollo. — Also, a hymn, a song of triumph.
Vocabulary.

paeon (paleon), -is, [Gr. παλαι- 

is], f., concubine, rival (of lawful 

wife).

paeon, [?], adv., almost, nearly, all 

but.

paenitet (paen-), -ere, paenituit, 

[?], v. tr. imp. 2, it repents, one 

regrets.

Paestum, -i; [?], n., a city of 

Lucania, formerly called Pessino, 

famous for its roses.

Pagnaean, -a, -um, [Gr. Παγα- 

naean], adj., Pagnaeans, of Pagasae, 

the harbor near Iolcus, where the 

ship Argo was built.

Pallas, -ae, [Gr. Παλας], f., the 

Greek divinity, identified by the 

Romans with Minerva, a goddess 

of war and of household arts and 

of learning, and discoverer of the 

olive.

pallae, -ere, -ui; no sup., [?], v. 

intr. 2, be pale, be grey.

pallacio, -ere, palli, no sup., 

[pallo- (stem of pallio) + eus], 

v. intr. 3, pale, grow yellow.

pallidus, -a, -um, [prob. τπαλλ- 

(cf. palleo) + eus], adj., pale, 

cullid.

pallor, -olor, [pall- (as if root of 

palleo) + or], m., pallor, pale 

cle.

palma, -ae, [Gr. παλμον], f., palm 

(of the hand), hand. — Hence, 

from its shape, palm (the tree), 

date, palm (of victory).

palmea, -itis, [prob. palma + is], 

m., branch, vine branch, vine.

palpo, -ere, -ivi, -atum, [palpo- 

(as if s-stem) + e], v. tr. 1, stroke, 

tress, pet.

pallus, -aldis, [?], f., marsh.

palluster (-tris), -tris, -e, [palud 

+ tris], adj., of the marsh, marsh.

Pamphagus, -a, [Gr. Παμφαγος], 

m., one of Acteon’s dogs.

pampineus, -a, -um, [pampeo + 

eus], adj., leafy, branching, cluster- 

ing, of the vine (umbra).
Pâms, -ôs, [Gr. Πάμος], m., the god of shepherds, represented as half goat, and playing on the syrinx.

Pandō, -ôs, pandō, 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, -ēa, [Gr. Πανοπεία], f., a city in Phocis on the Cephissus.

Panopence, -eis, [Gr. Πανοπενες], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.

Papōver, -ôs, [?], n., poppy.

Papōver-ôs, -ôs, -ôrum, [papō-ôs (for -ôs)], adj., papōmus-bearing.

Pâr, pâris, [?], adj., equal, two like (in plu.), alike (fatum). — n, as noun, parir.

Pâr (noun), see par (adj.).

Pârâta, -ôs, [parâ + tus], m., preparation, pomp, splendor.

Parcae, -ârum, [?], prob. akin to parco), p. pl., the Fates, goddesses of birth and death (Nona, Decuma, and Morta), and so the arbiters of human destiny, identified with the Greek Moirai (Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos).

Parco, -ôs, popercif (paraô), parcottum (parcum), [?], v. intr. 3, spare, refrain from, stay.

Parco, -a, -um, [akin to parco], adj., sparing, parsimonious, frugal.

Parús, -antis, [pres. (really aorist) p. of paro], c., parent, mother, father.

Parentîlla, -e, [parent + alis], adj., of parents, of relatives.

Pârôs, -ôs, pârou, pâritum, [pârō (cf. opilparas)], v. intr. 2, (appear), obey.

Pâris, -êta, -êta, [?], m., wall (of a house).

Parâs, -în, n. pl., the feast of Pales (celebration on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome). See Parillia.

Parillia, -a, [päli (of Pales, with change of l to r) + ilia], adj., of or sacred to Pales.

Parillia, -e, [pari- (as stem of par) + ilia], adj., equal, like, at the same time (ilium).

Parîs, -ere, poperî, paritum (partum), [päpar (akin to tparus, paro, parco)], v. tr. 3, get, obtain, secure. — Esp., bring forth, bear children.

parlîs, -ôs, [Gr. Παράλις], 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.

Parîtere, [par- (as stem of par) + ter], adv., equally, together, in like manner, at the same time, alike.

parma, -ae, [Gr. πάμος], f., buckler, shield (round), large.

Parnâsis, -idis (-idos), [Gr. Παρ- 

Parnâsis, -a, -um, [Gr. Παρνασ- 

Parnâsis, -âi, [Gr. Παρνασ- 

Mt. Parnassus in Thessaly, the favorite haunt of the Muses and of Apollo.

Parîs, -ôs, -êva, -êstum, [?], akin to paro, prob. through adj. stem (cf. opilparas), v. tr. 1, procure, get, prepare, make preparation for. — Hence, attempt, purpose, intend going to (bellum), think of (doing something).

Paros, -ôs, [Gr. Πάρος], f., one of the Cyclades islands, famous for its white marble.

Parrhais, -idis (-idos), [Gr.
Vocabulary.

παρθενός, 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. παρθενός], adj., of Parrhasia, Parrhasian, Arcadian.

pars, partis, [parters (in par) + tis (reduced)], f., part, some, one of. — Also, side, region, quarter, direction. — Pl. parts (role).

Parthenius, -a, -um, [†Parthenon + ius], adj., of Parthenon (king of Calydon, father of (Eneas).

Parthenion, -a, -um, [Gr. παρθενίων], adj., of Parthenion (a mountain in Arcadia), Parthenian.

Parthenopé, -s, [Gr. παρθενοπέ], f., the ancient name of Naples, or of the city for which Naples (Neapolis, the New City) was substituted.

particeps, -ipis, [parti-epis (√cap as stem)], adj., companion, partner.

partim, [old acc. of pars], adv., partly. — Taking place of a noun or pronoun, some, some others.

partior, -āris, -ātus, [parti-o + e], 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 accounts). — Comp., minor, less, inferior, younger. — n. as adv., less. — Sup., minimus, least, very little, only the slightest, very small, youngest.

pādeo, -ere, plēvi, pastum, [√pai, formed with -eō], v. tr. 3, feed. — Pass. as dep., grace, feed. — Fig., satiate one’s self. — p.p., pastum, fed.

pascuum, -i, [paso- (as if root of pādeo) + vum], n., pasture.

pasium, [acc. of real or imaginary *pāsis (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] + tis], m., (spread of step), step, pace.

pastor, -ōris, [pas- as root of pādeo, cf. pastus] + -or, m., shepherd.

pastōrus, -a, -um, [pastor + ius], adj., of a (the) shepherd.

Pataraeus, -a, -um, [Gr. ἡ Παταρα], adj., of Patara (a city on the coast of Lycia, where was a famous temple of Apollo.

pater, -āris, -ātis, -ātum, [pate- (case-form akin to pateo) + ius], v. tr. 3, lay open, open.

pateō, -ere, -eis, -eitum, [unc. noun stem (cf. patefacio) + e], v. intr. 2, lie open, spread, extend, be disclosed, be exposed, appear, open.

pater, -āris, [?, cf. mater], m., father, senator (i.e. elder), sire (of animals).

patera, -ae, [?, akin to pateo], f., spreading dish, bowl, patera (a spreading dish used in libations).

paterius, -a, -um, [pater- as stem of pater] + ius], adj., of one’s father, one’s father’s, paternal.

patentia, -ae, [patient + ius], f.,
Vocabulary.

patience, long-suffering, power of endurance.

patior, -i, passus, [?], v. dep. 3, suffer, undergo, submit to, bear, live through. — pres. p. patiens, capable of enduring, having endurance for.

patrarius, -a, -um, [pai- (as stem of pater) + ius], adj., of one's father, native. — f. as noun (sc. terras), fatherland, country, native city.

patruelis, -e, [patri- (as if patri- + lis)], adj., of an uncle, of a cousin, one's cousin's.

patrums, -i, [pai- (as stem of pater) + ius], m., uncle.

patulus, -a, -um, [patol- (hence paveo) + ius], adj., spreading, wide open, open.

paulitim, [paul- (reduced) + tim (as if paul- + tim, in acc.)], adv., by degrees, gradually.

paulus, -a, -um, [?], akin to parvus, adj., little. — n. as adv., a little, somewhat.

pauper, -oris, [?], perh. akin to parvus, paulus], adj., poor, humble. — As noun, poor man.

pauerpere, -etia, -tis, [pauper + tei], i., humble circumstances, poverty.

pavefacti, -ere, -fei, -factum, [pave- (case-form akin to paveo) + facto], v. tr. 3, terrify.

pavens, see paveo.

paveo, -s, -are, no perf., no sup., [prob. *paveo- (cf. pavidus) + ee], v. intr. 2, be afraid, be frightened, be struck with terror, shudder at (inf.).

pavidus, -a, -um, [prob. *paveo- (cf. paveo) + ius], adj., terrified, frightened, trembling.

pavov, -vis, [?], m., peacock.

pavor, -oris, [pavo- (as if root of paveo) + or], m., fear, timidity. — Personised, Fear.

pax, pacis, [√PAC (PAG) as stem], f., peace.

pecod, -ere, -eval, -atum, [?], v. intr. 1, sin, do wrong.

pectem, -inis, [unc. form from stem of pecto], m., comb, beak (of loom).

pecto, -ere, pexul, pexum, [√PEC (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.

Pegasos, -idis (-idos), [Gr. Πηγασός], 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.

Pegasus (-us), -i, [Gr. Πηγασός], m., the winged horse of the Muses, that sprang from the blood of Medusa.

piter, see malus.

Pelagia, -inis, [Gr. Πελαγίας], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.

pelagus, -i, [Gr. νερός], n., the sea, the deep.

Pelasgus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πελασγός], adj., Grecian (from the supposed ancient inhabitants). — m. pl., the Greeks.

Pelous, -es, [Gr. Πελος], m., son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition.
Vocabulary.

Pélæcus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πέλαξ], adj., of or from Mt. Pelion (in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles).
Pélus, -adis, [Gr. Πέλες], f. adj., of Mt. Pelion.
Pélus, -æ, [Gr. Πέλος], 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.
Pélignus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of the Peligni (a tribe of Central Italy, in whose territory Sulmo, the native town of Ovid, was situated), Pelignian.
Pélion, -i, [Gr. Πέλιον], m., (also Péllos, m.), a mountain of Thessaly fabled to have been used by the giants in scaling Olympus.
pellēx, -ēs, see paelex.
pellēs, -ae, [?], f., skin, hide.
pellēs, -ere, pellûli, pulsûm, [?], v. tr. 3, drive, drive away, overcome, dispel: nervos (strike); moram (eschew, avoid, make no).—p.p., pulsus, beaten, overcome.
Pélôrōs (-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.
penætes, -um, [pen- (in penitus, penus) + as (cf. optimaes)], 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.
pendēlēs, -ere, pendēlî, pennisum, [prob. *pendēl- (cf. pendulus) + eo], v. intr. 2, hang, be suspended, be poised. — Fig., depend upon (ab, ex). — pres. p., hanging, suspended.
pendēlērī, -ere, pendēlī, pennisum, [pendeō], v. tr. 3, hang. — Hence, (hang on steelyards), weigh. — Hence, pay: poenas (pay penalty, suffer punishment).
pendulius, -a, -um, [pendēl- + lus (cf. pendō)], adj., hanging.
Pênēs, -idōs, [Gr. Πηνέας], f. adj., of the Penæus (a river in Thessaly), Peneian: nymphe (i.e. Daphne, daughter of the river-god).
Pênēs, -a, -um, [Gr. Πηνέας], adj., of the Penæus, Peneian. — f. as subst., Daphne (daughter of the river-god Penæus).
Pênēlopēs, -ēs, [Gr. Πηνέλοπη], f., daughter of Icarus, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemaclus.
Pênēs (-us), -i, [Gr. Πηνέας], m., a river of Thessaly flowing through the vale of Tempe.
penetrābilis, -e, [penetrā + bilis], adj., penetrable. — Also, penetrating, piercing.
penetrālis, -e, [penetrā- (reduced) + alis], adj., interior. — Esp. n., penetrālia, -is, interior. — Pl., inner recesses, shrines, private home, hearthstone.
penetrēs, -ere, -ēs, -ērum, [penetrē- (as if penetra-), cf. penetrālis] + o], v. tr. 1, penetrate, enter.
Pênēs, see Pênēos.
penitus, [stem akin to penus + tus (cf. intus)], adv., within, below: penitus penitusque (far, far below).
penna, -ae, [prob. *pet, in pelto + na], f., feather, wing (of bird, also of an arrow).
pennatûs, -a, -um, [penna + tus, as if p.p. of pennō], adj., winged.
Vocabulary.

patience, long-suffering, power of endurance.
pator, -1, passus, [?], v. dep. 3, suffer, undergo, submit to, bear, live through. — pres. p., patiēns, capable of enduring, having endurance for.
paturus, -a, -um, [patr- (as stem of pater) + ins], adj., of one's father, native. — f. as noun (sec. terrae), fatherland, country, native city.
patreō, -eō, [patrē- (as if patē-) + is], adj., of an uncle, of a cousin, one's cousin's.
patruus, -i, [patr- (as stem of pater) + vus], m., uncle.
patulius, -a, -um, [patēlī- (whence pateo + ins)], adj., spreading, wide open, open.
paulētum, [paulō- (reduced) + statum (as if paulē + ins, 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, -ātis, [pauper + tas], f., humble circumstances, poverty.
pavēfactō, -ere, -ēcī, -factum, [pavē- (case-form akin to paveo) + factō], v. tr. 3, terrify.
pavēna, see paveo.
paveō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [prob. pavē- (cf. pavētus) + so], v. intr. 2, be afraid, be frightened, be struck with terror, shudder at (inf.).
pavētus, -a, -um, [prob. pavē- (cf. paveo) + dus], adj., terrified, frightened, trembling.
pāvō, -āna, [?], m., peacock.
pavor, -eris, [pav- (as if root of paveo) + or], m., fear, timidity. — Personified, Fear.
pāx, pācis, [v/pac (pāc) as stem], f., peace.
peccāb, -āre, -ēvi, -āsum, [?], v. intr. 1, sin, do wrong.
peccem, -inis, [unc. form from stem of peccō], m., comb, slight (of loom).
peccō, -ere, peckui, peckum, [v/pек (formed with to)], v. tr. 3, comb.
peccus, -oris, [pecc- (as if root of peccō) + us], n., breast (prob. from its shape, like a comb). — Hence, as seat of heart, heart, soul, mind (purpose), mind (generally).
poccus, -oris, [?], m., sheep. — Pl., flocks.
pucus, -udis, [?], akin to pecus, -oris], f., sheep. — Pl., flocks.
Pēgasis, -idis (-idos), [Gr. Πηγασος], 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 (-aonis), -i, [Gr. Πηγασος], m., the winged horse of the Muses, that sprang from the blood of Medusa.
pējor, see malus.
Pelagōn, -onis, [Gr. Πελαγος], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
pelagus, -i, [Gr. πελαγος], n., the sea, the deep.
Pelagus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πελαγος], adj., Grecian (from the supposed ancient inhabitants). — m. pl., the Greeks.
Pēleus, -ēs, [Gr. Πηλες], m., son of Δeus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition.
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pellaeus</em></td>
<td>-a, -um, [Gr. Πηλαίας], adj., of or from Mt. Pelion (in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pellia</em></td>
<td>-a, -is, [Gr. Πηλία], f. adj., of Mt. Pelion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pelius</em></td>
<td>-a, -is, [Gr. Πέλια], m., brother of Άξων, 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pellignus</em></td>
<td>-a, -um, [?], adj., of the Peligni (a tribe of Central Italy, in whose territory Salmo, the native town of Ovid, was situated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pellion</em></td>
<td>-is, [Gr. Πέλιον], n., (also Pélion, m.), a mountain of Thessaly fabled to have been used by the giants in scaling Olympus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pellon</em></td>
<td>-is, [?], f., skin, hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pellō</em></td>
<td>-ere, peluli, pulsum, [?], v. tr. 3, drive, drive away, overcome, dispel: nervos (strike); moram (escheu, avoid, make no).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pelōrōs</em></td>
<td>-us, -um, -i, [Gr. Πέλορος], m. and n., a promontory on the northeast coast of Sicily, now Capo di Faro, one of the headlands of the Straits of Messina.</td>
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<td><em>penātēs</em></td>
<td>-um, [pen- (in penitus, penus) + as (cf. optimus)], 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>penōdō</em></td>
<td>-ere, pependī, pānsum, [prob. <em>penōdī</em> (cf. pendulus) + eo], v. intr. 2, hang; be suspended, be poised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**upon (ab, ex).** — pres. p., hanging, suspended.  
**pendō, -ere, pependī, pānsum, [√pend], v. tr. 3, hang.** — Hence, (hang on steelyards), weigh. — Hence, *pay*: poenās (*pōnatis, suffer punishment*).  
**pendulus, -a, -um, [ṭpendō + lus (cf. pendō)], adj., hanging.**  
**Pēnēlos, -īdēs, [Gr. Πηνέλος], f. adj., of the Peneus (a river in Thessaly), Peneian: nymph (i.e. Daphne, daughter of the river-god).**  
**Pēnēnīus, -a, -um, [Gr. Πηνένιος], adj., of the Peneus, Peneian. — f. as subst., Daphne (daughter of the river-god Peneus).**  
**Pēnélōpē, -ēs, [Gr. Πηνέλόπη], f., daughter of Icarius, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.**  
**Pēnēs (singular), -a, -um, [Gr. Πηνής], m., a river of Thessaly flowing through the vale of Tempe.**  
**penetrābilis, -a, [penetrā + bilis], adj., penetrable.** — Also, penetrating, piercing.  
**penetrālis, -a, [ṭpenetrā- (reduced) + alis], adj., interior.** — Esp. n., penetrālia, -is, interior. — Pl., inner recesses, shrines, private home, hearthstone.  
**penetrā, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ṭpenetrā- (as if penetra), cf. penetrālis] + oj, v. tr. 1, penetrate, enter.**  
**Pēnēsus, see Pēnēsos.**  
**penitus, [stem skin to penus + tus (cf. intus)], adv., within, below: penitus penitusque (far, far below).**  
**penna, -ae, [prob. *pērī, in pēto + na*], f., feather, wing (of bird, also of an arrow).**  
**pennatus, -a, -um, [penna + tus, as if p.p. of *pennō*], adj., winged.**
Vocabulary.

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).

perago, -ere, -age, -actum, [perago], v. tr. 3, lead through, carry out (jussa), complete, pass, accomplish: ota (pass a life of).

perar, -ire, -ary, -atum, [perire], v. tr. 1, plough over. — Hence, write (by scratching).

perconaeus, -er, -aei, no sup., [perconaeo], v. tr. 2, search over, search through.

percipio, -ere, -capi, -ceptum, [per-capio], v. tr. 3, gather (fruits), receive, catch, take on. — Hence, learn.

percurr, -ere, -curri, -cursum, [per-curreo], v. tr. 3, run over.

percussus, p.p. of percussio.

percuti, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, [per-cutio], v. tr. 3, strike, beat. — Less exactly, reflect. — p.p., wounded: pennis (with the stroke of); unda (as she struck).

perdix, -ica, [Gr. ἠδίκης], c., partridge. — As proper name, Perdix, nephew of Daedalus, changed into a partridge.

pered, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [perdo (cf. interdixio)], v. tr. 3, destroy, waste, lose.

peregrinus, -a, -um, [peregrino- (reduced) + inus], adj., foreign, abroad, of strangers, strange. — As noun, foreigner, stranger.

perennis, -a, -anius, adj. as adj., eternal.

perex, -ere, -exi, -exitum, [per-exo (cf. perdo)], v. intr. irr., fall, perish, be lost, be destroyed.

perexi, -ere, -exi, -exitum, [per-}

pervia, -ere, -fece, -fectum, [per-facio], v. tr. 3, finish, complete.

perfingi, -ere, -frigi, -fractum, [per-frango], v. tr. 3, break through, burst through.

perfundo, -ere, -fundi, -fundum, [per-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour over, pour on, flood, sprinkle, bathe. — p.p., bathed, bedewed.

Pergama, -rum, [sing. not used in the Metam.], [Gr. Πέργαμον], n. pl., the citadel of Troy, Troy itself.

Pergius, -i, [?], m., a lake near Henna in Sicily (now Lago Pergusa).

perhorracho, -ere, -horravi, no sup., [per-horraveo], v. tr. and intr. 3, shudder (all over), shudder at.

periculus (-culum), [peri- (stem of perior) + culum], n., trial. — Hence, danger, peril, source of danger.

Perilla, -ae, [Gr. Πέριλλη], f., the name, real or fictitious, of Ovid's daughter.

perim, -ere, -im, -emptum, [per-emo, take], v. tr. 3, destroy (cf. perdo), slay, put to death.

permiscidas, -a, -um, [per-miscidas], adj., very bright. — Also, transparent.

perluo, -ere, -lui, -luitum, [per-luo], v. tr. 3, wash, bathe, rinse. — Pass., bathe (intr.).

permaneo, -ere, -manci, -mancum, [per-manco], v. intr. 2, continue, remain, last.

permaturareo, -ere, -maturavi, no sup., [per-maturareo], v. intr. 3, become fully ripe.

permisceto, -ere, -miscui, -mix-
Vocabulary.

tom, [per-misso], v. tr. 2, mingle.

permittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum, [per-mitto], v. tr. 3, hand over, leave to. — Hence, allow, permit.

permulcēs, -āre, -mula, -mulsum, [per-mulceo], v. tr. 2, stroke, caress.

pernox, -nocis, [per-nox], adj., all night (luna).

persūsus, -a, -um, [p. p. of persūdi], partic., hating, abhorring, a deadly enemy to.

perpessus, p.p. of perpetior.

perpetior, -i, -pesus, [per-petio], v. dep. 3, endure, suffer.

perpetuum, -a, -um, [prob. perpetua (cf. impetus) + as (or -vus)], adj., (going through to the end), perpetual, eternal, continuous, forever, a row of. — Abl., perpetuo, perpetually, ever.

perquirēs, -ere, -quaesivi, -quaesitum, [per-quaero], v. tr. 3, search for.

