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PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO.
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THE BUCOLICS

AND THE

FIRST EIGHT BOOKS OF THE AENEID

OF

VERGIL

WITH NOTES AND A VERGILIAN DICTIONARY

BY

HENRY S. FRIEZE

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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P R E F A C E.

The text here presented, embracing the Bucolics, the Georgics, and the Aeneid of Vergil, is the result of a careful comparison of the older editions, especially those of Heyne, Jahn, and Forbiger, with those of Ladewig, Ribbeck, and Conington, more recently published. In the twenty years since the issue of my edition of "The Aeneid, with Explanatory Notes," important changes have been made in the orthography of the Vergilian text. The labors of Ritschl and Brambach have done much toward establishing a correct and uniform Latin orthography for schools, and also a characteristic orthography for the texts of authors belonging to different periods. The improved and more accurate forms of spelling due to these and other distinguished scholars, have been based partly on the authority of the Roman grammarians, and partly on the critical study of monumental and numismatic inscriptions and the best existing manuscripts. In former investigations of this kind too much weight was given to the manuscripts, none of which probably date back earlier than the fourth century of our era, while inscriptions contemporary with the best periods of the language, and presumably representing the orthography of such periods, were left more or less out of view.

Giving proper consideration to monuments of this latter kind, without losing sight of the prevailing forms of spelling
found in the best manuscripts, the critics of whom I have spoken have laid the foundation of a general scheme of Latin orthography, which we may reasonably accept as representing the best period of the language in its external or orthographical form. This period was the age of Quintilian or the period extending from Nero to Hadrian—A. D. 54–118. The best results of these investigations are embodied in the works of Wilhelm Brambach.* The system which he has proposed has met with general acceptance, and is likely to impress itself on all future editions of Latin authors.

In the present text I have in general adopted the spelling proposed by Brambach; following, at the same time, his suggestion as to the treatment of those writers of the Augustan age, such as Livy and Vergil, who are alleged to have had a fondness for the old-fashioned forms.†

The most characteristic feature of this archaic spelling is the form vo in such words as have usually been written with vu; as volagus, volnus, cervos, volt, vivont, divom, and the like—forms which occur so frequently in some editions of Vergil that they give the poet the appearance, as compared with his friend Horace, of one of the ancients of a century or two earlier.

Other recent or living scholars have pursued a more moderate course in the treatment of the Vergilian text; giving it a little of the archaic coloring, but not rendering it a complete likeness of Plautus or Lucilius. Indeed, no two of the critics of this class can perfectly agree in their results; for the restoration which they have attempted of the actual spelling of

† "Vergilius amantissimus vetustatis," Quint., i, 7, 18.
Vergil is largely conjectural. I would, therefore, prefer to write this class of words in the form which, no doubt, Quintilian and his contemporaries used in making new copies of Vergil, following the spelling which Augustus seems to have preferred, and giving us everywhere such forms as vulnus, vivus, divum, and volvunt, rather than volnus, vivos, divom, and volvont; and my reason would be the same as theirs, namely, that the true sound was nearer u than o. It was, perhaps, a usage of o kindred to that in our English neighbor, arbor, and the like. But, on the whole, I have felt constrained to defer to the authority of those who have access to original documents, and to admit these forms into the text to some limited extent. I have therefore adopted, at least for the present, the vo spelling in volgus, volnus, voltus, in volt and voltis of the verb volo, and in the genitive plural ending vom, as in divom and Argivom. But the nominative and accusative endings vos and vom of the second declension, the forms quovius and qui of the relative pronoun, quom for cum, and the verbal endings vont and vontur, for vunt and vuntur, and the participial ending volsus for vulus, I have not employed. Also, I have used the ending imus in superlatives, such as maximus and optimus, and in some ordinals, as decimus, rather than the older forms optumus, maximus, and decumus. The ending umus in such words leads to error in pronunciation; so much, indeed, that it was rejected by Caesar, who substituted imus, an innovation generally adopted by subsequent writers. In the treatment of these classes of words my text will be found very nearly like that of Ladewig.*

I can not but think that Vergil, in writing such words, while

in his love of the old ways he preferred, just as we do in English, the traditional forms, must have pronounced them precisely in the same manner as did Caesar, Augustus, and Horace; that is, with an indefinite sound of _u_ instead of _o_ in _vo_, and of _i_ instead of _u_ in _unus_.

Ribbeck,* in common with other recent critics, has reproduced or aimed to reproduce in the orthography of his text the diversity and inconsistency exhibited in the manuscripts. For, as the old English writers, so also the Latin authors and copyists, were often at variance with themselves in the spelling of words. But though such exact representations of the variable and unsettled orthography of the language are of much interest and importance in critical philology, and in what is called the pathology of a language, it is obvious that for the general reader and for school purposes the text should be as uniform and consistent as possible.

The words which are most variable in the manuscripts are the compounds of adjectives and verbs with prepositions. The difficulty of choice here is very great. After much effort in the direction of some systematic method, I have taken, on the whole, for each class of compounds, the forms given first by Brambach, where he allows more than one, and where the authorities are so variable as to make the choice nearly or quite a matter of indifference; while I have used the exceptional compound forms in individual words which in manuscripts and inscriptions are found nearly or absolutely uniform. Thus in the compounds _impar_, _comparo_, and others of the same class, which in Ribbeck vary somewhat between _impar_,

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conparo, and impar and comparo, etc., I have uniformly adopted
the latter; and in other classes, which as a general rule re-
main unassimilated, as in compounds of ad and con with words
beginning with l, I have used the assimilated forms in particu-
lar words, as alligo and colligo, because those are quite uni-
formly given in the manuscripts, though we write adloquor,
adludo, conlucere, conlabor, etc. The orthography of such com-
pounds seems never to have been settled; but it is probable that
the actual pronunciation in respect to assimilation and euphonic
accommodation was much more systematic than the spelling.

Whatever errors of judgment in the decision of these ques-
tions, and whatever inconsistencies of orthography, the reader
may detect, I trust will be met with the indulgence which the
present difficulty of determining such problems, more difficult
now than ever before, seems justly to call for.

The notes on the Aeneid are substantially those of my for-
mer edition. In the interpretations occasional changes have
been made, several of them suggested by the admirable com-
mentary of Mr. Conington.*

The notes on the Eclogues are less frequent than those on
the Aeneid, especially those relating to grammatical usages, as
it is assumed that most of the poetic idioms will already have
become familiar by the study of the Aeneid. The text of the
Georgics has been given at present without notes, as it has
been impossible for the editor, on account of the pressure of
official duties, to get them ready, while it seemed desirable that
the text itself should embrace the whole series of Vergil's
greater poems. I hope the Dictionary will largely supply the
lack of such notes.

* "The Works of Virgil, with a Commentary," by John Conington,
PREFACE.

The Dictionary is designed to be a complete exhibition of Vergilian usages of words. It has been prepared with very great care and labor, and yet I fear it will be found very far short of the perfection I would have desired. Trusting, however, it may be, at least, the basis of something more entirely satisfactory, I venture to give it into the printer's hands. Whatever value it may possess is, of course, largely due to the Vergilian dictionaries, keys, and vocabularies hitherto published, as well as to the general dictionaries from Forcellini to the Harpers. My own labor has consisted in examining the text to ascertain the best interpretations and definitions of words, and to furnish the Dictionary with the references necessary to illustrate and verify the meanings given. One feature of the work, which I find in none before, is a complete representation of all the proper and personal names found in the text. For this I am indebted chiefly to the list appended to the smaller edition of Ribbeck.
LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VERGIL.

Publius Vergilius Maro was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B.C. 70. Vergil's father possessed a farm at Andes sufficiently valuable to place his family in easy circumstances, and to afford him the means of educating his son under the most eminent teachers then living in Italy. The education of Vergil appears to have been commenced at Cremona, from whence, on assuming the manly gown, in his sixteenth year, he was transferred to the charge of new teachers at Milan.

After pursuing his studies, probably for several years, at Milan, he placed himself under the instruction of the Greek poet and grammarian, Parthenius, who was then flourishing at Naples. At the age of twenty-three he left Naples for Rome, where he finished his education under Syro the Epicurean, an accomplished teacher of philosophy, mathematics, and physics.

Vergil's love of literary pursuits, as well as the delicacy of his physical constitution, led him to choose a life of retirement rather than that public career which was more generally deemed proper for a Roman citizen. Hence, at the age when aspiring young Romans usually entered upon the stirring scenes of political and military life, he withdrew from Rome to his native Andes, with the intention of devoting himself to agriculture, science, and letters. The Sicilian Greek, Theocritus, was at this time his favorite author, and it was from him that the general plan, though not the individual character, of the Bucolics was derived.

The minor poems, such as the Culex, Ciris, etc., which have been appended to the works of Vergil, and which are sometimes
reckoned among his earlier productions, are ascribed to him on very insufficient grounds. The Eclogues were begun about B. C. 42, at the request of C. Asinius Pollio, who was then acting as the lieutenant of Antony in Gaul. Pollio was himself distinguished as a poet, and not less as a scholar, orator, and historian. Under his patronage the second, third, and fifth Eclogues had already been written, when the literary labors and the peaceful life of the poet were suddenly interrupted. The veteran legions of Octavian, on returning from Philippi, and demanding the allotments of land which had been promised them as a reward for their services in the civil war, were authorized to take possession of eighteen Italian cities, with the district of country pertaining to each. The cities thus treated were those which had espoused the side of Brutus. For this the unhappy occupants of the adjacent country were forced to give up their hereditary estates to the rapacious soldiery. As the lands of Cremona, which was one of the condemned cities, were not sufficient to satisfy the legionaries to whom they had been assigned, they took violent possession also of a part of the country belonging to the neighboring city of Mantua. Vergil, whose farm was in this district and was thus endangered, had recourse at first to Pollio, and for a time was secure under his protection. But when that commander, in B. C. 41, marched with his troops to the aid of L. Antonius in the Perusian war, Vergil was compelled to seek relief from Octavian in person, and for this purpose visited Rome. It was the kind reception given him by the emperor on this occasion which inspired the grateful and glowing eulogy contained in the first Eclogue, written in the summer of B. C. 41.

After the close of the Perusian war, the Mantuan country was again disturbed by the demands of the veterans, and our poet in vain, though at the risk of his life, attempted to maintain his rights against the centurion Arrius. Fleeing again for succor to Octavian, he was reinstated, though not without long and anxious delay, in the possession of his farm. During this period of delay and depressing uncertainty, in the autumn of B. C. 41, he wrote the ninth Eclogue, in which he bewails his unhappy lot. But on obtaining at length the object of his petition, his joy and grati-
tude found utterance in the beautiful hymn called the fourth Eclogue, in which he hails the auspicious times just dawning on the world, and initiated by the consulship of his friend and patron Pollio in B.C. 40. The sixth Eclogue was composed in the following year, B.C. 39, in fulfillment of a promise made to Varus.* The eighth was written in the autumn of the same year in honor of Pollio, who had gained a brilliant victory over the Parthini, a people of Dalmatia. The two remaining Eclogues, the seventh and tenth, were probably composed in the two following years.

Though the material of the Bucolics is taken largely from Theocritus, and to some extent from other Greek poets, yet Vergil has given to most of them something of a national character by associating this foreign material with circumstances and personages pertaining to his own time and country. In the first and ninth Eclogues, for example, he describes with deep feeling, in the dialogues of the shepherds, the social miseries attending the wars of the triumvirate, and in the fourth he dwells with delight on the anticipated return of peace and blessedness under the reign of Octavian. In the first, again, he finds, or rather makes for himself, the opportunity of expressing his grateful love and admiration of the youthful emperor, while in the fifth he commemorates, under the name of Daphnis, the greatness and the untimely death of the deified Caesar. Finally, in the sixth and tenth, in the midst of myths and fancies derived from his Grecian masters, he has immortalized the name of his friend Cornelius Gallus.

The scenery of the Eclogues, as well as the manners and customs of the husbandmen who make up their personnel, are quite as much Sicilian as Italian. It is unfortunate, too, that Vergil has given these poems a still more foreign air by the use of Greek instead of Italian names. But this was the taste of the times. He labors, also, under another disadvantage, as compared with Theocritus, in the want of a Latin dialect suitable for shepherds and herdsmen, or, at least, in not employing one. While the Sicilian Greek pastoral generally uses a form of speech approximating closely to the nature of its rustic characters, the language of Vergil's shepherds is too much like that of cultivated society.

* Ribbeck assigns the sixth Eclogue to the year B.C. 41.
But though liable to such criticisms, the Eclogues are among the most graceful and beautiful of all idyllic poems, and they possess a charm which fascinates the reader more and more with every perusal.

The Eclogues established the reputation of the poet, and gained him at once ardent friends and admirers among the most powerful and the most cultivated of the Romans. Among these, besides his early and fast friend Pollio, were Octavian, Maecenas, Varius, Horace, and Propertius. These and all other educated Romans of the day regarded Vergil as already superior in many respects to any poet who had yet appeared. It was most of all in the exquisite finish and harmony of his hexameters that he excelled all who had preceded him. The hexameter verse had been first introduced into the Latin language, at the close of the second Punic war, by the soldier and poet Ennius. But though distinguished by originality, strength, and vigor, the poetry of Ennius was harsh and rugged to a degree which rendered it to the more cultivated tastes of later generations almost intolerable. Nor by the poets who succeeded Ennius had any such improvement been made in the composition of Latin verse as to admit of any comparison between them and their Grecian models. It was reserved for two great poets of Rome, two congenial spirits, filled with the most lively admiration of each other, laboring side by side, both striving earnestly for the same object—it was reserved for Vergil and Horace to elevate the national poetry to a character worthy of Rome, to develop all the resources of their noble language, and to make it flow both in heroic and lyric verse with all the grace and dignity that had hitherto been characteristic of the Greek alone.

After the publication of the Eclogues, Vergil appears to have passed the remainder of his life chiefly at Naples. His feeble health was probably the occasion of this.

It was here that he composed the Georgics, a didactic poem in four books, in which he endeavors to recall the Italians to their primitive but long-neglected pursuit of agriculture. In point of versification this is the most finished of the works of our poet, and, indeed, as Addison remarks, it may be regarded as in this
LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VERGIL.

respect the most perfect of all poems. In the first book he treats
of the management of fields, in the second of trees, in the third
of horses and cattle, and in the fourth of bees. He has gathered
into this poem all the experience of the ancient Italians on these
subjects, and he has contrived to make them attractive by associ-
ing them with wonderful beauty of diction and imagery, and
with charming variety of illustration.

Having devoted seven years, from B.C. 37 to the writing of
this work, and conscious that his poetic labors must be ended by
an early death, he now entered upon the long-cherished plan of
composing an Epic in the Homeric style, which should at once
commemorate the glory of Rome and of Augustus, and win back
the Romans, if possible, to the religious virtues of their progeni-
tors. He chose for his theme the fortunes of Aeneas, the fabled
founder of the Julian family; and, hence, called his epic the
Aeneid, which he divided into twelve books. He had already been
employed eleven years upon this great work, and had not yet put
to it the finishing hand, when he was overtaken by his last sick-
ness. Having made a voyage to Greece, with the intention of
visiting Attica and Asia, on arriving at Athens he met Augustus,
who happened to be at that time returning from Asia Minor to
Italy. Vergil was easily persuaded by his friend and patron to
return with him immediately to Rome, which, however, he was
not destined again to see. His malady had continually increased
during the voyage, and a few days after landing at Brundisium
he expired. His death occurred in B.C. 19. His remains were
conveyed from Brundisium to Naples, and buried on the hill of
Posilippo, in the tomb still preserved and revered as the "tomb
of Vergil."

It is said that Vergil, a short time before his death, desired to
burn up his Aeneid, in consequence of the imperfect state in
which it would necessarily be left. But being dissuaded from
this purpose by his friends Tucca and Varius, he directed them
in his will to strike out all the verses that were incomplete, but
to add nothing. It does not appear, however, that anything was
erased by them, unless we admit the account of some of the gram-
marians who alleged that Tucca and Varius rejected the four

Thus the Aeneid, like some of the grandest sculptures of Michael Angelo, was left unfinished, and with some parts, perhaps, in the rough. But I am not sure that our interest is not even enhanced in the works of both of these great Italian masters by the very fact that these unfinished parts show us the hand, as it were, still holding the chisel, and in the act of creation.

There is another fault, too. Vergil was an imitator. He gloried in imitation. He borrowed without stint from Homer, from Apollonius, from the Greek tragedies, and, in short, he laid under contribution all the earlier poets both of Greece and of Rome. Nothing beautiful in them, nothing fitted to his purpose escaped his search. But he so appropriated to himself, and assimilated to his own modes of thought their ideas, images, and forms of expression, that they come before us in the Aeneid in all the freshness and individuality of new creations. The Aeneid stands nearly in the same relation to all preexisting literature as does the “Paradise Lost.” The authors of these two epics are the greatest of all plagiarists; but the borrowed thought in both of them assumes so much of their individuality that their plagiarism becomes a beauty and a virtue. They are plagiarists of the older poets in the same sense that the painter is a plagiarist of nature.

But while the Aeneid, through the premature death of the poet, has been left to us somewhat incomplete, and while it claims no great degree of originality, but is largely the offspring, not of Vergil alone, but of the genius of all antiquity, it always has been, and always will be, justly regarded as the best and noblest of all the poetic creations of the Roman mind, and as one of the choicest productions of all literature. There are fashions in criticism as well as in other things; not, indeed, so changeful and transitory as those of dress, but fashions nevertheless; and of late years some scholars, even eminent scholars, have fallen into the habit or affectation of speaking with some contempt of “the court poets of the Augustan age.” This fashion will have its day; but it cannot set aside the verdict of so many generations past. Vergil and
Horace are in no danger. The Aeneid is too grand, too beautiful, too pure, to be despised, neglected, or lost.

It is replete with all the qualities which are essential to a great work of art. It is great in conception and invention. It is wonderfully diversified in scenes, incidents, and characters, while it never departs from the vital principle of unity. It is adorned with the finest diction and imagery of which language is capable. In discoursing of great achievements and great events, it never comes short of the grandeur which befits the epic style; in passages of grief and suffering it takes hold of our sympathies with all the power of the most affecting tragedy. What a sublime epic of itself is the account of the sack of Troy! what a tragedy of passion and fate is presented in the story of Dido! Indeed, the student will find in the Aeneid many dramatic scenes, many vivid pictures of life and manners, many lively narratives of adventure, any one of which would be of itself a poem, and would secure to its author an enviable fame.

Of the preëminent worth of Vergil’s poems, and of their importance as literary studies, the most striking proof is presented in the fact that so many of the classics of modern poetry, in all cultivated languages, have manifestly been produced under the moulding and refining influence of this great master of the art. Dante, who felt all the power of "the Mantuan," ascribes to him whatever excellence he has himself attained in beauty of style; and, in the generous avowal of his indebtedness, he utters one of the noblest eulogies ever bestowed by any poet upon a brother poet:

"Oh degli altri poeti onore e lume,
Vagliami ’l lungo studio, e’l grande amore,
Che m’han fatto cercar lo tuo volume,
Tu se’ lo mio maestro e lo mio autore:
Tu se’ solo colui, da cu’ io tolsi
Lo bello stile, che m’ha fatto onore." *

* Dell’ Inferno, Canto I, 82.
P. VERGILI MARONIS BUCOLICA
P. VERGILI MARONIS

BUCOLICON

LIBER.

ECLOGA I.

MELIBOEUS. TITYRUS.

MEL. Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena:
Nos patriae fines et dulcia linquimus arva;
Nos patriam fugimus: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.

TRR. O Meliboe, deus nobis haec otia fecit.
Namque erit ille mihi semper deus; illius aram
Saepe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.
Ille meas errare boves, ut cernis, et ipsum
Ludere, quae vellem, calamo permisit agresti.

MEL. Non equidem invideo; miror magis: undique totis
Usque adeo turbatur agris. En, ipse capellas
Protinus aeger ago; hanc etiam vix, Tityre, duco.
Hic inter densas corylos modo namque gemellos,
Spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda conixa reliquit.
Saepe malum hoc nobis, si mens non laeva fuisset,
De caelo tactas memini praedicere quercus.
[Saepe sinistra cava praedixit ab ilice cornix.]
Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.

TRR. Urbem, quam dicunt Romam, Meliboe, putavi
Stultus ego huic nostrae similum, quo saepe solemus
Pastores ovium teneros depellere fetus.
Sic canibus catulos similis, sic matribus haedos
Noram, sic parvis componere magna solebam.
Verum haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,
Nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo.

Trr. Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi, 60
Et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces;
Ante, pererratis amborum finibus, exsul
Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim,
Quam nostro illius labatur pectore voltus.

Mel. At nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros, 63
Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen,
Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

En umquam patrios longo post tempore finis,
Pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen,
Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas?
Impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit?
Barbarus haec segetes? en, quo discordia civis
Produxit miseros! en, quis consevimus agros!
Insere nunc, Meliboeae, piores, pone ordine vitis.

Ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.
Non ego vos posthac, viridi proiectus in antro,
Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo;
Carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
Florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.

Trr. Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem 80
Fronde super viridi: sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis;
Et iam summa procul villarum culmina fumat,
Maioresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.

ECLOGA II.

ALEXIS.

Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim,
Delicias domini, nec, quid speraret, habebat.
Tantum inter densas umbrosa caumina fagos
Adsidue veniebat. Ibi haec incondita solus
Montibus et silvis studio iactatab inani:
O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas?
VERGILI ECLOGA II.

Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges.  
Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant;  
Nunc viridis etiam occultant spineta lacertos,  
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus aestu  
Allia serpillumque herbas contundit olentis.  
At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,  
Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.  
Nonne fuit satius, tristis Amaryllidis iras  
Atque superba pati fastidia? nonne Menalcan,  
Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses?  
O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori!  
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.  
Despectus tibi sum, nec, qui sim, quaeris, Alexi,  
Quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans;  
Mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae;  
Lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit.  
Canto, quae solitus, si quando armenta vocabat,  
Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo Aracyntho.  
Nec sum adeo informis: nuper me in litore vidi,  
Cum placidum ventis staret mare; non ego Daphnim,  
Judice te, metuam, si numquam fallit imago.  
O tantum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura  
Atque humilis habitare casas, et figere cervos,  
Haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco!  
Mecum una in silvis imitabere Pana canendo.  
Pan primus calamos ceraconiungere pluris  
Instituit; Pan curat ovis oviumque magistros.  
Nec te paeniteat calamo trivisse labellum:  
Haec eadem ut sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas?  
Est mihi disparibus sephem compacta cicutis  
Fistula, Damoetas dono mihi quam dedit olim,  
Et dixit moriens: “Te nunc habet ista secundum.”  
Dixit Damoetas; invidit stultus Amyntas.  
Praeterea duo, nec tuta mihi valle reperti,  
Capreoli, sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo,  
Bina die siccant ovis ubera; quos tibi servo.  
Iam pridem a me illos abducere Thestyli orat;
VERGILI ECLOGA III.

Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra.
Huc ades, o formose puer: tibi lilia plenis,
Ecce, ferunt Nymphae calathis; tibi candida Nais,
Pallentis violas et summa papavera carpens,
Narcissum et florem inungit bene olentis anethi;
Tum casia atque alii intermixens suavibus herbis
Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha.

Ipse ego cana legam tenera lanugine mala,
Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat;
Addam cerea pruna: honos erit huic quoque pomo;
Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te, proxima myrte,
Sic positaque quoniam suavis miscetis odores.

Rusticus es, Corydon: nec munera curat Alexi,
Nec, si numeribus certes, concedat Iollas.
Heu, heu! quid volui miser no mi? floribus austrum
Perditas et liquidis immisit fontibus aprios.
Quem fugis, ah, demens? habitarunt di quoque silvas
Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit arces,
Ipsa colat; nobis placeant ante omnia silvae.

Torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam;
Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva capella;
Te Corydon, o Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas.

Aspice, aratra iugo referunt suspensa iuvenci,
Et sol crescentis decedens duplicat umbras:
Me tamen urit amor; quis enim modus adsit amori?
Ah, Corydon, Corydon, quae te dementia cepit!

Semiputata tibi frondosa vitis in ulmo est.
Quin tu aliquid saltem potius, quorum indiget usus,
Viminibus mollique paras detexere iunco?

Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexim.

ECLOGA III.

MENALCAS. DAMOETAS. PALAEMON.

MEN. Dic mihi, Damoeta, cuium pecus? an Meliboei?
DAM. Non, verum Aegonis; nuper mihi tradidit Aegon.
VERGILI ECLOGA III.

MEN. Infelix o semper, ovis, pecus! ipse Neaeram
Dum fovet, ac, ne me sibi praeeferat illa, veretur,
Hic alienus ovis custos bis mulget in hora;
Et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis.

DAM. Parcius ista viris tamen obicienda memento.
Novimus, et qui te, transversa tuentibus hircis,
Et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello.

MEN. Tum, credo, cum me arbustum videre Miconis
Atque mala vitis incidere falce novellas.

DAM. Aut hic ad veteris fagos cum Daphnidis arcum
Fregisti et calamos: quae tu, perverse Menalca,
Et, cum vidisti puero donata, dolebas,
Et, si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.

MEN. Quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures!
Non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum
Excipere insidiis, multum latrente Lycisca?
Et cum clamarem: “Quo nunc se proripit ille?
Tityre, coge pecus!” tu post carecta latebas.

DAM. An mihi cantando vectus non redderet ille,
Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula caprum?
Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Damon
Ipse fatebatur; sed reddere posse negabat.

MEN. Cantando tu illum? aut umquam tibi fistula cera
Iuncta fuit? non tu in trivis, indocte, solebas
Stridenti miserum stipula dispersere carmen?

DAM. Vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim
Experiamur? ego hanc vitulam—ne forte recuses,
Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus—
Depono: tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes.

MEN. De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum:
Est mihi namque domi pater, est inustria noverca;
Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et haedos.

Verum, id quod multo tute ipse fatebere maius—
Insanire libet quoniam tibi—pocula ponam
Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis:
Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos hedera vestit pallente corymbos.
In medio duo signa, Conon, et—quis fuit alter, 40
Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem,
Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet?
Nec dum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo.

**DAM.** Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit,
Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho,
Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentis.
Nec dum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo;
Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est, quod pocula laudes.

**MEN.** Numquam hodie effugies; veniam, quocumque vocaris.
Audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit, ecce, Palaemon.
Efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas.

**DAM.** Quin age, si quid habes; in me mora non erit ulla,
Nec quemquam fugio: tantum, vicine Palaemon,
Sensibus haec imis, res est non parva, reponas.

**PAL.** Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba.
Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos,
Nunc frondent silvae; nunc formosissimus annus.
Incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca.
Alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae.

**DAM.** Ab Iove principium, Musae; Iovis omnia plena;
Ille colit terras; illi mea carmina curae.

**MEN.** Et me Phoebus amat; Phoebus sua semper apud me
Munera sunt, lauri et suave rubens hyacinthus.

**DAM.** Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella,
Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.

**MEN.** At mihi sese offerit ultro, meus ignis, Amyntas,
Notior ut iam sit canibus non Delia nostris.

**DAM.** Parta meae Veneri sunt munera: namque notavi
Ipse locum, æriae quo congessere palumbes.

**MEN.** Quod potui, puero silvestri ex arbore lecta
Aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam.

**DAM.** O quotiens et quae nobis Galatea locuta est!
Partem aliquam, venti, divom referatis ad auris!

**MEN.** Quid prodest, quod me ipse animo non spernis, Amynta,
Si, dum tu sectaris apros, ego retia servo?

**DAM.** Phyllida mitte mihi: meus est natalis, Iolla;
VERGILI ECLOGA III.

Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito.

**Men.** Phyllida amo ante alias: nam me discedere flevit,
Et longum "Formose, vale, vale," inquit, "Iolla."

**Dam.** Triste lupus stabulis, māturis frugibus imbres,
Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis irae.

**Men.** Dulce satis umor, depulsis arbutus haedis,
Lenta salix feto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas.

**Dam.** Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam:
Pierides, vitulam lectori pascite vestro.

**Men.** Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina: pascite taurum,
Iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam.

**Dam.** Qui te, Pollio, amat, veniat, quo te quoque gaudet;
Mella fluant illi, ferat et rubus asper amomum.

**Men.** Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi,
Atque idem iungat volpes et mulgeat hircos.

**Dam.** Qui legitis flores et humili nascentia fraga,
Frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba.

**Men.** Parcite, oves, nimium procedere: non bene ripae
Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat.

**Dam.** Tityre, pascentis a flumine reice capellas:
Ipse ubi tempus erit, omnis in fonte lavabo.

**Men.** Cogite ovis, pueri; si lac praeepeperit aestus,
Ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis.

**Dam.** Heu, heu, quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in ervō!
Idem amor exitium pecori pecorisque magistro.

**Men.** His certe neque amor causa est: vix ossibus haerent.
Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.

**Dam.** Dic, quibus in terris—et eris mihi magnus Apollo—
Tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas.

**Men.** Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum
Nascantur flores; et Phyllida solus habeto.

**Pal.** Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.
Et vitula tu dignus, et hic,—et quisquis amores
Aut metuet dulcis, aut experistur amaros.

Claudite iam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt.
VERGILI ECLOGA IV.

ECLOGA IV.

POLLIO.

Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus!
Non omnis arbusta iuvant humilesque myricae;
Si canimus silvas, silvae sint Consule dignae.

Ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas;
Magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo.
Iam reedit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna;
Iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
Casta fave Lucina: tuus iam regnat Apollo.
Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te Consule, inibit,
Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses;
Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,
Inrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.

Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
Permixtos heros et ipse videbitur illis,
Pacatumque regit patriis virtutibus orbem.
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
Errantis hederas passim cum bacchare tellus
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.

Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae
Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet; Assyrium volgo nascetur amomum.

At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis
Iam legere et quae sit poteris cognoscere virtus:
Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista,
Incultaque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
Et duroe quercus sudabunt rosceda mella.

Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,
Quae temptare Thetim ratibus, quae cingere muris
Oppida, quae iubeant telluri infindere sulcos.
Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quae vehat Argo
VERGILI \ ECLOGA V.

Delectos heroas; erunt etiam altera bella,
Atque iterum ad Troiam magnus mittetur Achilles.
Hinc, ubi iam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,
Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus
Mutabit merces: omnis feret omnia tellus.
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem;
Robustus quoque iam tauris iuga solvet arator;
Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores,
Ipse sed in pratis aries iam suave rubenti
Murice, iam croceo mutabit vellera luto;
Sponte sua sanyx pascentis vestiet agnos.
"Talia saecla," suis dixerunt, "currite," fusis
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.
Aggredere o magnos—aderit iam tempus—honores,
Cara deum suboles, magnum Iovis incrementum!
Aspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum,
Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum,
Aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo!
O mihi tam longae maneant pars ultima vitae,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta:
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus, huic mater quamvis atque huic pater adsit,
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadia dicat se iudice victum.
Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem:
Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses;
Incipe, parve puer: cui non risere parentes,
Nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est.

ECLOGA V.

DAPHNIS.

MENALCAS. MOPSUS.

MEN. Cur non, Mopse, boni quoniam convenimus ambo,
Tu calamos inflare levis, ego dicere versus,
Hic corylis mixtas inter considimus ulmos?
VERGILI ECLOGA V.

MO. Tu maior; tibi me est aequum parere, Menalca,
Sive sub incertas Zephyris motantibus umbras,
Sive antro potius succedimus. Aspice, ut antrum
Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.
MEN. Montibus in nostris solus tibi certat Amyntas.
MO. Quid, si idem certet Phoebum superare canendo?
MEN. Incipe, Mopse, prior, si quos aut Phyllidis ignis,
Aut Alconis habes laudes, aut iurigia Codri.
Incipe; pascentis servabit Tityrus haedos.
MO. Immo haec, in viridi nuper quae cortice fagi
Carmina descripti et modulans alterna notavi,
Experiar; tu deinde iubeto ut certet Amyntas.
MEN. Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivae,
Puniceis humiliis quantum saliunca rosetis,
Judicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amyntas.
MO. Sed tu desine plura, puer; successimus antro.

Extinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnim
Flebant—vos coryli testes et flumina Nymphis—
Cum complexa sui corpus miserabile nati
Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater.
Non ulli pastos illis egere diebus
Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina; nulla nec amnem
Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam.
Daphni, tuum Poenos etiam ingemuisse leones
Interitum, montesque feri silvaeque loquantur.
Daphnis et Armenias currum subiungere tigris
Instituit, Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi
Et folis lentis intexere mollibus hastas.
Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae,
Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis,
Tu decus omne tuis. Postquam te fata tulerunt,
Ipsa Pales agros atque ipse reliquit Apollo.
Grandia saepe quibus mandavimus hordea sulcis,
Infelix loliurn et steriles nascentur avenae;
Pro molli viola, pro purpureo narsissos,
Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis.
Spargite humum foliis, inducite fontibus umbras,
VERGILI ECLOGA V.

Pastores—mandat fieri sibi talia Daphnis—
Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen:
"Daphnis ego in silvis, hinc usque ad sidera notus,
Formosi pecoris custós, formosior ipse."

**MEN.** Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,
Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per aestum
Dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rivo;
Nec calamis solum aequiparas, sed voce magistrum.
Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo.
Nos tamen haec quocumque modo tibi nostra vicissim
Dicemus, Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra;
Daphnin ad astra feremus: amavit nos quoque Daphnis.
**MOR.** An quicquam nobis tali sit munere maius?
Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, et ista
Iam pridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis.

**MEN.** Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi
Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.
Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas
Panaque pastoresque tenet Dryadasque puellas;
Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis
Ulla dolum meditantur; amat bonus otia Daphnis.
Ipsi laetitia voces ad sidera iactant
Intonsi montes; ipsae iam carmina rupes,
Ipsa sonant arbusta: "Deus, deus ille, Menalca!"
Sis bonus o felixque tuis! en quattuor aras:
Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebi.
Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis
Craterasque duos statuam tibi pinguus olivi,
Et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho,
Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbra,
Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar.
Cantabunt mihi Damoetas et Lyctius Aegon;
Saltantis Satyros imitabitur Alphesiboens.
Haece tibi semper erunt, et cum sollemnia vota
Reddemus Nymphis, et cum Iustrabimus agros.
Dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadae,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.
Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quotannis
Agricolae facient; damnabis tu quoque votis.