Persēs, -īdis (-idas), f. adj., daughter of Perses.

Persephonē, -ēs, [Gr. Πέρσεφονη], f., the Greek name for Proserpine.

persequor, -i, -sequitus, [per-sequor], v. dep. 3, follow (to the end), pursue. — Hence, narrate (fully).

Persēs, -ēs, [Gr. Πέρσης], m., son of Jupiter and Danae (daughter of King Acrisius of Argos), slayer of the Gorgon Medusa.

Persēs, -īdis (acc. -idas), [Gr. Πέρσης], f. adj., Persian.

persplicēs, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [per-tspecio], v. tr. 3, look over, gaze at, survey, look upon.

persplicēs, -a, -um, [per-tspecio], v. tr. 3, look over, gaze at, survey, look upon.

pervigil, -is, [per-vigil], adj., wakeful all night, ever watchful.

pervisus, -a, -um, [per-visa, inf. as adj.], adj., passable, traversable, accessible, exposed (vento).

pēs, pedis, [vex, as stem], m., foot, hoof. — Sometimes to be transl. swift foot, swiftness of foot. — Also, foot (of verse), verse.

pestifer, -era, -erum, [pesti-fere (for -ferus)], adj., pestilent, pestiferous, noxious, destructive.

pestis, -is, [unc. root + īs], f., plague. — Less exactly, ruin, destruction, curse.

petō, -ere, -iūtum, [vex], 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.

Phaadimus, -i, [Gr. Φαάδυμος], m., a son of Niobe.

Phaethōn, -ontis, [Gr. Φαήθων], 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.

Phaethōna, -ae, [Gr. Φαήθωνα], f., one of the Heliades, sisters of Phaethon.

Phantawos, -i, [Gr. Φανταώως], m., a god of dreams, who imitates inanimate objects.
Vocabulary.

pharetra, -ae, [Gr. φαρέτρα], f., quiver.

pharetrēma, -ae, -um, [τφαρέτρα + τας (cf. armantia)], adj., armed with a quiver, quiver-bearing.

Pharsalía, -ae, [Gr. Φαρσαλία], f., the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly, where Caesar defeated Pompey.

Phāsias, -adis, [Gr. Φάσιας], f., of or from the Phasis; Medea (whose home was in Colchis on the Phasis).

Phāsia, -idis, [Gr. Φάσια], m., a river in Colchis.

Phēgiacus, -ae, -um, [as if Gr. Φηγίακος], adj., of Phēgia (a town in Arcadia, afterwards called Phōphia), Phēgian.

Phēgina, -adis, [Gr. Φηγίνα], m., son of Phēres, Admetus (king of Phēre, a sharer in the Calydonian hunt).

Phēlē, -ēs, [Gr. Φήλη], f., a nymph of Diana.

Phēlēmōn, -onis, [Gr. Φήλημόν], m., a pious Phrygian, husband of Bucis, changed into a tree.

Phīlippi, -brum, [Gr. Φίλιππος], p. l., 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.

Philomēle, -ae, [Gr. Φιλομήλη], f., a daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, who, with her sister Procte, served up to Theraus, her sister's husband, his son Ithys, prepared for food. They were all changed to birds, Philomela to a nightingale, for which bird her name often stands.

Philyrēia, -ae, -um, [as if Gr. Φιλύρεια], adj., of or belonging to Philyra or of Chiron (the son of Philyra and Saturn).

Phineus, -æs (eo), [Gr. Φίνευς], m., a king of Thrace, who was struck blind and afterwards tormented by the Harpies.

Phlegontius, -idis (idōn), [Gr. Φλεγόντιος], f. adj., of Phlegon (a river of Hades).

Phlegon, -ontis, [Gr. Φλέγων], m., one of the horses of the Sun.

Phlegas, -ae, -um, [Gr. Φλέγας], adj., Phlegas, of Phlega (the place, in Thrace or elsewhere, where Jupiter destroyed the giants).

Phobōtos, -oris (acc. -orō), [Gr. Φοβότως], m., a dream-god, also called Icelos.

Ph prepared, -ae, [Gr. Φεράν], f., seal.

Phōcæus, -ae, -um, [Gr. Φόκαιος], adj., Phōcaean, of Phōca (a town on the coast of Ionia).

Phōcēus, -ae, -um, [as if Gr. Φόκης], adj., Phōcian: juvenis, Phōkadēs (son of King Strophius of Phōcis).

Phōcēs, -idis, [Gr. Φόκης], f., a mountainous country between Bocotia and Thessaly.

Phōbos, -es, [Gr. Φῶβος], f., a name of Diana (the moon-goddess), also sister of Phœbus (the sun-god).

Phōboeōtan, -ae, -um, [Gr. Φωβοεόταν], adj., of Phōbos or Apollo: juvenis, Ασκαλαππίας (son of Apollo).

Phōbēos, -ae, -um, [Gr. Φωβής], adj., of Phōbus or Apollo: ignus (the fiery rays of the sun).

Phobus, -ēs, [Gr. Φόβος], 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).
Vocabulary.

Phoenicians, -rum, [Gr. Φοινίκια], m. pl., the Phoenicians (inhabitants of Phoenicia, the coast-land east of the Mediterranean).

Phoenix, -i, -enis, [Gr. Φοίνιξ], f., Phoenix (the fabulous bird).

Phoenix, -i, -enis, [Gr. Φοίνιξ], m., son of Amyntor in Thessaly, teacher of Achilles, a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.

Phorcus, -idos, (acc. pl.-idas), [Gr. Φορκος], f., daughter of Phorcus (Phorcys), a Gorgon. — Pl., the Gorgons.

Phorcys, -idos, [Gr. patronymic], f., Medusa, as daughter of Phorcys.

Phrixus, -um, -um, [Gr. Φρίξως], adj., of Phrixus: vellera (the golden fleece of the ram that carried Phrixus over the sea).

Phrygia, -a, [Gr. Φρυγία], f., a country of Asia Minor.

Phrygia, -a, -um, [Gr. Φρυγία], adj., Phrygian: vestis (many-colored clothing, which was considered a Phrygian invention). — Less exactly, Trojan, as Troy was in Phrygia.

Phryx, -ygis, [Gr. Φρυξ], m., a Phrygian. — Less exactly, a Trojan.

Phylacidea, -ae, [Gr. Φυλακείδαι], m., Proteusians (who was the grandson of Phylacus).

Phyleus, -es, [Gr. Φυλεύς], m., son of King Aegeus of Elia, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

Phoeus, -a, -um, [ποιεύς], adj., pitchy. — Esp. (from the color of resin smoke), pitch 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).

Pierides, -um, [Gr. Πιερίδες], f., the Muses (so-called from their haunt Pieria in Thessaly).

Pletias, -tis, [πλητ ὀν], f., filial duty, fatherly affection, brotherly love, family affection, conjugal affection.

Pilger, -gra, -grum, [πηγός + ρις (reduced)], adj., slothful, slow, sluggish.

Pilget, -ere, -uit (pugitum est), [πηγός (cf. pilger), perh. through adj. stem], v. tr. imp. 2, it irks, one regrets, is tired of.

Pingerō, -ere, -ivi, -ative, [pinger + o], v. tr. 1, take a pledge. — Pass. as dep., bind by a pledge, receive as a pledge.

Pignus, -ortis (oritus), [?], n., pledge. — Hence, assurance (as if a pledge were given of the truth). — Pl., offspring (pledges of love).

Pigrē, [old abl. of pilger], adv., lastly.

Pindus, -i, [Gr. Πίνδος], m., a mountain in Thessaly.

Pinétum, -i, [pīnōs (reduced) + ētum], n., pine forest.

Pinguō, -ere, pinnī, picium, [pīgō], v. tr. 3, paint, draw, embroider (now). — p.p., ornamented, variegated.

Pinna, -ae, [?], adj., sat., fattened, rich. — Hence, dull, stupid.

Pinus, -i, [?], f., pine (tree or wood). — Hence, ship, bark, torch.

Pibō, -iere, -ivi, -ative, [pībo (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, (make pure), expiate.

Pirēna, -ea, [Gr. Πειρηνα], f., a fountain in the citadel of Corinth, sacred to the Muse.

Pirēna, -idas, (acc. pl.-idas), [Gr. Πειρηνα], f. adj., of Pirene.

Pirithous, -i, [Gr. Πιριθοῦς], m., son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ
Vocabulary.

in Thessaly, an inseparable friend of Theseus. He shared in the Calydonian hunt.

Pisae, -ae, [Gr. Πίσα], f., a town in Elis, in the territory of which Olympia lay.

Pisaeus, -ae, -um, [Gr. Πίσαιος], adj., of Pisae; oliva (the olive wreath given as a prize at the Olympic games); Arethusa (from Pisa or from Elis).

Pisander, -dris, [Gr. Πισανδρός], m., son of Polyctor of Ithaca, a suitor of Penelope.

piscis, -is, [?], m., a fish. — Also (usually in pl.), Piscis, the constellation.

piscis, -ae, -um, [piscī + oōs], adj., full of fish, fishy.

pissus, -ae, -um, [?], adj., dutesful (in any domestic relation, esp. child to parent), affectionate, paternal, pisicus, propitious (of the gods to men). — Also, hallowed, sacred.

placeō, -ere, -eritum, [prob. tplanū + o (cf. placidus and placceo)], v. intr. 2, please, be agreeable, be approved. — Often transl. by change of subject, determine, be resolved on, desire, approve: placēt sibi (is satisfied with himself, thinks well of himself); cui placeas (who is your lover): al placēt hōo (if this is your pleasure). — p.p., placētus, pleasing.

placidus, -ae, -um, [prob. tplanū + o (cf. placeo, placceo)], adj., (pleased, not angry?), gentle, calm, quiet.

planū, -ēre, -ēvitum, [plāca + o (cf.Wiriplāca)], v. tr. 1, pacify, appease.

plaga, -ae, [Gr. πλάγη], f., blow, stroke.
Vocabulary.

πλορό - (met, inundated) + o], v.
tr. i, weep for, lament, weep.
πλύμα -ae, [?], f., feather.
πλύμεα, -ae, [pluma- (reduced) + eus], adj., leaden.
πλύμβο - ἀ - ὑμ, -um, [plumbo- (reduced) + eus], adj., leaden.
πλύμπω, -ό - ὑμ, [plumb- (stem of plus) + imus], adj. (as sup. of multus), most, very many, very much, countless, copious, most copiously (in agreement).
πληό, πληῖς, [ple- (in pleo) + us], adj. (as comp. of multus), sing.
as noun, more. — As adv., more.
πληθίσσις, -έ, -ο, [pluvio + allus], adj., of the rain: aqua (rain water).
πλυα, -ο, -um, [unc. form from pl., as root of pluo], adj., of the rain. — With or without aqua, rain.
πόελο, -ίλ, [poel (cf. potus) + oelum], n., bowl, cup.
Ποιησις, -ας, [Gr. ποιησις], m., the son of Thaumus and father of Philoctetes.
Ποεμια, -ας, [Gr. ποεμια], f., one of Actaeon's hounds.
πονα, -ae, [?], f., penalty, punishment, vengeance. — Personified, Punishment.
ποιεσίς, -ες, -ae, [poesio + eus], adj., scarlet (the Phoenician color).
ποιητικος, -ae, [Gr. poeitikos], m., poet.
ποιητικος, -ae, [?], f., poeta, poet.
ποιητικος, -ae, [?], cf. pollen], f., meal (baked in cakes and crumbled).
ποιητή, -ες, -ες, -νω, no sup., [?], perhaps.
comp. with valeo], v. intr. 2, be strong, be powerful, be able. — pres.
p., powerful.
πολλεξ, -ελις, [?], m., thumb.
πολλιστειος, -ερι, -ελτίθ, [πορ- (to, forth) + liceor (cf. ldeo)], v.
dep. 2, offer, promise.
πολλος, -ερι, -ελ, -έτεμ, [πολ-]
lono], v. tr. 3, (mwt, bath), infect.
— Fig., pollute.
πολυς, -ε, [Gr. πόλις], m., the pole (of the earth or heaven), the heavens.
Πολυβος, -ες, [Gr. πόλις], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.
Πολυφομος (-us) -es, [Gr. πολυ-
φιος], m., a Cyclops who loved Galatea and whose eye was put out by Ulysses.
πομαρια, -ά, [pomō + arius], m.
(of adj.), orchard.
pompe, -ae, [Gr. πομάρδ], f., pro-
cession.
πομμ, -έ, [?, perh. akin to po-
tus], n., apple, fruit.
πόντος, -έρι, -έρις, [pond- (as root of pendo) + us], n., weight, burden, load. — Also pl.
πόνος, -ερι, poeui, passum,
[πορ-ñio], v. tr. 3, (leave be-
hind), lay down, set, place, arrange, establish, build. — Also, lay aside, lose. — p.p., set, placed, laid aside, lost: passus est (litter).
ποντικος, -τις, [?], m., bridge.
Ποντικος, -τις, [ποντι- (orig. stem of pons) + fax (φαξ as stem)], m., from early functions of priest), high priest.
ποντικος, -τις, [Gr. πόντος], m., sea, the
ocean.
Ποντος, -ε, [Gr. πόντος], m., the
Black Sea and the region south of it.
ποπεια, -ελις, [?], m., hamstrings, the knee (both back and front).
### Vocabulary

**populābilis** - εο [populā + bilis], adj., destructible.

**populāris** - εο [populō + aris], adj., of the country, native. — Also, of the people.

**poppūler** - ερε, -erum [poppūler (for -ferus)], adj., poplar-bearing.

**populus** - l, [akin to plea, redupl.], m., the people (as opposed to ruler), a people, a nation, a throng.

**poppulus** - l, [?], f., poplar.

**por** (for port), [cf. Gr. ἔστι], prep. (only in composition), forth, towards, to.

**portīgēs** - ere, -ēxi, -rectum, [por-rego], v. tr. 3, extend, hold out, stretch out.

**porta** - ae, [?], l., gate.

**portitor** - ēris, [porta + tor], m., gatekeeper.

**portēs** - ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [porta- (in some older meaning) + o], v. tr. 1, (bring in), carry, bear.

**portus** - us, [akin to porta, with reference to commerce], m., harbor, haven (also fig.), port.

**poco** - ere, popoeci, pociculum, [?], v. tr. 3, demand, ask for, claim, ask, call on for (acc.).

**post** - us, p.p. of pono.

**pontifices** - ere, -ēdī, -essum, [por-sedeo], v. tr. 2, (sit in front of?), hold, occupy, cover, possess.

**possus** - esse, potvis, no sup., [potis-sum], v. intr. irreg., be able, can, may, (might), be capable of, have power. — With m. acc., can do.

**post** [abl. of postis, orig. an augural word?], adv. and prep., behind, after, since, later, afterwards. — See also postquam.

**posteritās** - ētis, [posterō + tas], l., posterity, later ages, future ages.

**posterus** - a, -um, [post (or stem skin) + rus (or -terus)], adj., later, the next.

**postis** - is, [fpos- (behind?) + tis], m., (from augural usage), doorway, post. — Also pl., doors, door.

**postmodo** - [post modō], adv., just after, soon after, presently.

**postpōnēs** - ere, -posi, -positum, [post-pono], v. tr. 3, put after, postpone.

**postquam** - [post quam], conj., (later than), after, as soon as, now that.

**potēs** - entis, [potis-tens (pres. p. of sum)], adj., powerful, master of, potent, victorious: jusi (having fulfilled); voti (possessor of, having gained).

**potentia** - nei, [potent + ia], f., power, potency, rule (rerum).

**potestās** - ētis, [stem akin to potis (real or imaginary) + tas], f., power.

**potior** - īrī, -ītus, [poti + o], v. dep. 4, become master of, take possession of, possess, gain, reach.

**pūtēs** - ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [potē- (as if, perh. really, a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, drink. quaff.

**praes**, [?], 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.

**praecitūsus** - a, -um, [praec-acutus], adj., very sharp, sharpened. — Also, sharpened at the point (in front).

**praebēs** - ere, -ul-, -ūtum, [praeb-habeo], v. tr. 2, hold out (before), offer, furnish, afford, show, expose: aures (lend).
Vocabulary.

decl. as adj.], adj., head foremost, headlong, swift, deep (fossa), steep, precipitous, downward: in praecipus (headlong).
praecipitum, -i, [n. p.p. of praecipio], n., precept, injunction.
praecipitās, -ās, -ās, praeciptum, [praecipio], v. tr. 3, take beforehand. — Also, prescribe, enjoin, command.
praeclās, -ās, -ās, -āsum, [praecipitās (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, send headlong, send down. — Pass., descend. — p.p., hastily descending (nox).
praeclātus, -ātus, -ātum, [praeclās], adv., especially, more than all.
praeclātus, -a, -um, [praecipitās (as if a-stem) + va], adj., pre-eminent, especial.
praeclausās, -ās, -ās, -āsum, [praecipitās], v. tr. 3, close in front, close, cut off.
praecordium, -i, [praecordium (cord + ium)], n. pl., (the region about the heart), the vitals, the breast. — Also fig., the mind, thoughts (mentis).
praecutītus, -ātus, -ātum, [praecutio], v. tr. 3, brandish before, taedas (carry the brandished torch).
praecho, -ae, [?], praeco (with unc. syncopated stem)], f., booby, prey.
praedēnas, -ās, -ās, no perf., no sup., [praedēnas], v. tr. 1, weaken in advance.
praedō, -ēs, [praeda + o], m., robber, pirate.
praedere, -erēs, -ērum, -ētum, [praedēnas], v. tr. i., bear before. — Also, prefer.
praesīgnō, -ēs, -īxi, -īxum, [praesīgnō], v. tr. 3, fix in front. — p.p., armed with, tipped with.
praesūm, -iv, [praesūm (praesūm, 

praesūm, -iv, [praesūm, 

praemoneō, -ās, -ās, -āsum, [praemoneō], v. tr. 2, forewarn, give warning of.
praemonitus, -i, [praemonitus, perh. through praemoneō], m., a forewarning, presage.
praensburgō, -ās, -ās, -āsum, [praenomineō], v. tr. 3, know before.
praemunitus, -a, -um, [praemunitus], adj., foreboding, foretelling, prophetic.
praepe, -ēs, [praepes (as stem)], adj., (flying before), swift. — Esp. as noun, swift bird.
praepōs, -ēs, -posi, -posītum, [praepos], v. tr. 3, set before (in grade), prefer.
praesaepe, -ās, [praesaepe (decl. as adj.)], n. (of adj.), stall.
praesaratum, -i, [praesaratum (as if a-stem) + va], n., staging, prophecy.
praesagus, -a, -um, [praesagus], adj., foreboding, a presage of.
prescius, -a, -um, [praescius (cf. inscius)], adj., foreknowing, foreseeing, presaging.
prescīne, -entis, [pres. p. of praescium], adj., present, immediate, in person. — Hence, propitious, active, potent.
prescentia, -ae, [praeexercise + ia], f., presence.
prescientia, -ae, -ēsēa, -ēsēsum,
Vocabulary.

praec- [prae-sentio], v. tr. 4, foresee, know beforehand.
præcess., -idis, [præ-fræs (\sqrt{sed} as stem)], c., guardian.
præsignat., -a, [præ-signum, decl. as adj.], adj., marked in front, adorned, brilliant.
præsto, -ère, -stiti, -stätum, [præ-stuo], v. tr. 1, set before, render, afford, secure, perform, show (esp. one's self). — Also, stand before, be superior. — pres. p., excellent, superior, surpassing. — Comp., superior.
præstruo, -ere, -strixti, -strixtum, [præ-struo], v. tr. 3, build up in front, block up, fill up.
præsum, -esse, -ful, -futurus, [præ-sum], v. intr. irr., be present.
præstitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of præ-su-], adj., (sowed in front), bound at the end.
prætendö, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, [præ-tendo], v. tr. 3, stretch forward, hold forward, present, stretch out: prætentis cuspide (by holding out, etc.).
præster, [præ-ter (n. of -erus)], prep., along by, beyond, except.
præstero, [præstero-ca (cf. -terea)], adv., further, besides, moreover, afterwards, again.
præstero, -ère, -ti, -tum, [præ-ter-ao], v. tr. irr., go by, outstrip, pass by, pass over, omit.
praestinguö, -ere, -inxi, -inxtum, [præ-tinguo], v. tr. 3, moisten beforehand.
praevatibus, -a, -um, [præ-validus], adj., very strong, stout, strong, powerful.
praevius, -a, -um, [præ-vi-aa, infl. as adj.], adj., in advance.
prætum, -i, [?], n., meadow.
precör, -ari, -aturn, [prec- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, pray, pray for, offer prayers to (acc.). — pres. p. pl., precantes, worshippers.
prehendö, -ere, prehendit, (prendi), præsumum, [præ-hendo, seis], v. tr. 3, grasp, seize, take (dextram).
prehö, -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.
prendö, see prehendo.
pressus, p.p. of premo.
pretiosus, -a, -um, [pretiö + osus], adj., precious, costly.
pretium, -i, [cf. interpresa], n., price, prize, reward.
(prox), procla, [cf. precor], f., prayer, entreaty.
Præminus, -i, [Gr. ἐπίμην], m., the king of Troy, father of Hector, Paris, and others.
præminse, -irmum, [primo + tia], f. pl., firstfruits.
primö, [abl. of primus], adv., at first, first.
primum, [acc. n. of primus], adv., first, for the first time.
primus, [præ + mus, (sup. of præ)], see prior.
prænceps, -ipis, [primö- (reduced) + oepe (\sqrt{CAP}, as stem)], adj., at the head of, chief. — As noun, the head, emperor.
principium, see principium.
principium, -i, [princip + ium],
Vocabulary.