Mep. Quae tibi, quae tali reddam pro carmine dona?
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri,
Nec percussa iuvant fluctu tam litora, nec quae
Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.
Men. Hac te nos fragili donabimus ante cicuta.
Hae nos "Formosum Corydon ardebat Alexim,"
Haec eadem docuit "Cuium pecus? an Meliboei?"
Mep. At tu sume pedum, quod, me cum saepe rogaret,
Non tulit Antigenes—et erat tum dignus amari—
Formosum paribus nodis atque aere, Menalca.

ECLOGA VI.

VARUS.

Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu
Nostra nec erubuit silvas habitare Thalia.
Cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthis aurem
Vellit, et admonuit: "Pastorem, Tityre, pinguis
Pascere oportet ovis, deductum dicere carmen."

Nunc ego—namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes,
Vare, tuas cupiant et tristia condere bella—
Agrestem tenui meditabor harundine Musam.
Non iniussa cano. Si quis tamen haec quoque, si quis
Captus amore leget, te nostrae, Vare, myricae,
Te nemus omne canet; nec Phoebi gratior ulla est,
Quam sibi quae Vari praescripsit pagina nomen.

Pergite, Pierides. Chromis et Mnasylos in antro
Silenum pueri somno videre iacentem,
Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho:
Serta procul tantum capit delapsa iacebant,
Et gravis attrita pendebat canthus ansa.
Aggressi—nam saepe senex spe carminis ambo
Luserat—iniciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis.
VERGILI ECLOGA VI.

Addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle,
Aegle, Naiadum pulcherrima, iamque videnti
Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit.
Ille dolum ridens "Quo vincula nectitis?" inquit.
"Solvite me, pueri; satis est potuisse videri.
Carmina, quae voltis, cognoscite; carmina vobis,
Huic alius mercedis erit." Simul incipit ipse.
Tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres
Ludere, tum rigidas notare cacumina quercus;
Nec tantum Phoebus laudet Parnasia rupes,
Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.

Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animaeque marisque fuissent
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia et ipse tener mundi conceperet orbis;
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
Coeperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas;
Iamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem
Altius, atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres;
Incipient silvae cum primum surgere, cumque
Rara per ignaros errent animalia montis.
Hinc lapides Pyrrhae iactos, Saturnia regna,
Caucasiasque refert volucres furtonumque Promethei.
His adiungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum
Clamassent, ut litus "Illya, Illya" omne sonaret;
Et fortunatam, si numquam armenta fuissent,
Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore iuvenci.
Ah, virgo infelix, quae te dementia cepit!
Proetides impleruent falsis mugitibus agros:
At non tam turpis pecudum tamen una secuta est
Concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum
Et saepe in levi quaesisset cornua fronte.
Ah, virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras:
Ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho,
Ilice sub nigra pallentis ruminat herbas,
Aut aliquam in magno sequitur gregem. "Claudite, Nymphae,
Dictaeae Nymphae, nemorum iam claudite saltus,
Si qua forte ferent oculis seque obvia nostris
Errabunda bovis vestigia: forsitan illum,
Aut herba captum viridi, aut armenta secutum,
Perducant aliquae stabula ad Gortynia vaccae.
Tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam;
Tum Phaethontiadas musco circumdat amarae
Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos;
Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonae in montis ut duxerit una sororum,
Utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis;
Ut Linus haec illi, divino carmine pastor,
Floribus atque apio crinis ornatus amaro,
Dixerit: "Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae,
Ascreaeo quos ante seni, quibus ille solebat
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.
His tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo,
Ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus iactet Apollo."
Quid loquar, ant Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta est
Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris
Dulichias vexasse rates et gurgite in alto
Ah! timidos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis;
Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus,
Quas illi Philomela dapes, quae dona pararit,
Quo cursu deserta petiverit, et quibus ante
Infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit alis?
   Omnia, quae, Phoebo quondam meditante, beatus
Audiit Eurotas, iussitque ediscere lauros,
Ille canit—pulsae referunt ad sidera valles—
Cogere donee ovis stabulis numerumque referri
Iussit, et invito processit Vesper Olympo.

ECLOGA VII.

MELIBOEUS. CORYDON. THYRSIS.

MEL. Forte sub arguta consederat ilice Daphnis,
Complementantque greges Corydon et Thyris in unum,
Thyris ovis, Corydon distentas lacte capellas,
VERGILI ECLOGA VII.

Ambo florentes aetatibus, Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.
Huc mihi, dum tareas defendo a frigore myrtos,
Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim
Aspicio. Ille ubi me contra videt, "Ocius" inquit
"Huc ades, o Meliboeae! caper tibi salvus et haedi;
Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.
Huc ipsi potum venient per prata iuvenci;
Hic viridis tenerra praetexit harundine ripas
Mincius, eque sacra resonant examina queuco."
Quid facerem? neque ego Alcippen, neque Phyllida habebam,
Depulsos a lacte domi quae clauderet agnos;
Et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum.
Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.
Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo
Coeperc; alternos Musae meminisse volebant.
Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis.

Cor. Nympheae, noster amor, Libothrides, aut mihi carmen,
Quale meo Codro, concedite—proxima Phoebi
Versibus ille facit—aut, si non possumus omnes,
Hic arguta sacra pendebit fistula pinu.

Thy. Pastores, hedera crescentem ornate poetam,
Arcades, invidia rumpantur ut ilia Codro;
Aut, si ultra placitum laudarit, baccare frontem
Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

Cor. Saetosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus
Et ramosa Micon vivacis coruua cervi.
Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota
Puniceo stabis suras evincta costhurno.

Thy. Sinum lactis et hace te liba, Priape, quotannis
Exspectare sat est: custos es pauperis horti.
Nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus; at tu,
Si fetura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto.

Cor. Nerino Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae,
Candidior cycnis, hedera formosior alba,
Cum primum pasti repetent praesaeapia tauri,
Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito.
Vergili Ecloga VIII.

Thy. Immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbis,
Horridior rusco, proiecta vilior alga,
Si mihi non haec lux toto iam longior anno est.
Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite iuvenci.

Cor. Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba,
Et quae vos rara viridis tegit arbutus umbra,
Solstium pecori defendite; iam venit aetas
Torrida, iam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae.

Thy. Hic focus et taedae pingues, hic plurimus ignis
Semper, et adsidua postes fuligine nigri;
Hic tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.

Cor. Stant et iuniperi et castaneae hirsutae:
Strata iacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore poma;
Omnia nunc rident: at si formosus Alexis
Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca.

Thy. Aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba;
Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras:
Phyllidis adventu nostrae nemus omne virebit,
Iuppiter et laeto descendet plurimus imbri.

Cor. Populus Alcidae gratissima, vitis Iaccho,
Formosae myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phoebi:
Phyllis amat corylos; illas dum Phyllis amabit,
Nec myrtus vincet corylos, nec laurea Phoebi.

Thy. Fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
Populus in fluiis, abies in montibus altis:
Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas,
Fraxinus in silvis cedat tibi, pinus in hortis.

Mel. Haec memini, et victum frustra contendere Thyrsim.
Ex illo Corydon Corydon est tempore nobis.

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Ecloga VIII.

Pharmaceutria.

Damon. Alpheisboeus.

Pastorum Musam Damonis et Alphesiboei,
Immemor herbarum quos est mirata iuvenca.
Certantis, quorum stupefactae carmine lynces,
Et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus,
Damonis Musam dicemus et Alpesiboei.

Tu mihi seu magni superas iam saxa Timavi,
Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, en erit umquam
Ille dies, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta?
En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem
Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno?

A te principium, tibi desinet. Accipe iussis
Carmina coepta tuis, atque hanc sine tempora circum
Inter victricis hederam tibi serpere laurus.

Frigida vix caelo noctis decesserat umbra,
Cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba,
Incumbens tereti Damon sic coepit olivae:

**DAM.** "Nascere, praeterea diem veniens age, Lucifer, alnum,
Coniugis indigno Nysae deceptus amore
Dum queror, et divos, quamquam nil testibus illis
Profeci, extrema moriens tamen adloquor hora.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Maenalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentis
Semper habet; semper pastorum ille audist amores,
Panaque, qui primus calamos non passus inertis.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Mopso Nysa datur: quid non speremus amantes?
Iungentur iam grypès equis, aevoque sequenti
Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula dammæ.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Mopse, novas incide faces: tibi ducitur uxor;
Sparge, marite, nuces: tibi deserit Hesperus Oetam.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

O digno coniuncta viro, dum despicias omnis,
Dumque tibi est odio mea fistula dumque capellae
Hirsutumque supercilium promissaque barba,

Nec curare deum credis mortalia quemquam!

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Saepibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala—
Dux ego vester eram—vidi cum matre legentem.
VERGILI ECLOGA VIII.

Alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus;
Iam fragilis poteram ab terra contingere ramos.
Ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error!

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Nunc scio, quid sit Amor; duris in cotibus illum
Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes,
Nec generis nostri puerum nec sanguinis edunt.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Saevus Amor docuit natorum sanguine matrem
Commaculare manus; cruelis tu quoque, mater;
Crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille?
Improbus ille puer; cruelis tu quoque, mater.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Nunc et ovis ultro fugiat lupus, aurea durae
Mala ferant quercus, narcisco floreat alnus,
Pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae,
Certem et cyncis ululae, sit Tityrus Orpheus,
Orpheus in silvis, inter delphinas Arion.

Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vivite, silvae:
Praecepts aërii specula de montis in undas
Deferar; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
Desine Maenalios, iam desine, tibia, versus.”

Haec Damon: vos, quae responderit Alphesiboeus,
Dicite, Pierides; non omnia possumus omnes.

ALPH. “Effer aquam, et molli cinge haec altaria vitta,
Verbenasque adole pinguës et mascula tura:
Coniugis ut magicis sanos avertere sacris
Experiar sensus; nihil hic nisa carmina desunt.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Carmina vel caelo possunt deducere Lunam;
Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixii;
Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore
Licia circumdo, terque haec altaria circum
Effigiem duco; numero deus impare gaudet.
VERGILI ECLOGA VIII.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores;
Necte, Amarylli, modo, et 'Veneris' dic 'vincula necto.'
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 80
Limus ut hic durescit et haec ut sera liquescit
Uno eodemque igni, sic nostro Daphnis amore.
Sparge molam, et fragilis incende bitumine laurus.
Daphnis me malus urit, ego hanc in Daphnide laurum.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 85
Talis amor Daphnim, qualis cum fessa iuvencum
Per nemora atque altos quaerendo bucula lucos
Propter aquae rivum viridi procumbit in ulva,
Perdita, nec serae meminit deedere nocti,
Talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 90
Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit,
Pignora cara sui; quae nunc ego limine in ipso,
Terra, tibi mando; debent haec pignora Daphnim.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 95
Has herbas atque haec Ponto mihi lecta venena
Ipse dedit Moeris; nascentur plurima Ponto.
His ego saepe lupum fieri et se condere silvis
Moerim, saepe animas imis excire sepulcris
Atque satas alio vidi traducere messis.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 100
Fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, rivoque fluenti
Transque caput iace, nec respexeris. His ego Daphnim
Aggrediar; nihil ille deos, nil carmina curat.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 105
Aspice, corripuit tremulis altaria flammis
Sponte sua, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse. Bonum sit!
Nescio quid certe est, et Hylax in limine latrat.
Credimus? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?
Parcite, ab urbe venit, iam parcite, carmina, Daphnis." 110
LYCIDAS. MOERIS.

Lyc. Quo te, Moeri, pedes? an, quo ductit ducit, in urbem?
Mœ. O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, advena nostri,
Quod numquam veriti sumus, et possessor agelli
Diceret: "Haec mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni."
Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat,
Hos illi—quod nec vertat bene—mittimus haedos.
Lyc. Certe equidem audieram, qua se subducere colles
Inciipient, mollique iugum demittere clivo,
Usque ad aquam et veteris, iam fracta cacumina, fagos
Omnia carminibus vestrum servasse Menalcas.
Mœ. Audieras, et fama fuit; sed carmina tantum
Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum
Chaonias dicunt aquila veniente columbas.
Quod nisi me quamcumque novas incidere lites
Ante sinistra cave monuisset ab ilice cornix,
Nec tuus hic Moeris, nec viveret ipse Menalcas.
Lyc. Heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu, tua nobis
Paene simul tecum solacia rapta, Menalca?
Quis caneret Nymphas? quis humum florentibus herbis
Spargaret, aut viridi fontis induceret umbra?
Vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper,
Cum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras?
"Tityre, dum redeo—brevis est via—passe capellas,
Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum
Occursare capro,—cornu ferit ille,—caveto."
Mœ. Immo haec, quae Varo necdum perfecta canebat:
"Vare, tuum nomen, superet modo Mantua nobis,
Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae,
Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cyeni."
Lyc. Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos,
Sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae:
Incipe, si quid habes. Et me fecere poetam
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina, me quoque dicunt
Vatem pastores; sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinna
Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.

Moæ. Id quidem ago et tacitus, Lycida, mecum ipse voluto,
Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen.

"Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?
Hic purpureum, varios hic flumina circum
Fundit humus flores, hic candida populus antro
Imminet, et lentae texunt umbracula vites:
Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus."

Lyc. Quid, quae te pura solum sub nocte canentem
Audieram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem.

Moæ. "Daphni, quid antiquos signorum sulpicis ortus?
Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum,
Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus, et quo
Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.

Insere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes."

Omnia fert aetas, animum quoque: saepe ego longos
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:

Nunc oblima mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Moerim
Iam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores.

Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcas.

Lyc. Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.
Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, et omnes,
Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae.

Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulcrum

Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas
Agricoleae stringunt frondes, hic, Moeri, canamus;
Hic haedos depone, tamen veniemus in urbem.

Aut si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,
Cantantes licet usque—minus via laedit—eamus;
Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo.

Moæ. Desine plura, puer, et, quod nunc instat, agamus;
Carmina tum melius, cum venerit ipse, canemus.
VERGILI ECLOGA X.

ECLOGA X.

GALLUS.

Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem:  
Pauca meo Gallo, sed quae legat ipsa Lycoris,  
Carmina sunt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?  
Sic tibi, cum fluctus subterlabere Sicanos,  
Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam:  
Incipe; sollicitos Galli dicamus amores,  
Dum tenera attondent simae virgulta capellae.  
Non canimus surdis; respondent omnia silvae.  
Quae nemora, aut qui vos saltus habuere, puellae  
Naides, indigno cum Gallus amore peribat?  
Nam neque Parnasi vobis inga, nam neque Pindi  
Ulla moram fecere, neque Aonie Aganippe.  
Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevere myricae;  
Pinifer illum etiam sola sub rupe iacentem  
Maenalus et gelidi fleverunt saxes Lycaeis.  
Stant et oves circum;—nostri nec paenitet illas,  
Nec te paeniteat pecoris, divine poeta:  
Et formosus ovis ad flumina pavrit Adonis—  
Venit et upilio; tardi venere bubulci;  
Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas.  
Omnes "Unde amor iste" rogant "tibi?" Venit Apollo:  
"Galle, quid insanis?" inquit; "tua cura Lycoris  
Perque nives aliun perque horrida castra secuta est."  
Venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore,  
Florentis ferulas et grandia lilia quassans.  
Pan deus Arcadiae venit, quem vidimus ipsi  
Sanguineis ebuli bacis minioque rubentem.  
"Ecquis erit modus?" inquit; "Amor non talia curat;  
Nec lacrimis crudelis Amor, nec gramina rivis,  
Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellae."  
Tristis at ille "Tamen cantabitis, Arcades" inquit,  
"Montibus haec vestris, soli cantare periti  
Arcades. O mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiescant,  
Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores!
Atque utinam ex vobis unus, vestrique fuissem
Aut custos gregis, aut maturaer vinitor uvae!
Certe, sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas,
Seu quicunque furor,—quid tum, si fuscus Amyntas?
Et nigrae violae sunt et vaccinia nigra—
Mecum inter salices, lenta sub vite iaceret;
Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantaret Amyntas.
Hic gelidus fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori,
Hic nemus; hic ipso tecum consumeret aevo.
Nunc insanus amor duri me Martis in armis
Tela inter media atque adversos detinet hostis:
Tu procul a patria—nec sit mihi credere tantum!—
Alpinas, ah dura! nives et frigora Rheni
Me sine sola vides. Ah, te ne frigora laedant!
Ah, tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas!
Ibo, et, Chalcidico quae sunt mihi condita versu
Carmina, pastoris Siculi modulabor avena.
Certi est in silvis inter spelaeae ferarum
Malle pati tenerisque meos incidere amores
Arboribus; crescent illae, crescetis, amores.
Interea mixtis lastrabo Maenala Nymphis,
Aut acri venabor apros; non me ulla vetabunt
Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus.
Iam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantis
Ire; libet Partho torquere Cydonia cornu
Spicula.—Tamquam haec sit nostri medicina furoris,
Aut deus ille malis hominum mitescere discat!
Iam neque Hamadryades rursus nec carmina nobis
Ipsa placent; ipsae rursus concedite silvae.
Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores,
Nec si frigoribus mediis Hebrumque bibamus,
Sithoniaque nives hiemis subeamus aquosae,
Nec si, cum moriens alta liber aret in ulmo,
Aethiopum versemus ovis sub sidere Cancri.
Omnia vincit Amor; et nos cedamus Amori."

Haec sat erit, divae, vestrum cecinisse poetam,
Dum sedet et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco,
Pierides; vos haec facietis maxima Gallo,
Gallo, cuius amor tantum mihi crescit in horas,
Quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus.
Surgamus: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra;
Iuniperi gravis umbra; nocent et frugibus umbrae.
Ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae.
NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.
REFERENCES IN THE NOTES.

H, Harkness; M, Madvig; Z, Zumpt; A, Allen and Greenough; B, Bartholomew; G, Gildersleeve. The Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid, are indicated respectively by E, Ge, and Ae.
NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.

ECLOGUE I.

The scene is the country in the neighborhood of Mantua. Tityrus, a keeper of bees, flocks, and herds, who had formerly been a slave, and, though rather late in life, had laid up money (peculium) sufficient to buy his freedom, has lately traveled to Rome in order to obtain his emancipation from his master, a land-owner, residing at the capital. While in Rome the now freed slave accomplishes another object. His neighbors in the Mantuan district had in general been ejected from their lands by the disbanded veterans of Octavian. Tityrus, who has hitherto occupied a small farm as the slave tenant or agent of his master, and is now in danger of being expelled like the rest, petitions Octavian in person to be exempted from the common lot. The youthful triumvir, always accessible to the humble classes (Sueton. Octav. 53), receives him kindly, grants his request (pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri), and sends him rejoicing to his home.

The Eclogue introduces him already returned from Rome, secure in the possession of his farm, reclining in the shade, and singing a pastoral song. Meliboeus, a goatherd, involved in the common calamity, and driven from his home, comes along leading his flock, and learning with surprise the extraordinary good fortune of his neighbor, contrasts it with his own unhappy lot.

It is entirely unnecessary to encumber the interpretation of this Eclogue with the idea that Tityrus represents any actual personage, whether a freedman and farm-steward of Vergil, or, as some have supposed, Vergil's father, or the poet himself. In the ninth Eclogue, undoubtedly, Menalces is intended for Vergil, and Meliboeus for a faithful old slave, or, perhaps, steward of his farm. But we have here a pure fiction, so shaped by the poet that, in one particular only, that, namely, of the exemption of the farm of Tityrus, through the kindness of Octavian, from the confiscation to which all the neighboring estates have been condemned, the fortunes of the old freedman are made to resemble those of Vergil. This incident, ingeniously introduced into the story of the imaginary Tityrus, gives the poet the opportunity of expressing publicly and with delicate indirectness his own great obligation to the young Octavian.

1. Pag. As no beech-trees are now found near Mantua, it is inferred by some that the poet here, as elsewhere in the Eclogues, is aiming merely to picture a pleasing pastoral scene without reference to the actual characteristics of the country. It seems more reasonable, however, to suppose that the beech may have existed there, and have died out in later years; for whole varieties of trees have been known to disappear from certain localities in much shorter periods than nineteen centuries. — 2. Avena, in a secondary sense, means any kind of stalk, tubular growth, or substance, suitable
for a musical pipe. The other designations for the shepherd’s pipe or flute are calamus (v. 10), fistula (E. III, 22), harundo (E. VI, 8), cicuta (E. II, 36), and, in a contemptuous sense, stipula (E. III, 27).—5. Resonare Amaryllids. The name of Amaryllis, often repeated by Titurus in his songs, is reechoed by the woods.—6. Deus. Octavian at a later period, and some time after he had received the title of Augustus, was worshiped in the provinces as a god (Suet. Octav. 59, 60, and see on Ae. I, 290), though he did not permit such honors to be paid to him, at least publicly, in Italy. The tradition that his family was descended from Venus (See Sueton. Jul. Caes. VI), and the annual sacrifices now made on the altars of the deified Caesar (see on E. V, 66), naturally led to the practice of paying divine honors also to Octavian, the successor of Caesar. It is not probable, therefore, that Vergil uses the term deus here merely as a figure to indicate the rank and power of Octavian in the sense in which Horace, in Sat. II, 6, 52, calls the leading men of the state deos; but he intends to represent Titurus as making a vow in earnest to offer sacrifices to his deliverer as a real divinity; one of his Lores or household gods.—8. Ab is elliptical as in Ae. III, 647.—12. Usque adeo, even to such a degree, so much; explanatory of the foregoing words, as in Ae. I, 567.—15. Conixa, instead of the more usual enixa, which here would cause a hiatus.—16. Fuisse. The apodosis is suggested by predictere: “So that I should have expected this ill fortune, if,” etc. For the sense of the present infinitive with memini, see on Ae. I, 619.—18. This verse is not found in the best manuscripts, and was probably interpolated here by some copyist from E. IX, 15.—19. Qui seems to be the best authenticated reading, though quis is found in some of the manuscripts. Ladewig thinks quis is better than quis, as Meliboeus perceives that Titurus does not wish to give the name of his god.—20-46. Titurus avoids a direct answer, and, after an account of the circumstances which led him to see the wonders of Rome, he leaves Meliboeus (verses 43-6) to guess the name of his deliverer.—21. Huio nostrae. The reference is to Mantua.—22. Depellere, to drive down; that is, from the more elevated pasture lands of Andes to the low and marshy site of Mantua. “Down to” is a very common local expression even if the descent, as in this case, is inconsiderable.—28. Libertas. To buy his freedom it was necessary for him to go to his master, who was residing in Rome. Before sera there is an elipsis of quamquam correlative to tamen.—29. Candidior, quite gray, growing gray.—31. Habet, strictly, “has been possessing me.” See on ardebant, Ae. I, 581.—33. Nec speps, etc. Galatea had led him into extravagance by encouraging him to spend his gains for the gratification of her love of finery; so that he had failed in his youth to save that proportion of money which a slave, trading in the name of his master, was allowed to keep for himself (peculium) for the purchase of his freedom. Finding Galatea false, he has taken Amaryllis as his mistress and housekeeper, and by her good management and prudence has laid up the needful sum. The strict relation of husband and wife was not allowed to slaves.—34. Mulia. Comp. Ae. I, 334. Victimæ here is used with reference to animals sold either for sacrifice or for the shambles.—35. Ingratas, because the return which the city (Mantua) yielded for his produce was not sufficient to meet the demands of Galatea and enable him at the same time to lay up anything for himself. Pinguis, as we say, “rich cheese.” Urbi, a datius commodi.—37. Mira—bar, etc. Meliboeus now first understands what has occasioned the long absence of Titurus and the mournful vows and songs of Amaryllis.—38. Cui, for whom; not “for whose enjoyment,” but “for whose charge.” Amaryllis has lost heart in his absence and ceased to give proper attention to the farm. Thus, as Conington explains the passage, all things needed his care, the very pines (ipsae, etc.), fountains, and orchards called for him to come
home. So in the kindred passage in Theocritus, iv, 12, the heifers are mourning; everything goes wrong in the absence of Aegon.—39. Aberat has its last syllable lengthened by the ictus.—41, 42. Two distinct objects are to be secured by his journey to Rome: one, his emancipation, the other, the preservation of his farm; the first he will purchase from his master, the other he must get by petitioning the ruling powers (divos). See introductory note.—43. Iuvemen. Octavian was at this time in his twenty-second year.—44. Bis sene. Twelve days yearly, i.e., one day in every month, offerings were made to the Lucre or household gods, either on the Kalends, Nones, or Ides.—47. Tua, to be taken in the predicate; your own. Comp. mens, E. III, 23, and met, ix, 4.—48. Lapis nudus, the naked stone; bare stones and gravel. Omnia is more naturally joined with pascua, though some prefer to understand it in a general sense for the whole farm or all the lands, confining pascua to the portions strictly so called. The farm, however, may be mainly for pasturage, and in general either rocky or swampy, and thus be spoken of in a loose way as pastures or pasture land, all covered with gravel-beds, bogs, and fens.—50, 51. Meliboeus, for his part, must take his goats to strange and unwholesome pastures.—50. Gravis fetas, the ewes heavy with young.—53. Sacros. All fountains and sources of streams are sacred to some presiding divinity.—54. Quae, etc., literally: "The hedge, as always (in the season of flowers) fed upon as to the flower of the willow by the Hyblaean bees, will often persuade (you) with its gentle murmur to fall into slumber." After quae we may supply suaded, and regard the clause as equivalent to ut quenadmodum semper suaded. Hinc is explained by vicino ab limite, as hinc in v. 57 by alta sub rupe. Comp. Ac. II, 18, and note. "On the one side from the neighboring border—on the other side underneath the high rock," etc.—55. Hyblaes is used as a general attributive for bees. See on Ac. V, 312.—56. Susarum appears to include both the hum of the bees and the breathing of the wind.—58. Cura. Comp. E. X, 22. Thy passion, delight.—60-64. A favorite form of asseveration, declaring a belief or promise to be as sure as the fixed order of nature. Comp. E. V, 76; Ac. I, 607; Hor. Epod., XVI, 25, sqq.—61. Nudos. Water is the natural covering or protection of fishes; hence, out of the water they are naked.—62. Pererratis, etc., both races having wandered across their boundaries; the boundaries or lands of each having been left behind. Euxul is used by the poets of any one who is a wanderer from home whether voluntarily or by banishment.—63. Germania, for Germanus or Germani. The region of the Arar or modern Saone was so near to Germany, and so often invaded by the Germans, that it could be called German, at least, by poetic license.—65. Nos, not only Meliboeus, but the unhappy outcasts of the Mantuan district in general, as contrasted with the fortunate Tityrus. Afris. For the case, see on Iuliam, Ac. I, 2.—67. Orbe designates particularly the Roman world. From this the Britons are separated. In prose we should read ab orbe. See the foregoing note.—68. En, introducing the question, expresses desire or longing, and may be translated by "ah."—69. Congestum, equivalent to exstructum.—70. Post is an emphatic repetition: hereafter, indeed?—Aliquot aristas, some few ears of grain, where now there are teeming crops. "Shall I behold with wonder my once fruitful fields (mea regna) neglected and desolate under the hands of these indolent barbarians?" Heyne's interpretation of aristas accords with the one here given.—72. Barbarus. Cae-sar had introduced Gauls into the legions. The word implies that there were Gallic or other barbarians among the discharged veterans now in possession of the Mantuan lands. Discordia refers to the civil wars from B.C. 49 to 41.—74. Said with bitter irony. "Now, when others are sure to gather the fruit, graft (insere) your pears, plant your vines." For the operations re-
ferred to, see Ge. II, 73, 260, sqq. — 77. Pendere, etc. Comp. Ge. III, 314–15. — 80. Poterar, you might, not potes, because Meliboeus had begun to move on with his goats. It may, however, be a merely conventional form. Comp. Horace, A. P. 328. H. 476, 4. — 82. Castaneae molles. Chestnuts roasted or boiled are still much used by the Italians for food. — 83. Pressi copia lactis, a circumlocution for caseus. — 83. Fumant. The smoke rising from the roofs (they were without chimneys) indicates the preparation of the evening meal.

ECLOGUE II.

The shepherd, Corydon, sings his love of the youthful Alexis, who is also loved by his own master, Iollas.

The ideas are suggested mostly by the third and eleventh Idyls of Theocritus. In Theocritus, however, the goatherd of the third Idyl is in love not with a boy, but with Amaryllis, a shepherdess, and the Cyclops of the eleventh is enamored of the nymph Galatea.

2. Quid speraret. The interrogative form shows that habeat is equivalent to in animo habeat, he knew not what to hope for. M. 363, obs. 2. Quod speraret would mean that he had nothing to hope for. — 3. Tantum, closely connected with the foregoing thought. Because of his suspense, he had no other resource than to frequent the woods and sing his love. Inter, into the midst of. Cacumina. I have followed the texts of Jahn, Ribbeck, and Forbiger in removing the commas found in others after densus and cacumina, making the removing the commas found in others after densus and cacumina, making the removal of the Greek accusative. This seems to me less offensive than the apposition of cacumina with fagos. Comp. E. IX, 9. — 8. Captant, are hastening to enjoy. It is even now the noctuide. — 10. Thystylis, a name from Theocritus, II. She is here a house-slave, and prepares the meridian meal of garlic, wild thyme, and other herbs, with cheese, oil, vinegar, etc.; the usual fare of husbandmen. Such a dish was called moratum, “a bite.” — 12. Meum in sense is joined with cicasid, though in construction with resonat. “The tree-crickets with me fill the groves with their shrill piping.” Literally: “the groves with me resound with the shrill cicadae.” Vestigia. Corydon seeks out every spot where Alexis has been with his master, Iollas. — 14. Fuit satius. H. 476, 5; M. 345, obs. 1. — 16. Niger, dark or brown; as fuscus in E. X, 38. Esses is put by attraction in the tense and mood of esset understood with ille, instead of sis. — 20. Pecoris, lactis. See on agri, Ae. I, 343. — 21. Mille agnæ, either belonging to Corydon or under his charge; according as we understand him to be the slave of Iollas or a freeman. — 23. Quae, such songs as. With Solitus supply est. — 26. Placidum is in the praedicate: “Stood calm”; had been calmed by the winds (ventis). Comp. Ae. III, 69, and V, 763. The winds are often spoken of by the poets as calming the waters, of course, in a negative way, by leaving them undisturbed. Comp. Horace, O. I, 8, 16. So also Soph. Al. 674: deivn v' aigm pneumatón ékoiast stínnta pónvov; the blast of the furious winds is wont (by ceasing to blow) to put to sleep the roaring sea. — 28. O tantum, equivalent to O si, O, if only, if you would but. Sordida, mean or humble; that is, in the eyes of Alexis. — 30. Hibisco, dative for the prose construction ad in with the accusative. — 32. Calamos cera coniungere, to unite or fasten together the reeds with wax, so as to form the panpipe or syrinx. See dictionary, “fistula.” — 34. Trivias. The under lip is rubbed while passing along the upper ends of the reeds. — 35. Amyntas, some shepherd who has competed with Corydon in playing, and been judged inferior by Damocetas, perhaps, their teacher. — 36. Giestis, here in the same sense as calamis. — 37. Dom mihi. See on Ae. I, 22. — 38. Secondum, as the second owner; the inheritor of the instrument from Damocetas. Others understand “the next” to Damocetas in musical skill.
NEO. The negative goes with tuta: and in an unsafe valley; perhaps dangerous on account both of precipices and of wild beasts. The young goats are so much the more precious on account of the danger incurred in finding them.—41. Etiam nunc, not even so early as now, but even to the present time, even still. The spots disappear after the first six months.—42. Bina die ubera, for bis die ubera. The young wild goats have been adopted by a ewe mother whose udders they drain twice a day.—43. Orat. See on Ae. I, 581.—45—55. The choicest gifts of his garden and fields, baskets of lilies, wreaths of flowers, fruits, berries, and nuts, the shepherd offers in words made poetic by his passion. The nymphae of the springs which water the grounds are said to bring flowers and fruits, because their fountains cause them to grow and thrive.—47. Pallentias, here for pale yellow; not the purple violet, but the delicate-tinted yellow violet; in Greek, λευκός. —50. Pingit, paints; that is, by contrasting flowers with a background of casia leaves.—51. Mala, here mala Cydonia, quinces, which are pleasant to the smell.—53. Pomo, as a general term for fruit, here refers to pruna. This fruit, too, shall have honor.—54. Proxima, companion. The reason for putting the laurel and myrtle together is given in the following verse: quoniam sic posties, etc.—55. For the displacement of quoniam, see on Ae. I, 1.—56. He confesses his folly to himself.—57. For the mood, see on Ae. I, 58. Iollass. See introductory note.—58, 59. Alas, what madness have I brought upon myself! In my distraction I have forgotten all things else! I have let the hot south wind blast my flowers, and the wild boars break in upon my pure springs! Some with Voss understand this to be a figure, perhaps a proverb, signifying the entire breaking up of one’s peace and happiness.—60—62. “It is folly for you, O Alexis, to think that the country is only for clowns. Let Pallas dwell in the cities which she has taught men to build, and which she fosters; but other deities, and the beautiful Paris, too, not less fair than you, have dwelt in the woods and glades.” Minerva as the goddess of industrial arts is the founder and patron of cities, Πολιτική, παλαιογεια.—66—68. “The sun is declining, the labors of the day are ended; not so my love.”—67. Aratra—iuvendi, evidently the same idea as in Horace, Epode II, 63: vomerem inversum boxos collo trakenitis; inversum answering to suspensa and collo trakenitis to inugo referunt. Iugo, therefore, should not be joined with suspensa. The plowman throws the plow over on one side, thus keeping the share from penetrating the glebe, while it is trailed along the surface by the oxen. The plow and share in this way are in some sense suspended and inverted. The term trakenitis, used by Horace, is incompatible with the idea of “not touching the ground,” as Spohn interprets Vergil’s suspensa; nor is it easy to understand how the plow could be hung from the yoke so as to be carried by an “ox-team” without touching the ground. Heyne in this part of the interpretation seems to me more correct: inverso vomere ut aratra protracta colurn verrant. For Vergil’s account of the ancient plow, see Ge. I, 169, sqq.—70. Semiputata. His distraction has led him to the ruinous neglect of his husbandry, of which the dressing of the vines is an important part. The vine in the north of Italy is still trained to the elm.—71. After aliquid supply eorum, antecedent of quorum. Indigen usus, necessity or utility requires; things which are of service in the operations of the household and farm.