n., beginning. — Abl. as adv., in the beginning, at first.

prior, -us, [praeh. (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 + cus], adj., ancient, of ancient times.

pristinus, -a, -um, [prob. prius + inus], adj., former, earlier, ancient.

prius, see prior.

prō, [?], interj., ok.

prō (old form prōd), [abl. form akin to prae], prep., (before), in place of, instead of, on behalf of, for, in proportion to.

procutus, -æ, [pro-cutus], m., great-grandfather.

probē, -āre, -āvi, -āstum, [probē (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, approve, express approval of, prove, show (to be).

procellōsus, -a, -um, [procella + osus], adj., stormy, squally.

processus, -um, [tprocos + unc. term], m. pl., chiefs, nobles.

probērus, -a, -um, [prob. tprocos (stem of process, from tprocos) + r], adj., tall, stately.

procul, [n. of proculus (or -la) reduced (cf. salut)], adv., (just off), at a distance, afar.

proculōs, -āre, -āvi, -āstum, [procalco], v. tr. 1, trample down (lit. as one goes forward).

procumbē, -ere, -cubul, no sup., [pro-cumbo], v. intr. 3, lie down, fall prostrate.

procura, -i, [?], m., suitor.

prōdē, -ēre, -ī, -ēstum, [pro (prod) + o], v. intr. irr., come forth, go forth.

prōditō, -onis, [pro-ditio, through prodo], f., treachery.

prōdē, -ere, -iddi, -iddum, [pro-dō], v. tr. 3, thrust forward, put forward. — Also, betray (give away), disclose.

prōdūcē, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, [pro-duco], v. tr. 3, lead forth: ignem ad flammis (bring to a blaze).

proellum, -i, [?], n., fight, battle.

profānus, -a, -um, [pro-fanum, infl. as adj.], adj., (uninitiated), unholy, impious, unhallowed, ill-omened, profane.

prōferē, -ferre, -tulī, -tātum, [pro-ferō], v. tr. irr., bring out, put forth, advance, extend.

prōficē, -ere, -feci, -fectum, [pro-facio], v. intr. 3, make forward (cf. profisciscor), advance (intr.), gain, profit.

profisciscor, -i, -fectus, [pro-ffisiscor, formed from facio with -so], v. dep. 3, go forth (cf. profico), depart, set out. — p.p., profectus, proceeding from, having come away.

profugus, -a, -um, [pro-ffugus (-fugus)], adj., fugitive. — As noun, a fugitive, an exile.

profundō, -ere, -didī, -didum, [pro-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour forth: profusis lacrimis (with floods of tears).

profundus, -a, -um, [profundus], adj., deep. — n. as noun, the deep, the sea: summō profundō (the lowest depths).

prōgenies, -ēs, [pro-γenies (γen + ias)], f., offspring, son.
Vocabulary.

prohibeō, -ēre, -hibiē, -hibitum, [pro-habeō], v. tr. 2, (hold away), prevent, forbid.
prūsē, -ēs, [pro-ōles (akin to adolesce)], f., progeny, offspring, children: Clymenea (son of Clymenus); gemina (twins).
Promēthlēdēs, (-īdēs), -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., Deucalion (as son of Prometheus).
prūmisē, -ēre, -miē, no sup., [promisēo], v. intr. 2, stand out, project.
prūmisum, -ēs, [n. p.p. of promitō], n., promise, what one has promised.
prūmitō, -ī, -ī, -misum, [pro-mitō], v. tr. 3, promise.
prūmē, -ēre, prūmpaē, prūmptum, [pro-amo, amare], v. tr. 3, take out, draw out. — p.p., prūmptūs, ready, easy, at hand.
prūmontorium (promum-), -ī, [pro + stem akin to mons], n., promontory.
prūmptūs, -ūs, [pro-emptus, through promō], m. only in abl. in prompta, easy, in one's power.
prūmptus, -us, -um, see promō.
prōnepsēs, -ēs, -ēs, [pro-nepōs], m., great-grandson.
prōnūs, -ēs, -um, [pro + nus (cf. supernus)], adj., bending forward, on one's face, prone, headlong, downward, down, prostrate, descending.
propago, -ānis, [propagō (propagus, cf. pango, propago) + o], f., offshoot. — Hence, progeny, race, stock, brood, offspring, son.
prope, [prob. n. of tpropia (cf. propior), dialectic form for tproā, akin to procul], adv., near, nearly. — Comp., propius, more nearly, nearer. — As prep. with acc., near.
prōpellē, -ēre, -pulī, -pulsānum, [propellō], v. tr. 5, throw forward, throw down.
propērō, -ēre, -sēs, -sēstum, [properō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, hastēn on, accelerate in haste. — intr., make haste, hasten. — pres. p., hasty. — p.p., speedy.
Propertius, -ī, [?], m., a famous Roman elegiac poet (about 49–15 B.C.).
properus, -a, -um, [pro-parus (cf. epiparus)], adj., (prepared beforehand!), in haste.
propinquus, -ās, -um, [propī + eius, with unc. n.], adj., near. — Trans. by adv., nearly.
propītor, -a, -um, [propī- (cf. prope) + ior], comp. adj., nearer.
propōsē, -ēre, prosēi, -posītum, [pro-ponō], v. tr. 3, set before, propone, purpose, intend.
proposītum, -ūs, [n. p.p. of proponō as noun], n., purpose.
propōsus, -a, -um, [?], adj., one's own.
propter, [prope + ter (cf. inter)], adv. and prep., near. — Hence, on account of.
prōscindēs, -ēre, -scindi, -scisum, [pro-scindo], v. tr. 3, break up (with plough).
prōsectum, -ēs, [n. p.p. of prosecto, as noun], n., chippings.
prōsequor, -ēre, -sectus, [prosequor], v. dep. 3, follow forth, escort, attend (festa), assist at.
Prōserpina, -ae, [prob. corrupted from Gr. Ἄρσερνη, with an idea of connection with proserpo], f., the wife of Pluto, daughter of Ceres. She was stolen by Pluto.
Vocabulary.

from her mother, who sought her over the world.

prōsillīc, -īre, -ālu, sup. late, [pro-salio], v. intr. 4, leap forth, spring forth.

prōspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-spectō], v. tr. 1, look forth upon, look at, look forward to.

prōspliciō, -āre, -āpīcī, -spectum, [pro-fspectō], v. tr. 3, look forward to, look out and see, look out over.


prōstitūsc, -āre, -stitul, -stitūtum, [pro-statuo], v. tr. 3, prostitute (voice foro).

prōsum, prōdesse, prōful, prōfutūrus, [pro-sum], v. intr. irr., be of advantage to (cf. obsum), avail, profit, help.

prōtegō, -āre, -textī, -textūm, [pro-tegō], v. tr. 3, cover in front, cover, protect, defend.

prōterīc, -āre, -trīvī, -trītum, [pro-tero], v. tr. 3, trample down, tread down.

Prōtessilāc, -ī, [Gr. Πρωτεσίλας], m., son of Iphiclus, grandson of Phylacus. He was killed when the Greeks landed at Troy.

Prōteus, -ī, [Gr. Πρωτεύς], m., a prophetic sea-god, who changed himself into various shapes.

prōtinus, [pro-tinus], adv., forthwith, at once, then, next.

prōturbāc, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-turbo], v. tr. 1, drive away, — Less exactly, tear away, break down.

prōvenīc, -āre, -vēnī, -ventum, [pro-venio], v. intr. 4, come forward, grow, be produced.

prōvidus, -a, -um, [pro-vidus (cf. invidus)], adj., foreseeing, careful, provident.

prōvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-voco], v. tr. 1, call forth.

proximus, -a, -um, [proo- (reduced) + timus], adj. (sup. of prope), nearest, next, very near.

prōdēns, -entis, [pro-videns], adj., far-seeing, wise.

pruina, -ae, [?, akin to pruna?], f., frost.

pruinās, -āre, -um, [pruina + osus], adj., frosty.

prūna, -ae, [?, f., coal (live coal).

prūnum, -ī, [?), n., plumb (the fruit).

Psēcas, (only nom.), [Gr. Ἑκάστα], f., a nymph of Diana.

pettacous, -i, [Gr. πεττακός], m., parrot.

Psēphias, -ida, (acc. -īda), [Gr. ψηφίς], f., a town in Arcadia.

Pterelas, (only nom.), [Gr. πτερ- 

Pūbea, -iae, [?), f., youth (collectively), young men.

Pūbicus, -a, -um, [populus + cas], adj., of the people, common, universal (lax).

pudet, -ère, pudētur (pudītum est), [?], v. imper. 2, it shames. — Trans. by be ashamed.

pudicus, -a, -um, [pudi- (as if stem of pudet, or kindred stem) + cas], 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 + ulla (f. of -ulla)], f., girl, maid, mistress (of a lover).
Vocabulary.

puellāris, -e, [puella + ris], adj., girlish.
puer, puerti, [?], m., boy, child.
puerilis, -e, [puerō + illis], adj., boyish, childish.
pāgns, -ae, [pāgns], (in pagno), + na (f. of -nus), n., fight, battle.
pāgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [pāgns + o], v. intr., fight, contend. — Fig., struggle, contend.
pulcher, -chre, -chrum, [?], adj., lovely, beautiful, handsome.
pullus, -a, -um, [?], adj., dark.
pulmo, -ōnis, [?], m., lung.
pulsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [pulsō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1., beat, strike, clash on, knock at, beat against: pulsātus equis (by the hoofs of).
pulvereus, -a, -um, [pulver + eus], adj., dusty.
pulverulentus, -a, -um, [pulver- (as if pulvero) + lentus], adj., dusty.
pulvinar, -āris, [pulvinō + aris], n., couch (of the gods).
pulvis, -ōris, [?], m., dust.
pumex, -ōcis, [?], m., pumicestone, pumice (soft rock).
punicus, -a, -um, [Punicō + eus], adj., red, scarlet.
punicus, -a, -um, [Poenō + eus], adj., red, scarlet.
pupillus, -iis, [?], f., stern (of ship), ship.
pūrgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [purgō- (puro-agus) + o], v. tr. 1., cleanse, clear.
purpurā, -ae, [Gr. ρωρφα], f., purple, purple cloth.
purpureus, -a, -um, [Gr. ρωρφό- pes, or purpurā + eus, in imitation of Greek χι, adj., purple, crimson, red, bright, clad in purple.

pūrus, -a, -um, [pu- (as root) + rus], adj., clean, pure, clear.
purtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [purtō- (clean, as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1., clean. — Hence (with or without rationem), clear up accounts. — So, reckow. — Hence the common meaning, think, consider, suppose.

Pygmaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. πυγμαῖος], adj., of the Pygmies: mater, Ge-rana (a woman of the Pygmies, who was changed into a crane).
Pylius, -a, -um, [Gr. Πυλίας], 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, Pyllus annis, the years of Nestor.
Pylos (-us), -i, [Gr. Πυλός], f., the name of three cities in the Peloponnesus. The Pylos of Nestor was in Triphylia.
pyros, -ae, [Gr. ρυπός], f., funeral pile, pyre.
Pyramus, -i, [Gr. Ραμαυς], m., a Babylonian, lover of Thaisbe.
Pyrois, -entis, [Gr. Προῖς], m., one of the horses of the sun.
pyrōpus, -i, [Gr. ρυρός], m., firestone (a gem).
Pyrrha, -ae, [Gr. Ρῆρα], f., the wife of Deucalion, who with him was saved from the deluge.
Pythōn, -ōnis (acc. -ōna), m., the Python (a huge serpent killed by Apollo after the deluge).

Q.
quē (rel.), [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of quē], adv., (by which way), where, wherever, so far as.
Vocabulary.

quē, (inter.), [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of quīs], adv., which way, what way.
quācunque, [qua- + cunque (cun-que)], adv., wherever.
quadrigus, -a, -um, [quadrī-gum, decl. as adj.], adj., four-horse- (cursum). — Pl. as noun, team (four horses), horses, steeds.
quadrupēs,-pedis, [quadrō-pes], adj., four-footed. — As noun, steed.
quaequē, -ere, quaequevē, quaeque-
tum, [?], 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).
quāllis, -e, [quo- (stem of qui and quē) + alla], 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 sooner, 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).
quanticumcumque, -acunque, -umcunque, [quantius-cunque (cum-que)], rel. adj., however small.
quantor, -a, -um, [stem skin to qui + tus], adj. inter., how much (many), how large. — Rel., as much as, as great as (with correlative idea previously expressed): quanto (nō as adv.), as much as;
quanto erat (great as he was, full length, with all his size); tensus in quantum (as great as that into which).
quōrē, [qua-re], conj., why, where-
for, the reason for which.
quartus, -a, -um, [quatuor- (re-
duced) + tus], adj., fourth.
quasi, [quam-ai], 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 (both ... and), and; ter quattuor.
three or four times.
quercus, -ās (-ā), [?], f., oak (tree or wood).
quarēlla (-ēla), -ae, [unc. stem (akin to queror) + ela (or -la), cf. loquela], f., complaint, lamentation.
quernus, -ē, -um, [queroō- (re-
duced) + nus], adj., of oak, oaken.
quēer, quēer, quēstus, [?], orig.
quēser], v. dep. 3, complain, lament.
quēstus, -ēs, [v-qus (in quērō) + tus], m., complaint, waiting.
quē, quae, quod, gen. ēquis, [stems qui and quē], rel. pron., who, which, what, and this, such (with a change of point of view).
quēs, [unc. case-form of qui], conj., because.
quēcunque, quae-, quod-, [qui-
cunque (cum-que)], rel. pron., whoever, whichever, whatever, all ... which (who).
quīdam, quae-, quod- (quidd-), [qui-dam (akin to dam, dam)],
Vocabulary.

indif. pron., a certain, some, something like.

quidem, [unc. case (cf. qui) + dem (akin to dam, dum)], conj., (emphasizing the word it follows), to be sure, it is true. — Often omitted in trawl.

quies, -étis, [quiš- (cf. quiesco) + tis (reduced)], l., rest, sleep.

quiescó, -sae, -quies, -quiescam, [tqüis (of lost or assumed quaio, v. intr. 3, come to rest, become quiet, rest, be still. — p.p. as adj., quiet, still.

quilibet, quaee, quod-, [qui libet], pron., which it pleases, whoever, etc., any (whatever), anybody.

quin, [qui (how) -ne], conj., by which not, so that not, but what (after regular clause). — Also interr., why not, come: auspice.

quinque, [?], adj., five.

quinque (old quinactus), -e, -um, [quinque (reduced) + tus], adj., the fifth.

quippe, [dialectic form for quiq-que], conj. (almost without translatable force), for, of course, why yes.

Quirinus, -i, [?, skin to Quiris], m., the name given to Romulus as the divinity of Rome.

Quiris, -tíis, (usually pl.), [?., perh. tCuri- (of Curea), lengthened (cf. civilis) + tis (cf. Carmentis)], m., inhabitant of Curea. — Also, Roman citizens. — Sing. as collective noun, Romans.

quíás (qui), quae, quid (quod), gen. quísus, [same as rel. stems], inter. pron., who? which? what? how much?: quid nocébit (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.

quís, abl. pl. of qui.

quisquam, quae-, quod- (quid-), [quisquam], indef. pron., any one (thing): non quisquam (no one).

quisque, quae-, quod- (quid-), [quisque], pron., each, every. — With sup., all the.

quisquis, quaeque, quidquid (quiloquid), [quis doubled], pron., whoever, whichever, whatever: quiloquid cresamus (all of us who).

quilvis, quaevís, quod- (quid-) vis, gen. quilvis, [qui-vis], pron., any (one you wish).

quó, [abl. of qui], conj., that, in order that. — Also adv., the: quo magis (the more); quo ... hoc (the ... the).

quó, [old dat. of qui], adv., whither, into which.

quócumque, [quo-cumque], adv., whithersover, wherever (as end of motion).

quod, [n. nom. or acc. (prob. both) of qui], conj., that, the fact that, because: quod quoniam (but since).

quodae, [quod-si], conj., but if, now if.

quósminus, [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 quin) + que], conj., also, too, even, besides, so then.
Vocabulary.

quot, [ʔ, orig. †quoti- (cf. quoti- die)], indecl. adj., inter., how many. — Rel., as many.
quotiens, [quoti + iens], adv., inter., how often, how many times.
— Rel., as often as.

R.

rabla, -bl, [√rab (in rabo) + is], f., rage, madness, fury.
radiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [radiō-
(as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, gleam, shine. — pres. p., radiant, shining.
radius, -i, [ʔ], m., ray, ray of the sun, spoke. — Also, shuttle.
rādix, -īs, [unc. root + ix], f., root.
rādio, -ero, rāsi, rāsum, [ʔ], v. tr. 3, scrape, grass, shine, wear.
rāmile, -ile, [ramō- (reduced) + ailes], n., dry wood, chips.
rāmus, -i, [ʔ], m., branch, bough.
rāpāx, -ās, [√rap + ax], adj., greedy, rapacious.
rāpidus, -a, -um, [rapā- (√rap + ə) + das], adj., (‘tearing’), swift, rapid, swift-flying, raging.
rāpina, -ae, [rapae- (as if rapi-inrapo) + na (f. of -nas)], f., robbery: rāpinae patuit terra (ravisher).
rāplo, -ere, rupū, rupum, [√rap], v. tr. 3, carry away (with violence), snatch away, carry off, snatch, drag (in triumph), ravish, catch quickly, sweep away, seize, rob of, take in (on). — Pass., be hurried, be borne: raptis umoribus, robbed of its moisture (changing subject); rapta (the stolen maid); raptis immisit (seized and flung). — See also raptum.
rāptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [raptō-
(as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, hurry away, hurry on, drag on.
raptor, -oris, [√rap + tor], m., robber, plunderer, ravisher.
rāmus, -a, -um, [ʔ], adj., loose, thin, loose-meshed, rare.
rāsilis, -e, [rasō + lis], adj., polished, smooth.
rastrum, -i, [rad- (as root of rado) + trum], n., hoe, snathock, rake (a heavy tool for breaking clods).
ratīō, -ās, [as if √ra + tio (prob. ratī + o)], f., reckoning, account. — Hence, reason, power of reason.
ratis, -ēs, [ʔ], f., raft, boat, ship.
ratus, see reor.
racous, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin to ravus) + ou], adj., hoarse, hollow (sounding).
re- (rel.), [ʔ], insep. prep., back, again, un-, re-.
re- (red-), [abl. of unc. stem], prep. (adv.) in comp., forth, again, back, out.
rebellia, -e, [re-bellum, infl. as adj.], adj., renewing war, rebellious.
recalfaciō, -ere, -feci, -factum, [re-calfacio], v. tr. 3, warm again.
recandeō, -ere, -candui, no sup., [re-candeo], v. intr. 2, gleam, shine, be ablaze.
recēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, [re-cedo], v. intr. 3, withdraw, retire, give way, take flight, go forth (animus in ventum), depart: ire (he assuaged, he appeased).
recens, -entis, [pres. p. of treceo
Vocabulary.