ECLOGUE III.

MENALCAS is tending his father’s flock, Damoetas that of Aegon, a neighbor who is in love with Nesera, and rival of the young Menalcas. While the flocks are feeding near together, Menalcas falls in with Damoetas, and immediately gives vent to his jealous dislike of Aegon by abusing the
hired shepherd. The bantering conversation which follows leads to a
match in Ameobacan song (see note on v. 58), of which Palaemon is made
the arbiter.

The Eclogue is a close imitation of Theocritus, particularly of the fourth
and fifth Idyls.

1. Cuim, a possessive adjective for the genitive of the substantive cuius.
It had fallen out of use after the time of Terence. "Whose flock is that?"
Of course it is not yours, for I know that you are a mere hireling and not
the owner of any.—2. Aegon. See introductory note.—3. Pecus. O in
exclamations of regret is followed either by the accusative or nominative.
II. 381, 3. n. 3 ; M. 236, and obs. 1. Poor sheep. O flock, always unlucky!
whether under the unfaithful Damaetas or under Aegon distracted by his
love for Neaera.—5. Alienus, hireling.—7. Viris, with emphasis, in
contrast with the unmanly character of Menalcas, who is charged by the
insinuation of Damaetas with lending himself to the vile passions of others.
—8. Tex, object of corruptit understood.—9. Sacello, some grot sacred to
the Nymphs, who are represented as laughing at the animal passions of the
rustics.—10, 11. "It was then they laughed. I suppose, when they saw," etc.
Menalcas turns upon him with the charge of a wanton outrage on the
vineyard of their neighbor Micon.—10. Mx, substituted with ironical em-
phasis for 

Everybody knows it was you who did it. Arbusum, here
for the plantation of elms to which the vines were trained. Novellas, young,
and therefore too tender to bear the knife even in pruning. See Go. II, 365.
But Damaetas had cut them maliciously.—12-15. Or (they laughed, I
suppose) here by the old beeches, etc. Menalcas is reproached with break-
ing in petty spite the bow and arrow given as a prize to the young shepherd
Daphnis.—15. Aliqua, in some way, no matter how.—16. How can mas-
ters or proprietors protect themselves when rogues do such things, except
by taking the law into their own hands.—18. Multum-Lyrisca, though
Lyrisca barked aloud.—19. Quo, etc., equivalent to "stop thief!".—20.
Tityre, Damon’s herdsman. Ogo pecus, get your flock together; look out
for thieves. The context seems to require that se proprist should mean
darting away with the goat to his hiding-place, as Ruseus understands it,
rather than rushing out from it, as translated by some others.—21. An
—redderet, was he not then bound to deliver it to me, etc. See on Ae. I,
565.—25. Illum, supply victisti. Fistula, etc. You never had a syrinx;
never were taught (indoctus) how to play.—28. The taunt provokes Da-
moetas at once to propose a trial of skill, and he offers to stake a fine heifer.
—32. Ausim. H. 486, I. n. 1; M. 350, b.—36. Ponam, in the same sense
as deponere. v. 32.—38-43. The pair of beech-wood cups had on the two
fields or principal surfaces, separated by the handles, the figures of two
astronomers known to husbandmen as those to whom they were indebted
for their knowledge of the rising and setting of the stars and the vicesituates
of the seasons and the weather indicated by them. One was Conon of
Samos (A. c. 260–229), and the other, probably, Eudoxus of Cnidos (B. c.
360). The "Phaenomena" of the latter was highly esteemed. The two
fields were surrounded by branches of grape and ivy intertwined, and the
leaves of the ivy, pale-green ( pallens as in E. V, 16), with its clusters of
dark berries hanging here and there (diffusus), made a pleasing contrast
with the bright, fresh green of the grape leaves. Or, according to another
interpretation, an ivy vine, mingling its tender green foliage with its scat-
tered clusters of berries, forms the wreath around the two fields. The
carved work, therefore, on the cups, was colored, at least, to some extent.
This accords with the well-known taste of the Greeks.—38. Quibus, dative
after superaddita. Torno facili, with the skillful graver; with the graving
tool plied by a facile hand. Superaddita is equivalent to cedatum in v. 87,
meaning carved on the surface, put on, or added, as it were, to the plain rounded surface left by the lathe after the first turning of the beechen block. —39. Hedera is best explained by Conington as an ablative of material or description, and equivalent to a genitive after corymbos, like veneno in Ae. VII, 354. Many, however, take it as an ablative of manner, and citis, in the foregoing line, as a general word for "vine," and, here, the ivy vine. Thus: the vine clothes its (own) scattered clusters with (its) pale foliage. Vestit, covers or entwines. —40. Sigma, here, as often, for carved portrait figures. Supply sunt. Quis fuit. The shepherd can not recall the name, but describes the person by his work. —41. Radio, the radius, rod, or staff, with which the astronomer or geometer traced his diagrams on a board covered with sand. Orbei. A diagram of the heavens, which the astronomer mapped out (descripsit) for the instruction of men (gentibus), thus indicating the seasons (tempora) corresponding to the signs of the zodiac. Comp. Ae. VI, 849-50. —42. Quae habet. The question stands as a second object or accusative after descripsit. Comp. Ae. V, 647, sqq. —44-47. Damaetas shows that the beech-wood cups can be no tempting prize for him, since he has a pair just as good by the same artist, which, he mockingly says, have never been touched by his lips. The theme of the raised work on his cups is Orpheus enchanting the trees with his music. —48. Si ad vitalam spectas, if you put a proper estimate upon, if you consider the value of the heifer. —49. Menalces understands that Damaetas, by showing that to him the cups are of no value, and not to be compared with his heifer, wishes to get rid of the contest. Quocumque, whatevsoever terms you propose; implying that he also stakes a heifer at last, in spite of the danger of his father’s displeasure. —50. Audiat, etc., only let him hear these (proposed verses of ours)—even he who is coming (yonder)—lo, (now I know him) Paulemon. —52. Si quid habes, supply quod canas. —54. Sensibus, ablative of location. —56-57. The springtime is quickening all nature with a new life. —58. Incipe, etc. The contest which Paulemon as arbiter directs them now to begin, is a trial of skill in extemporizing verses alternately (alternis versibus), and therefore called carmen amoebaeum, or responsive song. Of these singing-matches there were two kinds. The first consisted of a series of stanzas, each of two or four lines, so related that in every response the second singer must improvise a thought either kindred to or contrasted with that expressed by the first. But there is no necessary connection between the successive ideas or themes employed by the leading singer. Of this kind is the singing-match here introduced, and also that in Eclogue VII, commencing at v. 21. In the second species each of the improvisators composes one song either continuous or varied at intervals by the introduction of a refrain. The two songs in this case may have either kindred or independent themes, but they must correspond in the number of lines. Of these two last varieties we have examples in Eclogue V, 20-44, 56-80, and in Eclogue VIII, 17-62, 65-110. —60. Ab Iove. The poet as well as the priest often begins with prayer or praise to Jupiter. Ex ois ἀρχῶμεθα is a form both of Theocritus and Aratus. Musae by our punctuation is made a vocative; which seems preferable here to the construction given to it by some as a genitive limiting principium. —61. Colit terras, he cherishes or cultivates the lands, rendering them productive by regulating the seasons and the weather. Comp. Horace, O. 1, 12, 15. Curae. He regards my songs, for they tell of the bounties which he causes the earth to yield. —63. Apollo loved Daphnis and Hyacinthus, and, therefore, the laurel and the hyacinth into which they were respectively transformed were both sacred to him. —64-67. Galatea is the love (Venus) of Damaetas, while the flame (ignis) of Menalces is the boy Amyntas. Galatea makes a pretense of shyness,
Amyntas comes freely to his lover, and often accompanies him in the chase. The shepherd's hounds know him as well as they do Diana, goddess of the chase. 98-71. Damoetas has marked a tree in the top of which the wood-dukes high up (aereis) have a nest of young. These he will send to his love to-morrow. Menalas treats his love better; not waiting for the morrow, he has already sent a gift of ten fair (aures) apples; to-morrow he will send as many more. 72-75. The sweet words of Galates are meet even for the gods to hear. Yet Damoetas complains that she gives him nothing but words. Amyntas, too, fails to meet the warm affection of Menalas; for he rushes on after the hounds, and leaves his lover behind watching the nets. 73. Ladewig takes this line to express a wish that the gods may hear her ardent words, and as witnesses hold her to their fulfillment. 76-79. Both singers mock at their absent neighbor Iolias. Phyllis is his love; but she is quite ready to come to Damoetas, if called for; but Menalas claims that she prefers him to all others. 76, 77. Birth-days were the occasion for the joys of love; the days of offering to Ceres for the fruits of the earth (the amarvalia, see on E. V, 75) were solemn days of self-restraint. Iolias is requested to send Phyllis on the festive day, but to come himself on the fast-day. 77. Fasciam, Faecer, signifying "to make a sacrifice," as here, is followed either by the ablative or accusative. Some manuscripts give vitulum. 78. Me discere flevit, for flexit quod disceretem. She wept on seeing me depart, thinking I would not return because I found Iolias in her company. And so, desiring to win me back, she tried to dismiss Iolias, saying, "Farewell, farewell (i.e., begone, begone), Iolias!" in so loud a voice that I might hear it and turn back. This is Ladewig's interpretation, making longum inquit equivalent to longe inquit; she says afar, or, sending her voice afar. Longum is generally understood, however, to mean for a long time, or repeatedly. That Menalas should substitute Iolias here for his own name or himself, as some understand, seems very unnatural. 85. Pierides, etc. Ye Muses, make the calf thrive well (pascite), for your reader; that is, the calf which, as my protectors, you are aiding me to fatten as a gift to Pollio, who reads and approves my songs. 86. Nova Carmina, new poems. Pollio not only reads and judges poems, but he writes new poetry, or original poems, and I propose for him a nobler gift than yours; a full-grown bullock. By new poems others understand poetic writings of unwonted excellence superior to any before them. 87. Qui petat, such that, of such metal that, he may thrust. 88-91. Pollio, and such as Pollio, men of genuine talent and culture, shall enjoy the blessings of the golden age; but mean-spirited, drugging versifiers and would-be poets like Bavius and Maevius, vilifiers of all true poets, shall go from bad to worse, betraying their want of common sense, and becoming the laughing-stock of the world. Comp. Horace, A. P. 458, sqq. 88. Veniam quo, etc. "Let him come to the same love of real excellence as Pollio." 89. Mella sunt illi, for such a one let honey flow from rocks and trees; let him enjoy the blessedness of the age when Nature shall produce all things spontaneously; let him be one of the generation most favored by the gods. Comp. E. IV, 55, 80, and note on v. 18. 91. Lungat volpes, let him yoke foxes for ploughing, may have been suggested by the Greek proverb Αλάπτη τῶν βοῶν θάνατει: and mulgere hircos translates Lucian's τραγὸν ἄμμην: Demonax, 28. The general meaning is either "Such a dunce may also have the privilege of doing other things no less absurd," or, as Conington suggests, "May he be compelled to do such things, as a just retribution." 92-103. Damoetas comes back to rustic associations, and Menalas again follows. 94. Pascite, with infinitive, as in Ae. III, 42; a poetic construction. 95. Ipsa aries. Even the ram has fallen in; much more are the sheep in danger. 98. Cogite ovis, bring together the sheep into the
shade; otherwise the heat will have dried up (prasciperit) their milk.—
100. In *erato*, that is, in spite of his good feed.—102. His is emphatic, and
neque is translated “not even.” Whatever may have caused your bullock to
pine, even if it be love, it may be cured; but these lambs of mine are pining
from some more fatal cause; it is nothing for which I can find a remedy; it
is not even (neque, *esse*) love; it is even worse than love.—103. The mis-
chief has been done by some “evil eye.” It was a common superstition that
there was some magic power to harm in the eye of the envious and malicious.
—104, 105. Two riddles end the contest. Virgil himself is said by the
ancient grammarians to have explained the first as containing a pun on the
name of a profligate Mantuan called Caelius (genitive Caels), who had saved
from his property only three ells of ground for his grave. This solution,
improbable as it appears, is quite as satisfactory as the others proposed: a
well, an oven, the shield of Achilles, etc.—105. *Ulnas*. For the accusative,
see on *necem*, *Aen.*, I, 683.—107. The flowers marked with the names of
certain royal persons or princes (*reges*) are hyacinths, on which it was sup-
posed *aι* for *AIAΣ* or Ajax, and *y* for *YaˈKynoX*; could be traced.—109,
110. It is a drawn battle. Both swains are worthy of the prize, and so is
every one who shall sing so well as they, either the fears attendant upon love
or the bitterness of disappointment.—110. To yield any sense appropriate
to the context, this line must be interpreted to mean much more than it ex-
presses. Either we must understand after *metuat* and *experietur* “et sic canet
ut vos,” or we must give to these words the same poetic fullness of meaning
as to the verbs *cirenmvat* and *erigit*, in *E. VI*, 62, 63. Thus: *metuet, shall
sing his fears, experietur, shall sing his trials*. I have adopted this latter in-
terpretation.—111. *Palaemon* has been called upon to decide this dispute
while the slaves (*pueri*) under his direction were opening the sluices for
irrigating the fields. By this time the flow has been sufficient, and he now
orders them to shut the gates; perhaps, also, thinking of the resemblance
between this act and shutting off the flow of improvised song.—*Eivae*,
shallow trenches or channels for irrigation. Artificial irrigation has always
been extensively practiced in the region of the Po.

**ECLOGUE IV.**

The Sibylline prophecies, of which those of the Cumaean Sibyl were
the most noted, foretold an age of peace and perfect happiness, a new Sa-
turnian age, which was to come at the close of the series of ten ages, or se-
ccula, forming the cycle or great year (*ordo*) in which human civilization
was to pass through all its phases from primitive purity to the lowest de-
generacy. The tenth and last of these secular periods, or *magni menses*,
which are of indefinite length, is now ending under the reign or influ-
ence of Apollo (*sam regnat Apollo*), and the order or cycle is soon to open
again (*ab integro nascitur ordo*). Virgil’s conception of this great year or
cycle, and of the great months or *seccula* of which it is made up, has nothing
to do with the vast astronomical cycle of the Greek philosophers. He has
in mind the age of Saturn in Latium as the first of the series of ages now
nearly completed, and that first Saturnian period, we learn from *Aen. VIII*,
319, sqq., he regarded as no more remote than the beginning of Italian civil-
ization, while in *Aen. VII*, 47–49, he represents Saturn as the ancestor of
Latinus, but four generations removed.

The return, or new rising of the Saturnian age, longed for by Virgil and
his contemporaries, is now ushered in by the birth of a princely child, who
is destined to be one of the great rulers of Rome, and whose advancing years
are to witness the gradual development of this second golden era. The ad-
vent of the child and the blessings promised by the prophecy of the Sibyl
are the theme of the Eclogue. The new-born infant, thus made the subject of this immortal hymn, was probably Caius Asinius Pollio, son of that Pollio whose praises our poet never tires of repeating. The birth of a son to such a friend could not fail to call forth even extravagant congratulations, especially as it occurred in the year of the consulship of Pollio, and at a period when his reputation was at the highest, and when the circumstances of the times seemed actually to be opening a new and happy era.

It is not surprising that early Christian writers, and many even down to our own times, should regard this marvelous "advent hymn," this rapturous vision of coming glories, as bearing a wonderful resemblance to the scriptural prophecies of the coming and the blessed reign of the Messiah. Yet it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that Vergil was inspired with any Messianic foreknowledge, or that he had adopted any of the traditions or beliefs of the Jews. The times, his relations to Pollio, and his own longings for the restoration of peace and the advancement of human happiness, or, at least, of the welfare of his country, are quite sufficient to account for all the glow of enthusiasm with which he hails the birth of the child and the apparent dawn of better times.

The student should compare this Eclogue with the sixteenth epode of Horace, composed a year or two earlier, when Horace was as much depressed by despair as Vergil is now full of hope. Horace then could see no refuge from the prevailing strife and anarchy but in flight far away to the "Fortunate Isles," where he pictures the same blissfulness of primitive life which Vergil now confidently expects to see once more restored to Italy.

This Eclogue is written in a spirit something like that which characterizes the noble hymns of Menaicus and Mopsus in the fifth. It is the hymn of adoring shepherds. And we can almost fancy them gathering around the cradle from which flowers are springing (fundent cunabula flores), and rejoicing with wonder over the child, like the smiling group in Correggio's picture of the nativity.

1. The shepherd poet, inspired by the Sicilian or pastoral Musae (Stieilides Musae), must now rise to a higher theme (maiora canamus).—2. Non omnes. Pastoral strains do not please all. If, however, I have the gift for pastoral songs alone, let those which I compose for a statesman's ear be made worthy of his rank.—3. Silvas. The woods, in general, are symbols of pastoral poetry; vineyards (arbusta, plantations) and tamarisks (myricae) are associated with humble strains.—4. Ultima] that is, the tenth. Oumaeum carmen. A prophecy in the books of the Sibyl of Cumae, deposited by Augustus with the rest of those Sibylline books which were considered genuine in the temple of Apollo, erected by him on the Palatine hill. See on Ac. VI, 71. Ab integro, anim. once more. The Series, or cycle, begins (nascitur) de novo.—5. Ordo here, the Cycle; the "great year," composed of ages or saecula, each of indefinite length, though sometimes reckoned at one hundred and ten years. This series is about to be repeated; begins once more; ab integro nascitur.—6. Virgo refers to Astraex or Justice. She has left the world since its degeneracy from the purity of the golden age, and is now returning. Saturnia. Saturn will return to reign again with Δικ to Astraex, as in the primitive times; or, perhaps, it means an age like that of Saturn will come again.—7. Nova progenies, a new generation. The new-born child, endowed with a heavenly nature, shall rule over, or be associated with, a race kindred in spirit to himself; new in its virtues contrasted with the faults of the generation preceding it. Demittitur is to be taken in a figurative sense, meaning, not actually descended from heaven, or born of the gods, but partaking of the character of heavenly beings.—8. Modo indicates that the favor of Lucina is a necessary condition of the fulfillment of these promises. Quo, perhaps an ablative of circumstance in the sense
of cuius auspiciis, under whom, under whose auspices.—9. *Gens aurea.*

"Golden" is applied either to the generation or the period. Thus, Horace, Epode 16, 64: *tempus aureum*; Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 63: *aureum genus.*—10. *Lucina,* the helper of child-birth, is sometimes called Juno Pronuba, and is sometimes also identified, as here, with Diana. *Hence tuus Apollo, thy brother Apollo.*—11. *Decus hoc avi*, this glory of time; i.e., this glorious (or golden) age. *Inbit, will commence, begin.* This usage of *inbit* is most frequent in the forms *inbit anno, inbet eate,* etc.—12. *Magni mensae, great months;* the *saecula or ages* of the "great year," or cycle. So Ruaeus, followed by Ludewig. Others take the words to mean simply "the glorious months" of the new era.—13. *Te duce,* i.e., *te consule.* While you, Pollio, are chief of the state. *Vestigia, traces or remains of past ills.* The remnant of the Pompeian party under Sextus Pompeius still threatens Italy with war. A temporary peace was made with him, but not until a year after this Eclogue was written.—15. *Ille refers to the babe.* He and his generation, like that of Saturn of old, shall hold familiar converse with the gods. *Accipiet, shall receive as a privilege, shall be admitted to.*—16. *Ipse videbitur* elaborates the idea; he shall see gods on the earth in company with their earth-born sons (*heroi*), such as Castor and Pollux, Bacchus and Hercules, and he himself shall be seen (that is, visited) by them. For the dative of the agent, see on *Ae. I,* 326.—17. *Patriis virtuibus,* Raised hereafter to that high dignity which his father now enjoys, he will rule with all his father's ability and patriotism. We must remember that at this time the imperial power is not yet fully developed and permanently established, and the consul is still the highest officer of the great republic both in legal authority and in dignity.—18. At calls attention now to the principal thought of the poem; the gradual development of the blessings of the golden age side by side with the growth of the child. *Prima mannsula, as first gifts or offerings of nature; first as contrasted with the blessings she will bestow in later years. Nullo cultu, without culture; spontaneously.* The idea of the spontaneous production of all things as a characteristic of the golden age, and the absence of all care and toil, are also expressed below in *ipsa 21; ipsa, 23; incultis, 29; ipse, 43; sponte sua, 45.* This, and the disappearance of all dangerous animals in this fabulous period, the poets love to dwell upon. See *Ge.* I, 25–28; Ovid, Metam. I, 89–112. So also Horace, in the kindred description of the "Fortunate Isles," Epode XVI, expresses the same idea by such terms as *inrata, imputata, suam,* etc.—25. *Amomum.* This, and all fragrant and precious plants, now confined to particular regions, shall grow spontaneously everywhere.—26–30. Nature will reach the next stage of amelioration when the child shall have become a youth, or shall have become old enough to read of his father's achievements. Then the earth without human culture will not only yield flowers, but also crops and fruits.—27. *Quae sit virtus, what manhood is;* as exemplified in his father as well as in the other great men (*heroi*) of Rome, and, perhaps, of Greece.—30. *Roscida mella.* Honey was thought to be a kind of dew gathered by bees from trees and shrubs. Hence *Ge.* IV, 1, *aerii melli.*—31–36. There will remain some traces of human ill; men out of avarice will still cross the seas in trade, build walled cities against the liability of war, till the ground for bread. Thus there will be another Argo with its helmsman Tiphys, new wars like that of Troy, new heroes like Achilles and Diomed. —34. *Quae vehat.* For the mood, see on *Ae. I,* 20.—36. *Troian.* Some city whose fate shall be like that of Troy. —37–45. The third period of the child's life, his mature manhood, shall witness the end of all adventure, strife, and toil. All lands shall of themselves produce all things; even the artificial dyes of garments shall no longer be required; for the fleeces of sheep and the hair of goats (like the plumage of birds) shall be variegated by Nature herself with the richest colors.
42. Mentiri, to counterfeit or imitate.—44. Mutare, to change in respect to some attribute; here, to dye or color.—46, 47. The Parcae, agreeing (concordes) in the unalterable will of destiny, as they draw out the thread, said to their whirling spindles: *Run on, O ages, such (so blessed) as these!* Ladewig, however, follows Voss and others in making *saecula* an accusative after *currere*, according to the construction in *Ae. III*, 191, and *V*, 235. Ladewig also takes *numine* as an ablative of cause, indicating the ground of concordes; but the meaning “in,” or “in respect to,” seems more natural.—48. Magnos honoros, the great offices of state; especially those of praetor and consul. —49. Incrementum, nearly synonymous with suboles, new offspring; increase of Jove, because it adds one more to the number of his descendants. This is the explanation given by Wagner in his minor edition, and adopted by Forbiger. Here, as in v. 7, the idea of descent from Jupiter or the gods is probably intended to be taken in a figurative sense. The spondaic ending of the verse is in keeping with the idea of majesty.—50. The whole universe gives sign of welcome to the child; *behold the world nodding with its ponderous concave mass (convexo pondere).*—51. Terras, etc., are in the same construction as *mundum*, and are added for description.—52. Ut laeta tur. For the dependent question in the indicative, see on *Ae. VI*, 779.—53. O mihi maneant, etc. “O may the last hours of life so long be spared to me, and may my power of song (spiritus) be such as shall suffice to sing thy deeds; then, not Thracian Orpheus,” etc. The subjunctive of desire takes the place of a condition, and is followed by the apodosis *non*, etc.—54. Spiritus is not “the breath of life,” but, as not infrequently, intellectual force, poetic inspiration. *Tantus* is to be supplied after spiritus. Quantum must be taken as a partitive in the neuter gender with *eius (spiritus)* understood. Dioces, for *ad dicenda*, depends on *sit.*—55, 56. For the construction of the negative particles here, see on *E. V*, 25, 26.—57. Orphae; Greek form of the dative.—58. Arcadia judicis, for *indicibus Arcadiis,* “even if the Arcadians should be the arbiters of the contest.”—60-63. The meaning is doubtful. Of the several interpretations offered, the following seems to me the best: “Begin, little one, with thy infant smile to recognize (to show thou knowest) thy mother. Thy mother claims thy love in return for the long-continued suffering that preceded thy birth. Even now begin to smile, and thus to win thy mother’s smile. Else will not my hopes of thy happiness be fulfilled; for he on whom his parents have not smiled in infancy, no god ever thought worthy of his table nor goddess of her couch.” Such a one can not enjoy that converse with the gods which was mentioned in vv. 15, 16. *Dignata.* For the construction, see *Ae. I*, 335.

**ECLOGUE V.**

This Eclogue represents two shepherds, equally skilled in music, accidentally meeting, and under the shelter of a grotto entertaining each other with responsive songs. Their common theme is the divine shepherd Daphnis, whose passion is sung by Theocritus in the first Idyl. But they treat not, like the Sicilian poet, of Daphnis pining away and dying under the scourge of Venus, but of Daphnis dead and already raised to Olympus as a god. There is little doubt that in the elegy which Mopsus sings on the death of Daphnis, and in the hymn describing his deification, with which Menalcaes responds, Vergil has in mind the assassination and apotheosis of Caesar. For this variety of the Amoebaean song, see on *E. III*, 58.

1. Under the name of Menalcaes, in this Eclogue, as well as in the ninth, Vergil represents himself. *Boni, skilled,* here followed by the infinitives *inflare* and *dicere.* Adjectives not unfrequently have this construction in poetry.—2. *Calamos levis,* the syrinx or Pandean pipe made of light reeds.
—4. Maior, supply natu.—5. Incertas, fluctuating, trembling. Zephyris motantibus, with the shifting Zephyrs; join with incertas.—5, 6. Sub umbra, and the dative antro, stand in coordinate relation to succeedimus. Comp. Ae. I, 627.—7. Spirat. See on E. IV, 53.—9. Amyntas might as well vie with Apollo as with me. The young singer does not like to be compared with Amyntas as a rival.—10. Ignis, loves; stories of the love of Phyllis.—10, 11. Phyllis, Alconis, Oedori, all pastoral names, having no reference to the historical personages of Greece who bore the same. Alconis is an objective genitive; the others are probably intended to be subjective. —11. Habet, as in E. III, 52.—13, 14. Immo, etc., nay (not those), but rather these strains which I lately wrote out, and while composing (modulans) marked in turn (first in words and then in musical notes), etc. This interpretation, which is generally adopted, makes alterna refer to the strains (carmina) of alternating poetry and music, noted on the beech one after the other successively, just as Mopsus had composed and performed them. The pipe, of course, did not accompany the voice in our sense, but was used for preludes and interludes.—15. Then talk about Amyntas.—16—18. Menalas apologizes for his rash comparison of the two.—19. Desine with the accusative, as in E. VIII, 62, IX, 66. Puer, a frequent designation of shepherds. So below v. 54.—20—44. A pastoral elegy on the death of the divine shepherd Daphnis, who is intended to represent the murdered Caesar. —21. Testes Nymphis, supply fustis. "Ye were witnesses to the Nymphs," of the tears they shed.—23. Ordealia. The stars are supposed to control human destiny for good or evil. To Venus and her descendants they have been unpropitiated in bringing such a fate upon the greatest of the line. Mater refers to Venus, the mother or ancestress of the Julian family.—24. Nullo, no herdmen. On those days of mourning all common avocations were forgotten.—25, 26. Nec nec. These particles repeat separately the general negative contained in nulla, which qualifies both verbs alike. Comp. the Greek form οὔτε οὔτε, oûte-ôûte. So the negatives in E. IV, 55, 56.—26. Graminis herba, the blades of grass. Herba is properly a collective term.—27, 28. Both the mountains and woods reëcho the voices of African lions mourning thy death.—27. Poëmæ, Carthaginian, African, as an epithet. See on E. I, 55, and Ae. V, 812.—28. Loxauntur, for dicunt. Nature says that the wild beasts moaned by repeating their cries with her own echoes. —29—31. Daphnis taught men to yoke tigers to the chariot, and to perform the sacred rites of Bacchus. That is, he taught men to domesticate beasts before untamed, so as to till the ground and cultivate the vine. Some understand this to be an allusion to the civil reforms of Caesar; and it may well include his great plans of internal improvement.—29. Armenias-tigres. According to the myth of Bacchus, that god, when returning from his conquest of India, was drawn in his triumphal chariot by tigers.—30. Inducere, not for ducere, to lead the dances, but for dux, to introduce.—31. These words describe the thyrus; or staff carried by the worshipers of Bacchus; a long slender rod (lentas hastas) wreathed with grape-leaves and ivy. Mollibus. Comp. Ae. VII, 390.—34. "(So) art thou all the glory of thy companions."—35—39. Since the death of Daphnis the fields and gardens have gone to waste; Pales, the goddess of herdsmen, and Apollo (once the herdsman of Admetus) have forsaken the fields. Pales and Apollo are associated again in Ge. III, 1.—36. Quibus. The antecedent, his, is to be supplied in v. 37, after nascentur.—40. "Strow the ground where his ashes lie, with leaves and flowers; plant leafy shade-trees around the (neighboring) fountains. The custom of scattering flowers on the tomb seems to be referred to in spargitie-folius, and that of rearing trees around favorite fountains in indicite umbrae."—45—52. Menalas is enraptured with the divine song of Mopsus, yet will also modestly make his offering of
praise.—46. Quale agrees with the antecedent instead of sopor, on account of the meter. The second "quale" agrees with restituere taken substantially; such (or so sweet) as quenching our thirst, etc.—48. Magistrum, that is, Daphnis.—49. Alter ab illo, the next to him; for such you have proved yourself by this song.—50. Quocumque modo, in some fashion, no matter how far short of you.—52. Daphnis takes the Greek ending here on account of the meter. The termination im is usually preferred in words of this class.—53. Talis munere, than such an offering of praise as you now propose.—54. Puer refers to Daphnis.—54, 55. Ista carmina, those hymns of yours; such songs or strains as those you now promise; whether precisely the same which Stilicon has heard, or something new and similar.—56-80. Daphnis enters the abode of Olympus above the stars. Because he is thus exalted, joy possesses the world which loved him; the woods and fields, Pan, the herdsman, the rustic Nymphs, all rejoice; now under his divine influence peace and safety prevail, and as a god we shall worship him for ever.—56, Candidus, divinely fair. Ladewig and some others translate "robed in white." Insuetum, not seen before. Miratur, beholds with wonder.—60, 61. Characteristics of the golden age. 63. Intonsi, unshorn; rough with woods.—64. Deus-Menalca! Thus shout the woods and mountains to Menalca.—65. Sic felix. Comp. Ae. I, 380.—65, 66. Four altars are supposed to have been raised at the same time, two to Daphnis and two to Apollo, because the annual rites in honor of Caesar and Apollo were celebrated at the same period, those of Caesar on the 12th of July, and those of Apollo on the 13th. Caesar's birth-day was on the 13th; but, as the Sibylline books were said to prohibit any other ceremonial on the day set apart for the rites of Apollo, the senate decreed that those of Caesar should be celebrated on the 12th.—66. Altaria is in apposition with the second duas, and equivalent to "qua sunt altaria." It describes the particular kind of ara, namely, an altar on which victimes could be slain. Only fruits or bloodless offerings could be made on the altars of deified men, like Daphnis.—67, 68. Bina, duo. Both signify "two annually."—69. In primis, above all, especially. Mulo Baccho, Comp. Ge. II, 190.—70. Messis, by metonomy for aestas.—71. Nectar, in apposition with vina. Wine from the Greek islands was not imported into Italy until about B.C. 54; hence, novum.—72, 73. The song and dance shall accompany the festival.—74, 75. Haece, etc. These honors shall be thine both at the feast of the vintage, when we give thanks to Bacchus and the attendant Nymphs, and at the ceremonial of blessing the fields, when we lead the victims round the fields and sacrifice to Ceres. The latter rites are called the ambarmalia. See Ge. I, 389-45.—76-78. See on E. I, 60, and comp. Ae. I, 607.—80. Damnabitis votis, you also (like other gods) shall hold (men) bound by vows; that is, by pledges of sacrifice made to you as to other deities in time of trial. See on Ae. V, 237.—81-84. If Menalca was charmed with the hymn of Mopsus, so is the latter with that of his friend. What present can he make him meet for such lofty strains?—85-89. They exchange gifts in token of mutual esteem.—85. Ante, first; before you have made up your mind.—86, 87. In the person of Menalca, Vergil quotes words from the first verses of his second and third Eclogues, to indicate that he had used this pipe in composing and singing them.—87. Haece docuit, this taught me, this gave me the melody for, or inspired me with "Formosum Corydon," etc.—88. This herdsman's staff, so prized by me that I would not give it even to the lovely Antigines, I give to thee.—90. Paribus nodis, with knots equally distributed. It was a staff made, perhaps, of a slender thorn sapling, with knots distributed quite equally along its length, and shaved down and polished. Aere. The pedum had a bronze or copper pike at one end bound on by a ring of the same metal.
ECLOGUE VI.

This poem is dedicated to Varus, who probably succeeded Pollio in the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and who, according to some early authorities, had been a fellow-pupil of Vergil under Syro. While our poet gracefully declines to undertake the task, to which he had probably been urged by Varus, of composing an epic on the late wars (tristia bella), including the exploits of Varus himself, he entertains him with this Eclogue, which describes the artifice by which two shepherds, Chromis and Mnasylus, aided by the Nymph Aegle, entrap the god Silenus, and compel him to give them an exhibition of his skill in song. The god sings to them of the origin of the world, and of various traditions of mythology.

The system of cosmogony with which he begins is that of Epicurus, which Vergil and Varus had learned from Syro.

1. Prima, not "the first who," but "at the first"; at the beginning of my career as a poet. Comp. primus, Ae. I. 1. My Muse, Thalia, preferred pastoral (Syracusian, Sicilian) poetry. My talent was only for rustic themes.