(receptus, -is, [re-captus, through recipio], m., recall, retreat.
recusus, -is, [re-cessus, through recedo], m., retreat, recess, refuse.
rectō, -ere, -cidi, -ĕsūrus, [re-cado], v. intr. 3, fall back, be turned (back), fall (away).
rectū, -ere, -cidi, -ĕsum, [re-cando], v. tr. 3, cut off, cut away, prune, trim.
rectū, -ere, -cimī, -cium, [re-cingo], v. tr. 3, ungird. — Pass. in mid. sense, loose one's girdle, ungird (one's own). — p.p., rectus, ungirded...
rectū, -ere, -cīpi, -ceptum, [re-capio], v. tr. 3, take back, recover, get back. — Also, receive.
rectū, -ere, -cīvi, -ĕtum, [re-cito], v. tr. 1, read (aloud).
rectū, -ere, -cīli, -ĕlum, [re-clado], v. tr. 3, unclose, lay open, open, seer (jugulum).
rectū, -ere, -gnūvi, -gūtum, [re-cognosco], v. tr. 3, recognize again, recognize.
rectū, -ere, -lēgī, -lctum, [re-colligo], v. tr. 3, gather again, take again.
rectū, -ere, -colūi, -colatum, [re-colo], v. tr. 3, recollect.
rectū, -ere, -dīdi, -ditum, [re-condo], v. tr. 3, hide away, hide, bury, conceal.
recordor, -āri, -ātus, [prob. trecord (re-coor) + e], v. dep. 1, remember, recollect.
rector, -ōris, [vagreg + tor], m., ruler, director, helmsman, pilot.
rectus, see rego.
rectū, -ere, -cabulá, -cubitum, [re-cubo], v. intr. 1, recline.
rectū, -ere, -cubul, -cubitum, [re-cumbo], v. intr. 3, recline, fall.
rectū, -ere, -currī, -cursum, [re-curro], v. intr. 3, run back, hurry back.
recuvī, -ere, -svi, -stum, [recuvo], v. tr. 1, curve back, bend back: recurvatae undae (winding on themselves).
recursus, -a, -um, [re-curvus], adj., bending backward, recurved, curved.
rectū, -ere, -svi, -stum, [re-causo], v. tr. 1, (give a reason in refusing), refuse.
redū, -ere, -dīdi, -ditum, [red-udo], v. tr. 3, give back, restore, return, answer. — Also, give forth, give up, deliver, repeat, render up, render, make, cause.
redū, -ere, -lī, -lītum, [red-oe], v. intr. irr., go back, return, come back.
redī, -ere, -ōgi, -ōtum, [red-ago], v. tr. 3, drive back, bring back, bring (something to where it belongs), reduce.
redū, -ere, -lī, -lītum, [s?], v. tr. 4, bind up, crown (with garlands).
rectus, -ās, [red-itus], m., return, chance of return (adimere).
redulō, -ēre, -olui, no sup., [red-oleo], v. intr. 2, smell. — pres. p., fragrant.
redulō, -ēre, -ūxi, -ductum, [re-duco], v. tr. 3, lead back, draw back, bring back.
redundātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of redundo], part., flowing back, rolled back.
referō, -ferre, rettulē, relātum,
**Vocabulary.**

[re-sfero], v. tr. intr., bear back, bring back, bring in again, draw back, withdraw, repay, reply, repeat, consider, resolve, recount, turn, relate, tell, utter, refer to. — With reflex. betake one’s self again. — p.p., relatus, in all senses. — n. as noun, relation, statement, words.

rēfert, -erre, -tulit, [unc. case of re-ferō], v. intr. imp. intr., it concerns, it matters, it interests.

reflectō, -ere, -flēxi, -flēxum, [re-flectō], v. tr. 3, bend back, turn back, turn away. — Pass. in mid. sense, turn one’s, etc.

refluō, -ere, -flēxi, no sup., [re-flō], v. intr. 3, flow backward, flow back.

refluōs, -a, -um, [re-fluōs (flu, as root, + us, cf. circumfluōs)], adj., flowing back, fluent.

reflowō, -ēre, -ōvī, -ōtum, [re-flowō], v. tr. 2, fondle again, re-fondle, caress.

refringō, -ere, -frēgti, -trāctum, [re-frango], v. tr. 3, break off, tear off.

refugīō, -ere, -fugī, -fugītum, [re-fugīo], v. tr. 3, flee back from, flee from, shrink from, avoid, fly.

refugium, -i, [re-fugium (fug, as root, + ium)], adj., refuge, retreat, shelter, asylum.

refundō, -ere, -flōdi, -flōtum, [re-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour back, pour over; refusus fletus (pouring over).

rēgālis, -a, [rēg + alis], adj., regal, royal, of the king: domus (royal palace).

rēgālitrus, [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.

regīō, -ōnis, [stem akin to rego + io (or -o)], f., direction. — Hence, quarters, space, region: regionibus abscess (is far distant in place).

rēgulus, -a, -um, [rēg + inus], adj., of a king, royal — fem., sc. domus, palatium: regia virgo (princely).

rēgnō, -ēre, -ōvi̊, -ōtum, [regnō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, reign over — Intr., reign, hold sway.

rēgnōnum, -i, [rēgnō + num (n. of -nus)], n., realm, kingdom, rule, throne.

regō, -ēre, -ōxi, rectum, [rēgō], v. tr. 3, direct. — Hence, rule, control, sway. — pres. p., regōns, king — p.p., rectus, straight, direct. — Hence, right, upright. — n. as noun, right.

relīcīō (relictō), -ere, -ēxī, -iectum, [re-jacio], v. tr. 3, throw back, reject.

relābor, -ā, -lapes, [re-labor], v. dep. 3, slide back, glide back, fall back.

relanguēscō, -ere, -langui̊, no sup., [re-languēscō], v. intr. 3, faint, collapse.

relātus, -ās, [re-latūs (through referō)], m., report, story.

relaxō, -āre, -āvi̊, -ātum, [re-laxō], v. tr. 1, open wider, open, loosen.

relēgō, -ere, -ēgī, -iectum, [re-lego], v. tr. 3, trace back.

relevō, -āre, -āvi̊, -ātum, [re-levo], v. tr. 1, lift up again, relieve, assuage, rest.

relīgō, -āre, -āvi̊, -ātum, [re-ligo], v. tr. 3, bond back, bind.

relinquō, -ere, -liqui, -lictum,
Vocabulary.

[re-linquo], v. tr. 3, leave behind, leave, abandon.

relićcō, -āre, -läxi, no sup., [re-laceo], v. intr. 2, shine forth, shine.

remarceō, -āre, -mānsi, -mānsi, -sium, [re-mancio], v. intr. 2, remain behind, remain, continue.

removē, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [remavo], v. intr. 1, go back, return.

remāgitum, -ī, n. (arrangement for rowing), oars. — Less exactly, machinery (of wings).

reminitus, -ī, no sup., [reminusco], v. dep. 3, recall, remember.

remittō, -ere, -misī, -missum, -remitto, v. tr. 3, send back, send off, let go, let loose, send out, emit.

remuitor, -iōri, -itus, [remolior], v. dep. 4, lift up, roll off.

remonēscō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [re-mollescō], v. intr. 3, soften, be softened.

remoror, -ōri, -ōtus, [remoror], v. dep. 1, stay back, delay, stay.—p.p., delaying, waiting a while, delayed.

removeō, -ere, -mōvi, -mōtum, [removeo], v. tr. 2, (move back), remove, put aside, put away, put off, disperse.

Remus, -i, [-?], m., the brother of Romulus.

rēmus, -i, [-?], m., oar. — So, alarum remi (propelling wings).

remārīs, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [remarco], v. tr. 1, recount (going over again what happens).

remīdēns, -entis, [pres. p. of remi-deo], adj., shining.

renovatus, p.p. of renovō.

renovō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [renovo], v. tr. 1, renew, refill (agrum).

remuē, -ere, -ulī, no sup., [remuō], v. intr. 3, (not in opposition), dissent, refuse.

resor, rērī, ratus, [skin to res, with lost y, perf. for frayor], v. dep. 2, reckon, think. — p.p., ratus, in active sense. — Also pass., rated, confirmed, accomplished, true, sure.

repāgula, -ārum, [re, with stem akin to pango], n. pl., fastening (of a door), bar.

reparābilis, -ās, [repara + bilis], adj., that can be repaired, repairable.

reparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [reparo], v. tr. 1, repair, repair, refill.

repellō, -ere, repulsi, repulsion, [re-pello], v. tr. 3, drive back, throw back, repel, repel, drive away, over.

repercussō, -ere, -cussā, -cussum, [re-percussio], v. tr. 3, strike back, reflect. — p.p., rebounding: repercussio aere (in the reflecting bronze).

reperīō, -ere, -perti (repperī), -pertum, [re-pario], v. tr. 4, find out, discover, find.

repetō, -ere, -petīvi, -petītum, [re-peto], v. tr. 3, go back to, renew, go over, resume, seek again, attack again, recall: suspīria (heave repeated sighs); repetita pectora percussit, struck, etc., repeatedly (again and again).

replicō, -ere, -plēvi, -plēstum, [re-plēco], v. tr. 2, refill. — Also, fill up, fill.

repōnō, -ere, -posi, -positum, [re-pono], v. tr. 3, lay away, lay aside, lay down.

reprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum,
Vocabulary.

[re-premo], v. tr. 3, repress, restrain, suppress.
repugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [repugno], v. intr. 1, resist, spurn, rebel at.
repulsās, -ae, [prob. f. of p.p. of repello], f., repulse, refusal.
requīēs, -āsīs, [re-quies], s., rest.
requīēscō, -ēre, -quīāvī, -quīāvum, [re-quisco], v. intr. 3, rest, lie down to rest, rest (be buried), rest upon (fig.).
requīrō, -ēre, -quaeāvī, -quaeāvum, [re-quairo], v. tr. 3, seek out, search out, seek to know, ask for, ask, request.
rēs, res, [akin to roer], s., thing, property, object. — Pl., all things, the universe, the world, property, circumstances, fortunes, brave deeds, exploits, affairs, situations, interests: rerum summa (the general welfare).
resectō, āre, -acidi, -acitum, [re-secto], v. tr. 3, cut off. — Also, undo.
rescribē, āre, -scriptum, -scriptum, [re-scribo], v. intr. 3, write back, answer.
resceō, āre, -secūl, -secūtum, [re-seco], v. tr. 1, cut off, cut, gather, carve.
resequeōr, -ēre, -secatum, [resequor], v. dep. 3, pursue, inveigh against.
reserō, āre, -Aēvi, -Aētum, [resero], v. tr. 1, unbar, unlock.
reservō, āre, -Aēvi, -Aētum, [reservo], v. tr. 1, hard up, preserve, keep.
resideō, āre, -sēdī, -sētum, [re-sIDEO], v. intr. 2, sit down, sit (retired).
residō, āre, -sēdī, -sētum, [re-sIDO], v. intr. 3, sit down, subside.
resistō, āre, -stītī, -stītum, [resisto], v. intr. 3, withstand, resist, stop, stay.
resolvō, āre, -solvī, -solvētum, [resolvo], v. tr. 3, unloose, open, release, relax, dissolve, thaw, melt.
resono, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [resono], v. intr. 1, resound, roar, rattle, ring.
respectus, ās, [re-spicio, through respicio], m., regard.
respiciē, āre, -spēxi, -spectum, [re-spio], v. tr. 3, look back at, look upon, regard.
respīrāmen, -ānis, [respira + men], n., breathing.
respondeō, āre, -spondei, -spōsium, [re-spondeo], v. intr. 2, reply, answer. — Less exactly, re-echo.
restituo, āre, -stitiā, -stitūtum, [re-stato], v. tr. 3, set up again, restore.
restō, -stēre, -stitī, no sup., [resto], v. intr. 1, remain, survive, be left.
resumō, āre, -sumpsī, -sumptum, [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, āre, -surrēxi, -surretūtum, [resurgo], v. intr. 3, rise again.
resuscitō, āre, -āvi, -ātum, [resuscito], 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.
Vocabulary.

retēgō, -ere, -tēxi, -tectum, [retēgo], v. tr. 3, uncover, disclose.
retemptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [retempto], v. tr. 1, try again.
retendō, -ere, -dī, -dum [retendo], v. tr. 3, slacken, unbend.
retexō, -ere, -texul, -textum, [retexo], v. tr. 3, unwrapp (fata, the web of fate).
reticeō, -ēre, -tione, no sup., [reteco], v. intr. 2, keep silence, keep silent, be silent.
retinaculum, -ī, [retinā (as if retīnā) + oculum], n., cable, harmer.
retinē, -ēre, -tinul, -tentum, [reteneo], v. tr. 2, hold back, hold off, restrain, stop: see under retendo; radius retentus (caught).
retorqueō, -ēre, -torul, -tortum, [retorqueo], v. tr. 2, turn back, turn round.
retrahō, -ere, -tréal, -tractum, [retrahō], v. tr. 3, draw back.
retū, [dat. of retro, contras (cf. contra, etc.)], adv., backward, back.
retroversus, -a, -um, [retroversus], adj., turned back, turned away.
revellō, -ere, -vellī, -vulsum, [revellō], v. tr. 3, tear away, tear off, tear.
reverentia, -ae, [reverent (cf. revero or -vereor) + ia], f., respect, regard.
revertor, -āre, -versus, [reverto, pass. as dep.], v. tr. 3, return.
revirēscō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [reviresco], v. intr. 3, live again, bloom again.
revivō, -ere, -vivī, -vitum, [revivo], v. intr. 3, live again, revive.
revocābilis, -ēs, [revocā + bilis], adj., revocable (magitā).
revocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [revocado], v. tr. 1, call back, recall. — Hence, take away (a gift).
revolviō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum, [revolve], v. tr. 3, roll back, turn back.
řex, rēgis, [rex, as stem], m., king, ruler.
Rhanis, -idis, [Gr. 'Panis'], f., a nymph of Diana.
Rhēmus, -īs, [?], m., the Rhine (the river separating Gaul and Germany).
Rhēmus, -īs, [Gr. 'Pānos'], 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, -īs, [?], m., the river Rhone, in Gaul.
Rhodopē, -ēs, [Gr. 'Pēgēs'], f., a mountain in Thrace.
Rhodopēlius, -ēs, -um, [Gr. 'Pēgewlos'], adj., of Rhodopean.
— Less exactly, Thracian: vates, Orpheus (the Thracian bard).
rietus, -īs, [rig- (as root of ringo) + tus], m., open jaws, jaws, mouth.
— Also pl.
rideō, -ēre, -risā, -risum, [?], v. intr. 2, laugh, smile.
rigō, -āre, rigul, no sup., [?], cf. rigidus], v. intr. 2, stiffen, be stiff, become solid, stand on end (of the hair), stand out, project.
rigēscō, -ere, rigul, no sup., [rigē (in rigeo) + aeō], v. intr. 3, harden.
rigidus, -a, -um, [stem akin to rigeo + duā], adj., hard, stiff, tough, solid, unyielding, unbending.
rigor, -ūris, [rig- (as root of rigeo) + or], m., stiffness, rigidity. — Hence, icy cold.
Vocabulary.

riguus, -e, -um, [cf. irigilo], adj., well-watered.
rima, -ae, [?], f., cliff, crag, chink.
ripa, -ae, [?], f., bank, shore, channel (as bounded by the banks).
risus, -i, [rid (in rideo) + tus], m., laughter, laugh.
ritus, -iis, [?], m., custom, manner, rite.
rivus, -i, [?], m., riverlet, stream.
Röbigö (Röb-), -inis, [stem akin to rubeo + go (cf. aerugo)], f., Rust or Blight personified; the Demon of Blight. See also rubigo.
robur, -oris, [?], n., wood. — Pl., oaks, trees, wood.
rogō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, ask for, ask, inquire, pray, entreat.
rogus, -i, [?], m., funeral pile, pyre.
Rōma, -ae, [prob. akin to Gr. ἱλος, the stream-city], f., Rome.
Rōmānus, -a, -um, [Romā + nus], adj., Roman, of Rome. — Masc., a Roman.
Rōmethius (-um), -i, [?], m. or n., an unknown place on the coast of Southern Italy.
Rōmulōsis, -a, -um, [†Romulō (reduced) + eus], adj., of Romulus.
Rōmulus, -i, [stem akin to Roma + lus], m., the mythical founder of Rome.
rōs, rōris, [?], m., dew, water, fluid, moisture.
rosa, -ae, [?], f., rose.
rosārum, -i, [rosa + arīa], n., rosebed.
rosēus, -e, -um, [rosa (reduced) + eus], adj., of roses. — Less exactly, rose-colored, rosy.
rostrum, -īnī, [rodo (in rodo) + trum], n., beak, muzzle. — Hence, prow, ram, beak (of a ship).
rotas, -ae, [?], f., wheel. — Pl., chariot, car.
rotō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [rota + o], v. tr. 1, whirl. — p.p., rotātus, whirling.
rubēfacēs, -ere, -ēsī, -factum, [rube- (akin to rubeo) + facio], v. tr. 3, redden.
rubeō, -āre, rubēri, no sup., [rubē- (cf. rubus, bramble) + eō], v. intr. 2, be red, be reddened. — pres. p., red, grown red, crimsoned.
rubēscēs, -ere, rubēri, no sup., [rubē + eō], v. intr. 3, grow red, redden, brighten.
rubēs, -ī, [rubēs], n. pl., bramble bushes, thicket.
rubēs, -ī, [rubēs], n. pl., bramble bushes, thicket.
rubēs, -ēs, [?], f., wrinkle.
rūgōsus, -e, -um, [ruga + osus], adj., wrinkled.
rūina, -ae, [ruo- (or kindred stem) + ina], f., fall, ruin, destruction.
rūinōsus, -a, -um, [ruina + osus], adj., in ruins, ruined.
rūmor, -ōris, [?], m., rumor, mere hearsay, hear, idle rumor.
rūmpō, -ere, rūpī, rūptum, [rup-, formed with u.], v. tr. 3, break, cleave, break through, tear, burst: rupta terra (fissured).
Vocabulary.

ruš, -ere, ruž, rutum, \( \sqrt{\text{ru}} \), v. tr. 3, overturn. — Also intr., hurry, rush, start, run away, rush on, fall in ruins, fall, roll down.

rupēs, -is, \( \sqrt{\text{rup} + \text{es}} \), f., rock, cliff.

ruvioola, -ae, [ruvio- (as stem of rus) + oola (cf. ineola)], m., cultivator of the field, countryman. — In app. as adj., of the field (boves).

rurus, [reverseus, with loss of inflection], adv., back, again.

rūs, rūris, [?], n., the country, the fields.

rūsticus, -a, -um, [rūs- (old stem of rus) + ticus], adj., of the country, rustic.

rutilus, -a, -um, [akin to rubeo], adj., red, crimson, aururn (hair).

rutrum, -i, \( \sqrt{\text{ru} + \text{trum}} \), n., pitchax.

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, \( \sqrt{\text{sac} \text{c}} \) (in sanctio + rus), adj., sacred, venerable. — N. pl. as noun, sacred rites, sacred things, sacred contents (of penetralia), sacrifice, sacred food.

sacerdōs, -ātis, [sacrō + ōdos (\( \sqrt{\text{da} + \text{tis}} \))], c., priest, priestess.

sacredus, -a, -um, [sacrō-deus (\( \sqrt{\text{leg} + \text{us}} \))], adj., (stained sacred things), sacrilegious, impious.

sacrēs, -ēres, -ērēs, -ērum, [sacrō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, consecrate.

saeculum, see saeculum.

saeculum (saeculum, seculum), [?], prob. akin to sero, n., generation, age.

saepē, [n. of saepis, akin to saepes], adv., often. — Comp., saepius, many times.

saepēs, -is, [akin to saepio], f., hedge.

saeta, see sēta.

saetiger, see setiger.

saevā, -ae, -ēs, -ētum, [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, -ācīs, [as if \( \sqrt{\text{sag}} \) (in sagio) + ax (prob. from kindred stem)], adj., keen-scented, sagacious, wise, keen.

sagitta, -ae, [?], f., arrow.

saggittifer, -era, -erum, [sagittifer (for -era)], adj., arrow-bearing, arrow-laden.

sallactum, -i, [sallio + tum (n. of -tus)], n., willow grove, willow copse.

sallignus, -a, -um, [sallio + nus], adj., of willow, willow-

salā, -ae, -ārum, [salā + tum (n. of -tus)], m., leap, spring, plunge. — Also, glade, woody pastures.

salūs, -ātis, [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.

saltūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [salut- (as stem of salus) + o], v. tr. 1, (wish health, salute), salute.

salvus, -a, -um, [?], adj., safe, preserved.

Samos, -a, -um, [Gr. Σάμος], adj., Samian, of Samos: sanctus, of 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.

sannūbilis, -e, [sana + bilis], adj., curable.

sanctus, -a, -um, [p.p. of sancto], adj., sacred, revered.

sanguineus, -a, -um, [sangui + eus], adj., bloody.

sanguinulentus (-ulentus), -a, -um, [sanguino- (as if stem of sanguis) + lentus], adj., bloody, welling in blood.

sanguis (-inem), -uina, [?], m., blood (as shed), blood (race): materno a sanguine (on his mother’s side); Caesario sanguine (by shedding the blood of).

sanitas, -iūs, [?], f., corrupt blood, venom.

sanus, -a, -um, [?], adj., sound (in body or mind), sane. — Comp., sanius, less mad.

sapa, -ae, [?], f., juice (of grape), must.

sapiens, -entis, [pres. p. of sapio], adj., wise, discreet.

sapienter, [sapient + ter], adv., wisely.

sarcina, -ae, [sardi- (akin to sarcina) + na], f., pack, burden.

sarculum, -i, [sarr- (as root of sarric) + culum], n., hoc.

Sardes, -iūm, [Gr. Σάρδης], f. pl., Sardis (the capital of Lydia).

Sarmatae, -ärum, [Gr. Σάρματα], m. pl., the Sarmatians (a Scythian tribe on the northern coast of the Black Sea).

Sarmaticus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σάρματικος], adj., Sarmatian, of the Sarmatians. — m. pl., the Sarmatians.

Sarmatis, -ādis, [Gr. Σάρματης], f., adj., Sarmatian.

sat, see satia.

satīās, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [sat- (stem of satia, as if a-stem + o)], v. tr. 1, satiate, satisfy, feed full.

satia, [?], akin to satia, adv., sufficiency, enough, very. — As noun, enough (with gen.).

saturnus, -i, [p.p. of sero], n., crop (pl.).

satur, -ura, -urum, [?], akin to satiās, adj., full, well fed.

Sāturatorius, -a, -um, [Saturniō (reduced) + ius], adj., of Saturn, son of Saturn (used of Jupiter, of Neptune, of Pluto, and of Juno). — So, Sāturaria (alone), Jūno: Saturnius pater (Jupiter).

Sāturatorius, -i, [prob. akin to saro], 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 saro.

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-
Vocabulary.

ant, Silenus, seems to have been one of them. They are hardly distinguishable from the Latin Fauns.

saecula, -i, -i, um, (?) adj., wounded.
Sauroctonae, -arum, [Gr. Sauro-
pontai], m. pl., Sarmatians, the same as Sarmatae.

saxum, -i, -i, n., rock, stone.
scaenae, -brarum, [scaena + rus], adj., rugged.

Scaenōnias, -ae, -orum, [Gr. schen- 
ion], m., Schoenus, (father of Atalanta). — Hence fem., Atalanta.

scoliosis, [prob. scedo - (imp. of scelo) + licet], adv., one may know, for- 
to (in irony), now of course, naturally, for pray.

scindō, -ere, scidi, scissum, 
[v. scid, formed with n], v. tr., cleave, split, tear, tear off, burst, divide.

scintilla, -ae, (?), n., spark.

scio, scire, scivi, scivit, scitum, (?) v.
tr., know (a fact, cf. nosco).
sicilus, -i, -i, -ius, [scito - (as if 
- stem) + o], v. dep., 1, (seek to 
know), ask, inquire.

scopulos, -i, [prob. Gr. skopos], 
m., rock, cliff.
sceptrum, -i, [Gr. skapros], m., 
 scepter.

Scipio, -e, [Gr. skopios], m., 
Scipio. — Esp., the Scorpion (the 
constellation).

scribō, -ere, scripsi, scriptum, 
[v. scrib], v. tr., write.

scriptum, -i, [n. p.p. of scribo], 
n., writing, inscription.

scrobis, -robis, [?-], f., (m.), 
ditch, trench.

Scyllaeus, -i, -i, [Gr. schylla-
us], adj., of Scyllaeum (a town 
on the coast of Bruttium in Southern Italy, near a promontory sup- 
posed to be dangerous for ships).

Scylla, -ae, [Gr. schylla], f., a 
nymph, daughter of Phorcys and 
Crateis, changed by Circe into a 
monster, girt about the middle 
with dogs. This monster inhab- 
ited some rocks on the Italian side 
of the Straits of Messina.

Scythia, -ae, [Gr. schthia], f. (of 
adj.), the country north of the 
Black Sea.

Scythicus, -i, -i, [Gr. schth-
nos], adj., Scythian, of Scythia.

ṣa, see safi.

ṣē (ṣēd-), (?), n., sed, insep. prep. 
in comp., apart, aside, away.

ṣēdē, -ere, -ēsēi, -ēsēn, 
[so-endo], v. intr. 3, withdrew, 
retired, go apart.

ṣēcēra, -ere, -crēti, -crētum, 
[so-erno], v. tr., separate, di-
istinguish. — p.p., sēcētus, re-
tired, secret, occult. — N. pl., hid-
den depths, secrets.

ṣēctus, see sectus.

secō, -ere, secui, sectum, (?) v., 
tr., cut, cleave.

sēcētus, p.p. of secerno.

secundus, -i, -i, [ger. form of 
 sequor], adj., following, second, 
favorable, favoring, fortunate, 
prosperous: mensae (dessert).

securīs, -is, [akin to seco], f., axe.

sēcurius, -i, -i, [so-curia, decl. 
as adj.], adj., free from care, fear-
less, 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.
sedó-, -ôre, sêdî, seassum, [prob. sedó- (sed + us) + es], v. intr.
2, sit down, sit, rest, lie, sink, take effect (plagia), settle.
sêdêa, -is, [sedê (sed + us)], f., seat, abode, dwelling-place, house, spot, place, footing (place to rest): infernae sedes (the world below).
sêdêe, -is, [stem akin to sedis + illis], n., seat, chair, stool.
sêdêtî, -ônis, [seditio], f., mutiny, revolt, dissension, sedition.
sêdêcô, -ôre, -ôxit, -ductum, [seduceo], v. tr. 3, lead apart, draw aside, set aside, remove.
sêdulus, -ôs, -um, [sedô (sed + us) + lus], adj., attentive, diligent.
sêges, -êatis, [?], f., standing grain, growing crop, fields, sowing (of the earth for a crop), crop.
sêgnaî, -о, [?], adj., slow, tardy.
sêmel, [similis (or kindred stem) reduced], adv., once, once only.
sêmen, -înis, [some form of root of sero + men], n., a seed, seed.
sêmêsus, -ôs, -um, [semi-esus], adj., half-eaten.
têsêm, [?], adv. only in composition, half.
sêmannîmis, -ôs, [semi-animus, decl. as adj.], adj., half lifeless (prop. half in life).
sêmîcaper, -prî, [semi-caper], m., (half goat), Pan (in allusion to his form).
sêmîdeus, -îs, [semi-deus], m., demigod.
sêminicer, -îrsa, -îrum, [semi-jacer], adj., half butchered.
sêminex, (-mecia), -ecs, [semi-nex], adj., half dead, half living.
Sêmiâmnia, -ôdis, [Gr. semolipos], f., mythical queen of Assyria, wife and successor of Ninus, and builder of the walls of Babylon.
sêmiopultus, -a, -um, [semi-pultus], adj., half buried.
sêmer, [sem- (in semel, simul) + per (cf. paramper)], adv.
ever, always.
sêmulatus, -a, -um, [tœnæ (stem akin to semex) + tus], m., (being an elder), body of elders, senate.
senecta, -ae, [tœnæc (as stem of semex) + ta (cf. juventa)], f., old age, years (as many or old).
senectas, -âs, [tœnæc (as stem of semex) + tus (cf. virtus)], f., age, old age.
sêneocô, -ôre, senul, no sup., [stem akin to semex, semètes, + -us], v. intr. 3, grow old, wear out, decay.
sênex, senís, [two stems, sem- (as root) + is and ius (reduced)], adj., only m., old, aged. — As noun, old man. — Comp., senior, old.
sênî, -ô, -a, [sex + nus], adj., six (at a time), six.
senîlis, -e, [semi- (as stem of semex) + lis], adj., of an (the) old man, of age, advanced (in years).
sênsîm, [acc. (real or imagined) of tœnæs (sent + lis, cf. sensus)], adv. (of unc. conn. of ideas), gradually.
sênsus, -îus, [sent (of sentio) + tus], m., taste, feeling, perception. Concretely, a feeling, the mind, the senses, sense.
sententia, -ae, [tœsentent- (participial stem akin to sentientes) + is], f., feeling, sentiment, resolve, opinion, verdict, vote.
Vocabulary.

sectiō, -ire, sēma, sēnsum, [?],
v. tr. 4, feel, be aware, know, notice, find out: illum Pharsalia (feel his power).
sectis, -is, [?], m., diar.
sectus, -a, -um, [?], adv. to sectis,
adj., diar, overgrown with briars, neglected, rough, wild.
sēparō, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, [se-
paro], v. tr. 1, set apart, divide.
sēpelīō, -īre, -īvi, -īpātum, [?],
v. tr. 4, bury, entomb.
sēpēs, -is, sec sēpēs.
sēpulcriōs, -ēre, -pōsum, -pōsītum, [se-
pōsē], v. tr. 3, set apart, separate.
septem, [?], adj., seven.
septemfūimus, -a, -um, [se-
empūs], adj., seven streamed, seven mouthed.
septimus, -a, -um, [septem +
mas], adj., seven-th.
septulcrālis, -ēs, [sepulsē-r- (re-
duced) + ālis], adj., funeral.
septulcrum, -a, [sepel- (as root of sēpelio) + crum], n., tomb, grave.
sequeor, -ō, secūtus, [√sequi], v.
dep. 3, follow, pursue.
sera, -ae, [?], f., bolt, bar.
sērēnas, -a, -um, [perh. akin to
serus], adj., clear, fair, serene.
sērēs, -is, [√sēr (in sero) + īs],
f., row, order, succession, series.
sērōs, -ōs, [√sēr (in sero)
+ ōs, prob. through intermediate stem], m., discourse, talk, conversation, words, gossip.
sērōs, sec serus.
sērōs, -ere, sēvi, sētum, [√sē
re-dupl.], v. tr. 3, plant, sow, pro-
duce (by sowing).—p.p., sētus,
plancted, produced, sprung from, son of, daughter of.—N. pl., crops.
sērēnas, -entis, [pres. p. of serpo],
c., serpent.—Esp., the Serpent (constellation).
sēpentīgēna, -ae, [serpent- (as stem of serpens) + āna (√gen + ā, cf. incola)], m., snake-born.
sērōs, -ere, serps, sēpēma, [?,
perh. akin to repo], v. intr. 3,
crep, crawl.
sērma, -ae, [?], f., saw.
sērtum, -a, [n. p.p. of sero, twine],
n., garland.
sērum, -i, [?], n., way.
sērus, -a, -um, [?], adj., late, too late: anni (advanced).—Abl., sērōs, as adv., late, too late.
sērvātor, -ōris, [servā + tor], m.,
preserver, saviour.
sērvātrix, -ica, [servā + trix],
f., preserver, saviour.
sērvōs, -ere, -īvi (-ii), -ītum,
[servō- (as if servī) + o], v.
intr. 4, be a slave, be subject,
obe, servī.
servitūm, -i, [servō + tūm], n.,
slavery, servitude.
sērōs, -ere, -āvi, -ātum, [ser-
vō- (as if serva) + o], v. tr. 1, guard,
keep, watch, keep watch over, pre-
servē.
servus, -i, [√ser (in sero) + ves],
m., slave (orig. captive?), servant.
sēta, (zaeta), -ae, [?], f., bristle.
sētgōs, (zaetgōs), -era, -erum,
[sergōs (for -serus, ger + us)], adj., bristle-bearing.—As noun, the bristly (creature, mon-
ster, for).
sētus, [?], cf. secus], adv., less,
not so, worse.
sēu, sec sēve.
sēvōcōs, -ere, -āvi, -ātum, [se-
 vocōs], v. tr. 1, call aside, call away.
sex, [?], adj., six.
sextus, -a, -um, [sex + tus], adj.,
sixth.
Vocabulary

sit, [±, akin to se], conj., (so f), if.
sibilus, -i, (pl., -a, -orum), (?) m. and n., hissing, kiss, 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, [siɔː], adv., so, thus: ut . . .
sic (although . . . yet).
Sicília, -ae, [Sicˈlja- (reduced) + ia], f. of adj. (sc. terra), Sicilian.
sicōb, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [sicˈoː- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, dry, dry up, stanch.
sicōsus, -ās, -ārum [±], adj., dry, parched.
Sicilia, -idis, [Gr. Σικυλία], f. adj., Sicilian, a Sicilian woman.
Siculus, -a, -um, [¡ˈsiːlʊs (cf. Sicília) + ius, akin to Σικυλία], adj., Sicilian, of Sicily.
sicūt, [sio ʊt], conj., just as.
Sicyōnus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σίκυον], adj., of Sicyon (a city of the Peloponnesus), Sicyonian.
siderōsus, -a, -um, [sider- (as stem of siderus) + eun], adj., of the stars, celestial.
Siderōnus, -idis (acc. -ida), [Gr. Σιδέρων], f. adj., Sidonian, of Sidon (the famous city of Phœnicia). — Less exactly, Phœnician.
Siderōnus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σιδέρων], adj., Sidonian, of Sidon. — Less exactly, Phœnician.
siderus, -eris [siˈderuːs], n., (position, in augural sense), constellation, star, heavenly body. — Pl.
the stars, the heavens, the stars of heaven.
Sigēnus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σίγην], adj., of Sigēnum (a promontory of the Troad). — Less exactly, Trojan.
Sigēnus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σίγην], adj., of Sigēnum. — Less exactly, Trojan. — Neut., the promontory Sigēnum.
sigillium, -i, [akin to signum, prob. sigūlō + ium], n., sign, small figure or picture, seal.
sigōs, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [sigˈoː- + o], v. tr. 1, mark, inscribe.
signum, -i, [sign- (as root, cf. sigillum) + num], n., mark, sign, indication, signal, trace, track, standard (of soldiers), status, constellation, sign (of the Zodiac), figure (embroidered or painted).
silentium, -i, [silent- (pres. p. of siléo) + ium], n., silence. — Also, pl.
Silenus, -i, [Σιλενός], m., an old satyr, the chief attendant of Bacchus. He is represented as a fat old man, generally intoxicated.
sileō, -āre, -uī, no sup., [±], v. intr. 2, be silent. — pres. p., silent. — M. pl., the shades.
silex, -i, -is, [±], n., flint, stone, rock.
silva, -ae, [±], f., wood, woods, forest. — Also, timber, wood.
Silvānus, -i, [silˈvænəs, 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, [silˈvestris (with s from unc. analogy) + tre], adj., of the woods, woodland.
silvícula, -ae, [silˈvɪkula (cf. incula)], c., lover of the woods.
similia, -ae, [† unc. stem (akin to semil) + lis (cf. simplex)], adj., similar.

Simola, -entae, -enta, [Gr. Sinulias], m., a river of the Troad.
simplex, -ica, [perh. *simē (akin to similia) + plex (cf. duplex)], adj., simple, single, in simplicity.
simplificātās, -ātis, [simplificātā + -ā], f., simplification, singleness.
simul, [prob. n. of similia, reduced], adv., at the same time, at once, together, as soon as, along with.
simulātorum, -ūrum, [simulā + -ārum], n., form, image, semblance, figure (as false, empty form.
simulātōr, -ōris, [simulā + -ōr], m., imitator, pretender.
simulātōr, -ātōr, -ātor, -ātum, [simulātō (as early stem of similia) + o], v. tr. 1, imitate, put on appearance of, simulate. — pres. p., imitative. — p.p., imitated.
sinēras, -a, -ārum, [?], adj., unmixed, pure, untainted, unaffected (by disease, etc.), unscathed.
sinēs, [?], prep., without.
singuitus, -ūs, [singulō (reduced) + tus] m., (prob. words forced out one at a time), sob, sobbing.
singullus, -ūs, -ūs, [unc. stem (akin to similia) + lus], adj., one at a time, each, single. — N. pl., everything, particulars, details (in full).
sinistér, -eris, -eris, [sinis- (of unc. meaning) + er (cf. dexter)], adj., the left, ill-wished. — Comp. sinisterior, (the left).
sinō, -ōris, -īvi, -ītum, [sinī + o], v. vi. 4, thirst, be athirst, be thirsty.
sintēs, -īs, [?], f., thirst, drought.
sitās, -ās, [sitās est (līct)] .
Vocabulary.

situs, -a, -um, see sino.
sive (seu), [sī (sei) -ve], conj. if either, or if, whether . . . or.
amaragdus, -i, [Gr. ἀμαράγδος], f., emerald.
socer, -erti, [unc. stem + rus (cf. ēxāsus)], m., father-in-law. — Pl., parents-in-law.
sociā, -āre, -āvi, -āatum, [sociā- (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.
sodillicitus, -a, -um, [sodali + iudus], adj., of a companion.
sōdalis, -is, [unc. stem + lis], c., companion, intimate friend, ‘crony.’
sole, -la, [?], m., the sun. — Pl., rays of the sun, heat.
sōlicitus, -ātum, -ās, [stem akin to solor- + ium], n., solace.
— Also, pl.
sōlōmen, -inis, [sōlō + mon], n., solace, consolation.
sōlemnis, (soll-), -e, [sollō- (cf. sollicitus) -annus (decl. as adj.), adj., annual. — Hence, customary, festival, solemn, sacred.
sōleō, -āre, solitāsum, [?], v. intr. 2, be wont, be accustomed, use.
— P.p., wonted, usual, accustomed.
sollicitus, see sollicitus.
solculus, -um, [sōlō- (in solculus) + dus], adj., solid, firm, steady, massive: ad solidum, (in the earth).
solitus, p.p. of soleo.
solūm, -i, [?], n., chthon.
sollemnis, see sollemnis.
sollers, -ertis, [sollō- (cf. sollicitus) + ars], adj., cunning, artful.
sollerter, [sollart + ter], adv., cunningly, cleverly, artfully.
sollertis, -ae, [sollart + ia], f., cunning, cleverness.
sollicitūs, (soli-), -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [sollicitā- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, worry, importune, stir, strike (strings).
sollicitus, (sol-), -a, -um, [sollō- (cf. sollers + solitus), adj., completely aroused, anxious, disturbed, restless: preces (earnest).
sōlor, -āre, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, console.
sōlum, (adv.), see solus.
solum, -i, [? (cf. solidus)], n., the soil, the earth, land, floor, bare ground, the depths of Hades.
sōlus, -a, -um, (gen. solius), [?], adj., alone, only, merely, lonely. — N. as adv., only: nec . . . solum (and not only).
solvō, -ere, solvi, solūtum [prob. sol-lō], v. tr. 3, dissolve, loose, thaw, melt, unbind. — Hence, pay (loose an obligation), open, break, (jejuniōm), wrap in sleep, give (in payment), annul. — P.p., loose, unbound, flowing (capilli).
somnium, -i, [somnō + ium], n., dream.
somnus, -i, [sonor (in soplo) + nus], m., sleep, sleepiness. — Also, pl. — Personified, the god of Sleep.
sōnitus, -a, [soni- (as stem of sono + tus)], m., sound, roar, rattle, ring, noise.
sōnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [sonō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 1., sound.
— Often trans. by special words of sound, hiss, roar, rattle, ring, cry, reawake, crack, sing, speak, murmur, grate.
sōnus, -i, [son- + nus], m., sound, voice, words (cf. sono).
Vocabulary.

Sophocles, -a, -um, [Gr. Σοφό-
κλης], adj., of Sophocles, the
great Athenian tragic poet of the
fifth century B.C.

sōpitō, -is, -ivi, (-ivi), -stum, [prob.
causative of /sop/], v. tr. 4, put
to sleep, lull.
sōpor, -ēris, [√sōp + or], m., sleep.
sōpōrifer, -era, -erum, [sōpor-
as if stem of sōpor] + fer (for
ferus), adj., sleep-bearing, mar-
cotic.
sorbeō, -ēre, sorbūl, no sup.,
[?], v. tr. 2, suck in, draw in, take
in.— Also, consume.
sordidus, -a, -um, [sordi- (stem
of sordes) + dud], adj., dirty,
dark, stained.
soror, -ēris, [unc. root, same for-
mation as pater], f., sister.
sors, sortis, [√sor (in aero + 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, -is, -itus, [sorti + o], v.
dep. 4, gain by lot, have allotted
(to me).— Also, allot.— p.p., des-
tined to (acc.).
sospex, -ēsus, [?], adj., safe, un-
harmed.

spargō, -ere, sparsi, sparsum,
[?], v. tr. 3, scatter, scire wide,
spinkle (of the thing scattered
and of that covered).— Less ex-
actly, spread.— p.p., loose, scat-
tered, flowing, sprinkled (of the
thing covered).

Spartānus, -a, -um, [†Sparta +
nus], adj., Spartan.

Spartē, -ēs, (-ē, -ae), [Gr.
Σπάρτη], f., also called Laconda-
mon, the capital of Laconia, in
the Peloponnesus.

spatior, -is, -itus, [spatiō- (as if
a-stem) + o], v. dep. i, walk,
wander, stroll.— pres. p. as noun,
wanderer.

spatiōsus, -a, -um, [spatiō +
us], adj., roomy, spacious, huge,
long; avum (advanced): vetu-
stan (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 distantia (at a
distance).

spectēs, -ēs, [√spect + es], f.,
appearance, form, beauty (cf.
‘looks’).

speciōsus, -a, -um, [speciā-
reduced] + us], adj., beautiful,
comely, specious.

spectōbilis, -ēs, [spectā + bilis],
adj., beautiful, lovely.

spectāculum, -i, [spectā + ca-
lum], n., spectacle, sight, show,
spectators (i.e. ‘grand stand’).

spectātor, -ōris, -ōrus, [spectā +
tor], m., spectator (one who views
the games).

spectō, -ēre, -ēvi, -stum, [spectō-
as a stem, or perf. specta] + o],
v. tr. 1, gaze at, behold, see, look at.
— p.p., looked at (with approval),
approved, tried.

speculum, -i, [spectā- (√spect +
us) + lum (n. of -lus)], n., mir-
ror.

specus, -ēs, [?], m., cave.

spēlunca, -ae, [?], cf. spelaeum], f.,
cave.

Sperchius, -idae, [Gr. Σπερ-
χιος], f., adj., of Sperchius (see next
word).

Sperchius, (-ius), -i, [Gr. Σπερ-
Vocabulary.

χυθρός], m., a river in southern Thessaly, flowing from Mt. Pindus to the Maliax Gulf.

sperāō, -āre, spērā, spērān, [spēr formed with a], v. tr. 3, spurn, scorn, disdain.

spērāō, -āre, spērā, -ārum, [spēr (as stem of spēs) + o (as if a-stem)], v. tr. 1, hope for, hope.

spēs, spēs, [?], f., hope. — Also, as in Eng, hope (object hoped for).

spēs, -ae, [?], n., ear (of grain).

spēcus, -a, -um, [spēca (reduced) + eus], adj., of ears.

spēculum, -i, [unc. stem (akin to spēca) + lūm], n., dart, spear.

spēna, -ae, [akin to spēca], f., thorn, spine. — Hence, backbone, back.

spēneas, -a, -um, [spēnea (reduced) + eus], adj., thorny.

spēra, -ae, [?], n., fold, coil (of a snake).

spēritus, -us, [spēris- (as if stem of spiro) + tus], m., breath, breath of life, soul.

spērss, -āre, spēssī, -ārum, [?], v. intr. 1, breathe.

spēsiaus, -a, -um, [p.p. of unc. verb], adj., thick, solid, frequent: litus (thick with sand).

spēleō, -āre, -āli, no sup., [prob. splendō- (cf. splendidus) + o], v. intr. 2, shine. — pres. p., shining, bright.

spēleōdeo, -ere, no perf., no sup., [splendō- + o], v. intr. 3, shine.

spēleidius, -a, -um, [spêleidō- (cf. splenddeo) + dus], adj., shining, brilliant.

spolīō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [spolīō- (as if a-stem) + o, v. tr. 1], strip, despoil. — Less exactly, rob.

spolium, -i, [? cf. σταλαν], n., spoil, skin.

spondē, -ae, [?], l., side of bed, frame.

sponte, [abl. of spōnde (akin to spondēo), as adv.], of one's accord, spontaneously.

spōma, -ae, [cf. spuō], f., froth, foam.

spōmiger, -era, -erum, [spumāger (for gerus)], adj., foambearing, foamy.

spūmō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [spuma + o], v. intr. 1, foam, froth. — pres. p., foaming.

spūmōsus, -a, -um, [spuma + eus] adj., foaming, foamy.

spūleō, -āre, -āli, no sup., [squalō- (only as name of a fish) + o], v. intr., be rough. — pres. p., squalā, foul, rough, unkempt.

squalidus, -a, -um, [squalō + dus], adj., rough, unkempt, untidy, foul.

squamā, -ae, [akin to squaleo], f., scale (of a fish).

squamēus, -a, -um, [squama + eus], adj., scaly.

squamiger, -era, -erum, [squama (for gerus)], adj., scalebearing, scaly.

squamōsus, -a, -um, [squama + eus], adj., scaly.