2. Thalia may be used strictly as the Muse of pastoral poetry, over which she presides as well as over comedy; or it may be taken, as the names of other Muses are sometimes used, to signify Muse in general.—3-5. When I assumed to sing of kings and wars, or to compose epics, Apollo plucked my ear, as if to say: "Do you hear! this is no task for you. Your proper themes are lowly rustic scenes and characters." This mode of declining the request of his friend reminds us of the similar apology of Horace at a later period for not undertaking to sing of the achievements of Agrippa. O. I. 6. Deductum, reduced, hence, slender, humble; the opposite of amplus, grand, heroic.—6. Supererunt, separated by tmesis; there will remain (besides me), there will not be wanting those who, etc.—8. Mnasam, by metonomy for song.—9. Non in misa cano, for I sing the songs or things commanded by Apollo. Siquis repeated, expresses the longing of the poet for success.—10, 11. If any in the love of pastoral song shall read my verses, he shall find thy name, Varus, often repeated there, and thus to him my lowly tamarisks (myrticae), and all the wood shall sing of Varus.—12. Quae sibi praescripta, which has inscribed upon itself, which is inscribed with.

14. Pueri, probably shepherds; perhaps youthful fauns or satyrs.

15. Ut semper. Comp. E. I. 54.—16. Procul, off, away, out of place, distant from their proper position on his head. Procul is a relative term, meaning distant only with reference to the ordinary or natural connection of objects. The garlands were lying apart, having scarcely (tantum, just, but no more than) slipped down from his head.—17. Gravis, heavy for his languid hand, which in the helplessness of sleep hardly retained its hold of the well-worn handle. Join ansa as an ablative of manner with pendebat. We may also understand e manu.—18. Spe luserat. Comp. Ae. I. 352.—19. It seems to have been a common belief of the ancients that beings possessed of the gift of prophecy could be forced to make revelations when entrapped and bound. Comp. Ge. IV, 396. The myth concerning Midas and Silenus is an illustration, and also the account which Homer gives in Od. IV, 414 sqq., of Proteus bound by Menelaus. Ex vincula sertis. A similar displacement of a preposition occurs in E. IX, 36.—20. The youths, already somewhat daunted by the audacity of their undertaking, are reassured by the appearance of Aegle. This is the usual interpretation; but the meaning may be that her sudden appearance at first frightens them as though she would oppose their proceedings, though, as it turns out, she comes to join in the frolic. Timidias, in this case, would be proleptic. Supperveniens with the connective, que is equivalent to superveniens.—21. Aegle. The repetition of a word with the mention of some additional attribute or circumstance is a
favorite figure. See below vv. 55, 56, Ae. II, 405, 406, et al. Iamque videnti, and even as he opens his eyes.—24. Now let me go, boys. You ought to be satisfied that you seem to have been too much for me. To seem to have overpowered a god (though it is really but an accident) ought to be enough for you, without holding me any longer in durance. Vos is the subject of potuisse. Others take videri in its literal meaning with me as subject, thus: —It is sufficient that I could be exposed to view.”—26. Hinc, etc., to her (Aegle) shall be given another kind of reward; not the songs I will give you. Allud is occasionally found with a partitive genitive in the singular, as, aliud causae, Cic. Fl. 39, though partitive in form rather than in sense. Ipsa seems to mean “of his own accord.” As soon as he has good-naturedly spoken to his captors, at once, without further compulsion, he begins.—

27. In numerum, in measure, keeping time with his song. Comp. Ge. I, 175; Ae. VIII, 458.—27–30. The satyrs and wild beasts, and even inanimate things, are moved by his music, so that Parnassus is not so charmed with the singing of Apollo, nor the mountains of Thrace by that of Orpheus.—

31–40. The Epicurean theory of the origin of the world. In the beginning nothing existed but boundless void (magnum inane), and in it the undivided, or still commingled, seed-substances or atoms (coaca semina), that is, earth, air (anima), water, and fire. Out of these primitive material substances (his primum) were developed all things, and even the heavens (orbis mundi). Then gradually the earth became fixed and solid, excluding Nereus or the waters (Nereus), and confining them to the bed of the ocean, and brought forth on its own surface the various things which it was fitted to produce. Many terms in the passage seem to have been borrowed from Lucretius.—31. Coaca, still combined or blended in chaos.—33. Liquidus, fluid, as fire is composed of the most subtle of the atomic substances.—

34. Ipsae-orbis. Even the fluid (tener) orb of the world, the circumambient aether, became solid; a crystal firmament.—35. The construction of the interrogative ut is continued through the remainder of the paragraph. Fonte, ablative of situation.—36. Altius has usually been joined with cadant, but the irregular position thus given to atque, unexamplified in Vergil, has led some of the recent commentators to remove the comma from solem and place it after altius, translating thus: “The lands wonder that a new sun now shines from a higher region.”—41. Having described the “evolution” of the heavens and the earth, Silenus recounts some of the myths and traditions of the human race, beginning with the creation of men from the stones thrown by Pyrrha. Caucasis valnures. The plural is poetic.—42. Furtum Promethel, the theft of Prometheus, the stealing of fire from the chariot-wheel of the sun, that he might convey it to men.—43, 44. He sings of the grief of Hercules and the Argonauts for the loss of the young Hylas, companion of Hercules, stolen by the Nymphs of a fountain in Mysia, near which the Argonauts had landed. Quo fonte, equivalent to ad quern fontem. “He sings, in addition to these themes, of the fountain at which (or where) the sailors had called with loud voices on Hylas lost, so that,” etc.—44. Hyla, Hyla omne sonaret, scanned like vale, vale, etc., in E. III, 79. In both passages the voice naturally makes such a pause in uttering the cry that the hiatus disappears.—45–60. The story of Pasiphae is compared with that of the daughters of the Tyriynthian king Proetus.—46. Pasiphae, the wife of Minos, was the victim of an unnatural passion inspired by Venus at the instigation of Neptune, who was angry with Minos for keeping the bull which had come up out of the sea, instead of sacrificing it to him. Solatur is an example of the use of the verb found also below in vv. 62, 63, and in E. IX, 19, in which the speaker transfers, as it were, the action from the person spoken of to himself. “Silenus consoles Pasiphae” means: he sings of Pasiphae consoling herself with the love, etc. He describes her as grati-
fying her mad passion. — 47. Virgo, maid, sometimes, as here, a general term for "woman." — 49. Non utra secta est, no one (of them) sought after, etc.; none of them was doomed to such brutish love as Pasiphaë. — 50, 51. Quamvis, etc., although (so completely was her nature transformed to the instinct of a cow) she had dreaded the yoke for her neck. — 51. Quaussisset. She could not but believe that she had horns on her smooth forehead, and often raised her hands to seek for them. — 52. The reference is again to Pasiphaë. — 53. Ille. The suesceus. Hyacinth; that is, "on the flowery turf." Fultus has the last syllable lengthened by the iuctus. — 55-60. Claudite, etc., the words of Pasiphaë, in the frenzy of her love roaming over the hills in search of the beast. — 61. Atalanta, the daughter of Schoeneus, was to be the wife of the suitor who should excel her in the foot-race. hippocamæ, or, as some say, Milano, obtained three golden apples from Cyprus by the favor of Venus, and dropped them on the course behind him. The maiden (puella), tempted by the beauty of the apples, turned aside, and thus was won. Hesperidum; such as those of the Hesperides; golden, beautiful. See on Hyblaenae, E. I, 55, and Ae. V, 311. — 61, 62. The sisters of Phaethon wept for him until they were turned into alders. — 62, 63. Circumdat, erigit. See on Solatur, 46. — 64-73. Vergil takes occasion here to introduce the praises of his friend, the gifted poet Cornelius Gallus, to whom he afterward addressed the tenth Eclogue. — 64. Errantem, etc. This is not an unfrequent kind of allegory, representing the reveries of the imagination in poetic creation as a translation of the poet himself bodily to Helicon, or Tempe, or some other favorite abode of Apollo and the Muses. Comp. Horace, O. III, 4, 6. — 65. Ut, interrogative, introducing the sentence. — 66. Viro, to or before the honored poet; referring to Gallus. Sororum, the Muses. Chorus, the choir or company of the Muses. — 67. Divino carmine, an ablative of description. — 69. Calamos. Linus, in the name of the Muses, bestows upon Gallus, in token of his merit as a poet, the pastoral pipes or syrinx which they had formerly given to Hesiod (Ascrave seni), the father of bucolic poetry. — 70. Seni, as not unfrequently, ancient. — 72, 73. Gallus has composed a poem in imitation of an Idyl of Euphorion of Chalcis, describing the origin of the Grynaean oracle and grove of Apollo. The poem of Gallus is so beautiful that it has made this oracle the pride of Apollo, and hence one of his favorite titles is "Grynaeus." See on Ae. IV, 345. — 73. Se factet, as in Ae. VI, 877. — 74-81. Returning to themes of mythology, Silenus ends his song with the stories of Scylla and Tereus. — 74. Ut narraret and mutatam are to be supplied after aut. "How he told of the change of Scylla." Scylla, the daughter of Nisos, king of Megara, is sometimes confounded, as here, with Scylla the monster of the Sicilian Straits, daughter of Phorcys. nisi. See on Hectoris, Ae. III, 319. In quam there is a mixed relation of object and subject accusative. We may translate as if the reading were fama est, traditum est, or ferunt. — 76. Dulichias, for Ithicas, refers to the fleet of Ulysses. — 77. Timidos, terrified, made timid, proleptic, as in the second interpretation of timidis, above v. 20. — 78-81. Philomela, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, being violated by Tereus, king of Thrace and husband of her sister Procre, in revenge the two sisters killed Irys, the son of Tereus and Procre, and then served up the body as a banquet (dapes) for his table; afterward showing him the head (dona). Tereus attempted to slay them, but they fled, Philomela in the form of a nightingale, and Procre in that of a swallow, while Tereus was changed into a lapwing. — 78. Mutatos Terei artus, for Tereum mutatum, "the transforming of Tereus." — 79. Quo cursu, with what flight or speed. Others: "With what kind of motion," as distinguished from that of her former condition as a human being. — 80, 81. Quibus aedes, that is, "with the wings of what bird." Ante, beforehand, first; mourning (in felicis), and flitting a moment around her home
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before she took her final flight to the wilderness. — 82-86. These same things which Silenus (ille) now repeats, the Eurotas once heard, when Apollo was singing them (meditante) to his loved Hycanthus. — 84. Ad sidera. Comp. E. V, 62. The resounding hillsides bear the song of Silenus to the sky. — 85. Numerum referri. The number of the sheep must be reported or counted up when they have been led back to the fold by the shepherd. Comp. E. III, 34. — 86. The approach of evening heralded by Vesper (see on Ac. I, 374) warns the shepherds to collect the flocks. — 86. Even heaven is charmed with the music of Silenus, and, therefore, is unwilling (invito) that Vesper (Hesperus or the evening star) should come forth (procedere) and close the day, compelling the shepherds to go to their homes and Silenus to end his song.

ECLOGUE VII.

Thyrsus a shepherd, and Corydon a goatherd, make Daphnis the arbiter of their contest in singing. The Eclogue seems to have been suggested in part by the sixth and eighth Idyls of Theocritus. The singing-match is of the first kind described in note on E. III, 58.

1-20. Meliboeus relates the accident which led him to be present at the contest which he describes. — 1. Arguta, rustling or whispering with the gentle wind. — 4. Florentes aetatis, in the flower of youth. Arcades, Arcadians in their musical talent and skill. — 5. Cantare pares, equal or well-matched in singing and playing. See on boni inflare, E. V, 1. Respondere, to sing responsively, one following the lead of the other. See on E. III, 59. The infinitive for the prose construction ad respondendum. — 6. Dum. See on Ae. I, 494. Defendo; perhaps, by covering with straw. Huc refers to the spot above mentioned, where the group were seated. — 7. Vir gregis. It is implied that with the leader of the flock all the rest have strayed away also. Deero verat, pronounced in scanning ae-rerat. Atque, emphatic, “and, lo (just when I started in search of them) I caught sight of Daphnis.” — 8, 9. Daphnis, as soon as Meliboeus comes in sight, anticipates what he is seeking for, and sets his mind at rest. — 10. Si quid, if at all. Cessare, to linger, suspend your work. — 11. Meliboeus, it seems, is in charge of cattle as well as of goats. “They need no watching, for they will come hither of their own accord to drink.” — 12. Viridis, according to the translation of Runeius, agrees with Minicius. Others join it with ripas. — 14. Meliboeus had not, like Corydon and Thyrsus, an Alcippis or Phyllis at home to care for the lambs; he was needed there, and yet this was a rare opportunity to listen to a singing-match between two great musicians. He was in a quandary; yet (tamen), etc. — 15. Depulsus a lacte, weaned from the ewes. — 16. Corydon cum Thyrsid, as if a compound substantive, form an apposition to certamen. — 19. Meminisse. It is uncertain what subject is to be supplied, if any. Some prefer “ me” (Meliboeus), others “eos” (Corydon and Thyrsus), and Conington refers the act of memory to the Muses themselves, as the daughters of Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory. On the whole, the most natural meaning is given by eos. The Muses wished them to call to memory or rehearse Amoebaean verses, such as the Muses themselves had taught them to improvise. For the omission of the subject accusative, see on Ae. II, 25. — 20. Hos, illos, the first, the next. — 21. Amor, in apposition with Nympheae; the Libethrian Nymphs, our delight, or whom we delight in. — 22. Quale, etc., such as you grant to my Codrus, or are wont to inspire my Codrus with. — 23. Si-omnes, if we are not all able (to do all things), if it is not given to all (or common) men, and so not to me. See the full form of the proverb, E. VIII, 64. — 24. In case of defeat, his synnx, as a token of his renunciation of music, shall be hung on the pine-tree, sacred to Pan,
the inventor of the pipes. The pine was the favorite tree of Pan, as well as of Cybele.——25-29. Thyris is jealous and boastful. He asks to be crowned as the rising poet, so that Codrus may be envious of his triumph. Or if Codrus, out of malicious motives, should praise him to such a degree as to offend the gods (ultra placitum), he must be wreathed with rosemary as a charm against an evil tongue.——25. Haedera. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus, and a symbol of poetic frenzy or inspiration.——27. Ultra placitum, beyond what is pleasing to the gods. Others, "beyond what is pleasing to me."——28. Mala lingua, perhaps, contains the notion not only of malicious praise but of some magic power to hurt, like an "evil eye." See on E. III, 107.——31-33. I will erect a marble statue of thy whole figure (tota) arrayed as a huntress. See on Ae. I, 337.——31. Si-fuerit, if this (success in hunting) shall have been always mine. See on propris, Ae. I, 73.——34. Custos-horti. You are the guardian of a poor estate, and must be contented with an humble offering.——35, 36. "For the present, O Priapus! I have made you a statue of marble, a material too mean for you; but when you increase my flocks, I will make you one of gold." The whole response of Thyris is strained and absurd, especially his vow; for marble, which he calls too mean for Priapus, and, much more, gold, are entirely out of keeping with the usual conception of Priapus as a rustic god, whose images are roughly hewn or carved out of wood.——35. Pro tempore, according to my present means.——38. Alba, in the same sense as pallens, E. III, 39.——40. Corydonis, an objective genitive after cura.——41-44. Thyris tries to outdo Corydon in the expression of love; but again runs into extravagance. "May I seem offensive, rough, and worthless to thee, if I do not find (if it is not true that I find) this day without thy company more than a year long. Be ashamed, my cattle, if you can, to detain me; hasten home, and let me go to her."——41. Sardonis herbis, a large variety of the ranunculus, very bitter, and, when eaten, causing distortion of the features, or the "Sardonic smile."——45. Muscosi fontes; that is, fountains springing from mossy rocks, Hor., Ep. I, 10, 7; Λόρυσ μυκοσο προσιτος ε λυπίδε. Somno mollior. This seemingly strange comparison is taken from Theocrites, V, 50: επεικε υπερ μαλακώτερα.——46. The third person of the verb is substituted here for the second. The regular construction would be et arbuto quae fontes et herbam tegit. Πεχορι. The dative after such verbs as defendere, arcere, and pellere is poetic.——47. Defendite here contains the ideas both of sheltering and refreshing.——49-52. Thyris responds with a contrasted scene from the season of winter. "Here by the glowing hearth we care but little for the outside blast as the wolf for the number of the flock he attacks, or as the swift rivers for the banks along which they rush."——49. Hic, here, in the shelter of home, are the hearth, etc.——52. Numerum. The number of sheep in the flock, however great, can not daunt the wolf.——53. Stant, emphatic, stand in their beauty and grandeur. Comp. Ae. III, 681. The verse is spondaic and without elision of the final vowels in suniperi and castaneae.——54. Saporta, under each tree its own apples. Quaque is generally adopted here by the commentators in preference to quaeque, though the latter has the best manuscript authority.——55, 56. At, etc. "But with the departure of Alexis all nature's gifts would end."——57-60. Thyris claims that the glories of nature also depend on the presence of Phyllis, but he expresses the thought by reversing the conditions. Nature, when languishing, revives with the coming of Phyllis.——60. Jupiter as lord of the upper air, and so called Aether, Ge. II, 325, also personifies the sky and atmospheric moisture or rain. Comp. Ge. I, 418; II, 419; Ae. V, 696.——61-68. Because Phyllis loves the hazel, that is dearer to Corydon than any of the trees which the gods prefer; but the fairest tree has no charms for Thyris when Lyceidas is near. Corydon compares the trees with each other according to their charms for
Phyllis; Thyris compares their beauty with that of Lycidas. —70. "From the time of this victory Corydon has been to us (and to all the world) 'the Corydon'"; Corydon the singer, Corydon, whose name alone is a sufficient title. Thus Quintilian, X, 1, 112, says of Cicero: "He has attained such preeminence in oratory that his name is a synonyme for eloquence;" iam non hominis nomen sed eloquentiae habeatur.

**ECLOGUE VIII.**

This Eclogue is entitled in the Latinus Manuscript "Damonis et Alphasiboëi Certatio," and other good manuscripts differ from the Medicean only in substituting "certamen," or "contentio," for "certatio." In the texts generally it has been called "Pharmacœutria," "the Sorceress," from the subject of the second part of the poem.

It consists of the improvised verses of two shepherds, Damon and Alphesibœus. Damon adopts in his own person the lament of some despairing lover whose mistress, Nysa, has proved untrue, and Alphesibœus responds by reciting, also in the first person, the incantations and charms employed by some shepherdess to win back the shepherd Daphnis, by whom she has been forsaken.

The Eclogue is Amoebæan of the second kind described in the note on E. III, 58. Alphesibœus imitates the song of Damon in the division of the verses into ten stanzas by the introduction of a refrain.

Vergil has in mind, in the song of Damon, the third and eleventh Idyls of Theocritus, and, in that of Alphesibœus, the second of the Idyls.

The poem is dedicated to Pollio (6-13), and appears to have been written when that commander was on his return from the campaign in Dalmatia.

The insertion of the refrain, according to Ribbeck's text, after the 28th verse, makes the numbering of all the following verses differ by one from that of texts in general use.

1-5. The effect of music on brutes and inanimate things. Comp. E. VI, 27-29. — 4. Bequerant, in the old rendering, followed by Ruseus, is active, meaning "arrested," "stayed," or "stopped." Later commentators prefer the usual sense of the work, "to rest completely," "stand still," taking the following cursus as a Greek accusative after mutata. So Ladewig. — 6-13. "O Pollio, now returning from thy Dalmatian victories, would that some time I might attain to such power as to celebrate both thy warlike deeds and thy Sophoclean tragedies, no less worthy of fame!" — 6. Mkh, an ethical dative after superas, etc. Others make the passage "en... descinot" parenthetical, and join mhi with accipis. Superas, here, of passing along by sea, as in Ae. I, 244, perhaps with the accompanying notion of danger incurred. Timavi. See on Ae. I, 244. — 7. En unquam, implying doubt, as in E. I, 68. — 10. Sophocles osthna, of the tragic style of Sophocles. The buskin or boot worn by tragic actors, is often put by metonymy for tragedy itself, or for the literary style of tragedy. See Horace, O. II, 1, 12; Quintil. X, 1, 68. Jussis. Perhaps this poem was begun by Pollio's request before his departure, and completed in his absence. The dedication may have been inserted here at the time the news reached Vergil that his friend was on his return. — 12. Carmina refers only to the present poem. — 13. Hadéram elegantly symbolizes poetry. Comp. E. VII, 25, and note. Serpere expresses the winding or entwining of the ivy with the more inflexible laurel, which is the symbol of military triumph. The general idea is, "While others crown you with victorious laurels, suffer me to add this my humble tribute of song." — 14. The shepherds lead their flocks to the pasture at the dawn of day. See Ge. 322, sqq. — 15. In the older texts est has been ap-
pended to this verse, though not found in the manuscripts, on the ground that its omission in a relative clause is anomalous; but as the manuscripts omit it in like manner in Ge. III, 326, where the same verse is repeated, it is probable that in both instances they have preserved the original reading.—

16. Oliva, on (his) olive-wood staff.——17-20. Damon takes the part of some shepherd, real or imaginary, deceived by Nysa, whom he has loved from his youth, and now heart-broken, coming forth from his sleepless couch in the gray of the morning, and giving utterance to his despair.—18. Indigne amore; by my undue love: by a love unworthy of himself or of so true a heart as his. Comp. E. X, 10.—19. Testibus illis, they being my witnesses. I have gained nothing by calling on them in times past to witness our vows, for she has broken them all, and yet is happy with Mopsus.—21. The refrains are introduced in imitation of Theocritus, Idyl 1, 64, 70, 73, 11, 17, 22, etc.—22. Argutum. See on E. VII, 1.—24. Pana. See E. II, 32. Pan was the first who did not suffer the reeds to remain silent; more strictly, who did not suffer the reeds to be inactive; for he awakened in them musical sounds.—26-28. “What monstrous unions now may we lovers not expect to see! presently (iam) griffins wedded (iungentur) to horses, in the next age,” more freely, “by and by, dogs to timid does.”—28. Ad pocula, for ad potum, to the water, or to drink.—29. The refrain is inserted here by Ribbeck, on the ground that it is necessary for completeness and symmetry, and must have been introduced here originally, though it no longer appears in the manuscripts.—30. In bitter mockery. “Get ready your bridal torches, Mopsus; they are bringing your wife.” Novas; that is, for a new marriage.—31. Spargi nucem. It was the custom for the bridegroom to scatter nuts among the torch-bearers who conducted the bride to his door. In Catullus, 59, the boys repeat again and again the cry, “da nucem!” Deserit Hesperus Elam. Catullus also (60, 7) associates the appearance of the evening star over Elam with the nuptial ceremonies. The expression probably originated in some Greek tradition connected with the country about Mount Elam. Heyne thinks it may have been the marriage of Pelcus and Thetis. Elam was to the west of Attica and Boeotia, and to the dwellers in those regions the evening star first shone at sunset over the mountain, and departed from it as it descended to the horizon (desert Elam).—33-36. You have taken a swain worthy of your treacherous character, and you will get your reward.—33. Omnes, that is, reliquos omnes.—34. Odo, related equally to the four following substantives.—38-42. I loved you dearly from my boyhood.—38. Saepebium, here, garden inclosures, garden.—39. Legentem. Comp. E. II, 51.—40. Alter ab undecima, next to the eleventh year, “second” in the Roman scene; therefore the “twelfth,” not the “thirteenth.” Comp. V, 49.—44-51. I have learned the cruelty of Love. He is always born of mountain wilds and rocks (comp. Ae. IV, 350-367), a child of neither human (noster) parentage nor blood. He taught even a mother to imbue her hands in the blood of her children; even a mother to be as ruthless as himself.—43. Matrem refers to Medea. The awkwardness of the passage thus connecting Cupid and Medea led Heyne to propose the omission of verses 50 and 51, and Hermann suggested the combination of the two thus: Commaculare manus; puer, ah! puer, impurus ille.—53-57. Since the love of so many years has been violated, I should expect to see the whole order of nature broken up.—55, Amber was supposed to distill from the alder and poplar. “Let it now come from the bark of the tamarisk.”—58. Conington makes the refrain here parenthetical, and connects “omnia—mare” with v. 56.—59. “Let all things be mid-ocean.” Let the land be completely changed to sea. Ladewig, with Hermann, thinks that a verse has been lost here. Vivite, for valedi, like concedite, E. X, 63.—61. Munus Heyne understands to be his death-
song; but his death itself is probably intended. "Take, Nysa, this last gift of the dying. His death he bequeathes to you as a bitter memory." — 64. Non omnia, etc. Comp. E. VII, 23.—65—68. The commencement of the response. The love-sick shepherdess prepares with the assistance of her maid, Amaryllis, various charms accompanied with magic words, with the hope of bringing back Daphnis, her former lover. First, she orders the maid to make ready for the rites at the altar in the court of her dwelling. —66. Mascula, applied to the most fragrant and best kind of incense.

69. Urbe may refer to Mantua. Carminia, charms. See on Ae. IV, 487.—70. Deducere lunam. The power of incantations and charms to bring down the moon is mentioned in Horace, Epode V, 45, Tibullus, I, 2, 45, and in other passages in Greek and Roman writers.—71. The allusion is to the transformation of the companions of Ulysses into swine. Hom. Od. X, 203, sqq.—72. The cold-blooded (frigidus) snake can thus be made to swell even to bursting.—73. See on V, 21.—74—79. An image of Daphnis has been made of wax, or, as Forbiger suggests, partly of wax and partly of clay, round which the sorceress winds three (terna) threads of different colors (triples coloris), and bears it thrice round the altar, while Amaryllis makes three love-knots, each of the same three colors. The threads round the image and the knots are mystical bonds for Daphnis.—74. Tibi refers to the image. For the case, see on Ae. I, 472.—76. Deus, a god, any one of the gods, may be rendered "the gods." The deity invoked in magic rites is Hecate. Numeri impare gaudet. Ruæus illustrates by various examples, such as the triple form of the thunderbolt of Jupiter, Neptune's trident, and the watch-dog of Pluto. There are three Parcae, three Furies, and nine Muses. And Hecate herself is of triple form.—79. Modo, just, but, implying eagerness or impatience.—81—84. A second charm is tried. Various objects are put into the fire on the altar, that while burning, crumbling, or melting, they may have a like influence on the heart of Daphnis.—81. Rhyming words, as here, are not unfrequent in incantations. Limus, cera. Many commentators suppose that one image of clay and another of wax was used; but there is nothing else in the poem to suggest this. The words here may refer, as Keightley thinks, to bits of wax and clay cast into the fire with the leaves of laurel, and grits of wheat and bitumen, or the explanation of Forbiger, above mentioned, may be accepted: the head may have been of wax and the rest of clay. In Theocritus, Idyl II, only one image is used.—82. Eodem, here a dissyllable. Comp. Ae. X, 487.—83. Mélam. The salted grits are used as in sacrifices. Comp. Ae. II, 133; IV, 517. Fragilis. The sound of the laurel-leaves, crackling in the flame, was thought to be a good omen.—84. In, on the image of Daphnis. But Ruæus gives it the meaning of contra. —86—90. "May Daphnis by these charms be possessed with such love for me as that which drives the heifer through the fields and woods in seeking her mate (iuvenecum) until wearied and despairing (perdita) she sinks down in the green sedge."—86 Qualis. Supply est buculae or tenet buculam.—89. This line, nearly repeated in Ge. III, 467,Macrobius says was taken from some lines of Varrius on the death of Caesar, where a hound on the track of a deer is described as pursuing the prey forgetful of the length of the chase and the lateness of the night.—90. Talis amor. The repetition adds emphasis as above in vv. 1 and 5. Mederi. If he should once more be love-sick with longing for her, she might cure him by returning his love; but she prays that her heart may then be so hardened that she will be indifferent to his pain.—92—94. Whatever garments Daphnis has left here, are pledges (pignora) of his duty to me. They owe him to me. I now commit them to thee, 0 earth, burying them by the threshold he has so often crossed. May this serve as another charm to bring him back to me. Comp. Ae. IV, 495.—96—100. Moeris, some well-
known wizard has given her poisonous plants from Pontus (here for Colchis), the home of the sorceress Medea. The liquid in which these are steeped, being sprinkled on the altar and about the court, form an additional charm. Comp. Ae. IV, 512-516. — 96. Herbas atque venenas; hendiadys for herbas veneficas. See on Ae. I, 61. — 98-100. Moeris by the use of these transforms himself into a wolf, and in this shape betakes himself to the woods; with these he raises the dead, and even causes the grain to pass from the field where it is growing to another. All these workings of magic herbs were matter of common belief, and, in regard to the removal of standing crops, Pliny, XXVIII, 2, 4, mentions a law of the twelve tables forbidding "fruges excantare." — 102-104. As the last spell, Amaryllis is ordered to take ashes from the altar, carry it forth from the house, and to throw it back over her head into the running brook, without looking behind. Eiv. See on Latio, A. I, 6, and comp. Ae. V, 451. — 103. Quae connects the designation of the place whither she throws with a qualification as to the manner of throwing. — 104. Nil carmina curat, he cares not for my spells; thus far there is no sign of his return in answer to the charms. — 106-110. But while she and Amaryllis together are taking up the ashes for the performance of this final charm, and are delayed by the task (dum ferre moror), suddenly a flame shoots up from the cinders which they are stirring. "Heaven grant it may be a good omen (bonum sit) ! Yes, he is coming; here end our charms." — 106. Aspice, etc. : the words of the sorceress, not of Amaryllis. Corripuit, has wrapped. — 107. Moror implies that the sorceress is aiding in that which she has directed the maid to do. Ipsae adds emphasis to sponte sua. — 108. Neasco quid, etc., certainly it is something; it means something good, I know not what, and (now, too) Hylax is barking on the threshold. He hears the approach of some one. It must be Daphnis.

ECLOGUE IX.

Moeris, the old farm steward of Menalca (Vergil), complains of the peril to which his master has been exposed by the violence of the disbandled veterans, one of whom (probably the centurion Arrius) has seized upon his farm.

The Eclogue introduces Moeris on his way from the farm to Mantua, bearing some kids of the flock to the new owner. He is met on the road by the young Lyceids, an ardent admirer of Menalca, and is persuaded by him to recite passages of poems which he has heard his master sing. The verses thus introduced into the Eclogue are chiefly translations, or close imitations of Theocritus.

Vergil hoped by this indirect appeal to the sympathy of Varus and Octavian to recover his property, and to secure the quiet retirement necessary to the prosecution of his literary work. See Introduction, page x.

1. Pedeis, subject of descunt, suggested by the following duicit. Moeri, of course, not the wizard Moeris of the eighth eclogue. — 2. Vivi pervenimus, supply eo; we have come (still) living to this; we have lived to see such times. The notion of "arriving" or "reaching" contained in the verb suggests eo as the antecedent to ut. Advena, an alien, perhaps a Gaul or some other barbarian mercenary. See on E. I, 72. The separation of the word from its appositive, possessor, and also that of nostri from agelli, is intended as the expression of excited feeling. — 5. Omnia versat. The prevailing disorders are causing all possessions to change hands. — 3. Quod—bene, and may it not turn out well; may it be good. Mittimus, we (the household) are sending. Moeris is the agent of the family, and so chooses to say, not "I am conveying," but we in common are obeying the orders of the usurping proprietor by forwarding this supply from the farm. — 7. Audierant alluding to
the successful petition of the poet mentioned in the first eclogue.—8. Mallo
olive, an ablative of manner.—9. Aquam refers to the Mincius. Veteris
... casamina, old as to (or showing their age in) their broken tops; that
is, with old and now broken tops. See on E. II, 3. The shattered top
is the most characteristic mark of the old age of trees.—10. Omnia, every-
thing; the whole tract of land.—11. Andias, you had heard it, in-
deed; no doubt you had heard it, for it was known to every one.—
13. Chaomian, a general epithet here. See on Hyblaeis, E. I, 55. At Do-
dona in Chaomina pigeons were held sacred.—15. The appearance of the
crow on the left was a sign of something unusual, whether good or evil. It
led Menalca to obviate all occasion of quarrel with the brutal veterans by
yielding at present to their claims rather than offer a vain resistance, and
one, too, that endangered his own life.—16. Hic, this, referring to the
speaker, as in Horace, Serm. I, 9, 47, hunc hominem, this person, me.—
18. Solacca, sweet lays; soothing the passions of love or grief with their
sweet pathos.—19. Quis caneret, sparget, induceret, the protasis suppressed
the antecedent clause “quis caneret ea.” Tibi refers to Menalca. In sub-
legi is the idea of catching or stealing by overhearing.—22. Delicias, love,
delight.—23-25, An imitation of the first lines of Theocritus, Idly I. III.
—23. Dum redeo implies, “while I am going and returning,” that is, until
I return.—26. Immo haec, nay, rather these; “yes, but, still better, these.”
“Quis caneret” is understood as above, v. 21. Canebat, was composing;
namely, when interrupted in his poetic labors by the intrusion of the soldiers
on his estate.—27-29. If, Varus, you save Mantua from the unhappy fate
of Cremona, and our city thus remain (superet) to us uninjured, then shall
the swans of the Mincio bear your name in their songs on high to the stars.
Swans abounded in the region of Mantua, but the poet may be thinking also
of the shepherd singers of the Mantuan country.—28. The lands of Cre-
mona had been assigned to the veterans of Octavian, on account of the defec-
tion of the Cremonese from his side in the civil war. But as that district
was not sufficiently extensive for allotments to all, a portion of the territory
of Mantua was also given up to their rapacity. Thus, though Mantua was
nearly forty miles distant, it was too near (nimium vicina) for its own good.
—30-32. Sic—incipio; not an unusual form of urging a request, involving a
friendly kind of threat, and only a proof of lively interest in the person ad-
dressed. “Begin, I pray you, if you have any more to recite; so may your
swarms,” etc. Comp. E. X, 4-6. Regularly ut with the indicative intro-
duces the condition, but it is sometimes omitted as here, and the imperative
or subjunctive of desire is substituted. So Horace, O. I, 3, 7.—30. Gy-
ness. It is said that the yew-tree has never been found in Corsica. The
meaning, therefore, must be that yew-trees make honey as bitter as that of
Corsica. That this tree was baleful to bees and honey is implied in Ge. IV,
47.—32-34. Suggested by Theocritus, Idly VII, 37, sqq. “You must not
think that my praise of Menalca is mere hypocrisy, covering a feeling of
jealousy. The Muses, indeed, made me a poet, and the shepherds call me
vatem, an inspired singer, but I am not so simple as to trust them. I seem
to myself (video) so unworthy to be compared with Varus and Cinna that
my verses, heard with theirs, are like the discordant cries of geese amid
the silvery notes of the swan.” Perhaps in “Anseres” there is an allusion
to the poet Anser, who was of the same class as Bavius and Mævius. The
connection requires that we should distinguish “vates” here from “poeta,”
though generally the words are synonymous as applied to poets.—37. Id
refers to the above request of Lyceidas: Incipe, etc.; that (very thing) I am
striving to do.—38. Si valeam. See on ei videat, Ae. I, 181. The apodo-
sis may be “ut incipiam.”—39-43. The principal thought is from Theoc-
ritus, Idyl XI, 42, sqq.—40. Purpureus, often of any glowing or brilliant color. Here, of that which produces it.—44. Quid, nay. Pura sub note.