Stabiae, -ārum, [?], f. plur., a town on the Gulf of Naples.

stabulō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, (also stabulor, dep.), [sta-bulō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, fold (sheep), stable.

stabulum, -i, [sta-bulum], n., sheepfold, stable.

stāgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ārum, [stagnō + o], v. intr. 1, be overflown, lie stagnant, be immersed.

stāgnōnum, -i, [unc. root + num], n., pool, marsh, fen.

stāmes, -inis, [stā + mens], n.
Vocabulary.

warp, threads (of web), strings (of lyre).

statio, -onis, [as if √sta + tio (prob. √stati + o)]: l., station, post, position.

status, -ise, -eis, -stim, [stata + o], v. tr. 3, set up, establish.

stare, -eis, [√sta + tus], m., position, attitude, pose, state.

stilla, -ae, [?], f., star.

stellatis, -ae, -um, [stella + tus (as if p.p. of stellato)]: adj., starred, spotted.

sterile, -ere, striavi, stratum, [√stere, formed with z]: v. tr. 3, straw, spread, cover, lay low.

p.p., stratae herbææ, (a couch of herbs).

Stheneleus, -es, -um, [Gr. Σθηνελευς], adj., of Sthenelus (father of Cynus): prose (Cynus, a son of Sthenelus).

Stictis, -is, [Gr. Στικτις], f., one of Acteon's hounds.

stillis, -ere, -avi, -stim, [stilla + o]: v. intr. 1, drop, distil.

p.p., stillis, dripping.

stimulus, -is, [stimo- (√stic + mus) + lus], m., goad, spur: stimulus adieræ (good on).

stipee, -eis, -eis, -stum, [stipio- (cf. obastipus) + o]: v. tr. 1, crowd, hem in, surround, attend (as in a crowd of followers).

stipula, -ae, [stip- (stem of stipes, as if stipó-) + la], f., little

stalk, straw, stubble, (bean) straw.

stirps, stirps, [?], l., stock, race, progeny, offspring.

stiva, -ae, [?], akin to sto: f., plough handle.

stūbi, stūre, stucii, statum, [√sta], v. intr. 1, stand, stand still, step, be fixed, alight, be still, stand up, stand by, hold out, last. Also, cost. Often merely, be.

stolidus, -e, -um, [stolō- (cf. stolo) + dōs], adj., dull (cf. 'like a stick'), foolish: palma (foolishly desired).

strāmen, -inis, [strasse- (as root of sternoo) + mus], n., stream, skatch.

strātum, -i, [n., p.p. of sternoo], n., couch (as spread).

strānuus, -a, -um, [?], adj., active, energetic.

strepitus, -is, [strep- (as stem of strepo) + tus], m., noise, din, murmur.

strīdeō, -ere, (strīdō, -ere), stridi, no sup., [?], v. intr. 2 and 3, make a noise, hiss.

p.p., kissing, whisssing, creaking, snorting.

stridor, -oris, [strīd- (as root of strido) + or], m., noise, creaking, growling.

stridulus, -e, -um, [strīdō + lus], adj., kissing, whisssing, creaking, scuttering (fax).

stringō, -ere, strinxi, stricuum, [unc. root], v. tr. 3, strip, grasp, skim, follow, close (vestigia), touch lightly, draw (sword, stripping off scabbard).

strīx, strīgis, [?], l., owl.

strāb, -ere, strāxii, stricuum, [√strug], v. tr. 3, build, pile, erect, set, lay, contrive.
Strýmôn, -onis, [Gr. Στρυμόν], m., a river in Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.
studîs, [old abl. of studioes], adv., eagerly, assiduously, zealously.
studioes, -ēs, -um, [studioes + osus], adj., eager, interested, zealous, friendly.
studium, -ēs, [Simon], n., eagerness, zeal, interest, favorite pursuit (pleasure), study, industry, favor, devotion.
stenōs, [old abl. of stultus], adv., foolishly.
stenus, -ēs, -um, [Sthenus], adj., foolish.
stoöô, (stipor), -ēs, -ui, no sup. [stipor- (or kindred stem) + oe] v. intr. 2, (be like a stick), stand aghast, stand daunted, be daunted, be at a loss, stand dumb.
Stygian, -ēs, -um, [Gr. Στυγια], adj., of the Styx, Stygian. — Also, of the lower world, of Hades. — Hence, dark, pestilent, deadly. — Less exactly, underground.
Stymphalos, -ōs, [Gr. Στυμφαλος], f. adj., of Stymphalus, a lake in Arcadia, where Hercules killed the Stymphalian birds.
Styx, -ygos, [Gr. Στυξ], f., the river that surrounded the lower world, and by which the gods swore. — Less exactly, the world below, Hades.
suûde, -ēs, suûs, suûsum, [suavi- (or stem akin) + oe], v. intr. 2, advise, persuade, urge.
sub (suba), [skin 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.
subdîs, -ēs, -ēdîs, -ātum, [sub-
do], v. tr. 3, put underneath, plunge, set (under). — Also, supply.
subēs, -ēs, -ēs, -ētum, [sub-ō], 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.
subfîs, see suffîs.
subfundô, see suffundô.
subicô, (-iicô), -ēre, -ēci, -iectum, [sub-iacio], v. tr. 3, place below, put under, put beneath. — Hence, subject. — Also, throw up, suggest. — p.p., lying below, beneath, subject.
subigo, -ēre, -ēgi, -iectum, [sub-
ago], v. tr. 3, bring into subject, bring into order, cultivate, plough, mould.
subitô, [abl. of p.p. of subeo, as adv.], adv., suddenly.
subitus, -ēs, -um, [p.p. of subeo], adj., sudden, suddenly grown, new, late born, newly risen.
subjectus, p.p. of subico.
sublevô, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [sub-
levo] v. tr. 1, lift up. — Fig., assist, relieve.
subitmis, -ēs, [sub-limbus (inf. as adj.)], adj., (up to the crossbeam, cf. limen ?), high, on high, sublime. — N. pl., the heights.
submittô, see summitto.
submovô, see summovo.
subolôs, -ēs [sub + olēs (vol. + os, cf. adolescentus)], f., (outgrowth), progeny, race, generation.
subpîs, see suppresso.
subprimô, see suppressimo.
subsequor, -ēre, -ecitus, [sequ], v. dep. 3, follow up, follow after, follow.
subsidîs, -ēre, -ēdîs, no sup., [sub-
sido], v. intr. 3, settle down, sink down, subside (of a river).
Vocabulary.

subieito, -ere, -stiti, no sup., [sub-sisto], v. intr. 3, stop, cease, subside.

subieito, -ere, -stricti, -strictum, [sub-stringo], v. tr. 3, bind underneath, restrain, confine. — p.p., contracted, pinched.

subiu, -esse, no perf., [subsum], v. intr. ir., be beneath.

subten, -ina, [sub- + temen (text + men)], n., roof, filling.

subter, [sub-ter (cf. inter)], prep., beneath.

suburbium, -um, [sub urbe + anua], adj., suburban.

succido, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, [sub-sedo], 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.

succentor, -oris, [sub-cessor, through succedo], m., successor.

succesus, -us, [sub- + cessum, through succedo], m., success (cf. succedit.)

succid, -ere, -cidir, -cism, [sub-caedo], v. tr. 3, cut under, cut down, sever.

succinga, -ere, -cinxii, -cinctum, [sub-cinga], v. tr. 3, gird up. — p.p. succinctus, high girl, girded up: comas pinus (high growing, long-stemmed).

succesio, -ere, -crevi, no sup., [sub-cresco], v. intr. 3, grow up, be supplied (to fill a want).

succumbi, -ere, -cubii, -cumbium, [sub-cumbo], v. tr. 3, fall under, yield, succumb.

succuri, -ere, -currir, -cursum, [sub-curro], v. intr. 3, run to support, come to one’s aid, succor.

succurr, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, [sub-quatio], v. tr. 3, throw up, shake up.

succus (succus), -i, [?; akin to spugo], m., juice, liquid, moisture, richness, sap, dye.

sud, -are, -avii, -atum, [?], v. intr. 1, sweat.

sudor, -oris, [v/sud + or], m., sweat, exuding moisture.

suffusus (subj.), -ina, [suffi- (as stem of suffio) + men], n., incense.

suffundus (subfundo), -ere, -fui, -fuisse, [sub-fundo], v. tr. 3, pour slowly. — Also, suffice, imbue.

sui, sibi, sē, [v/sva], refl. pron., him- (her-, its-) self, themselves.

sulcō, -are, -āvi, -ātum, [sulcō- (as if a-stem + o)], v. tr. 1, furrow, plough, make a furrow.

sulcus, -ās, [-], m., furrow.

sulfur (sulph-, sulph-), -ura, [?], n., sulphur.

Sulmo, -onis, [?], m., a town in the territory of the Peligni, the birthplace of Ovid.

sulphur, see sulfur.

sulpur, see sulfur.

sum, esse, fut, futurus, [v/es and v/fu], v. intr. ir., exist, be, live. — As copula, he (with predicate): est (there is); est mihi (I have). — fut. p., futurus, future, coming.

summa, -ae, [f. of summus, unc. noun supplied], ʃ, sum, total, substance: summa rerum (the general welfare, the highest interests).

summētus (summt), -ere, -missi, -missum, [sub-mitto], v. tr. 3,
Vocabulary.

send up. — Also, send down, lay, rest, drop, lower, submit. — p.p., subded, low.

summmoveō (subm-), ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, [sub-moveo], v. tr. 2, remove, disperse, keep off.

summos, -a, um, [tsup- (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; summārī (the citadel of heaven).

sūmō, -ere, sūmpsi, sūmpsum, [sub-emo, take], v. tr. 3, take, put on, assume, make (consecut.).

sūō, suere, sui, sūtum, [s[u], v. tr. 3, sew.

super, [petrified case form of superus], adv. and prep. over, above, upon, into, beside, beside. — In comp. with same meanings.

superstōr, -ōris, [superā + tor], m., conqueror.

superbia, -ae, [superbō + ia], f., pride, arrogance.

superbus, -ae, -um, [super- (as if stem of superus) bus (of unknown origin)], adj., proud, arrogant, exultant, haughty.

superemineō, -ere, -minuī, no sup. [super-eminēō], v. intr. 2, lower above.

superiniecō (-iniecō), -ere, -iēci, -iectum, [super-iacēo], v. tr. 3, throw over, throw upon.

superō, -ōre, -ōvi, -stum, [superō (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, overtop, reach above, surpass, exceed, conquer, outstrip, be above.

superestes, -itis, [super + stes (super + ste, reduced)], adj., surviving.

supersum, -esse, -suī, -supīrūs, [super-sum], v. intr. irr., be over and above, survive, be left from, remain.

superus, -ae, -um, [comp. of stem akin to sub], adj., upper, on high.

— Fl. m., the gods. — See also summus and supremus, used as superlatives.

supervolō, -ēre, -ēvi, -stum, [supervolo], v. intr. 1, fly over.

supinus, -a, -um, [?], prob. stem akin to sub + mus, (cf. pronus)], adj., lying on the back, overturned (of the hands in supplication).

suppleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -stum, [subpleō], v. tr. 2, fill up, fill, bathe, wash (valeria lacrimas).

supplex, -ōlis, [sub-plex (vulgar, as stem, cf. simplex)], adj., supplicant (from the bending of the knees). — As noun, a supplicant.

supplicium, -i, [supplio + ium], n., punishment (from the position on the knees for the death-stroke).

suppoād (subp-), -ere, -aposī, -postum [sub-pono], v. tr. 3, put beneath, shelter under, substitute, set (ignam), plant, subject (to the yoke).

supprimō (subp-), -ere, -pressī, -pressum, [sub-premo], v. tr. 3, press under, suppress. — Also, up, press, press against.

suppaē, [case form (prob. instr.) of superus], adv. and prep., above, over.

suprēmus, -ae, -um, [superl. of superus], adj., highest, topmost, uttermost, last.

supra, -ae, [?], f., ankle.

surdis, -ae, -um, [?], adj., deaf.

surgō, -ere, surrēxi, surrēctum, [sub-rego], v. intr. 3, rise.

Surrentinus, -a, -um, [Surrentō + inus], adj., of Sorrento (Sur-
Vocabulary.

resutum), a town on the bay of Naples.

sēs, suis, [?], c., beast, sow, swine.
suscitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [suc-
citō], v. tr. 1, rouse up, call up,
revive, rekindle.
suspendō, -ere, -pendi, -pensum,
[sub-pendo], v. tr. 3, hang up,
suspend. — Fig., keep in suspense,
restrain. — p.p., hanging on, raised
on.
suspicō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum,
[sub- + specio], v. tr. 3, look up,
to, look up at. — Fig., suspect, be
beneath (of land). — p.p., suspected,
suspicious.
suspicor, -āri, -ātum, [suspic-
stem of suspex, cf. anspec,]
v. dep. i, suspect.
suspirium, -ī, [unc. stem (akin to
suspirō) + ium], n., sigh.
sustineō, -iō, -uī, -tentum,
[sub-teneo], v. tr. 2, hold up,
bear, endure, sustain, withstand,
support, wear (in pectoris anguis).
sustulūs, perf. of tollō.
susurrus, -ī, [?], m., whisper.
— Also, personified.

sum, -āris, -ārum, [stem of se + us],
pron., his, her, its (reflexive, refer-
ing to subject, cf. se), on one’s
side, favoring. — In pl. as noun,
one’s friends, countrymen, and the
like.

Symaethis, -idēs, [Gr. Συμαθής,]
f., adj., daughter of Symathus
(a Sicilian river-god), the mother
of Acis.

Symaethiōs, -a, -āris, [Gr. Συμα-
thēs], adj., of or descended from
Symathus.

T.

tībēs, -īs, [?], f., thick liquid,
matter, poison, venom.

tībēscēs, -ere, tībēs, no sup.,
tībēscēs, -ere, tībēs, no sup.,
[tabē + scō], v. intr. 3, dissolve,
melt, waste away.
tībulārum, -ī, [tabula + arius],
n., archives.
tībēs, -ī, [akin to tabēs], n.,
corrupt blood, gore, venom.
taceō, -āre, -uī, -ātum, [?], v.
intr. 2, be silent, cease speaking. —
p.p., silent, inaudible: tacita-
mente (silently in the heart).
taciturnus, -īs, -um, [laci- (stem
akin to taceō) + 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.
taedaum, -ī, [stem akin to taedeo +
ium], n., disgust, weariness. —
Also pl.

Taenaridēs, -ae, [Gr. Ταιναρίδης,]
m., of or from Taenars, promon-
tory of Laconia. — Hence, Lacon-
nian, Lacedaemonian.

Taenarius, -āre, -ārum, [Gr. Ταιν-
ārion], adj., of Taurus (cf. prec.
word). — Hence, Lacedaemonian.

Tagus, -īs, [Gr. Τάγος], m., a river
in Spain (now Taige).

tallāris, -āre, [talō + ariā], adj., of
the heel. — Esp. n. pl., tallāria,
hem of robe, wings (on the
feet).

taliōs, -ōs, [√TA in tantus] +
alia], adj., such, of this kind, this
(such as follows). — N. pl., such
deeds.
tālūs, -ī, [?], m., ankle bone, heel.
tam, [unc. case of √ta, cf. tallās
(cf. nam)], adv., so, such, thus.

Tamasēs, -ēs, [Tamasō (re-
duced) + ōnum], m., (of adj.), a
plain near Tamasus in Cyprus.
tamen, [?], conj., yet, however, still, nevertheless, after all.
tamquam (tamquam), [tamquam], conj., (so as), as if, like, just as.
Tanais, -is, [Gr. Τάναις], 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, tetigit, tectum, [\text{\textit{t}ag\textit{e}}], v. tr. 3, touch, reach, affect, move, attain.
Tantalis, -idis, [Gr. Τανταλיס], f. adj., daughter or descendant of Tantalus.
Tantalus, -i, [Gr. Ταντάλος], 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. — Abil. 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, -ère, -ēvi, -ēturn, [tardō-(as if a-stem)], v. tr. 1, retard, hold back, detain, prevent.
tardus, -a, -um, [?], adj., slow.
Tarpēius, -a, -um, [\text{\textit{T}ar\textit{pē}us + ins} (of unc. kin)], a Roman gentile name, in some unknown manner connected with the rock of the Capitol. — arx (aroea) (the Capitol of Rome). — Fem., Tarpeia, the maiden who betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines.
Tartara, -orum, (also Tartaros, -i), [Gr. Τάρταρος, -\textit{t}ar\textit{pe}ia], n., (m.), a deep abyss below the infernal world. — Hence Tartarus (the abode of the damned), the lower world (generally), death.
Tatius, -i (-ii), [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 \textit{t}staurus, cf. \textit{ta}pios], m., bull, steer.
Taurus, -i, [same word as taurus], m.: 1. The Bull, Taurus (the constellation); 2. A mountain range in Asia Minor.
taxus, -a, [-a], f., yew-tree, yew.
tectum, -i, [n. p.p. of tego], n., dwelling, roof, abode. — Also pl.
Tegeaen (-ēs), -e, -um, [fr. Gr. Τέγεα (as if Tegeaios)], adj., of Tegea (a town of Arcadia). — Less exactly, Arcadian. — Esp. fem., Tegeaia, Alatanta, daughter of Iasion. She first wounded the boar in the Calydonian hunt.
tēgmen, -inis, [\text{\textit{t}eg\textit{c}} + men], n., covering.
tēgō, -ere, tēxī, tectum, [\text{\textit{t}eg}], v. tr. 3, cover, envelope, conceal, veil, enguif.
tegumen (tēgimen), [tēgus (tēg)], (as stem of tego) + man], n., covering.
tēs, -ae, [-a], f., web.
Telamon, -onis, [Gr. Τέλαμων], m., son of Aeus, brother of Peleus and Phocus, father of Ajax.
Telemachus, -i, [Gr. Τελέμαχος], m., son of Ulysses and Penelope.
Vocabulary.

**Télémaque, -i, [Gr. Τέλημας], m., a**
prophetic Cyclops, son of Euryymes.

**Télépheus, -i, [Gr. Τέληφος], m.,**
son of Hercules, king of Mycia.

He was wounded and also cured
by the spear of Achilles.

tellus, -iria, [?], f., the earth, the
land, (a) land.—Also person,
Earth (Tellus).

tēlum, -i, [?], [asakin to tēla],
n., shaft, spear, trident, weapon,
thunderbolt.

temērārius, -a, -um, [temērā-]
(cf. temere) + arius], adj., unwis-
thinking, heedless, reckless, rash.

Temenaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Τεμε-
eaioi], adj. of Temese, Temesians.

Tenes, -e, [Gr. Τένες], f., a
town in Bruttium, famous for its
copper mines.—Hence, Tenean
metalla.

temēs, -is, [?], m., pole (of a
chariot).

Tempē, indecl., [Gr. n. pl., Τῆμα],
n. pl., a valley in Thessaly famous
for its beauty.

temperāri, -are, -evi, -ēstäum,
[temper- (stem of temperus) + o], v. tr. i, mix (in proper propor-
tions).—Hence, regulate, govern, control, restrain.

temperiēs, -ēs, [temper- (stem of
lost adj., really same word as
tempus) + ias], f., mixture, cli-
nate, temperature.

tempestā, -ās, [tempe-, (stem of
lost adj., cf. temperice) +
tas], f., weather (cf. tempestæ),
season.—Hence, time.

tempestivus, -a, -um, [tempestō-
(cf. robustus) + ivus], adj.,
seasonable, timely, suitable.

templum, -i, [akin to tempus
(prob. tempō + lam, n. of lus)],
n., (prob. spōl, space in augural
language), consecrated spōl, temple.

temptāmentum (tentā-), -i,
[temptā + mentum], n., trial,
attempt, effort.

temptāri, -are, -āvi,
-ēstum, [?], v. tr. i, try.

tempus, -oris, [unc. root, (perh.
akin to tempō) + us], n. (limit),
(spōl), temple (of the head).
—
Transf., limit (of time), time,
lapse of time, season, day, age, life
(as lapse of time).

temptāx, -onis, [√ten (root of
tempeo) + ax], adj., tenacious,
persistent.

tendō, -ere, tendē, tentum
(temtemum), [?], 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, -ērum, [?], f. pl., dark-
ness, shades.

tenebrōsus, -a, -um, [tenebra +
orus], adj., dark, gloomy.

Tenedos, -o, [Gr. Τένεδος], f., an
island in the Εgean, off the Troas.

tenedō, -ēre, -e, tentum, [√ten,
prob. through noun stem, cf.
temaeus], v. tr. 2, hold, hold fast,
grasp, cling to, clasf, keep, retain,
possess, occupy, maintain.—So,
attain, reach, gain, catch.—Also,
hold, restrain, prevent, stop, detain,
delay.

temor, -ēre, -erum, [√ten (in
sense of ‘stretch,’ cf. teendo) +
rus], adj., delicate, tender, thin,
yielding, feeble, young.