Moeris was gazing at the heavens in a clear night, when the stars were all visible, and, so, naturally thought of the new star of Caesar, the Iulium sidus, mentioned below, in v. 47.—48–50. "Why watch any longer the risings of the stars which have been of old!" The star of Caesar has appeared (processit), to serve henceforth as a sign for the husbandman, and to prosper the labors of the field (49), vineyard (49), and garden (50).—49. Antiquus signorum ortus; not by entaglement for antiquorum signorum ortus, as some suppose, but, literally, the risings of the constellations which have been of old.

It is the varying positions and the risings of the stars and constellations which have been watched from ancient times, as indications of the seasons and the weather. The star of Caesar is new only in the sense of newly appearing.—47. Astrum refers to the comet which appeared at the time of the funeral solemnities performed by Octavian in honor of Caesar. Rising at this period for seven successive days "at about the eleventh hour" (Sueton., Caesar, 88), it was accepted by the Romans as a sign that Caesar had been received into Olympus. Comp. note on Ae. I, 287.—48. Quo, an ablative of agency, equivalent to per quod.—50. Under this newly risen star graft your fruit-trees, sure that they shall bear fruit for your own posterity, not for the alien.—50–54. "But I can recall no more. Age has taken away my memory (antium)." In boyhood I used to bring the long days to their close (longos condere soles) with my songs. My voice, too, etc. Any one meeting a wolf was struck on Ae. I, 321, 548.—56–62. longinae with your excuses (causando) there is no occasion for hurrying on your way; there is no fear of town, for I can see the tomb where the vine-dressers are at moment, we shall yet (tamen) have the ethical dative.—60. Bianoris.

Bianor is supposed to be another name for Lucus, the founder of Mantua, mentioned in Ae. X, 198–200.—63–65. "Or if you think there is danger that the evening may bring on rain (pluviam colligat), we may walk on (licet usque eamus), and continue singing as we go."—65. Passeo refers to the kids the old man is carrying.—66. "Desine plura. See on E. V, 19. Quod nunc instat, the business which now presses; the delivery of the kids to the new lord.—67. Ipse refers to Menalces.

**ECLOGUE X.**

Lyceoris, beloved of Vergil's friend Gallus, the soldier and poet, proving false to him during his absence from Rome, gives herself to a new admirer, whom she accompanies in his journey over the Alps to join the army of Agrippa on the Rhine.

Vergil strives to console his friend by addressing to him this last of his pastoral poems (hunc extremum laborem), in which he represents all nature and even the gods as sympathizing with their favorite poet in his desolation; though no pity of the gods, no Arcadian retreat, and no distractions, sought either in the chase or in war, can heal the wounds of love.

Vergil, in the person of some gaarderd, sings the lay while his flock is browsing on the tender shrubs (tenera virgulta).

The Eclogue imitates, though not closely, the first Idyl of Theocritus.

L. Extremum. Our poet brings his series of pastorals to an end, in order to enter upon the composition of the Georgics. Arethusa, as the Nymph of the most famous of Sicilian fountains, became one of the inspiring goddesses
or Muses of Sicilian or pastoral poetry. Laborem, by metonomy for absolvere laborem. Comp. carmen concedite, E. VII, 22. — 2. Gallo, etc., "for Gallus, indeed, but also to be read by Lycoris." — 4. See on E. IX, 30. — 5. The fabled origin of the fountain is described in Ae. III, 694–696. Doris, as Thetis in E. V, 32, is put for "the sea." — 8. Omnia, all my song; "all the things I sing." — 9–12. The Nymphs or Naunes who give inspiration to pastoral poets like Gallus, must have been absent from their usual haunts, or they would have been found and at once have come to the relief of their favorite, Gallus. The passage is suggested by Theocritus, Idyl 1, 66 sqq. — 10. Indigno amore. See E. VIII, 18. — 13–50. Trees, hills, and rocks were mourning for the heart-broken lover. His sheep, and the neighboring shepherds and herdsmen gather round him in pity and wonder; Apollo, Pan, and Sylvanus come to look upon him and reason against his madness. — 15. Maenalus, Lyceae. Vergil fancies that his friend has taken refuge in Arcadia, to seek consolation and forgetfulness in a pastoral life. Or, this whole scene in Arcadia may be an allegory, representing the reveries of Gallus under the power of fluctuating passions. See on E. VI, 64. — 16, 17. Nostris, etc.; the sense appears to be: "Do not thou, divine poet, be ashamed (nec te paenitet) of these poor brutes, for they show a regard for us shepherds (like thee) in our grief." Nostris is "of us shepherds," of which company Gallus has become one. Nec paenitet illas, they are not regardless, not without interest or feeling for us. — 18. Venit; that is, to gaze with pity on the dying shepherd. — 20. Uvidis. Menalcas, a swineherd, comes from the forest dripping with morning dew. — 25. Florentis, etc., explains capitibus honore; the adornment of his head is the wreath of fennels and lilies. — 26. Ipsa, even we ourselves (I, the singer of this lay) beheld him, etc. To have actually seen Pan without being struck with frenzy (panic), is matter of wonder. The particulars as to his appearance, stained with the juice of berries and with vermilion, are evidence that it was the god himself. — 28. Talia. Such griefs as these to which you are yielding. — 29, 30. "Love can no more be gladdened with tears than the grass with rivulets," etc. — 31–33. "But though Love be ruthless and insatiable, as Pan has said, yet, ye Arcadians, of all men best skilled to sing of love, sing my woes to your mountains." — 37. Sive esset, etc. The apodosis is iaceret, legaret, cantaret. — 38. Saeve, quicumque furo, or whatsoever love (or loved one) I might have. Fusus is the predicate. Supply est. — 40. Vergil can hardly have had in mind a vine-arbor formed of willows and vines; and, therefore, I follow the texts of Voss and Ladewig in placing a comma after salices; thus making the sense of the line the same as if aut were employed after salices, or as if the reading were modo inter salices, modo sub vete. In the corresponding passage of Theocritus, VII, 88 it is expressed: τοῦ ἄλλου δρυιδὸς, ἦν νῦν πνευμάτα, etc. — 42, 43. For a moment it seems as if Lycoris might be tempted to join him in this happy retreat. — 43. Ipso consumarum saevi, I should waste away with age itself; not die untimely with a broken heart, but by the natural process of slow decay. — 44–49. The dream of what might have been, only reminds him of the bitterness of the reality. — 44, 45. Gallus may have been engaged at this period in guarding the coast of Italy against the threatened attacks of Sextus Pompeius. — 46. Sit; an optative: "And may it not be mine to believe anything so cruel! May my fears not prove true!" Tantum, probably for tantum rem, though taken by some as an adverb with vides. — 47. See introductory note. Nives et frigora; said with the feeling of an inhabitant of sunny Italy, thinking of the transalpine regions and the Rhine. — 50–60. His shifting fancy turns back again to Arcadia. He will tune the shepherd's pipe, bury himself in woods and caves, write love-verses on trees, traverse the mountain forests in hunting. — 50. Chaldecida versus; that is, in the style of Euphorion of Chalcis in Euboea. Gallus, though dis-
tistinguished as an elegiac poet, has also imitated the Idyls of Euphóron. See on E. VI, 72. Mihi, not "for me," but "by me."—51. Siculi pastoris. Théocritus. Modulabor. Comp. E. V, 14. "I will sing." The poem is already composed; Gallus will recite it in alternation with the music of the flute. —53. Malle; supply the subject me. —54. Crescent, etc. His words marked on the bark of the tree (the beech is the favorite tree for such inscriptions) will expand with its growth, and thus increase with his love.—55. Mixtis Nymphis; absolute for mixtus Nymphis. —59. Partha, Cydonia; specific terms used as general epithets. See on E. I, 55. —60-69. "Yet how vain my dream! No joys of Arcadia can mitigate the pangs of love. And so I bid woods and songs farewell (concedite silvae). But no change of scene, no hardships endured by me (nostri labores) in exposure to the extremes of nature, not the icy north nor burning Ethiopia, can change the power of love. Therefore, I, like all things, yield to love."
—65, 66. Nec, nec, continue and distribute the negative force of non. —65, 66. —que, —que, both, and, connect the coordinate verbs bibamus and subeamus. —66. Aquasae; a characteristic rather of the Italian than of the northern winter. —67. Moriens liber arret. The inner bark of the tree parched and dying is the indication of the utmost degree of heat and drought. —68. Aethiopum; join with ovis. Versemus, should we drive about; wandering with our flocks to and fro, seeking shelter and pasturage. —69. Et nos cedamus Amori. "I have tried every remedy in vain. Love conquers all things; let me also submit to love."—72. These strains, however humble, ye will render, O divine Muses, most pleasing (maxima) to Gallus. —74. Se subicit, shoots up. Comp. Ge. II, 19. —75-78. "But the evening comes on; its shade is wholesome, especially for singers; so, too, that of this juniper. Shade is hurtful even to the corn; much more to us. Therefore, hasten home, my well-fed goats." —76. Nocent et frugibus. Comp. Ge. I, 121.
P. VERGILI MARONIS AENEIS
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
Vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
Impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrri tenuere coloni,
Karthago, Italian contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia,dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si quae fata sinant, iam tum tenditque foventque.
Propem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyrias olim quae vereret arces;
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Vastorum exscidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
Liber nunc veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis—
Necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
Exciderant animo: manet alta mente repostum
Judicium Paridis spreetaque injuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores—:
His accensa super iactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum
Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere rœbant,
Cum Iuno, aeternum servans sub pectore volnus,
Haec secum: "Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe votor fatis. Pallas exurere classem
Argivom atque ipsos potuit; submergere ponto,
Jnus ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei?
Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disicctque rates evertitque aequora ventis;
Illum exspirantem transfixo pectoré flammæ
Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto;
Ast ego, quae divom incedo regina, Iovisque
Et soror et coniux, una cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Iunonis adorat
Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?"
Talia flammato secum dea corde voluntas
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus australis,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantis ventos tempestatesque sonoræ
Imperio premit ac vinculis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptræ tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe serant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Hoc metuens, molemque et montis insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et laxas sciret dare iussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

"Aeole, namque tibi divom pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penatis:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppis,
Aut age diversos et disice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
Quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
Omnis ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat et pulchra faciat te prole parentem."

Aeolus haec contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
Explorare labor; mihi inssa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Iovemque
Concillas, tu das epulis accumbere divom,
Nimbusque facis tempestatumque potentem."

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data portu, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque ad sedibus imis
Una Eurosque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
Eripient subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucerum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesenemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
Ingemit, et duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas
Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis
Tyriade! mene Iliacis occumbere campis
VÉRGILI AENEIDOS I.

Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois corrumpit sub undis
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?"
Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus; insequitur cumulo præruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscent
Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus harenis.
Tris Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet—
Saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras,
Dorsum immane mari summo—tris Eurus ab alto
In brevia et Syrtis urget, miserabile visu,
Inliditque vadis atque aggere cingit harenæ.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
Ipsi ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum, tabulæque, et Troia gaza per undas.
Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatae,
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaævus Aletes,
Vicit hiems; laxis-laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.
Interea magnus misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disiectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas caeliæque ruina,
Nec latuere dōri fratrem Iunonis et irae.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
"Tantane, vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?"
Quos ego—! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus. 135
Post mihi non similii poena commissa luertis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
Sed mibi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iactet in aula
Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.”

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto
Detrudunt navis scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,
Et vastas aperit Syrtis, et temperat aequor,
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magnus in populo cum saepo coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile volgus,
Ianque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritum si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prospiciens genitor caeloque invectus aperto
Flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, curso
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras,
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos;
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminisque minantur
In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis
Dosuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra;
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intro aequae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula navis
Ut seient, unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Hinc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
Ax ymoro subit; ac magno telluris amore
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Egressi optata potiuntur Troes harena
Et sale tabentis artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam exudit Achates
Susceptique ignem foliis atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expdiunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
Iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremis,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in pappibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tris litore cervos
Prospicit errantis; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celerisque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
Ductoresque ipsos primum, cāpita alta ferentis
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum volgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
Nec prius absistit, quam se septem inertia victor
Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnis.
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
Litore Trinacrio dedeatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcit:
"O soci—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaem rabiem penitusque sonantis
Accesist scopulos, vos et Cyclophia saxa
Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite; forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiæ.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."

Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Spem voltu simulat, prēmit altum corde dolorem.
Illī se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt;
Litore aēna locant alīi, flammisque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant viris, fusique per herban
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec iam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pinus Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortisque Gyan, fortisque Cloanthum.

Et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentis
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum talis iactantem pectore curas
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis
Adloquitur Venus: "O qui res hominumque deumque
Aeternis regis imperis, et fulmine terres,
Quid meas Aeneas in te committero tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
Policitus, quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoe equidem occasum Troiae tristisque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Usque per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troïa, nunc placida compostas pace quiescit:
Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnusis arcem,
Navibus, infandum! amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur atque Italis longe disiungimus oris.
Hic pietatis honor? sic nos in sceptra reponis?"

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
Voltu, quo caelum tempestatibus serenat,
Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
"Parce metu, Cythrea, manent immota tuorum
Fata tibi: cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.
Hic tibi—fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—
Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque ferocis
Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur—Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno—
Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego metas rerum nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,
Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
VERGILII AENEIDOS I.

Sic placitum. Veniet Iustris labentibus aetas,
Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet aethris,
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinum,
Iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
Saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus æenis
Post tergum nodis fremet horridus ope cruento."

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthaginis arcæ
Hospicio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
Et iam iussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locisque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesque feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
Ocellit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achatæ,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanae, vel qualsis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce volucremque fuga praeventitur Hebrum.
Namque umeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dedeteraque comam diffundere ventis,
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis. 320
Ac prior "Heus," inquit, "iuvenes, monstrate, mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 325
"Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O—quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi voltus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat—o dea certe;
An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Iacetemur, doceas: ignari hominumque locorumque
Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.
Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."

Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore; 335
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Didon Tyria regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est iniuria, longae
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque ingarat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnis.
Quos inter medius venit furor.; Ille Sychaenum
Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
Clam ferro incantum superat, securus amorum
Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
Coniugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris;
Crudelis aras trajectaque pectora ferro
Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne rexit;
Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
Auxiliumque viae veteris tellure recludit
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et aurī.
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
Aut metus acer erat; navis, quae forte paratae,
Corripiunt, onerantque auro; portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis
Moenia surgentemque novae Karthaginis arcem,
Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
Quove tenetis iter?" Quaerenti talibus ille
Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem:
"O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
Et vacet annalis nostrorum audire laborum,
Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
Nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per auris
Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Aeneas, rapto qui ex hoste Penatis
Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Iove summo.
Bis denís Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus;
Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus." Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:
"Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisos cælestibus auras
Vitalis carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatum
Nuntio et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,
Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
Aspice bis senos laetantis agmine cyanos,
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Iovis ales aperto
Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere aut captas iam despectare videntur:
Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Pergé modo, et, qua te ducit via, derige gressum."

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,
Et vera incesu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
"Quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
Ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram
Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces?"
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientis aëræ saepsit,
Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu,
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
Ture calent aræe sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.
Iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muròs
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et conducere sulco;
Iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum;
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatri
Fundamenta locant alii, immanisque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesaepibus arcent:
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantiata mella.
"O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!"
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se saeptus nebula—mirabile dictu—
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.
Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbra,
Quo primum iactati undis et turbine Poeni
Effodere loco signum, quod regia Iuno
Monstrarat, caput acrius equi: sic nam fore bello
Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Iunonis ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
Aerea cui gradibus surgant limina nexaeque
Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aènis.
Huc primum in lucro nova res oblata timorem
Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
Ausus et addictis melius confidere rebus.
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Regnam opperiens, dum, quae Fortuna sit urbi,
Artificiumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
Bellaque iam fama totum volgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen.
Constitit, et lacrimans "Quis iam locus," inquit, "Achate,
Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"
En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."
Sic ait, atque animum pictura pastit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine voltum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Haec fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuventus,
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
Ardentisque avertit equos in castra, prius quam
Pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templun non aequae Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,
Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;
Diva solo fixos octlos aversa tenebat.

Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermis.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
Incessit, magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per inua Cynthia
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille sectae
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram
Fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnis—
Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus—
Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Saepta armis solioque alte subnixa resedit.
Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequabat iustis, aut sorte trahebat:
Cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstipuit simul ipse simul percussus Achates
Laetitiaque metuque; avidi coniungere dextras
Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat.
Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,
Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
Quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.
Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fundi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
"O Regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
Iustitiaque dedit gentis frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus, prohibe infandos a navibus ignis,
Parce pio generi, et proprius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penatis
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italianam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem;
Hic cursus fuit:
Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominem? quaeve hunc tam barbaramorem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur harenae;
Bella cien, primaque vetant consistere terra.
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter,
Nec pietate fuit nec bello maior et armis.
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
Aetheria, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
Non motus; officio nec te certasse priorem
Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
Arvaque, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.
Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
Si datur Italianam, sociis et rege recepto,
Tendere, ut Italiana laeti Latiumque petamus;
Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teurum,
Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes iam restat Iuli,
At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten.”
Talibus Illioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dido, voltum demissa, profatur:
“Solvite corde metum, Teurci, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
Moliri, et late finis custode tueri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,
Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtunsa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis finis regemque optatis Acesten,
Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque invabo.
Voltis et his mecum pariter considere regnis:
Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite navis;
Tros Tyriorque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem
Adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
Si quibus eiecutis silvis aut urbibus errat.”
Vergili Aeneidos I.

His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas iamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
"Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociisque receptos.
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris."
Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit,
Os umerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesari nato genetrix lumenque iuventae
Purpureum et laetos oculis adflarant honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam adloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: "Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Troïus Aeneas, Libyae ereptus ab undis.
O sola inandos Troiae miserata labores,
Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos,
Urbe, domo, socias, grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quis
Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt
Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbras
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque maneant,
Quae me cumque vocant terrae." Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum,
Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstipuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
"Quia te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris?
Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire,
Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyprum, et victor dicione tenebat.
Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Troianae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi.
Ipsa hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, o tectis, iuvenes, succedite nostriis.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Iactatam haec demum voluit consistere terra.
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.”
Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit
Tecta, simul divom templis indicit honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga suum, pinguis centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera laetitiamque dii.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu
Instrruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro
Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis.

Aeneas—neque anim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor—rapidum ad navis praemittit Achaten,
Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat:
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praeterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,
Ferre iubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceo velamen açantho,
Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis,
Pergana cum peteret inconcessosque Hymenaeos,
Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum;
VERGILI AENEIDOS I

Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile
Bacatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Haece celerans iter ad navis tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artis, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicit ignem:
Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilinguis;
Urit atrix Iuno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis adfatur Amorem:
"Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia tenmis,
Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
Litora iactetur odiis Iunonis iniquae,
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
Hunc Phoenissae tenet Dido blandisque moratur
Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant
Hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore.
Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:
Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Troiae;
Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera
Aut super Idalium sacra sede recondam,
Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
Falle dolo, et notos puere puer inde voltus,
Ut, cum te gremio accipiet lastissima Dido
Regalis inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
Cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
Cunctum inspires ignem fallasque veneno."

Quod Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli. 690
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membras quietem
Inrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.

Iamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido 695
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achatiae.
Cum venit, aulaeis iam se regina superbis
Aurea composit sponda mediamque locavit;
Iam pater Aeneas et iam Troiana inventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.

Dant famuli manibus lymphae, Cereremque canistris 700
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquagenita intus famulae, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penatis;
Centum aliae totidemque pares aestate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes 705
Convenere, toris iussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum
Flagrantisque dei voltus simulataque verba,
Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescisque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit 710
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amoris,
Reginam petit. Haec oculos, haec pectore toto
Haeret, et interdum gremio foveat, inscia Dido,
Insideat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
Matris Acidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum
Incipit, et vivo temptat prævertere amore
Iam pridem residies animos desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant 720
Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
VERGILI AENEIDOS I.

Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt. Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:

"Iuppiter, hospitibus nam te dare iura loquuntur,
Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse minores.
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Iuno;
Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes."

Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitas; ille impiger hausit
Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
Post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas
Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores;
Unde hominum genus et pecudes; unde imber et ignes;
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones;
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Inimicant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
"Immo age, et a prima dic, hospes, origine nobis
Insidias" inquit "Danaum, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos; nam te iam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas."
P. VERGILI MARonis

A E N E I D O S

LIBER SECUNDUS.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
"Infandum, Regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danai; quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
Temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
Et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
Quanquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,
Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaum, tot iam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
Votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentis uterumque armato milite complent.
Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna maneabant,
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis;
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abiisse rati et vento petiiisse Mycenas:
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu;
Panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos litusque relic tum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.
Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
Et molem mirantur equi; primus Thymoetes
Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
Sive dolo, seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
Praecipitare iubent, subiectisque urere flamnis,
Aut terebrazare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria volgus.

Primus ibi ante omnis, magna comitante caterva,
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
Et procul: "O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
Creditis avecto hostis? aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis."

Sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
Et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Troiaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres.

Eoce, manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum

Pustulas magnò ad regem clamore trahebant
Drepanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.


Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis, Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:

"Heu, quae nunc tellus " inquit, "quae me aequora possunt Accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat, Cui neque appud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi Dardanidae insensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"

Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,

Quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. [Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :]

"Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor Vera " inquit, "neque me Argolina de gente negabo;

Hoc primum ; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.

Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad auris Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama

Gloria, quem falsa sub proditioe Pelasgi

Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,

Demiser neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:

Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis. Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi—

Haud ignota loquor—superis concessit ab oris, Adflictus vitam in tenebris lectuque trahebam,

Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.

Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,

Si patrios umquam remesassem victor ad Argos,

Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novia, hinc spargere voces
In volgum ambigua, et quaerere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve?
Quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est? Iamdum sumite poenas;
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercetur Atridae.”

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgæ.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:

“Saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relictæ
Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti
Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster eundis.
Praecipue, cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi
Mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:

“Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
Cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras;
Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica.” Volgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
Obstipuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
Protrahit in medios; quæ sint ea numina divom,
Flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.
Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
Adsensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
Usius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

Jacque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
Marsiae fruges, et circum tempora vittae.
Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi,
Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
Nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem;
Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
Effugia, et eulpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.”

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari
Vincla iubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis:
“Quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios;
Noster eris, mihique haec edissere vera roganti:
Quo molem hanc immánis equi statuere? quis auctor?
Quidve petunt? quae religio, aut quae machina belli?”
Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelagus,
Sustulit exutas vincis ad sidera palmas:
“Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen” ait, “vos arae enesesque nefandi,
Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi:
Fas mihi Graorum sacrata resolvere iura,
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves
Troia fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, caesis summæ custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.
Vergili Aeneidos II.

Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscæ
Luminibus flammeae arrectis, salusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo—mirabile dictu—
Emicuit, parmamque gerens hastamque trementem.

Extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.

Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas,
Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omina Calchas.

Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem

Roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,
Ne recipi portis, aut duci in moenia possit,
Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.

Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervæ,
Tum magnum exitium—quod di prius omen in ipsum

Convertant!—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.”

Talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis
Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larisaeus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.
Hic alind maius miseris multoque tremendum

Obicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.
Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdcs,
Sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ece autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta—
Horresco referens—immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt;

Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
Summænae superant undas; pars cetera pontum
VERGILII AENEIDOS II.

Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant,
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Ili agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;
Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
Qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervice sequim.
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonis arcem,
Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae
Numina clamant.
Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum
Subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
illa subit, mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.
O patria, o divom domus Ilium, et incluta bello
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
Vergili Aeneidos II.

Et monstrum infelix sacra sitimus arce.
Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, dei iussu non umquam credita Teurcis.
Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum et ruit oceano Nox,
Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teurci
.Conticuer; sopor fessos completititur artus.
Et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae
Litora nota petens, flammas cum regia puppis
Extulerat, fatigque deum defensus iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
Laxat clastra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, lactique cavo se robore promunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et datus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon;
Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeus.
In vadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnis
Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
Incipit et dono divom gratissima serpit.
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus;
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, atque cruento
Pulvera, perque pedes traiecut lora tumentis.
Ei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui reedit enuivas indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis!
Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
Volneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
Aceptit patrios. Ulter flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:

Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum.
Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
Defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos
Foedavít voltus? aut cur haec volvem cerno?"
Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
"Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his" ait "eriep flammas.
Hostis habet muros; ruít alto a culmine Troia.
Sat patriae Priamoque datum; si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent;
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia Penatis:
Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere,
Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto."
Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
Aeternumque adyxis effert penetrâlibus ignem.
Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
Clairescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto:
In segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus austris
Incítit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
Præcipitisque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt
Insidia. iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam.
Volcanó superante, domus, iam proximus arct
Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucet.
Exoritur clamorquæ virum clangorquæ tubarum.
Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis;
Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
Præcipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrít in armis.
Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivom,
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
Ipee trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
“Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?”
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit:
“Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Tencorum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos
Transtulit; incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
Fundit equus, victorque Simon incendia miscet
Insultans. Portis alii biparentibus adsunt,
Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
Oppositi; stat ferri acies muncrone corusco
Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant
Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt.”
Talibus Othryadæ dictis et numine divom
In flammas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
Addunt se socios Ripheus et maximus armis
Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque,
Et lateri agglomerant nostro, iuvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonides. Illis ad Troiam forte diebus
Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
Infelix, qui non sponsae praecerta furentis
Audierit.
Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
Incipio super his: “Iuvenes, fortissima frustra
Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupidio
Certa sequi—qua sit rebus fortuna videtis:
Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,
Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
Incenso—moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.”
Sic namis iuvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu
Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relictii
Faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostis
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
Urbs iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicit, aut possit lacrimis aquare labores?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multis dominata per annos;
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora perque domos et religiosa deorum
Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus
Victoresque cadunt Danaei. Crudelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
Primus se Danaum, magna comitante caterva,
Androgeos offert nobis, sociis agmina credens
Insciis, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
"Festinate, viri. Nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnites? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis."
Dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis, sensit medios delapsus in hostis.
Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
Hand secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Inruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus. Aspirat primo fortuna labori.
Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
"O socii, qua prima" inquit "fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, unaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
Aptemus. Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem. Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro, Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem Conserrimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco. Diffugiunt alii ad navis, et litora cursu Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi Scandunt rursus equum et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam sidere divis!
Eoce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,—
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Consequinur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alte delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
Armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum.
Tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Aiax,
Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aestuora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram
Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscent, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus
Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram
Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, iustissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi;
Dis aliter visum; percunt Hypanisque Dymasque
Oceani a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infusa textit. 430
Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec uillas
Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:
Iphitus et Pelias meum, quorum Iphitus aevo 435
Iam gravior, Pelias et volnere tardus Ulixi;
Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe;
Sic Martem indomitum, Danaeaque ad tecta ruentis 440
Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
Haerent parietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti obiciunt, prescant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidae contra turris ac tecta domorum 445
Culmina convellunt—his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extrema iam in morte parant defendere telis—
Aurataseque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
Devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas
Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso. 450
Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,
Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.
Limen erat caecaque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicts
A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat 455
Ad sceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summii fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri iactabant inrita Teucri.
Turrin in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaia castra,
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
Iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus, impulimusque; ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late.
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Incidi. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullam
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna:
Qualis ubi in lucent coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebant,
Nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque inuenta,
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
Arduus ad solem, et linguæ micat ore trisulcis.
| 470 |

Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
Armiger Automedon, una omnibus Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammis ad culmina iactant.

Ipse inter prímos correpta dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postisque a cardine velit

| 475 |

Aeratos; iamque excisa trabæ firma cavavit
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Apparet domus intus, et atriæ longa patescunt;
Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
Armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.

| 480 |

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidae tectis matres ingressibus errant,
Amplexaeque tenent postis atque oscula fingunt.

| 485 |

Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariste crebro
Ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.

Fit via vi; rumpunt aditus, prímosque trucidant
Immissi Danaei, et late loca milite complent.

Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnis
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem

| 490 |

Caede Neoptoleum geminosque in limine Atridas;
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Primonialique per aras
Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignis.

| 495 |

Quaquejinta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis. 505
Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aëvo
Circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostis. 510
Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
Ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens arae atque umbrâ complexa Penatis.
Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensae et divom amplexae simulacra sedebant.
Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis
Ut vidit, "Quae mens tam dira, miserrime coniux,
Impulit his cungi telis? aut quo ruis?" inquit. 520
"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnis,
Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata recepit
Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit. 525
Eccce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius: illum ardens infesto volnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraevque pepercit:
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia caret,
Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere voltus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed iura fidemque
Suplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguem sepulcro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.”
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu
Coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
Et summum clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: “Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
Nunc morere.” Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicituque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidiit ensem.
Haec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tuit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnantorem Asiae. Iacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsamque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstipui; subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem aequavum crudeli volnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem; subiit deserta Creusa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.
Iamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio: dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros
Et poenas Danaum et deserti coningis iras
Praemetuens, Troiae et patriae communis Erinys,
Abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exserrere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem
Uleisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
Sed hic haec Spartam incolulis patriasque Mycenas
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Aspiciet? partoque ibit regina triumpho,
Coniugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troia arserit igni?
Dardanum totiens sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita. Namque etsi nomen memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,
Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merenti
Laudabor poenas, animumque expelles invabit
Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasses meorum.
Talia iactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,
Cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulisit
Alma pereas, confessa deam, qualisque videri
Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
“Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?
Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem
Liqueris Anchisen? superet coniunxne Creusa,
Ascaniusque puere? quos omnis undique Graiae
Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
Iam flammeae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae
Culpatusve Paris; divom inclementia, divom,
Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.
Aspice—namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
Mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circums
Caligat, nubem cripiam; tu ne qua parentis
Iussa time, neu praecipitis parere recusa—
Hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quattit totamque a sedibus urbe
Eruit. Hic Iuno Scaean saevissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque funeens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta vocat.
Iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.
Ipse Pater Danais animos virisque secundas
Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.”
Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
Apparent dirae facies inimicaque Troiae
Numina magna deum.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignis
Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur.
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
Volneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
Congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostis
Expedior; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montis primumque petebam,
Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia
Exsiliumque pati. “Vos o, quibus integer aevi
Sanguis” ait “solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
Vos agitate fugam.

Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
Vidimus exscidia et captae superavimus urbi.
Sic o, sic positum adfati discidete corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis
Exuviasque petet; facilis iactura sepulcri.
Iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
Demoror, ex quo me divom pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni.”

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat.

Nos contra effusi lacrimis coniunxque Creusa
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto,
Nam quod consilium aut quae iam fortuna dabatur?
“Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relictum
Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
Si nihil ex tanta Superis placet urbe relinqui,
Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Troiae
Teque tuosque invat, patet isti ianua leto;
Iamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtunquet ad aras.
Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignis
Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetrabilibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum inuixaque Creusam
Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos.
Reddite me Danais; sinite instaurata revisam
Proelia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.”

Hinc ferro accingor rursus elipeoque sinistram
Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam.
Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine consunx
Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
“Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum;
Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
Cui pater et consunx quondam tua dicta relinquor ?

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
Cum subitum dictaque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
Ecce levis summio de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia mollis
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasti.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignis.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

"Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos; hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma."
Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
Illum, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulphure fumant.
Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Adfateturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat:
"Iam iam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Trola est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."

Dixerat ille; et iam per moenia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
"Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
Ipse subibo umeris, nec me labor iste gravabit;
Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus
Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vestustum
Desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus
Religione patrum multos servata per annos.
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penatis;
Me, bello et tanto digressum et caede recenti,
Attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero."

Haec fatus, latos umeros subiectaque colla
Veste super fulvique internor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
Implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
Dum subit coniunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum;
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Et me, quem dudum non ulla inicetá movebant
Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Iamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
Evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad auris
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens, "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propinquant.
Ardentis clipeos atque aera micantia cerno."

Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu
Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
Heu! misero coniunx fatone erepta Creusa
Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit,
Incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris;
Nec prius amissam respexi animunque reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
Venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una
Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque,
Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?

Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penatis
Commendo sociis et curva valle recondo;
Ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis.
Stat casus renovare omnis, omnemque reverti
Per Troiam, et rursus caput obiectare periclisis.

Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terruent.
Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
Me refero. Inruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.

Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.

Procedo et Priami sedes arcempe reviso.
Et iam porticibus vacuis Iunonis asylo
Custodes lecti Phenix et dirus Ulixes
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Praedam adservabant. Huc undique Troia gaza
Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis
Congeritur. Pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
Stant circum.

Ansus quin etiam voces iactare per umbram
Implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
Nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.
Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
Visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.

Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
“Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divom
Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
Fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum,
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydium arva
Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris:
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
Parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae:
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Grais servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
Sed me magna deum Genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.”

Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem

Dicere deseruit, tenuisque recessit in auris.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra comprensae manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.

Atque hic ingenti comitum adfluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile volgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.  
Iamque iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae  
Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant  
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur:  
Cessi et sublato montis genitore petivi.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS.

Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troia,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quærere terras
Auguriis agimur divom, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis velā iubebat:
Litora cum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquuo
Et campos, ubi Troia fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis—
Thraces arant—acli quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Troiae sociique Penates,
Dum Fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
Auspiciibus coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi maētabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit iuxta tumulus, quo cornea summō
Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
Nam, quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae
Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor et causas penitus temptare latentis:
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestis
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
Rite secundare visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu
Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae—
Eloquar, an sileam?—gemitus lacrimabilis imo
Auditum tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad auris:
"Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? iam parce sepulto;
Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia
Externum tuit, aut crur hic de stipite manat.
Heu! fuge crudelis terras, fuge litus avarum.
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pandere magno
Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis
Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriacque arma secutus,
Fas omne abrumpit; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro
Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames? Postquam pavor essa reliquit,
Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
Monstra denum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco.
Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros. 
Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens 
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae, 
Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso, 
Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae; 
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte 
Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro 
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus. 

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti 
Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum, 
Deducunt socii navis et litora complent. 
Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt. 
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus 
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo, 
Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum 
Errantem Mycon o e celsa Gyaroque revinxit, 
Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos. 
Huc fero; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu 
Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem. 
Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos, 
Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro, 
Occurrunt; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum. 
Iungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus. 

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto: 
"Da proprium, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia fessis 
Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Troiae 
Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli. 
Quem sequimur? quove ire iubes? ubi ponere sedes? 
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis inlabere nostris."

Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente, 
Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri 
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis. 
Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad auris: 
"Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum 
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto 
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem. 
Ha domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,"
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.”
Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
Laetitia, et cuncti, quae sint ea moenia, quae sunt,
Quo Phoebus vocet errantis iubeatque reverti?
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
“ Audite, o proceres,” ait, “et spes discite vestras:
Creta Iovis magni medio iacet insula ponto;
Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae.
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Tencrus Rhoeas primum est advectus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybelae Corybantiaque aer
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et iuncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divom ducent qua iussa, sequamur;
Placemus ventos et Cnosia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu; modo Iuppiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris.”
Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.
Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volumus,
Bacchamatque ingis Naxon viridemque Donusan,
Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas et crebris legimus freta consita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Iamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes; 135
Conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus;
Iura domosque dabam: subito cum tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
Linquebant dulcis animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora; tum sterilis exurere Sirius agros;
Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oracula Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
Quam fessis finem rebus ferat; unde laborum
Temptare auxilium iubeat; quo vertere cursus.
Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effiges sacrae divom Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare iacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras;
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis
Magnâ para, longunque fugae ne linque laborem.
Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suasit
Delius aut Cretae iussit considere Apollo.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glæbae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:
Hae nobis propriae sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus,
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
Haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat
Ansonias. Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva."
Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum—
Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnosceret voltus
Velatasque comas præsentiaque ora videbar;
Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor—
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Interemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
Agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi talis casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
Credere? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebus, et moniti meliora sequamur."
Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque religtis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.
Postquam altum tennere rates, nec iam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
Noctem hiememque fersens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminent abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
Tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montis, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
Adnixi torment spumas et caerula verrunt.
S Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
Accipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae,
Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno
Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam
Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis.
Virginei volucrum voltus, foedissima ventris
Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.
Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis.
At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,
Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem:
Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia temptant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec volnera tergo
Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Soames praedam et vestigia foeda reliquent
Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
"Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
Et patrio Harpyias insontis pellere regno?
Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta:
Quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo
Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando:
Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italian, portusque intrare licebit;
Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
Deriguit; cecidere animi, nec iam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres.
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
"Di, prohibete minas; di, tales avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios!" Tum litore funem
Deripere, excussosque iubet laxare rudentis.
Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacythos
Duliehiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithaeae, Laertia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixii.
Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi;
Ancora de prora iacitur, stant litore puppes.
Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludia.
Exercen patrias oleo labente palaestra
Nudati socii; invat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostis.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavum clipeum, magni gestamn Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
"AENEAS HAEW DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA."
Lincere tum portus iubeo et consider transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
Protinus aerias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraque Epir legimus portique subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroeti accedimus urbe.
Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat auris,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Coniugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi scepitsque potitum,
Et patro Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstipui, miroque inoensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progredior portu, classis et litora linquens:
Sollemnis cum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam
Libabat cineris Andromache Manisque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troia circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
Dereguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit;
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur:
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?" Dixerit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix paucu furenti
Subicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco:
"Vivo equidem, vitaeque extrema per omnia duco;
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.
Heu! quis te casus dieictam coniuge tanto
Exsplit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hecules Andromache, Pyrrhin' conubia servas?"
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Deiectit vultum et demissa voce locuta est:
"O felix una ante alias Priamea virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!
Nos, patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae,
Stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixa, tulumus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore
Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
Excipit incautam patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum redditus cessit
Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque ingis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura,
Quem tibi iam Troia—
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque virilis
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?
Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
Incassum fletus, cum sece a moenisbus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert,
Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.
Procedo, et parvam Troiam simulataque magnis
Pergama et aretem Xanthi cognomine rivum
Agnosco, Scæaeque amplector limina portae.
Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur.
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.
Iamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro:
His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
"Troiugena, interpres divom, qui numina Phoebi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina penneae,
Fare age—namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dicit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere et terras temptare repostas;
Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celaeno

360

Prodigium canit, et tristis denuntiat iras,
Obscenamque famem—quae prima pericula vito?
Quidve seques tantos possim superare labores?"

Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more iuvencis,
Exorat pacem divom, vittasque resolvit

365

Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit,
Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:

"Nate dea,—nam te maioribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo—
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Aequora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae

370

Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Iuno.
Principio Italian, quam tu iam rere propinquam
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinaceria lentandus remus in unda,
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor

375

Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto:
Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Litores ingens inventa sub illicibus sus

380

Triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
Locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:
Fata viam inventent aderitque vocatus Apollo.
Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
Proxima quae nostris perfunditur aequoris aegstu,
Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Grais.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
Et Salentinos obsedit milite campos
Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
Parva Philoctetiae subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes
Et positis aris iam vota in litore solves,
Purpureo velare comas adoptert amictu,
Ne qua inter sanctos ignis in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat et omnia turbet.
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto:
Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.
Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae
Ventus et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina—
Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas—
Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscondit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aegstu.
Dextrem Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et navis in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxe.
Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum
Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
Iunonis magna primum precum numen adora;
Iunoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
Trinacria finis Italos mittere relict.
Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbe
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspicies, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit foliisque notes et nomina mandat.
Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt;
Verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus
Impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispensia tanti,
Quamvis increpient socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin aedes vatem precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expediet, cursusque dabat venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Troiam.”

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
Imperat ad navis ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,
Loricam consortam hamis auroque trilocem,
ET CONUM INSIGNIS GALEAE CRISTASQUE COMANTIS,
ARMA NEOPTOLEMI. SUNT ET SUA DONA PARENTI.
ADDE ET EQUOS, ADDITQUE DUCESES;
REMMIUM SUPPLET; SOCIOS SIMUL INSTRUIT ARMIS.
INTEREA CLASSEM VELIS APARE IUBEBAT
ANCHISES, FIERET VENTO MORA NE QUÁ FERENTI.
QUEM PHOEBI INTERPRES MULTO COMPELLAT HONORE:
"CONIUGIO, ANCHISE, VENERIS DIGNATE SUPERBO,
CURA DEUM, BIS Pergameis erepte ruinis,
ECCE TIBI AUSONIAE TELLUS; HANC ARRIPE VELIS.
ET TAMEN HANC PELAGO PRAETERLABARE NECESSE EST;
AUSONIAE PARS ILLA PROCUL, QUAM PANDIT APOLLO.
VADE," AIT, "O FELIX NATI PIETATE. QUID ULTRA
PROVEHOR ET FANDO SARGENTIS DEMOROR AUSTROS?"
NEC MINUS ANDROMACHE, DIGRESSU MAESTA SUPREMO,
FERT PICTURATAS AURI SUBTEMINE VESTES
ET PHYRIIAM ASCANIO Chlamydem, NEC CEDIT HONORI,
TEXTILIBUSQUE ONERAT DONIS, AC TALIA FATUR:
"ACCipe ET HAECE, MANuum TIBI QAe MONUMENTA MEARUM
SINT, PUEr, ET LONGUM ANDROMACHAE TESTENTUR AMOREM,
CONIUGIS Hectorae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O MIHI SOLA MEI SUPER Astyanactis imago.
SIC OCULOS, SIC ILLÈ MANUS, SIC ORA FEREBAT;
ET NUNC AEQUALI TECUM PUBEserET AEVO."
HOS EGO DIGREDIENS LACRIMIS ADFABAR OBORTIS:
"VIVITE FELICES, QUIBUS EST FORTUNA PERACTA
IAM SUA; NOS ALIA EX ALIIS IN FATA VOCAMUR.
VOBIS PARTA QUIES; NULLUM MARIS AEQOR ARANDUM,
ARVA NEQUE AUSONIAE SEMPER CEDENTIA RETRO
QUAERENDA. Effigiem Xanthi Troiamque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Grais.
SI QUANDO Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva
INTRARO GENTIQUE MEAE DATA MOENIA CERNAM,
COGNATAS URBES OLIM POPULOSQUE PROPINQUOS,
EPIRO, HESPERIA, QUIBUS IDEM DARDANUS AUCTOR
ATQUE IDEM CASUS, UNAM FACIEMUS UTRAMQUE
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Troiam animis: manest nostros ea cura nepotea."
Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursuque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus; fessos sopor inrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat:
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnis
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyades geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum et puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
Temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.
Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Cum procul obscuros collis humilemque videmus
Italianum. Italianum primus conclamat Achates,
Italian laeto socii clamore salutant.
Tum pater Anchises magnum craterta corona
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
Stans celsa in puppi:
"Di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem et spirante secundi."
Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit
Iam proprior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torment.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Obiectae salsa spumat aspargine cautes;
Ipse latet; gemino demittunt brachchia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentis campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises: "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas;
Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur.
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere suet
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre:
Spes et pacis, ait." Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantis,
Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;

Praeeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Iunoni Argivae iussos adolemus honores.
Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Graiugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.

Hinc sinus Hercolei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul et fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna,
Et gemitur ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa

Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces,
Exsulantque vada, atque aestu miscen tur harenae.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat.

Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis."
Haud minus ac iussi faciunt, primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.

Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
Subducta ad Manis imos deseditus unda.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere;
Ter spumam elisam etrorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignariique viae Cyclopum adlabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,

Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaequat imo.
Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
Impositam ruptis flammane exspirare caminis;
Et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnen
Murmure Trinacriam, et caelum substexere fumo.
Noctem illam teci silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus.
Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aestra
Siderea polus, obscurus sed nubila caelo,
Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram:
Cum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
Respícimus. Dirà inluvies immissaque barba,
Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graus,
Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis,
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucrī; quascumque abducite terras;
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danaeis et classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penatis.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergitte ponto.
Si pereo, hominum manibus perisse iuvabit."
Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.
Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat iuveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
"Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelícis Ulixī,
Nomine Achemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto
Pampere—mansissetque utinam fortuna!—profectus.
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera—Di, talem terris avertite pestem!—
Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent
Limina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud inpune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus
Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum
Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto,
Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei aut Phoebaeae lampadis instar,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
Sed fugite, o miser, fugite, atque ab litore funem
Rumpite.
Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alli curva haec habitant ad litora volgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.
Tertia iam Lunae se cornua lumine complent,
Cum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prosperio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco.
Victum infeliciem, bacas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae.
Omnia conlustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absuimte leto.”
Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus

 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum et litora notae petentem,
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingena, cui lumen ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepides celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
Verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Contreuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.
Cernimus astantis nequiquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentis,
Concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celso
Aëriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Iovis, lucusve Dianae.
Praecipitis metus acer agit quocumque rudentis
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra iussa moment Heleni, Seyllam atque Charybdim
Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo
Ni teneant cursus—certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missa adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
Panthagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.
VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achemenides, comes infeliciis Ulixi.
Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est hoc Elidis annem
Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nuno
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Iussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxe Pachyni
Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloii,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;
Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.
Hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
Neo vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris."
Sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus
Fata renarrabat divom, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.
At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura
Volnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent in fixi pectore voltus
Verbaeque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Postera Phoebe lustrabat lampade terras
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
"Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
Quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare ingali,
Postquam primus amor deceptione morte fefellit;
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisse,
Huic uni fors an potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Coningis et sparsos fraterna caede Penatis,
Solem hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
Pallentis umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.”
Sic effata sinum lacrimis impluvit obortis.

Anna refert: “O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
Nec dulcis natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
Id cinerem aut Manis credis curare sepultos?
Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
Non Libyaee, non ante Tyro; despectus iarbas
Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello,
Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
Germanique minas?
Dis equidem auspiciibus reor et Iunone secunda
Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
Coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
Tu modo posce deos veniam, saecisque litatis
Indulge hospitio, causaque innecte morandi,
Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,
Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum.”

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
Exquirunt; maectant lectas de more bidentis
Legiferae Cerei Phoeboque patriaque Lyaeo,
Iunoni ante omnis, cui vincla iugalia curae.
Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido
Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora deum pinguis spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulti exta.
Heu vaturn ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra invant? Est molis flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore volans.
Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
Urbe furens, qualis conicta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul incantam nemora inter Crecia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nesius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragravit
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo.
Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relicis
Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta minaeque
Murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggraditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
"Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis
Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
Una dolo divom si femina victa duorum est.
Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra
Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
Exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti:
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalisque tuae Tyrion permittere dextrae."

Olli—sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras—
Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
Abnuat, aut tectum malit contendere bello?
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur;
Sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,
Miserere probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
Tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
Perge; sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Iuno:
"Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido.
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
His ego migram te commixta grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca;
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.
Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
It portis iubare exorto delecta inuentus;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odorae canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro.
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135
Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.
Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
Ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro;
Tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat
Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
Postquam altos ventum in montis atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentis
Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
Pulverulentam fuga glomerant montisque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
Interea magnio miseri murmurae caelum
Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus;
Et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
Dardanisque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
Speluncam Dido dux et Tröianus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno
Dant signum; fulseri ignes et conscius aether
Conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
Cause fuit; neque enim specie famäve movetur
Nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.
Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius  ullum
Mobilitate viget, virisque adquirit eundo:
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra pares, ira inritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Cooe Enceladoque sororem
Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;
Luce sedet custos aut summii culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:
Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias divom aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pinge solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divom
Multa Iovem manibus suppless orasse supinis:
	"Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Leneaeum libat honorem,
Aspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
Cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
Reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnexus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque favemus inanem.”

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
Auditi omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantis.
Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:
“Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Adloquere et celeris defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam reget, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur,
Nec prolem Ausonianam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto.”

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria neckit,
Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra
Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant;
Tum virgam capit—haec animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentis, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.—
Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix numeros infusa tegit; tum numina mento
Praecipitante sensis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misset, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.
Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus harenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem aeres ac tecta novantem
Conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympe
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse haec ferre iubet celeris mandata per auras:
Quid struis, aut qua spe Libyceis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortalis visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcisque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
Atque animum nunc hac celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
Haec alternantii potior sententia visa est:
Mnestheia Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,
Classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Temptatur aditus, et quae mollissima santi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
Imperio laeti parent ac iussa faceant.

At regina dolos—quis fallere possit amantem?—
Præsensit, motusque except præm futuros,
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:

“Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decidere terra?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domoque
Ignatas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te—
Quando alius mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui—
Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere, infensi Tyrri; te propter eundem
Extinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer."

Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem pausa refert: "Ego te, quae plurima sando
Enumerare vales, numquain, Regina, negabo
Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
Dum mempr ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re pausa loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi—ne finge—fugam, nec coniugis umquam
Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
Urbem Troianam primum dulcisque meorum
Reliquias colorem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arcas,
Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra,
Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
Me patris Anchisae, quoties uementibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
Me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres divom, Iove missus ab ipso—

320 825 330 335 340 845 345 350 355
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Testor utrumque caput—celeris mandata per auras
Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:
Italiam non sponte sequor.”

Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tueetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:

“Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
Num fletu ingenuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est?
Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
Excepit et regni demens in parte locavi;
Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.

Heu furiis incensa fero! Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyceae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
Interpres divorum fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello;
I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopolia, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improve, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imos.”
His medium dictis sermonem abruptit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aurfert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
famoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.
At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Iussa tamen divom exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas
Deducunt toto navis. Natat uncta carina,
Frondentisque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata, fugae studio.
Migrantis cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentis.
Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
Cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenta umersis; pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,
Quosve dabus gemitus, cum litora fervere late
Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Miseri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?
Improve amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando
Cogitatur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquit.

"Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuerae coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi:—solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri mollis aditus et tempora noras—
I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum:
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem
Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manisve revelli:
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in auris?
Quo ruit? extremum hoc miseræ det munus amanti:
Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentis.
Non iam coningium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquit;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
Extremam hanc oro veniam,—miserere sororis—
Quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam."

Talibus orabat, talisque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces uellas tractabilis audit:
Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit auris.
Ao velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Erure inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
Conternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat luceaque relinquit,
Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris—
Horrendum dictu—latices nigrecere sacros
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur.
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore
Decevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium voltu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:

"Inveni, germana, viam,—gratare sorori—
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
Oceanis in eum iuxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbores ramos,
Spargens unida mella soporiferumque papaver.

Haece sequitur promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
Nocturnosque ciet Manis; mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.

Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artis.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
Ergo, et arma virtus, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnis, lectumque iugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos."

Haece effata silet, pallor simul occupat ora.
Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funeris sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo iussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras
Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuviasensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crinis effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,
Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quae runtur aenis /
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Quae rursus et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praeruptus amor.

Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria inxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantis
Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque voluere,
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
[Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum].

At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
"En, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores
Experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex,
Quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?
Hiacas igitur classis atque ultima Teucrum
Iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdita, necdum
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Laomedonteae sentis periuria gentis?
Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantis?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem.
Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras atque obicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more ferae, talis nec tangere curas!
Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis.

Huc se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crinis flavos et membra decora iuventa:

"Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde percula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certis mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.

Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.

Heia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper
Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis externitus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociisque fatigat:

"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funis
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Dextra feras.” Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit.retinacula ferro.
Idem omnis simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora desernere; latet sub classibus aequor;
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vaquis sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum
Flaventisque absissa conas “Pro Iuppiter! ibit
Hic” ait “et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequuntur,
Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
Ferte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos!—
Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat?
Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit, cum sceptr a dabas.—En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patris aiunt portare Penatis,
Quem subiisse ueris confectum setate parentem!—
Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponerere mensis?—
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset;
Quem metu moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
Implessemque foros flammas, natumque patremque
Cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—
Sol, qui terrarum flammas opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Inno,
Nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbes,
Et Dirae ulrices, et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
Et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur;
Sed cadat diem mediasa inhumatus harena.
Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunto.
Exoriare alicuis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.”

Haec ait, et partis animum versabat in omnis,
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei;
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
“Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem;
Die corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat;
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Periciere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae.”

Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.
At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementis
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos
Condescendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
“Dulces exuviae, dum fata desque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exolvite curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi;
Ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
Felix, heu nium felix, si litora tantum
 Nunquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae,
Sed moriamur" ait. "Sic, sic invat ire sub umbras.
Hauriath hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omnia mortis."
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, enseque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether.
Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Karthaeg aut antiqua Tyros, flammeaque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
Audiiit examinis, trepidoque exterrita cursu
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis
Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
"Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas?
Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem,
Sprevisti mortens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi
Voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abesse?
Exstinxii te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, volnera lymphis
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
illa, gravis oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore volnus.
Ter se se attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilisque obitus, Irim demisit Olympos,
Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.

Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.

Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput astitit: "Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."

Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS.

Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae iam infelicis Elissae
Conlucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem,
Causa latet; duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.

Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
"Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?" Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
"Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Iuppiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italianum contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer.
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.”
Tum pius Aeneas: “Equidem sic poscere ventos
Iam nudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem demittere navis,
Quam quae Dardanium tellus mibi servat Acesten,
Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa? ”
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae adventuntur harenae.

At procul excelso miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
Gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
“Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divom,
Annuus exactis complectur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra maestaque sacravimus aras.
Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum—sic di voluistis—habebo.
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae,
Annua vota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompas
Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
Nunc ultero ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divom,
Adsumus et portus delati intramus amicos.
Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem;
Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Bina boun vobis Troia generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita in navis; adhibete Penatis
Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum
Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima ctiae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
Aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
Seu crudo fidel pugna committere caestu,
Cuncti adsint, meritaque exspectent præmia palmae.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis.
Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carcesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
Purpureosque iacet flores, ac talia fatur:
"Salve, sancte parens; iterum salvete, recepti
Nequiquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae.
Non licuit finis Italos fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim."
Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus angiis ab imis
Septem ingens gyro, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras,
Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
Squantam incendebat fulgor, cenu nibibus arcus
Mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.
Obstipuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocola serpens
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
Incercus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis
Esset putet; caedit binas de more bidentis,
Tutque sues, totidem migrantis terga iuvicos;
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni Manisque Acheronte remissos.
Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque iuvencos;
Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,
Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
Excierat; laeto complerant litora coetu,
Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.

Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
In medio: sacri tripodes viridesque coronae.
Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talentum;
Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.

Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
Ubris opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Serestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus et apricus statio gratissima mergis:
Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus
Nudatosque umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.  
Considunt transtri, intentaque brachia remis;  
Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit  
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.  
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,  
Hand mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor  
Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.  
Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque debiscit  
Convulsam remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.  
Non tam praecipites biïugo certamine campum  
Corripuere ruunteque effusi carcer currens,  
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora  
Concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.  
Tum plausu fremituque virum studisque faventum  
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa voluant  
Litora, pulsati colleis clamore resultant.  
Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis  
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus  
Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus  
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis  
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;  
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens  
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur  
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.  
Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,  
Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor  
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoetens:  
"Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum;  
Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes;  
Altum alii teneant." Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes  
Saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.  
"Quo diversus abis?" iterum "Pete saxa, Menoete!"  
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum  
Respicit instantem tergo, et propriam tenentem.  
Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantis  
Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem  
Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;
Ipse gubernaco rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditis imo est,
Iam senior madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
Summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
Et sallos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
Sergestus capit ante locum scopolique propinquit,
Nec tota tamen ille prior praeerunt carina:
Parte prior; partem rostro premisit aemula Pristis.
At media socios incedens naves per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite viris,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non iam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;—
Quamquam o!—Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti;—
Extremos pudeat rediisse; hoc, vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt; vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivos.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem:
Namque surens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haedit.
Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, inlisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspidc contos
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Expeditum, fractosque legant in gurgite remos.
At lactus Mnesterus successuque acerip ipso
Agnine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrir aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Furtur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aere lapsa quieto
Radit iter liquidum, celeris neque commovet alas:
Sic Mnesterus, sic ipsa fugasecat ultima Pristis
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
Et primum in scopulo lucatantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem
Auxilia et fractis discantem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus;
Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequatis cepissent præmia rostris,
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
“Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequora curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc carentem in litore taurum
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salso
Porci in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam.”
Dixit, eunque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
Nereidum Phorciique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus cunctem
Impulit; illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
Vistorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum
Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro;  
Muneraque in navis ternos optare iuvences  
Vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.  
Ipsi praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:  
Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum  
Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit,  
Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida  
Velocis iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,  
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida  
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis;  
Longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt  
Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.  
At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,  
Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem  
Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse  
Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,  
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.  
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant  
Multiplicem, conixi umeris; indutus at olim  
Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat.  
Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,  
Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.  
Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi  
Puniceis ibant evinci tempora taeniiis,  
Cum saevō e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,  
Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,  
Inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.  
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,  
Aerea quem obliquum rota transit, aut gravis ictu  
Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,  
Nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,  
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibilla colla  
Arduus attollens; pars volnere clauda retentat  
Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem:  
Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat;  
Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis.  
Sergestum Aeneas promisco munere donat,
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.  
Olli serva datur, operum hand ignara Minervae,  
Cressa genius, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.  

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit  
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis  
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri  
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros  
Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.  

Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,  
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.  
Undique conveniunt Teuci mixtique Sicani,  
Nisus et Euryalus primi;  
Euryalus forma insignis viridique inuenta,  
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus  
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diore;  
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,  
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;  
Tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes, Helymus Panopesque,  
Adsueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;  
Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.  
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:  
"Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes:  
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abitit.  

Cnosis bina dabo levato lucida ferro  
Spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem;  
Omnibus hic erit unus homos. Tres praemia primi  
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva.  
Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;  
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis  
Threiciis, lato quam circemplectitur auro  
Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;  
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."  

Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente  
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,  
Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signat.  

**Primus** abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus  
**Emicat**, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis;
Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relictó
Tertius Euryalus;
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores,
Incumbens umero; spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambignumve reliquit.
Iamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvencis
Fusus humum viridisque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit inmundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitis amorum:
Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus harena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.
Adiuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,
Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praeemia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici."
Sic fatos tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis
Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praeemia victis,
Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam,
Ni me, quae Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset."
ET SIMUL HIS DICTIS FACIEM OSTENTABAT ET UDO
TURPIA MEMBRA FIMO. RISIT PATER OPTIMUS OLLI,
ET CLIPÆUM EFFERRI IUSSET, DIDYMAonis ARTIS,
NEPTUNI SACRO DANAIS DE POSTE REFIXUM.
HOC IUVENEM EREGRÆUM PRAESTANTI MUNERE DONAT.
POST, UBI CONJECTI CURSUS, ET DONA PÆREGIT:
"NUNC, SI CUI VIRTUS ANIMUSQUE IN PECTORE PRAESENS,
ADSET, ET EVINCITI ATTOLLAT BRACCHIA PALMIS."
SIC AIT, ET GENIUM PUGNAE PROPOSIT HONOREM,
VICTORI VELATUM AURIO VITTISQUE IUVENACUM,
ENSEM ATQUE INSIGNEM GALEAM SOLACIA VICTO.
NEC MORA: CONTINUO VASTIS CUM VIRIBUS EFFERT
ORA DARES, MAGNOQUE VIRUM SE MURMURE TOLLIT;
SOLUS QUI PARIDEM SOLITUS CONTENDERE CONTRA,
IDEMQUE AD TUMULUM, QUO MAXIMUS OCCUBAT HECTOR,
VICTOREM BUTEN IMMANI CORPORE, QUI SE
BEBRYCIA VENIENS AMYCI DE GENTE FEREBAT,
Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit harena.
TALIS PRIMA DARES CAPUT ALTUM IN PROELIA TOLLIT,
OSTENDITQUE UMEROS LATOS, ALTERNAE IACTAT
BRACCHIA PROTENDENS, ET VERBERAT ICTIBUS AURAS.
QUAERITUR HUIC ALIUS; NEC QUISQUAM EX AGMINE TANTO
AUDET ADIRE VIRUM MANIBUSQUE INDUCERE CAESTUS.
ERGO ALACRIS, CUNCTOSQUE PUTANS EXCEDERE PALMA,
AENEAE SITIT ANTE PEDES, NEC PLURA MORATUS,
TUM LAEVA TAURUM CORNU TENET, ATQUE ITA FATUR:
"NATE DEA, SI NEMO AUDET SE CREDERE PUGNAE,
QUAE FINIS STANDI? QUO ME DECET USQUE TENERI?
DUCERE DONA IUBE." CUNCTI SIMUL ORE FREMEBANT
DARDANIDÆ, REDDIQUE VIRO PROMISSA IUBEANT.
HIC GRAVIS ENTELLUM DICIT CASTIGAT ACES,ES,
PROXIMUS UT VIRIDANTE TORO CONSIDERAT HERBAE:
"ENTELLE, HEROUM QUONDAM FORTISSIME FRUSTRA,
TANTANE TAM PATIENS NULLO CERTAMINE TOLLI
DONA SINES? UBI NUNC NOBIS DEUS ILLE MAGISTER
NEQUIquam MEMORATUS ERYX? UBI FAMA PER OMMNEM
TRIAACRiAM, ET SPORIA ILLA TUIS PENDENTIA TECTIS?"
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Ille sub haec: "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulcroque iuvenco
Venissem; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
Ferre manum duroque intendere bracchias tergo.
Obstipuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.
Ante omnis stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat;
Magna musque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
Huc illuc vinculum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior talis referebat pectoro voces:
"Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma
Vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;—
Sanguine cernis adhuc sparseroque infecta cerebro;—
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
Dum melior viris sanguis dabat, aemula needum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed si nostra Dares haec Troiius arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
—Solve metus—et tu Trojanus exue caestus."
Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiect amictum,
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
Exuit, atque ingens media consistit harena.
Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
Et paribus palmas amborum innexus armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque laccsunt;
Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque iuventa,
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri neququam inter se volnerea iactant,
Multa cavō lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos
Dant sonitus, erratque auris et tempora circum
Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub volnere malae.
Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,
Corporē tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit;
Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
Aut montana sedet circūm castella sub armis,
Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Arte locum, et variis adsultibus inritis urget.
Ostendit dextrām insurgens Entellus et alte
Exultit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus viris in ventum effudit, et uto
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concīdit: ut quondam cava concīdit aut Erymantho
Aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus.
Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accurrīt Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira;
Tum pudor incendit viris et conscia virtus;
Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra;
Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi
Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
Creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta.
Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposuit pugnāe, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulecens dictis, ac talia fatur:
"Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non viris alias conversaque numina sentis?
Oede deo." Dixitque et proelia voce diremit.
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
Iactantemque utroque caput, crassunque cruorem
Ore eictantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad navis; galeamque enseemque vocati
Accipiunt; palam Entello taurumque relinquent.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbis:
“Nate dea, vosque haec” inquit “cognoscite, Teucr,
Et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires,
Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta.”
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuvenci,
Qui donum astabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
Arduus, effractoque inlisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur examinisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super talis effundit pectore voces:
“Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono.”

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
Convenere viri, deiectamque aerea sortem
Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis;
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsi isti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.
Tum validis flexos incurvans viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucris diverberat auras;
Et venit, adversique insigitur arbore mali.
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia planu.
Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus, iamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
Iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis
Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aetheriis, fixamque reserit delapsa sagittam.
Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
Qui tamen aeras telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens,
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit harundo,
Signavitque viam flammisc, tenuisque recessit
Consumpta in ventos: caelo ceu saeppe refixa
Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
Trinacrii Teurique viri; nec maximus omen
Abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
"Sume, pater: nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere homorem.
Ipsi us Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
Et primum ante omnis victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucris qui fixit harundine malum.

At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubes Iuli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
"Vade age, et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
Die" ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos iubet esse patentis.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis luecent in equis, quos omnis euntis
Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaque iuventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
Pars levis umero pharetas; it pectore summo
Flexillis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque seuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovament
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracins albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus album.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
Extremus, formaque ante omnis pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est inventus equo, quem candida Dido
Esse sui dedera monumentum et pignus amoris.
Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
Fertur equis.
Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Epytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello. 580
Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Converte re vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbis
Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indepressus et inremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo;
Delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant [luduntque per undas].
Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;
Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
Acceptit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
Troiaque nunc pueri, Trojanum dicitur agmen.
Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti,
Multa movens, necudum antiquam saturata dolorem.
illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes. Hen tot vada fessis
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
Fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
"O miserae, quas non manus" inquit "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens
Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?

Septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas,
Cum freta, cum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos amnis, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?
Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppis.

Nam mihi Cassandrace per somnum vatis imago
Ardentis dare visa faces: "Hic quaerite Troiam;
Hic domus est" inquit "vobis." Iam tempus agi res.
Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor aerae
Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."

Haec memorans prima infensus vi corripit ignem,
Sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,
Et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix:
"Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
Est Dorycli coniunx; divini signa decoris
Ardentisque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi,
Qui voltus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
Ipsa egomet dupum Beroen digressa reliqui
Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."
Haec effata.
At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
Cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem;
Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Coniciunt. Furt immissis Volcanus habenis
Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppis.
Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatris
Incensas perfert navis Eumelus, et ipsi
Respicient atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestris
Ducebat, sic acer quo turbata petivit
Castra, nec examines possunt retinere magistri.
"Quis furor-iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis " inquit,
"Heu miseræ cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivom, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius! " Galeam ante pedes proiect inanem,
Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum.
Ast illæ diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque
Mutatae agnoscent, excusaque pectore luno est.
Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia viris
Indomitas posuerè; udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscondere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
Nunc, Pater, et tenuis Teucrum res eripe leto.
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbrisbus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
Ardua terrarum et campi; ruet aethere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus antris;
Implenturque super puppes; semusta madescunt
Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acero,
Nunc huc ingentis, nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritiona Pallas
Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte—
Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
Magna deum, vel quae fattorem posceret ordo—
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem;
Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres,
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque perici est,
Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi;
Urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Acestam."

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis.
Et Nox atra polum bigis subsecta tenebat:
Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito talis effundere voces:
"Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem


Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris Factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti,
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
Exoritur procura ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
Ire volun, omneque fugae perferre laborem.
Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tris Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde iubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae folliis evinctus olivae,
Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Porricit in fluctus ae vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventis euntis;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
    At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Adloquitur, talisque effundit pectore questus:
    "Iunionis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnis;
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aelis nequiquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppis, et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."
Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
    "Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,
Vergili Aeneidos V.

Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores
Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoentaque testor,
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Milia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
Congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aquis
Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo
Structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae.
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi; pelle timorem.
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres;
Unum pro multis dabitur caput."

Hic ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
Iungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
Frena feris, manibusque omnis effundit habenas.
Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
Subsidunt undae, tamidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
Et senior Glanci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nesae, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blandam vicissim
Gaudia pertemptant mentem; iubet oculus omnis
Attollis malos, intendi bracchia velis.
Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnis densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.
Iaunque fere medium caeli Nox umida metam
Contigerat; placida laxabant membra quieta
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Aëra dimovit te nebrosum et dispulit umbras,
Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
"Iasidè Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem:
Aequatae spirant auroae; datur hora quieti.
Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo."
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
"Mene salis placidi voltum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Aenean credam quid enim fallacula auris
Et caeli totiens decet pulsa sereni?"
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
Et superincumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernaculo liquidas proiecit in undas
Praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem.
Ipse volans tenuis se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
Difficilis quondam multorumque ossibus albos;
Tum ranua adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
Cum pater-amisco fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:
"O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."
P. VERGILI MARonis

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat navis, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Iuvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina fiammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo,
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super astitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templam.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi—miserum!—septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Qontra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus:
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
Pasionae, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;
Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error;
Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;
Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
Perlegerent oculis, ni iam praemissus Achates
Adforet atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare iuvencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentis."
Talibus adfata Aenean—nec sacra morantur
Iussa viri—Teucros vocat alta in templis sacerdos.
Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducent aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo "Poscere fata
Tempus" ait; "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui talia fanti
Ante fores subito non voltus, non color unus,
Non comptaes mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; maiorque videri,
Nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
Iam propriore dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros" ait "Aenea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitae magna ora domus." Et talia fata
Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:
"Phoebhe, gravis Troiae semper miserata labores,
Dardana qui Paridis derexti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
Massylum gentis praetentaque Syrtibus arva;
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Iam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras;
Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secura.
Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctis-ima vates,
Praescia venturi, da—non indebita posco
Regna meis fatis—Latio considere Teucros
Errantisque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.
Hie ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
Dicta maeae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Folii tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;
Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
"O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini
Dardanidae venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam;
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit, cum tu, suppex in rebus egenis,
Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,

Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Aeneas heros: “Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
Omnia praecipi atque animo mecum ante peregí.
Unum oro: quando hie inferni ianua regis
Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
Eripui ego per flammás et mille sequentia tela
Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
Atque omnis pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, viris ultra sortemque senectae.
Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabit. Natique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere,—potes namque omnia, nec te
Nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernís,—
Si potuit Manis arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris,
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea, magnum
Quid memorem Alciden? et mi genus ab iove summo.”