Tenor, -ōris, [√ten + or], m.,
(holding of a course), movement
(in a certain direction).
. Vocabulary. 153

tenuis, -e, [√ten + uia], adj., (stretched), thin, delicate, fine, narrow, little, slight, light (firmia), small.
tenuō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [tenui-(as if stem) + oj], v. tr. 1, make thin, shrink, attenuate.—Pass., grow thin, grow shrill (vox).
tenus, [prob. acc. n. of same word as tenor], prep., (following its noun), as far as, up to.
tepēasciō, -ere, -ēscī, -factum, [tepē- (stem akin to tepeo) + -facti], v. tr. 3, make warm, warm (with one's blood, hastam).
tepō, -āre, -āni, no sup., [unc.stem (akin to tepor) + ejo], v. tr. 2, be warm. — prec. p., warm.
tepēascō, -ere, tepui, no sup., [tepē- (stem of tepeo) + -ejo], v. intr. 3, grow warm, warm.
tepidus, -e, -um, [tepē- (stem akin to tepeo) + -dus], adj., warm, tepid.—Esp. of blood, reeking (the earth by bloodshed).
ter [unc. case form of trees], adv., thrice, three times.
terebrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [tere-bra + oj], v. tr. 1, bore, pierce.
terēs, -etis, [√ter in tero] + tis (reduced)], adj., (rubbed), smooth round, round (and usually smooth).
tergō, -ēre, (and tergo, -ere), terēs, tersum, [?], prob. adj. stem, akin to tergus, v. tr. 2 and 3, clean, scour.
tergum, -e, [? stem to tergeo], n., (kide ?), back.—Hence, side (of pork), fleece (of sheep):
tergō (from behind, behind); tergē dare, etc. (turn the back, in flight).
tergus, -oris, [akin to tergum], n., back, skin (of bacon).
termī, -ae, -a, [ter- (as stem of trea) + nus], adj., three at a time, three.
terō, -ere, trīvi, tritum, [√ter], v. tr. 3, ruō, pound (in a mortar), mix, grind, sharpen, whet, graze.
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. egregius)], adj., earthy, earthen, of the earth.
terreō, -āre, -āni, -ātum, [?], prob. adj. stem tarrē + oj], v. tr. 2, frighten, alarm.
terribilis, -e, [terri- (as if stem of terreo) + bills], adj., dread, fearful, terrible, dire.
terrificus, -a, -um, [√terrē- (akin to terreo, perhaps its origin) + ficus (√ficus)], adj., terrifying, dreadful, dread.
terrigena, -ae, [terra-genā (√gen + 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 trea) + tius], adj., third.
tesca, -ōrum, [unc. root + cua], n. pl., chicket (apparently spots left uncultivated as sacred), forest, wild woods.
testa, -ae, [?], perh. akin to terreo], f., (baked earthenware), jar, pitherd.—Less exactly, shell (of ice).
testificor, -āri, -āitus, [√testificō-
Vocabulary.

(as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, 
bear witness, disclose (as a witness).
testis, -ta, [-?], c., witness.
testor, -Eri, -ētus, [testi- (as if a-stem) + o], bear witness to, show, express. — Also, call to witness.
Tēthy, -ynos, [Gr. Τήθυς], f., a sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of Clymene.
Tethrantes, -a, -um, [as if Gr. Τηθραντές], adj., of Tethrania, a district in Mysia. — Less exactly, Mysian.
texō, -ere, texul, textum [?], v. tr. 3, weave.
textum, -i, [n. p.p. of texo], n., web, cloth.
thalamus, -i, [Gr. Θάλαμος], m., marriage-chamber, marriage-bed, marriage. — Also pl.
Thalia, -ae, [Gr. Θαλία], f., the Muse of Comedy.
Thaumantias, -a, -um, [Gr. Θαυμαντίας], f. adj., daughter of Thaumas, Iris.
Thaumantis, -idos, [Gr. Θαυμαντίς], f. adj., daughter of Thaumatis, Iris.
theatrum, -i, [Gr. Θεάτρον], n., theatre; structure strimque (i.e. amphitheatre).
Thēbas, -arum, [Gr. Θῆβαις], f. pl., Thebes, the famous city of Boeotia.
Thēbānus, -a, -um, [Thēba + nus], adj., Theban, of Thebes: soror (Antigone, who buried her brother against the command of the king).
Thēmis, -idos, (acc. Themis, voc. Themis), [Gr. Θῆμις], f., daughter of Heaven and Earth, goddess of law, predecessor of Apollo in the oracle at Delphi. — Hence Parnassia, for Delphi was on the slope of Parnassus.
Thēridanas, (only nom.), [Gr. Θηρίδανας], n., one of Actaeon’s hounds.
Thermōdōn, -ontis, [Gr. Θέρμωδων], m., a river of Pontus, famous as being in the region of the Amazons.
Thermōdontiaea, -a, -um, [Gr. Θέρμωδοντίας], adj., of or from the Thermus. — Less exactly, Amazonian.
Thērōn, -onis, [Gr. Θηρών], m., one of Actaeon’s dogs.
Thersitēs, -ae, [Gr. Θερσίτης], m., the ugliest, most impudent, and most talkative of the Grecian army at Troy.
Thestius, -a, -um, [Gr. Θήστιος], adj., of Thesaur.
Thēstōs, -ē (-ōs), [Gr. Θήστος], m., a king of Athens, who took part in the Calydonian hunt, killed the Minotaur, and did many other great deeds.
Thessalia, -ae, [Gr. Θήσαλα], f., Thessaly, the eastern part of northern Greece.
Thessalus, -a, -um, [Gr. Θήσαλος], adj., Thessalian, of Thesaly.
Theslaus, -ae, [Gr. Θήσλας], m., son of Thesius. The sons of Thesius, Plectippus and Tuceus, were killed by their nephew Meleager.
Thetias, -a, [Gr. Θητίας], f., daughter of Thetis, Althaea, mother of Meleager.
Thetis, -i, [Gr. Θητίς], m., king of Ætolia, father of Althaea, Tuceus, Plectippus, etc.
Thestoritēs, -ae, [Gr. Θέστοριτής], m., the son of Thetis, Cal-
Vocabulary.

chas, the soothsayer of the Greek army at Troy.
Thinēs, (occurs only once), [as if Gr. θησα, adj., of Thinaum, or a place of some similar name, at or near which Philemon and Baucis lived.
Thisbē, -ēs, [Gr. θησβή], f., a Babylonian maiden, beloved by Pyramus.
Thous, -o, [Gr. θος], m., one of Actéon's dogs.
Thráclus, -e, -um, [Gr. θράκως], adj., Thracian.
Thráx, -i, [Gr. θραξ], m., a Thracian.
Thrēcē, -ēs, [Gr. θρηκή], f., Thrace, the country north of the Ægean Sea.
Thrēclus, -e, -um, [Gr. θρῆκως], adj., of Thrace, Thracian.
— Fem. pl., the Thracian women.
Thybria (Ty.), -ēs, [-?], m., the Tiber, the river of Rome.
thyrsus, -o, [Gr. θυρσος], m., thyrsus (the wand of Bacchus).
tēra, -ae, [Gr. τέρα], f., cap. tēra, head-dress.
Tiberinus, -e, -um, [Tiberi + nus], adj., of the Tiber: Ostia (at the mouth of the Tiber).
tība, -ae, [-?], f., pipe (resembling a clarinet).
Tibullus, -i, [-?], m., a Roman lyric poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.
tīgnum, -i, [unc. root + num (n. of -nus)], n., log. beam.
tīgris, -is (-idēs), [Gr. τίγρις], c., tiger.
Tīgris, -idēs, [Gr. τιγρις], f., Tiger, one of Actéon's bounds.
tīlla, -ae, [-?], f., linden.
timeō, -ēre, -us, no sup., [prob. timō- (cf. timidus) + eo], v. tr. z., fear.
timidē, [old abl. of timidus], adv., timidly.
timidus, -e, -um, [stem (prob. timō-, akin to timeo) + duis], adj., frightened, timid. — As noun, a coward.
Timōlus, -e, m., see Tmolus.
timor, -ōris, [tim- (as root of timeo) + or], m., fear, fright, alarm. — Person, Fear.
tinctillum, -e, [timetō + ill], adj., fluid.
tingō (tingē), -āre, tinti, tintum, [timō, formed with n], v. tr. 3., moisten, wet, dip, bathe, plunge, dye, stain, tinge. — Pass., in middle sense, plunge.
tīnus, -e, [-?], f., viburnum (a shrub).
Tiphys, -yeas, [Gr. Τιφες], m., the pilot of the ship Argo.
Tirynthius, -e, -um, [Gr. Τιρνθίος], adj., of Tiryns (an ancient city of Argolis), Tirynthian. — Masc., Hercules. — Fem., Alcmene, the mother of Hercules.
Tisiphone, -ēs, [Gr. Τισφόνη], f., one of the Furies.
Tītan, -ēs, [Gr. Τητάς], 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.
Tītānia, -idēs (-idae), [Gr. Τητάνια], f., adj., daughter of a Titan. — Esp., Latona, daughter of Zeus.
Tītānus, -e, -um, [Gr. Τητάνως], adj., of the Titans, Titanian. — Esp. fem., Diana. — Also, Pyrrha, as daughter of the Titan Epimeleus,
titulē, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [?], v. intr. 1, stagger.

Titucus, -ī, [?], perf. titō + lus], m., inscription, tablet. — Hence, fame, honor.

Tityos (-ma), -ī, [Gr. Τίτεως], m., a giant of Euboea who offered violence to Latona. He was punished in Tartarus, stretched out on the ground, and having his liver torn by vultures.

Titurus, -ī, [Gr. Τίτρος], Doric form of Τίτρος], m., a shepherd's name in Virgil's bucolic poems.

Thēpolēmos, -ī, [Gr. Θηπόλεμος], m., a son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians in the Trojan war.

Tmolus (Τμῶλος), -ī, [Gr. Τμῶλος], m., a mountain in Lydia. — Also the god of the mountain.

tōs (tōphus), -ī, [?], m., tōsa (a kind of stone). — Also pl.
toga, -ae, [tōga, -a, -ae], f., tōga (the Roman robe). — Hence, peace (as opposed to 'arms').

tolerē, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [tolerē- (as stem of tōlēs, vōlēs + um) + o], v. tr. 1, bear, endure.

tollē, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [tollē- (as stem of tollus, vōlēs + um) + o], v. tr. 2, shear.

tonē, -ēre, tonum, tonum, (as if stem of tono) + um], m., thunder, lightning.

tonītrum, -ī, [tonītru + um], n., thunder.

tonē, -ēre, tonum, tonītrum, [?], v. intr. 1, thunder. — pres. p., tonēs, thundering. — As noun, the Thunderer (Jove).

tormentum, -ī, [torqu- (as stem of torqueo) + mentum], n., sling (of twisted rope), engine (of war).

torpenē, -ēre, torpes, no sup., [torpē (as stem of torpeō) + eō], v. intr. 3, become inactive, become torpid.

torpes, -ēris, [torp- (as stem of torpeo) + er], m., lethargy, torpor.

torquē, -ēre, torri, tortum, [torēs, of unc. formation, cf. torri], v. tr. 2, roast, parch, bake, scorch, burn.

torrē, -ēris, [torr- (as if root of torreo) + er], m., farebrand, brand.

tortilia, -ē, [torto + lia], adj., twisted, twined, winding.

tortus, p.p. of torqueo.

torus, -ēs, -ēm, [?], m., bed, couch. — Also, bier. — Also, music.

torvus, -ēs, -ēum, [?], adj., angry, stern, lowering, gloomy, frowning.

tot, [orig. tōtī (akin to tam, etc.)], adj., so many (cf. quot).

totēdem, [tōti + dem (cf. idem)], adv., so often, so many times.

tottomēs, [tōti + eina (cf. quotients)], adv., so often, so many times.

tōtus, -ēs, -ēm, [akin to tot], adj., whole, entire, the whole, wholly (in agreement).
Vocabulary.

Toxenus, -eis, [Gr. Τόξεων], m., a son of Theseus and uncle of Meleager.

trabedánus, -a, -um, [trabea + tus], as if p.p., adj., clad in the trabea (cf. 'booted and spurred').

trabea, trable, [?-], f., beam, log, trunk.

Trachon, -antis, [Gr. Τράχων], f., an old name of the town of Tarra- cina near the Pountine Marshes.

Trachina (-a), -inis, [Gr. Τράχινα], f., a town in Malis, the home of Ceyx and Alcyone.

tractē, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [tractē- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, handle.

tractus, -ūs, [trah- (as root of traho) + us], m., course, path, flight. Also, region, tract. — Also, handling, drawing.

trādiō, -ēre, -ēdī, -ēditum, [trans-dō], v. tr. 3, hand over, give over, hand, give, pass (from one to another), exchange, transfer, communicate, assign.

trahō, -ēre, trāxi, tractum, [√TRA(c)M], 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).

trālecī (trālesīo), -ere, -jēci, -jectum, [trans-jācīo], v. tr. 3, throw across, throw through. — Hence, pierce, transfix.

trāmes, -itis, [trans + mes (Μέ, in meo + tis), cf. comes], m., by-path, path.

trāne, [?], prep., through, across.

transcrībō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, [trans-scribo], v. tr. 3, transcribe. — Hence, transfer (on military rolls).

transēō, -ere, -ē, -ētum, [trans-ēo], v. tr. irrit., go across, pass over, go by, pass, pass into.

transfereō, -verē, -vēlī, -vētum, [trans-ferō], v. tr. irrit., bear across, bear over, send over, allow to go over, transfer.

transīlō (transīllo), -īre, -ūlui (-ūli), no sup., [trans-sallo], v. tr. 4, leap over, leap through.

transitus, -ūs, [trans-itus (pers. through transeō)], m., a going over, passage, change.

transmitter, -ēre, -mini, -missum, [trans-mitter], v. tr. 3, let go through, hurl through, send through.

tremebundus, -a, -um, [treme- (as stem of tremo) + bundus], adj., trembling, quivering.

tremescēō (-seco), [treme- (as stem of tremo) + soo], v. intr. 3, tremble.

tremē, -ēre, tremui, no sup., [√trem], v. intr. 3, tremble, quiver, shudder.

tremor, -ēris, [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.

trepidēō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, [trepidō + o], v. intr. 1, bustle about. — Hence, be alarmed, tremble, quiver. — pres. p., trembling, timid, terrified.

trepidus, -a, -um, [as if trepō (cf. trepo) + dux], adj., restless, bustling, trembling, shuddering, quivering, alarmed, in terror.

tres, trēs, [?, stem trī-], adj., three.
Vocabulary.

tribula, -ae, [tri- (as root of tore) + bula], f., drag (for threshing), thrasher, harrow.

tribulus, -i, [Gr. τριβόλος], m., thorn, whistle.

tribu-, -ero, tribui, tributum, [tribu- (in tribus) + o], v. tr. 3, (assign to each tribe its share ?), assign, grant, assume (aibi: me tribuente (at my hands)).

tributum, -i, [n. p.p. of tribuo], n., tribute (that part assigned to one to pay).

tricopta, -epitias, [tri- (as stem of tereo) + cope (caput, reduced, and decl. as adj.)], adj., three-headed.

tricuspis, -idis, [tri- (cf. tereo) + cuspis], adj., three-pointed (i.e. trident).

tridens, -denta, [tri- (cf. tereo) + dens], adj., three-toothed. — As noun, trident.

tridens, -ae, -um, [tri- (cf. tereo) + dens (vird, in flando, + us)], adj., three-clawed, forked.

triformis, -e, [tri- (cf. tereo) + formis (forma, weakened and decl. as adj.)], adj., three-formed.

Trinceria, -ae, [Gr. Τρινκερία], f. (of adj.), Sicily (the three-cornered island).

Trinceria, -idisa, [Gr. Τρινκερία], f. (adj.), Sicily.

Triones, -um, [?], m. pl., the Great Bear (constellation).

triplex, -plicis, [tri- (cf. tereo) + plex (cf. duplex)], adj., triple, threefold: sorores (born three at a birth).

Triptolemus, -i, [Gr. Τριπτόλεμος], m., son of King Ceres of Eleusis. He was sent by Ceres to teach agriculture.

tristis, -e, [?], adj., gloomy, cruel, sad: tristia officia (complaint).

tritulcem, -a, -um, [tri- (cf. tereo) + saleus], adj., (making three furrows), three-forked.

tritoceus, -e, -um, [tritóceo (reduced) + eus], adj., of wheat, wheat.

tritocum, -i, [tritó- + cum (n. of -cus)], n., (the threshed grain ?), wheat.

Triton, -on, [Gr. Τριτών], m., a sea-god, son of Neptune, represented as blowing a conch-shell.

— Pl., sea-gods.

Tritonia, -ae, [Gr. Τριτήνως], f., a name or appellation of Pallas (Minerva), prob. derived from a Boeotian stream (Triton).

Tritonia, -idis, [acc. ida], f. adj., of Tritonia, of Pallas. — Also, as subst., Pallas, Minerva.

tritis, p.p. of tereo.

triumphó, -ara, -ari, -atum, [triumphó + o], v. intr. 1, triumph (lit. and fig.). — p.p., led in triumph.

triumphus, -i, [Gr. θρίαμBUS], m., triumph.

Tröes, -um, see Tros.

Tróiana, -a, -um, [Gr. Τροίας], adj., Trojan, of Troy, of the Trojans.

Tróias, -a, -um, [Gr. Τρώις], adj., Trojan, of Troy, of the Trojans.

Trója, -ae, [fem of Troiās], f., the city of Tros, Troy.

Trōjanus, -a, -um, [†Troia + unus], adj., Trojan. — As subst., a Trojan.

Trōja, -ae, [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.
Vocabulary.

truncalentus, -a, -um, [stem akin to trunk + lensus], adj., savage, charcoal.
truncā, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [truncā (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. i, cut off, strip.
truncus, -i, [?], m., trunk (of tree), body (of a man).
trux, truci, [?], adj., savage.
tā, tai, [?], pron., thou, you.
tuba, -ae, [?], f., trumpet.
tueor, -ēri, taitus (tītus), [prob. tūō- (cf. aedētus) + oo], v. dep. 2, look after (?), guard, protect, behold, see, gaze at.—See also tētus.
tum, [pron. stem tūō- (cf. iste), perh. acc. (cf. nūm, dūm)], adv., then, thereafter.
tumēō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [prob. tūmē- (cf. tumulus, etc.) + eo], v. intr. 2, swell, be swollen, be puffed up (as with pride).
tumēscē, -ere, tumul, [tūmē (as stem of tumēo) + oo], v. intr.
3, swell, be puffed up.
tumidus, -a, -um, [tūmō- (cf. tumulo) + duō], adj., swelling, swollen.
tumulo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [tūmūō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. i, entomb.
tumultus, -us, [tūmulo- (reduced) + tus], m., swelling crowd or noise, disturbance.
tumulus, -us, [tūmō- (cf. tumulo) + lus], m., (swelling), hill, mound, tomb.
tumō, [tumō-ce], adv., then, at that time (more demonstrative than tum), at that point.
tundō, -ere, tuntūdi, tūtum (tūnsum), [? - tūd, formed with n], v. tr. 3, heal, pound.
tunica, -ae, [?], perh. corrupted and further formed from Gr. χιτόν, f., tunic (the inner garment of the ancients).
turba, -ae, [apparently -tūr + ba], f., (whirl), throng, crowd, number (great), body.—Hence, the people (as opposed to princes).
turbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [turba + o], v. tr. i, (make a disorderly crowd disperse), drive away (in disorder), drive.—Also, confuse, disturb.—p.p. in disorder, angry (mare).
turbō, -ēris, [turba + o], m., whirl, whirlwind, spiral.—Less exactly, rush (militiae).

Turnus, -i, m., a Rainilian king, who, as a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, resisted the settlement of Æneas in Latium, and was finally slain by him.
turpī, -e, [?], adj., unsightly, ugly, unbecoming, vile.—Morally, base.
turpiter, [turpi + ter], adv., vilely, basely, foully.
turris, -ae, [Gr. τύρω], f., tower, towering roof.
turtur, -ūris, [prob. from sound], m., turtle dove.
tēs, tēris, [?], n., incense.—Also pl.
tētēla, -ae, [tūtē- (or kindred stem) + ela], f., guardianship.—Concretely, guardian.
titōr, -ōri, -ōris, [tūtē- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep., guard, protect.
tītus, -a, -um, [p.p. of tueor], as adj., protected, defended, safe (cf. securus), secure, in safety.—Abl., tētē, safely.
tīmus, -a, -um, [tīs + us], adj., (shine), your, yours.—Pl. as nom., your (friends, subjects, etc.).
Vocabulary.

Tyddēs, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., son of Tydeus, Diomedes.

tympasum, -i, [Gr. τυμπανό], n., drum.

Tyndaridēs, -ae, [Gr. Τυνδαρίδης], m., son of Tyndaros (king of Sparta).—Esp. pl., Castor and Pollux, sons of Tyndaros.

Typhonēs, -ei, ( eos), [Gr. Τύφων], 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 M. Etna. He seems to have been a type of volcanoes in general.

tyranūs, -i, [Gr. τυράννος], m., king, monarch.

Tyrius, -a, -um, [Τυρή (reduced) + us], adj., of Tyre, Tyrian.—As Tyre was famous for its purple (red) dye, purple, red, brilliant.

U.

Über, -eris, [? cf. uber, fertile], n.,udder.

Über, -eris, [? cf. uber, uuder], adj., fruitful, plentiful, abounding, fertile.

ubt, [?], dat. or loc. of qui, adv., where, when.

ubique, [ubi-que, cf. quisque], adv., everywhere.

üda, -a, -um, [τυδα (cf. òweo), + dus], adj., moist, wet, dripping.

ulciscor, -i, ultus, [ulu- (as root) formed with -scor], v. dep. 3, avenge, revenge, punish.

Ulixēs, -is, (-es, -i), [dialectic form of Gr. Ὠλυσέας], m., Ulysses, a Greek hero of the Trojan war famed for his cunning. His wife was Penelope.

ulīna, -a, -um, [prob. for ρανίνα (umō + ina)], adj., pron., any.—Without noun, anybody.

ulūmus, -i, [?], l., elm.

ulma, -ae, [?], l., elbow, arm (as used in an embrace).

ulterius, -is, [ulterō (cf. ultra) + ior], adj., farther, later.—n., ulterior, as adv., farther, longer.—Super.l., ultimus, last, last of, farthest.

ultimus, see ulterior.

ulter, -eris, [ulu- (as root of ulciscor) + tor], m., 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, -ās, [ululā + tus], m., scream, cry.

ululō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [stem formed from the sound + o], v. intr. 1, howl, cry, scream.

ulva, -ae, [?], l., sedge.

umbra, -ae, [?], l., shade, darkness, shadow.—Esp., a shade (departed spirit).—Pl., the Shadés, the world below.

umbresus, -a, -um, [umbra + osus], adj., shady.

umēō (humē-), -ēre, no perf., no sup., [?], perf. humē + o], v. intr. 2, be wet, be moist.—pres. p., moist, wet, damp.

umerus (humē-), -i, [?], m., shoulder.
Vocabulary.

úmidus, (húm-), -a, -um, [?], perh. humó + dus], adj., moist, wet.

úmor (húm-), -óris, [um- (as if root of unneo) + or], m., moisture, liquid.

umquam (úsq-), [prob. éum + quam, cf. ubi and quisquam], adv., ever, at any time.

úné, [case (prob. instr.) of unus], adv., together, at the same time, with (anybody).

únus, -a, -um, [?], adj., hooked, curved.

úndu, -ae, [?], f., wave, water (in any form).—Pl., waves, seas, water, waters, streams.

únde, [?], akin to ubi), adv., (inter. and rel.), whence, wherefrom, from whence, wherewith.

undecimus, -a, -um, [undecim + mus], adj., eleventh.

undique, [unda-que, cf. quisque], adv., from every quarter, on all sides, on every hand.

ungó (unguo), -ere, unxi, unxi-tum, [?], v. tr. 3, anoint.

unguis, -is, [?], m., nail, talon, claw.

unguál, -ae, [ungu- (or kindred stem) + ian], f., hoof.

unguis, see ungo.

únicolor, -óris, [unó-color], adj., of one color.

únus, -a, -um, [unó + ca], adj., single, the only, unique, one.

únum, -a, -um, [?], old oemus, unc. root], adj., one, a single, alone: non unus (not one only).—Also, not the same: in unum (together).—Also pl., with plural nouns.

úrbe, urbi-la, [?], f., city.—Esp., the City (Rome).

úrgo (árgo), -ere, ursi, no sup., [?], v. tr. 3, press, press upon, press on, roll up, pursue.

úrna, -ae, [?], f., jar, water-jar, burial urn.

úrso, -ero, Úrso, Úrms, [?], v. tr. 3, burn, consume. — Pass., burn, (intrans.), be seared, be scorched.

— Also, burn with love, burn.—p.p., Úrsum, burning.

úrse, áe, [?], f., she-bear.

úsquam, [case-form akin to ubi (cf. usque, obs. sube) + quam (cf. quisquam)], adv., anywhere (with negatives).

úsque [ús (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).

ústitus, p.p. of uto.

útus, -ús, [unc. root (in uto) + 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).

útus, -a, -um, p.p. of uto.

út (uti), [unc. form akin to unde, etc.], conj. (inter. 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: út . . . nio (although . . . yet); út quisque, etc., whenever any one, etc.

útus, -e, -e, utra, utram, [a- (as in ubi) + terus], pron. (inter. and rel.), which (of two).

útusque, -e, -e, utrumque, [uter-que (cf. quisque)], pron., each (of two), both: Phoebus (i.e. rising and setting sun); inter utrumque (between the
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>utrumque prohibeo</em></td>
<td>(either).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>uterus, -i, [?]</em></td>
<td>m., belly, womb. — Hence, offspring.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>ut, see ut.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>*utilis, -i, [as if *utō (akin to <em>utor) + ἵς], adj., useful, beneficial, valuable.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>utilitas, -i, [utilis + tas], f., usefulness, advantage.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>utiliter, [utilis + ter], adv., advantageously, to advantage, better (to more profit), to one's help.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>utilis, [utilis + tas] (cf. quisquis).</em></td>
<td>conj., (how in the world), would that.*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>itor, -i, [as, cf. utilis], v. dep. 3, use, employ, avail one's self of, take advantage of, take (consult).</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>utrumque, [uter (cf. uter, uīlis) + que (cf. quisque)].</em></td>
<td>adv., on both sides.*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>ūva, -ae, [?], f., bunch of grapes, grapes.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>uxor, -ōris, [?], f., wife.</em></td>
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**V.**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>vacca, -ae, [?], f., cow, heifer.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vāche, -āre, -āvit, -āstum, [?], cf. vacuus.</em></td>
<td>v. intr. 1, be empty, be devoid of, have room for.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vacuus, -a, -um, [prob. for vacuus (stem akin to vaco) + vas]</em></td>
<td>adj., empty, void (of), unoccupied, vacated, deserted.*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vādēs, -āre, no perf., no sup, [?], v. intr. 3, go, come, depart, begone (vade precēl).</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vadum, -i, [?], n., shallows, channel.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vāgīna, -ae, [?], f., sheath.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vagor, -āri, -ātum, [vagō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, rove, ramble, wonder.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vagus, -a, -um, [?], adj., roving, wandering, unsteady, uncertain, wild, flying.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>valē, -ēre, -ut, -utum, [?], be strong, be well, be able, have power, prevail, avail: valē (farewell).</em></td>
<td>— pres. p., valēmus, stōmus, strong.*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>validus, -a, -um, [as if vale (stem of valeo) + dus], adj., stout, strong, sturdy, violent.</em></td>
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<td><em>vallis (ā-is), -is, [?], f., valley.</em></td>
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<td><em>valva, -ae, [?], f., door (one side of double doors). — Pl., doors.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vānīscēs, -ēre, vānīae, no sup., [vānō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 3, vanish.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vānus, -a, -um, [?], perch. vac- (in vacuus) + aus], adj., empty, useless, idle, ineffectual, vain, false, untruthful.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vapor, -āris, [?], unc. root (cf. vapidus) + or], m., steam, smoke, heat, fiery breath, vapor.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>varīcōs, -āre, -āvī, -āstum, [varīō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, change. — Also, intr., wave, be at variance.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>varius, -a, -um, [varīō + ius], adj., (crooked, irregular ?), various, variegated, spotted, parti-colored.</em></td>
<td>— Also, various sorts of, many kinds of.*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Varro, -ōmis, [?], m., a Roman name. — Esp., Varro Atacinus (82–37 B.C.), who translated into Latin the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius.</em></td>
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<td><em>vastātor, -āris, [vastā + tor], m., devastator, ravisher.</em></td>
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<td><em>vastus, -a, -um, [?], adj., vast, monstrous, enormous.</em> — Also (wh. meaning is original is uncertain), waste, desolate.*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>vātēs, -īs, [?], c., soothsayer, seer.</em></td>
<td>— Hence, bard (inspired), poet, singer, poetess.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary. 163

-ve, [?], conj. (enclitic), or: neve (and not)

vectēs, -ēre, -ēvi, -ēsum, [vectēs (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, carry, bear. — Pass., ride.

vectus, p.p. of velō.


vel, [prob. imperative of volō], conj., or: vel ... vel, either ... or. — Also, even.

velāmen, -ēnis, [velā + man], n., covering, garment.

velāfer, -ēra, -ērum, [velā-fer (for ferus)], adj., sail-bearing, sail-clad.

velūs, -ēre, velās, velāsum, [?], v. tr. 3, pluck, pull up, pull, tear.

velūs, eris, [vel- (as root of velo) + us], n., fleece (plucked), fleece, coat (of hair), wool, skin. — Less exactly, sheep.

velō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ēsum, [velō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, cover, veil. — p.p., velētus, clothed.

velōsclēter, [velo- (as stem of velox) + ter], adv., swiftly.

velōx, -ēcis, [stem akin to velō (perh. its root) + ox], adj., swift, fleet, active (ingenium).

velum, -ēs, [?; cf. vēlo], n., awning, sail, veil.

velut (velutus), [vel it], conj., as if, like, as it were.

vēna, -ae, [?], f., vein (of the body, of earth, or a stream of water), metal, vitality.

vēnābulum, -ēs, [vēnā + bulum], n., hunting-spear.

vēnētus, -ēs, [vēnē + tus], m., hunting, the chase.

vēnēfica, -ae, [unc. stem (akin to vēnēnum) + fēcus (vēfic + us)], f., poisoner. — Also (from use of drugs), enchantress.

vēnēifor, -ēra, -ērum, [vēnē-fer (for ferus)], adj., poisonous, venomous.

vēnēnum, -ēs, [?], perh. †vēnē (stem of lost verb, poss. akin to vēnor + um), n., poison, drug, charm, venom.

vēnēror, -ēri, -ērus, [vēnē- (as stem of Vēnus) + o], v. dep. 1, worship (orig. Vēnus), venerate.

venia, -ae, (?; akin to Vēnus), f., grace, indulgence, pardon, excuse.

venīt, -ēri, ventum, [vēnē formed with i], v. intr. 4, come, arrive.

venter, -ēris, [?], m., belly.

ventus, -ēs, [unc. root + tus], m., wind.

Vēnus, -ēris, [vēnē (akin to Sk. vēna) + us (cf. genus)], f., Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. — Also (cf. Ceres, corn), love. — Concretely, a loved one.

vepris (-ēs), -is, [?], f., bramble.

vēr, vēris, [?], n., spring (time).

verbōna, -ae, [?], f., sacred herb.

verbēr, -ēris, [?], n., lash.

verbērō, -ēri, -ērum, [verbēr + o], v. tr. 1, lash, beat. — Less exactly, ply (with).

verbōsus, -ae, -um, [verbō + osus], adj., wordy, prolix.

verbūm, -ēs, [?], n., word, words, language.

vērē, [old abl. of vēnēs], adv., truly (with truth), really.

verēcundus, -ae, -um, [verē + cundus], adj., shy, diffident, modest.

verēcor, -ēri, verētus, [?], v. dep. 2, fear (weaker than timēo), be fearful of, be alarmed. — Ger., verendus, venerable.
Vocabulary.

Vergil (the proper Latin spelling, not Virg.), -i (m.), [?; cf. Vergil], m., a Roman gentle
name. — Ep., Publius Vergilius
Maro, Virgil (the established
English word, cf. Horace, Livy,
Leghorn), the poet of the Aeneid,
etc.

vortō, -ere, no perf., no sup., [?].
v. tr. 3, incline. — Hence, pour.

vēnās, -āri, -āruitum, [vernā-
(is if a-stem) + o], v. inr. 1,
bloom.

vēnās, -a, -ānum, [vernā + anus],
ad., of the spring, spring.

vērās, [abl. of vērās], adv., in
truth, truly, in fact. — Tran-
slational (introducing a new mo-
ment), but: ut vero (but when);
tum vero, then (with emphasis).

Vērsās, -ae, [akin to Vērās], f.,
a city of Cisalpine Gaul, the birth-
place of the poet Catullus (still
called Verona).

vortō, -ere, vortē, vortum, [?],
v. tr. 3, sweep. — Often fig., as in
English.

vortō (vorto), -āri, -āruitum, [vortō
(is if a-stem) + o], v. tr.
1, turn (repeatedly), stir, twirl,
whirl.

vorsus, -a, -ānum, p.p. of vorto.

vorsus, -ās, [vērē (of vorto) +
tus], m., a turn, a turning. So,
a furrow, a line, a row, and esp.,
a verse (of poetry), poetry.

vertex (vortex), -ēs, [vortō-
(akin to vorto) + ex], m., (whirl
on the head, crown). — Hence,
eddy, head, top, summit, crown.

vortēs, -inis, [vortē-
(is if vortex) + o?], f., whirling.

vortō (vorto), -ere, vortī (vortī),
versum (vorsum), [vērē],
v. tr. 3, turn, change, convert,
overturn. — Hence, drive (of cat-
tle). — Past, be turned, torn (in-
trans.).

vērum, [m. acc. of verus], adv.,
in truth, however, but.

vērum, -a, -ānum, [?], adj., true, un-
doubted, real. — N. as noun, truth.

vesper, -ēri (-onis), [?; cf. Hexpe-
rus], m., evening-star. — Hence,
evening, the west.

Vestā, -ae, [?; cf. tērī, poss. tērē,
dwell? (cf. Sk. vas and ārō, but
also ver) + ta], f., the goddess of
household fire. She is the em-
blem of household purity and fam-
ily life. Her sacred fire was kept
constantly burning in charge of
the vestal virgins at Rome. Also,
the household fire, the hearth.

vēster, -ēra, -ēram, [vōs + ta],
ad., your, yours.

vestigium, [vēstigō + iūm], n.,
track, footprint, print (of foot), sole
(of foot). — Hence, trace (gener-
ally).

vestigō, -ēri, -ēruitum, [vē-
stigō (is if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1,
trace, track.

vestītus, -i, -ītum, [vēstī-
(tus) + o], v. tr. 4, clothe, cover,
adorn.

vestīs, -is, [vēs (cf. ἑρήνη, Skt.
vas, clothe) + tīs], f., clothing,
clothes, garment, robe.

vētās, -āri, -āruitum, [prob. skin
to vetus], v. tr. 1, forbid, bid not
(to, etc.).

vetus, vetēra, [?; cf. tēros, year],
adj. (prob. orig. noun), old, an-
cient.

vetustās, -ātis, [vetus + ta], f.,
antiquity, lapse of time.

vetustus, -a, -ānum, [vetus + ta,
(cf. robustus)], adj., ancient.
Vocabulary.

via, -ae, [?, perh. for †vehla, skin to veho], f., path, way, road, course, journey.

visitō, -ōris, [vīs- (prob. stem of † viō, cf. invio) + tor], m., wayfarer.

vibō, -āre, -āvi, -āvitum, [?], v. tr. 1, shake, brandish. — Also, intrans., quiver. — p.p., quivering.

victima, -ae, [vīctīnō + ia], f., proximity, vicinity, the vicinity, neighborhood. — Concretely, neighbors.

victīnus, -ae, -um, [vīctō + inus], adj., (belonging to the same vicus), near, neighboring, near by. — N. pl., vicina, the neighborhood.

†victa, victae, [?], f., (defect.), change, vicissitude: in vices, in vicem (in turn).

victima, -ae, [vīctō + ma (f. of mus)], f. (orig. conquered enemy or the like), victims (in sacrifice).

victor, -ōris, [vīc (in vincō) + tor], m., victor. — As adj., victorious, conquering.

victōria, -ae, [victor + ia], f., victory.

victrix, -icis, [vīc (in vincō) + trix], f., victor (female). — As adj. (f. and n.), victorious, successful.

victus, -ae, [unc. root (of vivo) + tus], m., food, subsistence.

vesta, -ae, -um, p.p. of vincō.

vidēō, -ēre, vidēi, vidēum, [partly fr. †vidēō (cf. invidēō)], 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).

vidēns, -ae, -um, [vidē (separate) + unus], adj., widowed, lonely, solitary (nōtes, lector).

vigō, -ēre, -ēs, no sup., [prob. †vigō (cf. vigil) + es], v. intr. 2, flourish, be strong, be vigorous, be great (fama).

vigil, vigilis, [† vigō (cf. vīgeo) + lis (reduced)], adj., awake, wide awake, watchful, wakeful.

vigillāx, -ēlis, [vīgillā + ens (reduced)], adj., watchful, wakeful.

vigillō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ēvitum, [vīgillō (as if a-stem)], v. intr. 1, wake, lie awake, wake. — pres. p., awaking, wakeful, watchful.

vigor, -ōris, [vīg- (as root of vīgeo) + or], m., strength, vigor, power.

villa, -ae, [?], adj., cheap. — Hence, of little account, worthless, poor, mean.

villā, -ae, [pos. for †vinola, cf. villum], f., (vineyard), farm.

villosum, -ae, -um, [villō + ens], adj., shaggy, hairy.

villus, -i, [?], cf. vellus], m., [usually pl.], hair (of animals), coat.

— Hence, napp (of cloth).

vimin, -inis, [vī- (as root or stem of vīgeo) + men], n.,ossier, twig (flexible).

vincō, -ēre, vincī, vincum, [?], prob. †vincō- (or vi-) + o], v. tr. 4, bind, fasten, chain, wind, entwine.

vinculum, see vinculum.

vinco, -ere, victō, victum, [unc. root (prob vīco)], v. tr. 3, overcome, overpower, vanquish, conquer, prevail over. — p.p., overthrown, prevailed on, exhausted, baffled.

vinculum (vinculum), -i, [vincō- (cf. vincō) + lam], n., fastening, band, bond, chain, cord, lacing (of sandals), strings.

vinctex, -icis, [unc. stem (akin to
Vocabulary.

vies) + déx (v/dic as stem), perh. made by analogy from viándico (cf. judex, judicio),q.c., (claimant, in law).—Hence, champion (upholder of rights and punisher of wrongs), avenger, prosecutor, defender.—As adj., avenging.

viándico, -šre, -štš, -štšum, [viánd- (stem of viándex) + o (but cf. viándex)], v. tr. 1, claim, defend, assert, avenge.

viándica, -ae, [viánd- (stem of viándex) + ta (perh. as in nausta)], f. claimant's staff.—Hence, championship, vengeance, punishment.

viándum, -ši, [viánd + etum (as if viánd + tum)], n., vineyard.

viánus, -š, [prob. bor. fr. oвес, but assimilated to wio, vitiš], n., wine.

viola, -ae, [viö], f., violet (poss. akin to viš through blue color, cf. "black and blue").

violenta, -ae, [violentō + ia], f., violence: vulbus (savage expression of).

violentaus, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin to viš) + lentus], adj., savage, violent, worthless, unlamed (of an unmarried maid).

violō, -šre, -ššvi, -ššum, [+viola- (dimin. of viš) + o], v. tr. 1, injure, do violence to.

viópera, -ae, [for vióviva], f., viper, snake.

vióperous, -a, -um, [viópera + saus], adj., of vipers, of a (the) serpent, snaky.

viš, við, [?] m., husband, man, consort, hero, lord (as husband).

višūš, -šš, [?] f., many woman, force maiden, warrior maid.

višrō, -šre, no perf., no sup., [?], akin to vir or viš], v. intr. 2, bloom, flourish, grow strong, grow green.—pres. p., green.

višre, -ae, [?, akin to višrō, više], f., new shoot, twig, branch, osier, sapling, stalk.

višgēsa, -sa, -um, [višin + planes], adj., of maiden, of a maiden, virgin, a maiden’s: Helen (loved of the Maids, i.e. the Muses).

višgēsā, -šiš, [višin- (as if stem of višro) + tas], f., maidenhood.

višgēs, -šis, [prob. viša + o, cf. 'scion,' a slip of a girl'], f., a maid, the maid.

višrōs, -sīs, [cf. višro], f., virilis, adj., of a man, of the hero, of one’s husband.

višrōs, -šiš, [višro- (reduced) + tus], f., manliness, heroism, prowess.—Hence, virtue (quality of a true man), value (cf. "virtue").

višus, -šis, [akin to višrōs], n., poison, venom.

viš, viš, [?], f., violence, force.—Pl., forces, might, strength, powers, potency, influence, means.

višus, -šis, [?], n., bowels, internal organs, flesh, body, ‘bowels’ (of compassion, heart), soul.

višō, -ōre, -ōs, -ōsnum, [old desiderative of viš], v. tr. 3, go to see, visit, see.

višus, -šis, [v/idos + tus], m., sight.

viša, -ae, [viv- (as root of vivo) + ta], f., life.

višūš, -šre, -ššvi, -ššum, [višō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, cause a flaw in, corrupt, vitiate, spoil,
Vocabulary.

poison, injure, violate, change, make sterile.

vitâ, -sae, [√1 (in vīce) + tis], f., vine.

vitiosus, -a, -um [vitio + osma], adj., faulty, spoiled.

vītium, -i [?], n., flaw, crack, flaw. — Also, morally, vice, crime, fault.

vitiō, -ōre, -avi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, avoid, shun, escape.

vitrum, -i, [prob. √vid + trum], n., glass.

vīta, -ae, [?], cf. vice], f., filled.

vītus, -i, [prob. akin to vetus], m., (a yearling), bullock, calf.

vīvâ, -ā, [vivā- (or viv-, as root of vivo) + ax], adj., tenacious of life, long-lived.

vīvō, -ere, vīxi, vīctorum, [root of unc. form, as if vi(o)v], v. intr. 3, live.

vīvus, -a, -um, [root of unc. form, as if vi(o)v + us], adj., living, alive, still alive, in one’s lifetime, native (rock), solid.

vīx, [?], adv., hardly, scarcely.

vōcâlis, -ae, [voc- (as stem of vox) + alia], adj., vocal, tuneful.

vocō, -āre, -avi, -ātum, [√voc of unc. formation], v. tr. 1, call, summon, call upon, draw out: vocari, the summoned (god).

vōlātus, -ās, [vola + tus], m., flight, swoop.

Vulcānus, see Vulcanus.

volgus, and derivatives, see vulgaris.

volūtō, -āre, -avi, -ātum, [volūtō- (as if p.p. of volo) + o], v. intr. 1, sit, fly.

volnus, and derivatives, see vulnus.

volō, -āre, -avi, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, fly.
Vulcanus (vol.-), -a, -um, [Val. Vulc. + -an] adj., of Vulcan.—Less exactly, of fire.

Vulcanus (vol.-), -e, [?], m., Vulcan, the god of fire in its mechanical and destructive forms.—Less exactly, fire.

Vulgō (volgo), -isse, -ivi, -itum, [vulgō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, make common, spread abroad, make known.—p.p., famē, common.

Vulgus (volg.-), -i, [?], m., the crowd, the people.

Vulnεrō (voln.-), -ere, -ivi, -itum, [vulnεr- (as stem of vulnus) + o], v. tr. 1, wound.

Vulniferus (voln.-), -a, -um, [vulnīfer- (perh. only vulnus, reduced) + -īnus], adj., deadly.

Vulnus (voln.-), -bris, [akin to veλlo (i.e. velis + -us)], m., wound, attempted wound, thrust: vulnera minitiae (to wound).

Valter (vol.-), -iris, [?], m., vulture.

Valtæs (vol.-), -a, [vel + -an], m., expression, countenance, face.

X.

Xanthus, -i, [Gr. Xanths], m., 1. A river of the Troad; 2. A river in Lycia, a favorite haunt of Apollo.

Z.

Zacynthus (-ns), -i, [Gr. Zákyn-θos], s., an island in the Ionian Sea (now Zante).

Zephyrus, -i, [Gr. Ζήφυρος], m., Zephyrus (the west wind).—Less exactly, wind (from any quarter), zephyr.

Zmaragdus (zm.-), -i, [Gr. Ζμμαραγδός], s., emerald.

Zōta, -ae, [Gr. Ζώτος], s., girdle, zone.
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