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
Cum sic orsa loqui vates: “Sate sanguine divom,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
Iuppiter, aut ardens evertit ad æthera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytoisque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupidus est,
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori,
Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vime ramus,
Inunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbores fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina manus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et similis frondescit virga metallo.
Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant; alter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Praeterea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici—
Heu nescis!—totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pedes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro.
Duc nigros pecudes; ea prima piacula sunto.
Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
Aspicies.” Dixit, pressoque omnutuit ore.
Aeneas maesto defixus lumina voltu
Ingriditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humanum
Dixeret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
Aere ciere viros, Martemque ascendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Demens et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.
Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
Praccipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,
Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentis montibus ornos.
Nee non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
 Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:
 "Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbores ramus
 Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
 Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
 Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
 Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
 "Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
Derigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubius ne defice rebus,
Diva parens." Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Avernii,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aerl lapae
Sedibus optatis gemina super arbores sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fetu teretis circumdare trunci:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Illice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.
Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taudis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus abris
Intexunt latera, et feralis ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra tore defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Coniciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turea dona, dapes, fusus crateres olivo.
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quienvit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado text Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumstulit una,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro remunque tubanque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.
His actis propere exsequitur praecipita Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque, immanis hiatus,
Scrupa, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atri
Faucibus effundens supra ad convexa ferebat:
[Unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
Quattuor hic primum migrantis terga iuvencos
Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
Et aras carpens media inter cornua saetas.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiant pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque soror
Ense ferit, sterileaque tibi, Proserpinae, vaccam.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas incortat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum visceram flammis,
Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus
Sub pedibus mugire solum, et iuga coepta moveri
Silvarum, visaque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum;
Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus acquat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque silentes,
Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
Sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit numine vestro
Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.

Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia volgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
Et centungeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae,
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones. Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert
Et, ni docta comes tenuis sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
Inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarei quaeris fert Acherontis ad undas.

Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferrerine subvectat corpora cymba,
Iam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, puere inuptaeque puellae,
Impositique rogis invennes ante ora parentum:
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet harena.

Aeneas—miratus enim motusque tumultu—
"Dis," ait, "o virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem?
Opetunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?
Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
"Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygianque paludem,
Di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.
Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt."
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentis
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
Quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos
Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navenque virosque.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,
Sic prior adloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?"
Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finisque canebat
Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?"
Ille autem: "Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.
Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
Praeclitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro,
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
Tris Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
Prosperxi Italianum summa sublimis ab unda.
Paulatim adnabam terrae; iam tuta tenebam,
Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis
Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.
Quod te per caeli incundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Inice, namque potes, portasque require Velinos,
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
Ostendit,—neque enim, credo, sine numine divom
Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem—
Da dextram miserō, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltam placidas in morte quiescam.”
Talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates:
“Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupidio?
Tu Stygiar inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies, ripamve iniuuss adibis?
Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus.
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
Prodigiis acti caelestibus, essa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,
Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.”
His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terra.

Ergo itero inceptum peragunt fluviisque propinquant.
Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ul tro:
“Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporaes;
Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
Accipisse lacu, nec Thesae Pirithoumque,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
Ipsiis a solio regis, traxitque trementem;
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti." /
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphyrisia vates:
"Nullae hic insidiae tales—absiste moveri—
Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro
Aeternum latrans exsanguis terret umbra
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Trois Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbra
Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc”—aperit ramum, qui veste latebat—
"Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinuat.
Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosam paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratus regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns iam colla colubris,
Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortis et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos iuxta falsa damnati crimine mortis.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
nsontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Troicere animas. Quam vellent aethe re in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
As obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coercet.
Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omne
Augentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt.
Sic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles et myrtea circum
Alva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
Is Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eriphylen,
Cudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Sphodrenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
Comes, et iuvenis quondam, nunc feminam, Caeneus,
Vrsus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
Ter quas Phoenissa recens a volnere Dido
Trabat silva in magna: quam Troiis heros
Primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
Scuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Et videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
Misit lacrimas, dulciq adefastus amore est:
Nfelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Nerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Neris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Situs, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
T miissa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Seris egere suis; nec credere quivi
Ac tantum tibi me diessus ferre dolorem.
Et gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Sin fugis? extremum fato, quod te adloquor, hoc est.”
Bus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
LENIBAT DICTIS ANIMUM, LACRIMASQUE CIEBAT.
ILLA SOLO FIXOS OCULOS AVERSA TENEBAT,
NEC MAGIS INCEPTO VOLTUM SERMONE MOVETUR,
QUAM SI DURA SILIX AUT STET MARPESIA CAUTES.
TANDEM CORRIPUIT SESE, ATQUE INIMICA REFUGIT
IN NEMUS UMBRIFERUM, CONIUNX UBI PRISTINUS ILLI
RESPONDIT CURIS AEQUITQUE SYCHAEUS AMOREM.
NEC MINUS AENEAS, CASU CONCUSSUS INIQUO,
PROSEQUITUR LACRIMANS LONGE, ET MISERATUR EUNTEM.

INDE DATUM MOLITUR ITER. IAMQUE ARVA TENEBANT
ULTIMA, QUAE BELLO CLARI SECRETAE FREQUENTANT.
HIC ILLI OCCURRIT TYDEUS, HIC INCLUDUS ARMIS
PARTHENOPOAEUS ET ADRASTI PALLENTIS IMAGO;
HIC MULTUM FETI AD SUPEROS BELLOQUE CADUCI
DARDANIDAE, QUOS ILLE OMNIS LONGO ORDINE CERNENS
INGEMNIT, GLAUCUMQUE MEDONTAQUE THERSILOCHUMQUE,
TRIS ANTENORIDAS, CERERIQUE SACRUM POLYPHOETEN,
IDAEUMQUE, ETIAM CURRUS, ETIAM ARMA TENEMENT.

CIRCUMSTANT ANIMAE DEXTRA LAEVAQUE FREQUENTES.
NEC VIDISSE SEMEL Satis est; iuvat usque morari,
ET CONFERRE GRADUM, ET VENIENDI DISCERE CAUSAES.
ET DANAUM PROCERES AGAMEMNONIAEQUE PHALANGES
UT VIDERE VIRUM FULGENTIAE ARMAS PER UMBRAS,
INGENTI Trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,
CEU QUONDAM PETIERE RATES; PARS TOLLERE VOCEM
EXIGUAM: INCEPTUS CLAMOR FRUSTRATUR BIANTIS.

ATQUE HIC PRIAMIDES LANIATUM CORPORE TOTO
DEIPHOBUM VIDET ET LACERUM CRUELITER ORA,
ORA MANUSQUE AMBAS, POPULATAQUE TEMPORA RAPTIS
AURI BUS, ET TRUNCAS INHONESTO VOLNERE NARIS.
VIX ADEO AGNOVIT PAVITANTEM ET DIRA TEGENTEM
SUPPLICIA, ET NOTIS COMPPELLAT VOCUS IN ULTO:
"DEIPHOBUS ARMIPOTENS, GENUS ALTO A SANGUINE TEUCRI,
QUIS TAM CRUELIS OPTAVIT SUMERE POENAS?
CUI TANTUM DE TE LICUIT? MIHI FAMA SUPREMA
NOCTE TULIT FESSUM VASTA TE CAEDE PELASGUM
PROCUBUISSIE SUPER CONFUSAE STRAGIS ACERVUM.

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500
Vergili Aeneidos VI.

lune egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manis ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."

Ad quae Priamides: "Nibil o tibi amice relictum;
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.

ed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae
His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.

Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
agerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.

um fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
ergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
la, chorum simulans, euhantis orgia circum
ucebant Phrygias; flammar media ipsa tenebant
agentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.

um me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum,
Felix habuit thalamus, pressitque iacentem
ultis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti.
gregia interea coniunx arma omnia tectis
movet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
tra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit,
ilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.

id moror? inrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
artator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Grais

taurate, pio si poenas ore reposco.

l te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
serunt. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
monitu divom? an—quae te Fortuna fatigat,
tristis sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"

vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem;

ors omne datum traherent per talia tempus;
comes admonuit breviterque adfata Sibylla est:

ox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas.
locus est, partis ubi se via findit in ambas:
tera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos;
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.
I deus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis."
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia sasa.
Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adaman te columna, 
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
Caelicola velant; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsonnis servat noctesque diesque.

Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae.
Constitit Aeneas, strepitique externitus haesit.
"Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
Urgentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auras?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Unosius haec Rhadamantus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditeque dolos, subigiteque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.

Continuo suntis ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, turvasque sinistra
Intentans anguis vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum hordisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in ino.
Hic et Alaidas geminos immanis vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
Aggressi, superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.
Vidi et crudelis dantem Salomea poenas,
Dum flammas Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graum populos mediaeque per Elidis urbe
bat ovans, divomque sibi poscebant honorem,
Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
ere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.
Et pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Ontorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
umina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
Sec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alunnum,
eruere erat, per tota novem cui iugera corpus
orrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
omortale iecur tendens secundaque poenis
isca rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto
ectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.

uid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
ros super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique
uminet adsimilis; Lucent genialibus altis
area fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
agitico luxu; Furiarum maxima iuxta
scubit, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
surigitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.

2, quibus invisit fratres, dum vita manebat,
lsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;
t qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,
c partem posnere suis, qua maxima turba est;
ique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma securi
bia nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
lusi poenam exspectant. Ne quae doceri,
um poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus; Phlegrasque miserrimus omnis
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
"Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos."
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."
Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos:
"Sed iam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus;
Acceleremus" ait: "Cyclopum educta caminis
Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecoeta iubent deponere dona."
Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
Occusat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
His demum exactia, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harenas;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis.
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti.
PERGILAI AENEIDOS VI.

Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia curruum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentis
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam
Vescentis laetumque choro Paeana canentis
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus ob patriam pugnando volnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Phoebus digno locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluer e per artis,
Quique sui memoriae alios fecere merendo;
Omnibus his nivea cinguntur temporae vitta.
Quos circumfusos sic est adfata Sibylla,
Museum ante omnis; medium nam plurina turba
Inse habet, atque umeris exstantem suspicit altis:

Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
"enimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnis."
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Ipse ad remque toros et prata recentia rivis
necolumus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
oc superate iugum; et facili iam tramite sistam."
ixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentis
esuper ostentat; debinc summa cacumina linquant.

At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
chlussas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
istros abstudio recolens, omnemque suorum
arte recensebat numerum carosque nopes,
taque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
que ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
nean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendidit,
suaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
stenisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti
sit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
te, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, 690
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura sefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent! ”
Ille autem: “Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occurrunt, haec limina tendere adegit:
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da iungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.”
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum,
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant;
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt varis, et candida circum
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.
Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit
Incius Aeneas; quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.
Tum pater Anchises: “Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
Iampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, |
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta.”
“O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
Sublinis animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupidio?”
“Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo”
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.

Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentis
Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
Quin et suprmo cum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inoleascere miris.
Ergo exercentur poenae, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt: aliae panduntur inanis
Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exurit igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manis; exinde pro amplum
Mittimur Elysium; et pauci laeta arva tenemus,
Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnis, ubi milie rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant
Rursus et incipient in corpora velle reverti.”

Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
Et tumulum caput, unde omnis longo ordine possit
Adversus legere, et venientum discere voltus.

“Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Inlustris animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
Ille, vides, pura invens qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles;
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunt
Educet silvis regem regumque parentem;
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
Proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet,
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui iuvenes! quantas ostentant, aspice, viris,
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora queru!
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,
Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque.
Haec tum castrum erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden', ut geminæ stant vertice cristae,
Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympos,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum: qualis Berecyntia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnis caelicolas, omnis supera alta tenentis.
Huc geminis nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium; iacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,
Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pammipeis victor iuga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?
Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
Sacra fereis? Nosco crinis incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Oitia qui rumpet patriae residgesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventis
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupidio.
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ceibunt!
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monocci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite viris;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olymipo,
Proice tela manu, sanguis mens!
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corincho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templae et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquit?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiiadas, cladem Libyaen, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excedent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore voltus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romanen, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.”

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
“Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opinis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnis!
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.”

Atque hic Aeneas; una namque ire videbat
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina volu:
“Quis; pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur eunte?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
Quis strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso!
Sed nox atra caput tristi circunnvat umbra.”
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
“O nate, ingentem luctum ne quare tuorum;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sient. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextera! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.” Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
Exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentisque docet populos urbemque Latinis,
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.
Sunt geminae Somni portae, quaram altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris faciis datur exitus Umbris;
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna,
Ille viam secat ad navis sociosque revisit;
Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
Ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.
Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix,
Aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
At pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis,
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Aequora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Aspirant aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circeae raduntur litora terrae,
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Adsiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenuis percurrrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum,
Vincula recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,
Saetigerique sues atque in praesaepibus ursi
Saevire, ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
Quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
Induerat Circe in volitus ac terga ferarum.
Quae ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Atque fugam dedit, et praeter vada fervida vexit.

Iamque rubescbat radiis mare, et aethere ab alto
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis:
Cum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit
Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tounae.
Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
Prosperit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno,
Verticibus rapidis, et multa flavus harena,
In mare prorumpit. Variae circumque supraque
Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
Aethera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
Flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras
Imperat, et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quae tempora rerum,
Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
Cum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
Expediam, et primae revocabo exordia pugnae.
Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella,
Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
Tyrrenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
Hesperiam. Maior rerum mihi nascitur ordo,
Maius opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes
Iam senior longa placidas in pace regebant.
Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica
Accipimus; Fauno Picus pater; isque parentem
Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.

Filius huic fato divom prolesque virilis
Nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta iuventa est.
Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
Iam matura viro, iam plenis nubilis annis.
Multi illam magnò e Latio totaue petebant
Ausonia; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia coniunx
Adiungi generum miro properabat amore;
Sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.
Laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis,
Sacra comam, multisque metu servata per annos,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces,
Ipse ferebatur Phoebo sacrasse Latinus,
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.
Huius apes summum densae—mirabile dictu—
Stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae,
Obsedere apicem, et, pedibus per mutua nexis,
Exam en subitum ramo frondente pependit.
Continuo vates, "Externum cernimus" inquit
"Adventare virum, et partis petere agmen eadem
Partibus ex isdem, et summa dominarier arce."

Praeterea, castis adolet dum altaria taedis,
Ut iuxta genitorem astat Lavinia virgo,
Visa, nefas, longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,
Atque omnem ornatum flamma crepitante cremari,
Regalisque accensa comas, accensa coronam,

Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo
Involvi, ac totis Volcanum spargere tectis.
Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile feri:
Namque fore inlustrem fama fatisque canebant
Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum.
At rex sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,
Fatidici genitoriis, adit, lucosque sub alta
Consulit Albunea, nemorum quae maxima sacro
Fonte sonat, saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.
Hinc Italae gentes omnisque Oenotria tellus
In dubii responsa petunt; huc dona sacerdos
Cum tulit et caesarii ovium sub nocte silenti
Pellibus incubuit stratis somnosque petivit,
Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,

Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum
Conloquio, atque imis Acheronta adfatur Avernis.
Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus
Centum lanigeras maactabat rite bidentis,
Atque barum effultus tergo stratisque iacebat
Velleribus: subita ex alto vox reddita luco est:
"Ne pete conubiis natam sociare Latinis,
O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis;
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant, quorumque ab stirpe nepotes
Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt."
Haec responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti
Nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus,
Sed circum late volitans iam Fama per urbes
Ausonias tulerat, cum Laomedontia pubes
Gratius ripae religavit ab aggere classem.

Aeneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altae,
Instituantque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam
Subiciunt epulis,—sic Iuppiter ille monebat—
Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.
Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
Exiguam in Cererem penuria aedigit edendi
Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
Fatalis cristi patulis nec parcer quadris:
"Heus, etiam mensas consumimus! " inquit Iulus,—
Nec plura adludens. Ea vox audita laborum
Prima tuit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore
Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numine pressit.
Continuo "Salve fatis mihi debita tellus,
Vosque," ait, "o fidi Troiae salvete Penates!
Hic domus, haec patria est. Genitor mihi talia namque,
Nunc repetio, Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit:
Cum te, nate, fames ignota ad litora vectum
Accesis coget dapibus consumere mensas,
Tum sperare domos defessus ibique memento
Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta.
Haec erat illa fames; haec nos suprema manebat,
Exitiis positura modum.
Quare agite et primo laeti cum lumine solis,
Quae loca, quive habeant homines, ubi moenia gentis,
Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
Nunc pateras libate Iovi, precibusque vocate
Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis."
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora ramo
Implicat, et Geniumque loci primamque deorum
Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur
Flumina, tum Noctem Noctisque orientia Signa
Idaeumque Iovem Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem
Invocat, et duplicis Caeloque Ereboque parentes.
Hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto
Intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro
Ipse manu quaticns ostendit ab aethere nubem.
Diditur hic subito Troiana per agmina rumor,
Advenisse diem, quo debita moenia condant.
Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omne magno
Crateras laeti statuunt et vina coronant.

Posteram cum prima lustrabat lampade terras
Orta dies, urbe et finis et litora gentis
Diversi explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici,
Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.
Tum satus Anchisa defectos ordine ab omni
Centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis
Ire iubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnis,
Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris.
Haud mora, festinant iussi rapidisque feruntur
Passibus. Ipse humili designat moenia fossa,
Moliturque locum, primasque in litore sedes
Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit.
Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum
Arda cernebant iuvenes, muroque subibant.
Ante urbem pueri et primaevi flore iuventus
Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus,
Aut acriis tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis
Spicula contorqueunt, cursuque ictuque lassunt:
Cum praevectus equo longaevi regis ad auris
Nuntius ingentis ignota in veste reportat
Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari
Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis,
Urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,
Horrendum silvis et religione parentum. 
Hic sceptras accipere et primos attollere fasces 
Regibus omen erat; hoc illis curia templum, 
Hae sacris sedes epulis; hic ariete caeso 
Perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis. 
Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum 
Antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus 
Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, 
Saturnusque senex Ianique bifrontis imago, 
Vestibulo astabat, aliique ab origine reges, 
Martiaque ob patriam pugnando volnra passi. 
Multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma, 
Captivi pendent currus, curvaeque secures, 
Et cristae capitum, et portarum ingentia clastra, 
Spiculaque clipeique eretaque rostra carinis. 
Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvaque sedebat 
Succinctus trabae, laevaque ancile gerebat 
Picus, equum domitor; quem capta cupidine coniunx 
Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis 
Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas. 
Tali intus templo divum patriaque Latinus 
Sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit; 
Atque haec ingressi placido prior edidit ore:
"Dicite, Dardanidae—neque enim nescimus et urbem 
Et genus, auditeque adventitis aequore cursum,— 
Quid petitis? quae causa rates aut cuius egentis 
Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada caerula vexit? 
Sive errore viae, seu tempestatibus acti, 
Qualia multa mari nautae patiuntur in alto, 
Fluminis intrastis ripas portique sedetis, 
Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorantate Latinos 
Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus aequam, 
Sponte sua veterisque dei se more tenentem. 
Atque equidem memini—fama est obscurior annis— 
Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris 
Dardanus Idaeas Phrygiae penetrarit ad urbes 
Threiciamque Samon, quae nunc Samothracia fertur.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum,
Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia caeli
Accipit et numerum divorum altaribus addit.”
Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:
“Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris,
Nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;
Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
Adferimur, pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam
Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
Ab Iove principium generis; Iove Dardana pubes
Gaudet avo; rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema,
Troius Aeneas, tua nos ad limina misit.
Quanta per Idaeos saevis effusa Mycenis
Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
Europae atque Asiae fatis concurrerit orbis,
Auditi, et si quem tellus extrema refuso
Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum
Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.
Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti
Dis sedem exiguam patriis litusque rogamus
Innocuum et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.
Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
Fama levis, tantique abolescit gratia facti,
Nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.
Fata per Aeneae iuro dextranque potentem,
Sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
Multi nos populi, multae—ne temne, quod ultro
Praeferimus manibus vittas æ verba precantia—
Et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
Sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus;
Huc repetit; iussisque ingentibus urget Apollo
Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim et fontis vada sacra Numici.
Dat tibi praeterea Fortunae parva prioris
Munera, reliquias Troia ex ardente receptas.
Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras;
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Hoc Priami gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis
More daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque tiaras
IIiadumque labor vestes."

Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis haeret,
Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptra movent Priameia tantum,
Quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur;
Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectoris sortem:
Hunc illum fatis externa ab sede prorectum
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
Auspiciis; hinc progeniem virtute futuram
Egregiam, et totum quae viribus occupet orbem.
Tandem laetus ait: "Di nostra incepta secundent
Auguriumque suum! Dabitur, Troiane, quod optas.
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
Divitis uber agri Troiaeve opulentia deerit.
Ipse modo Aeneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
Si iungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,
Adveniat, voltus neve exhorrescat amicos.
Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam iungere nostrae
Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima caelo
Monstra sinunt; generos externis adfore ab oris,
Hoc Latii restate canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."

Haec effatus equos numero pater eligit omni—
Stabant ter centum nitidi in praesaepibus altis;—
Omnibus extemplo Teucris iubet ordine duci
Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis—
Are a pectoribus demissa monilia pendent;
Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum,—
Absenti Aeneae currum geminosque iugalis
Semine ab aetherio, spirantis naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos daedala Circe.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Supposta de matre nothos furata creavit.
Talibus Aeneadæ donis dictisque Latini
Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
Saeva Iovis coniunx, aurasque invecta tenebat,
Et laetum Aenean classemque ex aethere longe
Dardaniam Siculo prospevit ab usque Pachyno.

Moliri iam tecta videt, iam fidere terrae,
Deseruisses rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore;
Tum quassans caput haec effundit pectorum dicta:

"Heu stirpem invasam, et fatis contraria nostris
Fata Phrygum! num Sigeis occumbere campis,
Num capti potuere capi? num incensa cremavit
Troia viros? medias acies mediosque per ignis
Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
Fessa iacent, odiis aut exsaturata quiévii,—
Quin etiam patria excussos infesta per undas
Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto.

Absumptæ in Teucros vires caelique marisque.

Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
Profuit? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,
Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
Immanem Lapithum valuit; concessit in iras
Ipse deum antiquam genitor Calydonas Dianæ:

Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydonas merentem?

Ast ego, magna Iovis coniunx, nil linquere inausum
Quæe potui infelix, quae memet in omnia verti,

Vincor ab Aenea. Quod si mea numina non sunt

Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est.

Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.
Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,
Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia coniunx:

At trahe, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus;

At licet amborum populos exscindere regum.

Hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum.

Sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo,
Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Cisseis praegnans ignis enixa iugalis;
Quin idem Veneri partus suus et Paris alter,
Funestaeque iterum recidiva in Pergama taedae."

Haec ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit:
Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum
Infernisque ciet tenebris, cui tristia bella
Iraeque insidiaeque et crimina noxia cordi.
Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores
Tartareae monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora,
Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atr a colubris.
Quam Iuno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur:
"Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,
Hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat
Fama loco, neu conubiis ambire Latinum
Aeneadae possint, Italosve obsidere finis.
Tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres
Atque odiis versare domos, tu verbera tectis
Funereasque inferre facies, tibi nomina mille,
Mille nocendi artes. Fecundum concute pectus,
Disice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli;
Arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque iuventus."

Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis
Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni
Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae,
Quam super adventu Teuctrum Turnique hymenaeis
Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant.

Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem
Conicit inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit,
Quo furibunda domum monstrum permisceat omnem.
Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem,
Vipeream inspirans animam; fit tortile collo
Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae,
Innecititque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
Pertemptat sensus atque ossibus implicat ignem,
Neceum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
Multa super nata lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis:
"Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
O genitor? nec te miseret nataeque tuique?
Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet
Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine, praedo?
At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedaemona pastor
Ledaemque Helenam Trojanas vexit ad urbes?
Quid tua sancta fides? quid cura antiqua tuorum
Et consanguineo totiens data dextera Turno?
Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis,
Idque sedet, Faunixque premunt te iussa parentis,
Omnem equidem sceptris terram, quae libera nostris
Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos.
Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
Inachus Acrisiusque patres mediaeque Mycenae."

His ubi nequiquam dictis experta Latinum
Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat,
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem :
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent—ille actus habena
Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
Dant animos plagae:—non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroois.
Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
Maius adorta nefas maioremque orsa furorem,
Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit,
Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris taedasque moretur,
"Euhoe Bacche " fremens, solum te virgine dignum
Vociferans: etenim mollis tibi sumere thyrsos,
Te lustreare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.
Fama volat, furiisque accensus pectore matres
Idem omnis simul arbor agit, nova quaerere tecta.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Deseruere domos, ventis dant colla comasque;
Ast aliae tremulis ululatibus aetherâ complent,
Pampineasque gerunt incinctae pellibus hastas.
Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
Sustinet, ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos,
Sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente
Clamat: "Io matres, audite, ubi quaeque, Latinae!
Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatae
Gratia, si iuris materni cura remordet,
Solvite crinalis vittas, capite orgia mecum."
Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,
Reginam Allecto stimuli agit undique Bacchi.

Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
Protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis
Audacis Rutuli ad muros, quam dicitur urbem
Acrisioneis Danae fundasse colonis,
Praecipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam
Dictus avis, et nunc magnum tenet Ardea nomen;
Sed Fortuna fuit: tectis hic Turnus in altis
Iam medium nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra
Exuit; in voltus sese transformat anilis
Et frontem obscenam rugis arat; induit albos
Cum vitta crinis; tum ramum innectit olivae;
Fit Calybe Iunonis anus templique sacerdos,
Et inveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert:
"Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrâ colonis?
Rex tibi coniugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
Abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.

I nunc, ingratris offer te, inrise, percilis;
Tyrhrenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.
Haec adeo tibi me, placida cum nocte iaceres,
Ipse palam fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit.
Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
Laetus in arma para, et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro
Consedere, duces pictasque exure carinas.
Caelustum vis magna iubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
Ni dare coniugium et dicto parere fatetur,
Sentiat et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis:"

Hic iuvenis, vatem inrindent, sic orsa vicissim
Ore refert: "Classis invectas Thybridis undam
Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius auris;
Ne tantos mihi finge metus. Nec regia Iuno
Inmemor est nostri;
Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus,
O mater, curis nequiquam exercet, et arma
Regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi divom effigies et templam tueri;
Bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda."

Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.
At iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus;
Deriguere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hydris,
Tantaque se facies aperit; tum flammea torquens
Lumina cunctantem et quarentem dicere plura
Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus anguis,
Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque haec addidit ore:
"En ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus
Arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit;
Respice ad haec: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum;
Bella manu letumque gero."

Sic effata facem iuveni coniecit, et atro
Lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.
Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit;
Saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
Ira super: magno veluti cum flamma sonore
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni,
Exsultanque aestu latices; furit intus aquai
Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis;
Nec iam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad auras.
Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum
VERGILI AENEDIOS VII.

Indicit primis iuvenum, et iubet arma parari,
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem;
Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.
Haec ubi dicta dedit dichosque in vota vocavit,
Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.
Hunc deus egregium formae movet atque iuventae,
Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.

Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis.
Arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus,
Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocyitia virgo
Obicit et noto naris contingit odore,
Ut cervum ardentes agerent: quae prima laborum
Cauia fuit belloque animos accendit agrestis.
Cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
Nutribant Tyrrheuque pater, cui regia parent
Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.

Adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
Pectebatque fereum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
Ille, manum patiens mensaeque adsuetus erili,
Errabat silvis, rursusque ad limina nota
Ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.
Hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
Commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
Deflueret, ripaque aestus viridante levaret.

Ipse etiam, eximiae laudis succensus amore,
Ascanius curvo derexit spicula cornu;
Nec dextrae erranti deus asuit, actaque multo
Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit harundo.
Sancius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit,
Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus
Atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.
Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
Auxiliun vocat et duros conelamat agrestis.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Olli, pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis,
Improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
Stipitis hic gravidi uodis; quod cuique repertum
Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus,
Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi.
At saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi
Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
Contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae;
Audiit et Triviae longe lacus; audiit amnis
Sulphurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
Et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.
Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua bucina signum
Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
Indomiti agricolae; nec non et Troia pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
Derexere acies. Non iam certamine agresti,
Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve praeustis,
Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late
Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, aeraque fulgent
Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila iactant:
Fluctus uti primo coepit cum albescere ponto,
Paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas
Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo.
Hic iuvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,
Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo,
Sternitur: haesit enim sub guttare volnus et udae
Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
Corpora multa virum circa, seniorque Galaesus,
Dum paci medium se offert, iustissimus unus
Qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis:
Quinque greges illi balantium, quina redibant
Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratria.
Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur,
Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum
Imbuit et primae commisit funera pugnae,
Deserit Hesperiam, et caeli conversa per auras
Innonem victrix adfatur voce superba:
"En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi!"
Dic, in amicitiam coeant et foederi iungant!
Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas:
Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,
Accendamque animos insani Martis amore,
Undique ut auxilio veniant: spargam arma per agros."
Tum contra Iuno: "Terrorum et fraudis abunde est:
Stant belli causae: pugnatur comminus armis;
Quae fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
Talia coniugia et talis celebrent hymenaeos.
Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
Hand Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.
Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
Ipsa regam." Talis dederat Saturnia voces;
Illa autem attolit stridentis anguibus alas,
Cocylique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
Est locus Italiae medio sub montibus altis,
Nobilis et fama multis memoratus in oris,
Ampsancti valles; densis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
Hic specus horreaedium et saevi spiracula Ditis
Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit sauces, quis condita Erinys,
Invisum numen, terras caelumque levabat.
Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello
Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem
Pastorum ex acie numerus, caesosque reportant
Almonem puerum foedatique ora Galaesi,
Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.
Turnus adest, medioque in crimine caedis et igni
Terrorem ingeminat: Teucros in regna vocari;
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Stirpem admireri Phrygiam; se limine pelli.
Tum, quorum attonitae Baccho nemora avia matres
Insultant thiasis,—neque enim leve nomen Amatae,—
Undique collecti coeunt, Martemque fatigant.
Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
Contra fata deum, perverso numine poscunt.
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini;
ille velut pelagi rupes immota resistit,—
Ut pelagi rupes magnó veniente fragore,
Quae sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet; scopuli nequiquam et spumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique inlisa refunditur alga.
Verum ubi nulla datur caecum exsuperare potestas
Consilium, et saevas nutu Iunonis eunt res,
Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanis,
"Frangimur heu fatis" inquit "ferimurque procella!
Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas,
O miser. Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.
Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus;
Funere felici spolior." Nec plura locutus
Saepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas.

Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus urbes
Albanae coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
Roma colit, cum prima movent in proelia Martem,
Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum
Hyrcanisve Arabisve parant, seu tendere ad Indos
Auroramque sequi Parthosque reposeere signa:
Sunt geminae Belli portae—sic nomine diount—
Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis;
Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri
Robora, nec custos absistit limine Ianus:
Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabinò
Insignis reserat stridentia limina consul;
Ipse vocat pugnas, sequitur tum cetera pubes,
Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauno.
Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus
More iubebatur tristisque recludere portas.
Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
Foeda ministeria, et caecis se condidit umbris.
Tum regina deum caelo delapsa morantis 620
Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postis.
Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante;
Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis
Pulverulentus equis furit; omnes arma requirunt.
Pars levis clipeos et spicula lucida tergent
Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures;
Signaque ferre iuvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.
Quinque adeo magnae positis incudibus urbes
Tela novant: Atina potens Tiburque superbam,
Ardea Crustumereque et turrigerae Antemnae.
Tegmina tuta cavant caput, flectuntque salignas
Umbonum cratis; aliis thoracas aënos
Aut levis ocreas lento ducent argento;
Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri 635
Cessit amor; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
Classica iamque sonant; it bello tessera signum.
Hie galeam testis trepidus rapit; ille frementis
Ad iuga cogit equos; clipeumque auroque trilicem
Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.

Pandite nunc Helicona, deae, cantusque movete,
Qui bello exciti reges, quae quemque secutae.
Complerint campos acies, quibus Itala iam tum
Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis:
Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis;
Ad nos vix tenus famae perlabitur aura. 645

Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
Contemptor divom Mezentius agminaque armat.
Filius huic iuxta Lausus, quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni.
Lausus, equum domitor debellatorque ferarum,
Ducit Agyllina nequiquam ex urbe secutos
Mille viros, dignus, patriis qui laetior esset
Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.
Post hos insigne palma per gramina currum
Victoresque ostentat equos satus Hercule pulchro
Pulcher Aventinus, clipeoque insigne paternum
Centum anguis cinctamque gerit serpentibus Hydrae
Collis Aventini silva quam Rhea sacerdos
Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras,
Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor
Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva,
Tyrrenenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas.
Pila manu saevosque gerunt in bella dolones,
Et tereti pugnanti mucrone veroque Sabello.
Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,
Terribili impexum saeta, cum dentibus albis,
Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,
Horridus, Herculeoque uneros innexus amictu.
Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia moenia linquunt,
Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,
Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva iuventus,
Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur:
Ceu duo nubigenae cum vertice montis ab alto
Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nivalem
Linquentes cursu rapido; dat suntibus ingens
Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.
Nec Praenestinae fundator defuit urbis,
Volcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem
Inventumque focus omnis quem creditit aetas,
Caeculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis,
Quique altum Praeneste viri, quique arva Gabinae
Iunonis gelidumque Anienem et rosceda rivis
Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia paseit,
Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma,
Nec clipei currusve sonant; pars maxima glandes
Liventis plumbi spargit; pars spicula gestat
Bina manu; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
Tegmen habent capiti; vestigia nuda sinistri
Vergili Aeneidos VII.

Instituere pedis, crudus tegit altero pero.

At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
Quem neque fas igni cuquam nec sternere ferro,
Iam pridem resides populos desnetaque bello
Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.

Hi Fescenninas acies aequosque Faliscos,
Hi Soractis habent arces Flavinaque arva,
Et Cimini cum monte lacum lucosque Capenos.

Ibant aequati numero, regemque canebant:
Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cynni
Cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros
Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis et Asia longe
Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam aeratas acies ex agmine tanto
Miseri putet, aëriam sed gurgite ab alto
Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad littera nubem.

Ecce Sabinorum prisco de sanguine magnum
Agmen agens Clausus magnique ipse agminis instar;
Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens
Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinia.
Una ingens Amiterna cohors priscique Quirites,
Ereti manus omnis oliviferaeque Mutuscae;
Qui Nomentum urbem, qui Rosea rura Velini,
Qui Tetricae horrentis rupes montemque Severum
Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellae;
Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit
Nursia, et Ortinae classes populique Latin,
Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen:
Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,
Saevus ubi Orion hibernis conditum undis;
Vel cum sole novo densae torrentur aristae,
Ant Hermi campo, ant Lyciae flaventibus arvis.
Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrata tellus.

Hinc Agamennonius, Troiani nominis hostis,
Curru iungit Halaesus equos, Turnoque ferox
Mille rapid populos, vertunt felicia Baccho
Massica qui rastris, et quos de collibus altis.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Aurunci misere patres Sidicinaque iuxta
Aequora, quique Cales linquunt, amnisque vadosi
Accola Volturni, pariterque Saticulus asper
Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis
Tela; sed haec lento mos est aptare flagello.
Laevas castra tegit, falcati comminus enses.
    Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibus,
Oebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha
Fertur, Teleboum Capreas cum regna teneret,
Iam senior; patriis sed non et filius arvis
Contentus late iam tum dicione premebat
Sarrastis populos et quae rigat aequora Sarnus,
Quique Rufras Batulumque tenent atque arva Celemnae,
Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae,
Teutonicum ritu soliti torquere cateias;
Tegmina quis capitum raptus de subere cortex,
Aerataque micant peltae, micat aereus ensis.
    Et te montosae misere in proelia Nersae,
Ufens, insignem fama et felicibus armis;
Horrissa praecipue cui gens, adaequataque multo
Venatu nemorum, duris Aequicula glaebis.
Armati terram exercent, semperque recentis
Convectare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.
    Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos,
Fronde super galeam et felici compropus oliva,
Archippsi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro,
Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydris
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
Mulcebatque iras et morsus arte levabat.
Sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum
Evaluit, neque eum invere in volnera cantus
Somniferi et Marsis quaesitae montibus herbae.
Te nemus Anguitiae, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
Te liquidi flevere lacus.
    Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
Eductum Egeriae lucis umentia circum
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.
Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte novercae
Occiderit patriasque explerit sanguine poenas
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
Aetheria et superas caeli venisse sub auras,
Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae.
Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitae,
Ipse repertorem medicinae talis et artis
Fulmine Phoebigenam Stygiar detrusit ad undas.
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
Sedibus, et nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat,
Solus ubi in silvis Italiis ignobilis aevum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
Unde etiam templo Triviae lucisque sacratis
Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod litore currum
Et juvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinis.
Filius ardentis haud setius aequore campi
Exercebat equos curruque in bella ruebat.
Ipse inter primos praestanti corpore Turnus
Vertitur arma tenens, et tuto vertice supra est.
Cui tripli crinita iuba galea alta Chimaeram
Sustinet, Aetnaeo efflantem faucibus ignis:—
Tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera fiammis,
Quam magis effuso crudescent sanguine pugnae.
At levem cilipeum sublatis cornibus Io
Auro insignibat, iam saetis obsita, iam bos,
Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,
Caelataque annem fundens pater Inachus urna.
Insequitur nimbus peditum, cilipeataque totis
Agmina densentur campis, Argivaque pubes
Auruncaeque manus, Rutuli veteresque Sicani
Et Sacrae acies et picti scuta Labici;
Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici
Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere collis,
Circaemque iugum, quis Iuppiter Anxurus arvis
Praesidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco;
VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Qua Saturae iacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
Quaeerit iter vallis atque in mare conditur Usens.

Hos super advenit Volsca de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentis aere catervas,
Bellatrix, non illa colo calathisve Minervae
Femineas adsueta manus, sed proelia virgo
Dura pati cursusque pedum praevertere ventos.
illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas;
Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti
Ferret iter, celeris nec tingeret aequore plantas.
Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa iuventus
Turbaque miratur matrum et prospectat euntem,
Attonitis inhius animis, ut regius ostro
Velet honor levis ueremos, ut fibula crinem
Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram
Et pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
Exultit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu,
Utque acris concussit equos, utque impulit arma,
Extemplo turbati animi, simul omne tumultu
Coniurat trepido Latium, saevitque iuventus
Effera. Ductores primi Messapus et Ufens
Contemptorique deum Mezentius undique cogunt
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros,
Ad vexum Aenean classi victusque Penatis
Inferre et fatis regem se dicere posci,
Edoeat, multasque viro se adiungere gentis
Dardano, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.
Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur,
Eventum pugnae cupidat, manifestus ipsi,
Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.

Talia per Latium. Quae Laomedontius heros
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat aestu;
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat:
Sicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis
VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Sole repercussion, aut radiantis imagine Lunae,
Omnia pervolitat late loca, iamque sub auras
Erigitur sumnique ferit laquearia tecti.  
Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnis
Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat:
Cum pater in ripa gelidique sub aetheris axe
Aeneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
Procubuit seramque dedit per membrâ quiem.
Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus—eum tenuis glanco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crinis umbrosa tegebant harundo,—
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:

"O sate gente deum, Troianam ex hostibus urbem
Qui revehis nobis aeternaque Pergama servas,
Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
Hic tibi certa domus, certi—ne absiste—Penates;
Neu belli terrere minis: tumor omnis et irae
Concessere deum.
Iamque tibi, ne vana putes haec fingere somnum,
Litoreis ingens inventa sub illicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fetus enixa, iacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.
Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum:
Ex quo ter densis urbem redeuntibus annis
Ascanius claris condet cognominis Albam.
Haud incerta cano. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,
Expedias victor, pancei—adverte—docebo.
Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante prefectum,
Qui regem Euandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegere locum et posuere in montibus urbem
Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum:
Hi bellum adsidue ducunt cum gente Latina;
Hos castris adhíbe socios, et foedera iunge.
Ipse ego te ripis et recto fluimine ducam,
Adversum remis superes subvectus ut annem.
Surge age, natâ dea, primisque cadentibus astris
Iunoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque
Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem
Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
Stringentem ripas et pingua culta secantem,
Caeruleus Thybris, caelo gratissimus amnis.
Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit.”

Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,
Ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit.
Surgit, et, aetherii spectans orientia Solis
Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
Sustinet, ac talis effundit ad aethera voces:
“Nymphae, Laurentes Nymphae, genus annibus unde est,
Tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
Accipite Aenean, et tandem arcete periclis.
Quo te cunque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra,
Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis,
Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.
Ladis o tantum et propius tua numina firmes.”
Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremis,
Remigioque aptat; socios simul instruct armis.

Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum,
Candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo
Procubuit viridique in litore conspicitur sus:
Quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Iuno,
Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
Leniit, et tacita refuens ita substitit unda,
Mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis
Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo;
Labitur uncta vadis abies, mirantur et undae,
Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
Scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur
Arboribus, viridisque secant placido aequore silvas.
Sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem, 
Cum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum 
Tecta vident, quae nunc Romana potentia caelo 
Aequavit; tum res inopes Euandrus habebat. 100
Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.
Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
Amphitryoniadæ magno divisque ferebat
Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,
Una omnes iuvenum primi pauperque senatus 105
Tura dabant, tepidusque cruror fumabat ad aras.
Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum
Adlabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis,
Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis
Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas
Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
Et procul e tumulo "Iuvenes, quae causa subegit
Ignatas temptare vias? quo tenditis?" inquit.
"Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an arma?"
Tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta, 115
Paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
"Troiaegenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
Euandrum petimus. Ferte haec, et dicite, lectos
Dardanieæ venisse duces, socia arma rogantis."
Obstipuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas:
"Egredere o quicumque es" ait "coramque parentem
Adloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes."
Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit.
Progressi subeunt luco, fluviqumque relinquunt. 120
Tum regem Aeneas dictis adfatur amicis:
"Optime Graugenum, cui me Fortuna precari
Et vitta composit voluit praetendere ramos,
Non equidem extimuis, Danaum quod ducor et Arcas,
Quodque ab stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis; 130
Sed mea me virtus et sancta oracula divom,
Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,
Coniunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.
Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor, 
Electra, ut Grai perhibent, Atlantide cretus, 
Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas 
Edidit, aetherios umero qui sustinet orbis. 
Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia 
Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit; 
At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas, 
Idem Atlas generat, caeli qui sidera tollit. 
Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. 
His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem 
Temptamenta tui pepigi; me, me ipse meumque 
Obiec caput et supplex ad limina veni. 
Gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Daunia bello 
Insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil afor credunt, 
Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub inga mittant, 
Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque adluit infra. 
Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello 
Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata iuventus." 
Dixerat Aeneas. Ille os oculosque loquentis 
Iamdudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus. 
Tum sic paucha refert: "Ut te, fortissime Teucrum, 
Accipio agnoscoque libens! ut verba parentis 
Et vocem Anchiaeae magni tumultaque recordor! 
Nam memini Hesioneae visentem regna sororis 
Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem, 
Protinus Arcadiane gelidos invisere finis. 
Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore iuventa; 
Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum 
Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat 
Anchises. Mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore 
Compellare virum, et dextrae coniungere dextram; 
Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi. 
Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas 
Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam, 
Frenaque bina, meus quae nunc habet, aurea, Pallas. 
Ergo et, quam petitis, iuncta est mihi foedere dextra, 
Et, lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Auxilio laetos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
Interea sacra haec, quando huc venistis amici,
Annua, quae differre nefas, celebrate faventes
Nobiscum, et iam nunc sociorum adsuescites mensis."

Haec ubi dicta, dapes iubet et sublata reponi
Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili,
Praecipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
Accipit Aenean, solioque invitat acerno.
Tum lecti iuvenes certatim araeque sacerdos
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris
Dona laboratae Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
Vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus
Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.

Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi,
Rex Euandrus ait: "Non haec sollemnia nobis,
Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
Vana superstitione veterumque ignara deorum
Imposuit: saevis, hospes Troiane, periclis
Servati facimus meritosque novamus honores.

Iam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem:
Disiectae procul ut moles, desertaque montis
Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,
Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
Solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti
Caede tepebat humus, foribusque adfixa superbis
Ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo.
Huic monstru Volcanus erat pater: illius atros
Ore womens ignis magna se mole ferebat.
Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas

Auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,
Tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbis,
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat
Ingentis, vallemque boves ammonemque tenebant.

At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum
Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
Quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros
Avertit, totidem forma superante invencas.
Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
Cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum
Indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco.
Quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
Interea, cum iam stabulis saturata moveret
Amphitryoniades armenta abitumque pararet,
Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querulis
Impleri nenus, et colles clamore relinqui.
Reddidit una boum vocem vastoque sub antro
Mugit et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
Hic vero Alcidae furis exarserat atro
Felle dolor; rapit arma manu nodisque gravatum
Robur, et aèrii cursu petit ardua montis.
Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem
Turbatumque oculis; fugit ilicet oior Euro
Speluncamque petit; pedibus timor addidit alas.
Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis
Deiecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna
Pendebat, fulbosque emuniit obice postis,
Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque
Accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,
Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus ira
Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxea temptat
Limina nequiquam; ter fessus valle resedit.
Stabat acuta silex, praecisis undique saxis
Speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,
Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum.
Hanc, ut prona inigo laevum incumbebat ad amnem,
Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente
Impulit; impulsu quo maximus intonat aether,
Dissulant ripae refluitque exterritus amnis.
At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, et umbrosae penitus patuere cavernae:
Non secus, ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat
Pallida, dis invisa, superque immane barathrum
Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes.
Ergo insperata deprensum in luce repente
Inclusumque cavō saxō atque insueta rudentem
Desuper Alcides tēlis premit, omniaque arma
Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.
Ille autem—neque enim fuga iam super ulla pericli—
Faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu,
Evomit involvitque domum caligine caeca,
Prospectum eripiens oculis, glomeratque sub antro
Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tenebris.
Non tuliτ Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem
Praecipiti iecit saltu, qua plurimus undam
Fumus agit nebulaque ingens specus aestuat atra.
Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem
Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhaerens
Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur.
Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsi,
Abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae
Caelo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver
Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo
Terribilis oculos, voltum villosaque saetis
Pectora semiferi atque extinctos faucibus ignis.
Ex illo celebratus honos, laetique minores
Servavere diem, primusque Potitius auctor
Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri.
Hanc aram luco statuit, quae Maxima semper
Dicetur nobis, et erit quae maxima semper.
Quare agite, o iuvenes, tantarum in munere laudum
Cingite fronde comas et pacula porgite dextris
Communemque vocate deum et date vina volentes.”
Dixerat, Herculea bicolor cum populus umbra
Velavitque comas foliisque innixa peperdit,
Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes
In mensam laeti libant divosque precantur.
Devexo interea propior sit Vesper Olymπo.
Iamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,
Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant.  
Instaurant epulas, et mensae grata secundae  
Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.  
Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum  
Populeis adsunt evinci tempora ramis,  
Hic iuvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes  
Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercae  
Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit anguis;  
Ut bello egregias idem dissecet urbes,  
Troiamque Oechaliamque; ut duros mille labores  
Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Iunonis iniqueae,  
Pertulerit. "Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembris,  
Hylaemque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas  
Prodigia et vastum Nemeae sub rupe leonem.  
Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te ianitor Orci  
Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento;  
Nec te ulla facies, non terruit ipse Typhoces,  
Arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem  
Lernaues turba capitis circumsetit anguis.  
Salve, vera Iovis proles, decus addite divis,  
Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo."  
Talia carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci  
Speluncam adiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.  
Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant.  
Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem  
Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus aevo,  
Et comitem Aenean inixa natumque tenebat  
Ingrediens, varioque viam sormone levabat.  
Miratur facilisque oculos fert omnia circum  
Aeneas, capitrustque locis, et singula laetus  
Exquiritque auditque virum monumenta priorum.  
Tum rex Euandrus Romanae conditor arcis:  
"Haec nemora indigenae Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant,  
Gensque virum truncis et duro robere nata,  
Quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec iungere tauros,  
Aut componere opes norant, aut parceri parto,  
Sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympe,
Arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis. 320
Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari
Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
Aurea quae perhibent, illo sub rege fuere
Saecula: sic placida populos in pace regebat;
Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor aetas
Et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.
Tum manus Ausonia et gentes venere Sicanae,
Saepius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus;
Tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.
Me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem
Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum
His posuere locis, matrisque egere tremenda 335
Carmentis Nymphae monita et deus auctor Apollo.”
Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram
Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam
Quam memorant, Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem,
Vatis fatidicae, cecinit quae prima futuros 340
Aeneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum.
Hinc locum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum
Rettulit et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycaei.
Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti, 345
Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.
Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.
Iam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestis
Dira loci; iam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.
“Hoc nemus, hunc” inquit “frondoso vertice collem,
—Quis deus incertum est—habitat deus; Arcades ipsum
Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem
Aegida concuteret dextra, nimbosque cieret.
Haec duo praeterea disiectis oppida muris,
VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.
Hanc Ianus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem;
Ianicum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen."
Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant
Pauperis Euantri, passimque armenta videbant
Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
Ut ventum ad sedes: "Haec" inquit "limina victor
Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit.
Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
Finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis."
Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti
Ingentem Aenean duxit, stratisque locavit
Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursae.

Nex ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplexiturus alis.
At Venus haud animo nequiquam exterrita mater,
Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu,
Volcanum adloquitur, thalamoque haec coniugis aureo
Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem:
"Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges
Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces,
Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
Artis opisque tuae; nec te, carissime coniunx,
Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores,
Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,
Et durum Aeneae flevissem saeppe laborem.
Nunc Iovis imperii Rutulorum constiit oris:
Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen
Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei,
Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere coniunx.
Aspice, qui coeant populi, quae moenia clausis
Ferrum acuant portis in me excsidiumque meorum."
Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc diva lacertis
Cunctantem amplexu molli fovent. Ille repente
Accept solitam flammam, notusque medullas
Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit:
Non secus atque olim, tonitru cum rupta coruscus
Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nichbos.
Sensit laeta dolis et formae conscia coniunx.
Tum pater aeterno fatur devinctus amore:
"Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit
Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,
Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;
Nec Pater omnipotens Troiam nec fata vetabant
Stare decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
Et nunc, si bellare paras atque haec tibi mens est,
Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curae,
Quod fieri fero liquidove potest electro,
Quantum ignes animaeque valent, absiste precando
Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus
Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit
Coniugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.

Inde ubi prima quies medio iam Noctis abactae
Curriculo expulerat somnum, cum femina primum,
Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignis,
Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
Exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
Coniugis et possit parvos educere natos:
Haud secus Ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo
Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.
Insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque
Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis,
Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
Antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis
Stricturae Chalybum, et fornicibus ignis anhelat,
Volcani domus, et Volcania nomine tellus.
Hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto.
Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracon.

His informatum manibus iam parte polita
Fulmen erat, toto Genitor quae plurima caelo
Deicit in terras, pars imperfecta manebat.
Tris imbris torti radios, tris nubis aquosae
VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Addiderant, rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri; 430
Fulgores nunc terricos sonitumque metumque
Miscebant operi flammisque sequacibus iras.
Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucris
Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes;
Aegidaque horriferam, turbatae Palladis arma,
Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
Conexosque anguis ipsamque in pectore divae
Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.

"Tollite cuncta," inquit, "coeptosque austerae labores,
Aetnae Cyclopes, et hunc advertite mentem:
Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,
Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.
Præcipitate moras." Nec plura effatus; at illi
Ocius incubuere omnes pariterque laborem
Sortiti. Fluit aequi ruis aurique metallum,
Volnificusque chalybs vasta fornae liquescit.
Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra
Tela Latinorum, septenosque orbibus orbis
Impedunt. Alii ventosis folibus auras
Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt
Aera lacu. Gemit impositis incadibus antrum.
Illi inter seque multa vi bracchia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.

Haece pater Aeoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
Euandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitat alma 455
Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis;
Tum lateri atque umeris Tegeaeum subligat ensem,
Demissa ab laeva pantherae terga retorquens.
Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
Praeecedunt gressumque canes comitantur erilem.
Hospitis Aeneae sedem et secretse petebat,
Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
Nec minus Aeneas se matutinus agebat.
Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates.
Vergili Aeneidos VIII.

Congressi iungunt dextrae, mediisque residunt
Aedibus, et liceo tandem sermone frunatur.
Rex prior haec:
"Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite numquam
Res equidem Troiae victas aut regna fatebor,
Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
Exiguae vires: hinc Tusco claudimur annis,
Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis,
Sed tibi ego ingentis populos opulentaque regnis
Iungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
Ostentat. Fatis huc te poscentibus adfors.
Haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto
Urbis Agyliniae sedes, ubi Lydia quondam
Gens, bello praecella, inigis insedit Etruscis.
Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo
Imperio et saevis tenuit Mezentius armis.
Quid memorem infandas caedes, quid facta tyranni
Effera? di capiti ipsius generique reservent!
Mortua quin etiam iungebat corpora vivis,
Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora,
Tormenti genus, et sanie taboque fluentis
Complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.
At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque,
Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia iactant.
Ille inter caedem Rutulorum elapsus in agros
Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.
Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria iustis:
Regem ad supplicium praesenti Marte reposcent.
His ego te, Aenea, ductorem milibus addam.
Toto namque fremunt condensae litore puppes,
Signaque ferre iubent; retinet longaeus haruspex
Fata canens: "O Maeoniae delecta iuventus,
Flores veterum virtusque virum, quos iustus in hostem
Fert dolor et merita accendit Mezentius ira,
Nulli fas Italo tantam subiungere gentem:
Externos optate duces." Tum Etrusca resedit
Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divom.
Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam
Cum sceptro misit mandatque insignia Tarchon,
Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.
Sed mihi tarda gelu saeolisque effeta senectus
Invidet imperium seraeque ad fortiæ vires.
Natum exhortarer, ni mixtus matre Sabella
Hinc partem patriae traberet. Tu, cuius et annis
Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt,
Ingredere, o Teucrum atque Italum fortissime ductor.
Hunc tibi praeterea, spes et solatia nostri,
Pallanta adiungam; sub te tolerantæ magistro
Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta
Adsucescat, primis et te miretur ab annis.
Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis
Lecta, dabo, totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."
Vix ea fatus erat: defixique ora tenebant
Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates;
Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,
Ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
Namque improviso vibratus ab ætheræ fulgor
Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente,
Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per æthera clangor.
Suspiciunt; iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.
Arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena
Per sudum rutilare vident et pulsæ tonare.
Obstipuere animis alii; sed Troïus heros
Agnovit sonitum et divae promissa parentis.
Tum memorat: "Ne vero, hospes, ne quaere profecto,
Quem casum portenta ferant: ego poscor Olymo.
Hoc signum cececit missuram diva creatrix,
Si bellum ingrueret; Volcaniaque arma per aurias
Laturam auxilio.
Heu quantae miseris caedes Laurentibus instant?
Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub undas
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volves,
Thybri pater! Poscant acies, et foedera rumpant!"
Haec ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto;
Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
Excitat, hesternunque Larem parvosque Penatis
Laetus adit; mactant lectas de more bidentis
Euandrus pariter, pariter Troiana iuventus.
Post hinc ad navis graditur, sociosque revisit;
Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequuntur,
Praestantis virtute legit; pars cetera prona
Fertur aqua, segnisque secundo defuit amni,
Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.
Dantur equi Teucris Tyrreni petentibus arva;
Ducunt exsortem Aeneae, quem fulva leonis
Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis.

Fama volat parvam subito volgata per urbem,
Ocius ire equites Tyrreni ad litora regis.
Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periculo
It timor, et maius Martis iam apparet imago.
Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntis
Haeret, inexpletus lacrimans, ac talia fatur:
"O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
Qualis eram, cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
Stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
Et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,

Nascenti cui tris animas Feronia mater—
Horrendum dictu—dederat—terna arma movenda,
Ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
Absolutum haec animas dextra, et totidem exuit armis,—
Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
Nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam
Huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et divum tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis,
Et patrias audite preces: Si numina vestra
Incolumnet Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
Si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum:
Vitam oro; patior quemvis durare laborem.
VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Sia aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris:
Nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
Dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri,
Dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,
Complexu teneo; gravior neu nuntius auris
Volneret.” Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo
Fundebat; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.

Iamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis,
Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates,
Inde alii Troiae proceres; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis:
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignis,
Extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
Pulveream nubem et fulgentis aere catervas.
Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
Armati tendunt; it clamor, et agmine facto
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.

Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
Religione patrum late sacer; undique colles
Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.
Silvano fama est veteris sacrasse Pelasgos,
Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
Qui primi finis aliquando habuere Latinos.
Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
Iam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.
Huc pater Aeneas et bello lecta inventus
Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

At Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
Dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit,
Talibus adfata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro:
“En perfecta mei promissa coningis arte
Munera; ne mox aut Laurentis, nate, superbos,
Aut aereum dubites in proelia poscere Turnum.”
Dixit et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit;
Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.
Ille, deae donis et tanto laetus honore,
Expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,
Miraturque interque manus et brachia versat
Terribilem cristas galeam flammasaque vomentem,
Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,
Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerula nubes
Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;
Tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto,
Hastamque, et clipei non enarrabile textum.
Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,
Haud vatum ignarum venturique inscius aevi,
Fecerat Ignipotens; illic genus omne futurae
Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.
Fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro
Procubuisse lupam: geminos huic ubera circum
Ludere pendentis pueros, et lambere matrem
Impavidos; illam tereti cervice reflexam
Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.
Nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas
Consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,
Addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum
Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.
Post idem inter se positó certamine reges
Armati Iovis ante aram paterasque tenentes
Stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.
Haud procul inde citae Met tum in diversa quadrigae
Distulerant—at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!—
Raptatbatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus
Per silvam, et sparsi rorabat sanguine vepres.
Nec non Tarquinium eiectum Porsenna iubebat
Accipere, ingentiæ urbem obsidione premebat;
Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.
Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti
Aspiceres, pontem audaret quia vellere Cocles,
Et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.
In summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis
Stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,
Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
Porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat;
Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae;
Aurea caesaries ollis, atque aurea vestis;
Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla
Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
Gaesa manu, scutiis protecti corpora longis.
Hic exsultantis Salios, nudosque Lupercos,
Lanigerosque spices, et lapsa ancilia caelo
Extuderat; castae ducebant sacra per urbem
Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditias,
Et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci
Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem;
Secretosque pios; his dantem iura Catonem.
Haec inter timidum late maris ibat imago,
Aurea, sed fluctu spumabant caerula cano;
Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
Aequora verrebant candis aestumque secabant.
In medio classis aeratas, Actia bella,
Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres
Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.
Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
Cum Patribus Populoque, Penatibus et magnis Dia,
Stans celsa in puppi; geminas cui tempora flammam
Laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur verte sidus.
Parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
Arduus agmen agens; cui, belli insigne superbum,
Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
Victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
Aegyptum virisque Orientis et ultima secum
Bactra vehit; sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia coniux.
Vergili Aeneidos VIII.

Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Alta petunt: pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montis concurrere montibus altos:
Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum.
Spargitur; arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro,
Necum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis.
Omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis
Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
Tela tenent. Saevit medio in certamine Mavors
Caelatus ferro, tristesque ex ætheræ Diræ;
Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,
Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
Desuper: omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaæi;
Ipse videbatur ventis regina vocatis
Vela dare, et laxos iam iamque immittere funis.
Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura
Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri;
Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem
Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaque flamina victos.
At Caesar, triplici inventus Romana triumpho
Moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,
Maxima ter centum totam delubra per Urbem.
Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque frumentant;
Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus araæ;
Ante aras terram caesi stravere iuvenci.
Ipse, sedens niveo candentes limine Phoebi,
Dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis
Postibus; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,
Quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
Hic Nomadum genus et discinatos Muloiber Afros,
Hic Lelegas Caraque sagittiferosque Gelonos.
FINXERAT; EUPHRATES IBAT IAM MOLLIOR UNDIS;
EXTREMIQUE HOMINUM MORINI, RHENUSQUE BICORNIS;
IDOMITIQUE DAHAE, ET PONTEM INDIGNATUS ARAXES.
TALIA PER CLYPEUM VOLCANI, DONA PARENTIS,
MIRATUR, RERUMQUE IGNARUS IMAGINE GAUDET,
ATTOLLENS UMERO FAMAMQUE ET FATA NEPOTUM.
NOTES ON THE AENEID.
NOTES ON THE AENEID.

THE INSCRIPTION.

Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coègi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.

The above verses are usually placed at the beginning of the Aeneid, but printed in a form different from that of the text, as an indication that there is a question as to their authenticity, and as to their proper connection with the poem. Ancient scholars seem to have received them as genuine, and, considered by themselves, they are not unworthy of Vergil. But, when we connect them with the opening sentence, they detract so much from its simplicity and dignity that we can not think they were intended to enter into the text. On the other hand, "all antiquity," as Ribbeck says, "recognizes the words arma virumque as the beginning of the poem." They are thus understood and quoted by Ovid, Propertius, Martial, and others, as well as by the an-
cient grammarians. Therefore, it seems most reasonable to conclude with Forbiger, that these lines, though Vergilian, were not written as a part of the exordium, but prefixed by the poet to one or more copies of the first book presented to personal friends; and that they were intended merely as a kind of apologetic epigraph or inscription, composed, indeed, so neatly and ingeniously that, while the inscription can make no sense without the first words of the exordium, the exordium itself is perfect without the inscription. If this view be correct, the verses in question should not be placed at the head of the text, both to offend the eye and encumber the opening sentence. Having served the temporary purpose for which they were probably intended, though accidentally preserved, they were properly omitted by most of the ancient copyists, and written by others on the margin of the manuscript. It is safe, therefore, to follow Ribbeck in removing them from the text.

In translating the lines, we may complete the sense by borrowing from the exordium the words "arma cano," with which they were originally connected, thus: "I, that poet who formerly tuned my song with the slender pipe, and (then) coming forth from the wood (i.e., dismissing sylvan or pastoral themes) taught the neighboring fields to fulfill the desire of the husbandman, however greedy (i.e., made his labors fruitful through the teachings of my poems on husbandry), a work (of song) acceptable to the tillers of the soil: yet now sing the bristling arms of Mars."

With ego, "sum" is usually supplied, but Forbiger more correctly makes cano the predicate.

Vicina, neighboring, near by the woods, implying that the subjects of the Bucolics and Georgics are nearly related.

Horrentia. The idea of "terrible" or "dreadful" is occasionally associated, as perhaps here, with the literal meaning of horrenes.

BOOK FIRST.

The storm at sea, the landing of Aeneas near Carthage, and his reception at the palace of Dido.

1-7. The exordium. "Arms I sing, and the man, driven by fate from his native Ilium; who endured many hardships of land and sea and war, until he founded in Latium the kingdom from which sprung mighty Rome." Thus are indicated briefly, "celeriter comprehensia," the contents of the entire poem: Aeneas, obedient to the fates and to the gods, in his wanderings, his trials, and his war of conquest. In "multum et terris lactatus et alto" we have the subject of the first six books of the epic, which thus far resembles the Odyssey; in "multa quoque et bello passus" that of the last six books, in which the poet describes warlike scenes like those of the Iliad.

1. Qui. Relatives and other connectives are often displaced in poetry, and sometimes very widely, from their regular position. Prima, first, not here in the sense of "the first who," but "at the first," "in the beginning." So in VIII, 319. There is no inconsistency between the statement here, thus interpreted, and that in regard to Antenor, v. 242; for in this sense both Aeneas and Antenor first came from Troy to Italy. It seems that the old chroniclers began with the legend of Aeneas and Antenor as the first or remotest event in Roman traditions; and thus Livy opens the national history: "iam primum omnium satis constat Aenea Antenoreque... Achiviæ abstinuisse." Forbiger and others, however, take primus venti in the sense of "the first who came," because, they say, Antenor did not come to Italy, as the word was understood by Vergil, but to Patavium, which was in the
province of Cisalpine Gaul. But they seem to have overlooked the fact that "Italy," in Vergil’s poems, and even in writers somewhat older than Vergil, has the same geographical significance as with us. See Ge. II, 138–600, where the poet includes in "Italy" the Cisalpine lakes Garda (Benacus) and Como (Larius). See also Caesar Bell. Gal. VI, 44, et al., and Cic. Philipp. III, 5 and 12; both giving to the word the same extent of meaning. Moreover, Vergil could not have said that Aeneas was "the first who came from Troy to Italy," without implying that others came afterward to Italy from the same region; an idea which he can hardly be supposed to have entertained.—2. Italiam, for ad Italiam. In poetry the omission of prepositions is frequent before accusatives and ablatives of place; the cases being sufficient to express, without prepositions, the relations of to, from, and in. Fato profugus, exiled by fate; by fate a wanderer. Thus, as Thiel remarks, is presented at the very beginning the idea of the supremacy of fate, which gives unity to the Aeneid. Lavina; for the regular form, Lavina. Lavina litora is added to Italiam to restrict the meaning. Comp. 569.—3. Ille, in opposition with qui, recalls and emphasizes the subject. Iactatus, passus, to be taken as participles.—4. Superum, for superorum, the gods above; equivalent here to divina, agreeing with et, and referring especially to Juno; for she alone of the Olympian gods was persecuting Aeneas. Saevae. In poetry, adjectives and genitives are arbitrarily separated from the substantives to which they belong. M. 474, b. Memorem, relentless; that forgets not.—5. Quaeque; join with multa. Et connects the foregoing et terris et alto with bello; in war also (as well as on land and sea) having suffered much besides. Dum oneret, while he was burdened; i.e., while he was striving to found. Dum in the sense of while, or so long as, is sometimes joined with the subjunctive, when it denotes the purpose or thought of the speaker. M. 360, obs. 2; H. 519, II, 2; A. 328; B. 304, 3; G. 574.—6. Latina. The dative instead of the accusative with in. M. 251; H. 380, II, 4; A. 225, b; B. 221, R. 2; G. 344, R. 2. Unde is equivalent to quae ex re; from the fact that Aeneas suffered and did thus, originated the Latin race, Alba, and Rome. For the position of unde see note on qui, 1. Latinum. Livy says (I, 1) that Aeneas united the aborigines and the Trojans under the common name of Latins.—7. Aliae. Rome, like many cities of Italy, was built on elevated ground, for greater security from attack. Perhaps, however, the reference is to its lofty walls.

8–11. The Invocation to the Muse.

8. Quo numine laeso, what divine purpose being thwarted? what interest violated? referring to Juno’s favorite plan of making Carthage the mistress of the world. For another example of numen in the sense of will or purpose, see V, 56. Others render these words: her divinity being violated in what respect (quo)? and others again: What divinity being injured?—9. Volvere casus, to pass through vicissitudes. The incidents of life, like time itself, are conceived as moving in a round or circle; hence, turning is a metaphor signifying to pass through. Comp. Ge. II, 295. The infinitive here is poetic for ut volueret.—11. Impulerit. H. 525; A. 334; B. 294, 1; M. 356; G. 469. Animis. H. 387; A. 231; B. 243; G. 349; M. 246.

12–33. The reply to the questions addressed above to the Muse. The present occasion for the hostility of Juno toward Aeneas is her apprehension for the fate of Carthage, which is destined to be overthrown by the future Rome (12–25); besides this, she remembers the war she has just conducted against Troy, and the causes of the resentment which occasioned that war are still ranking in her mind; namely, (1) the origin of the Trojan race through Dardanus from Jupiter and Electra; (2) the choice of the Trojan Geryone to be cup-bearer of the gods instead of Juno’s daughter, Hebe; (3) the decision (Judicium) of the Trojan prince, Paris, by whom the golden apple was awarded to Venus, in preference to Juno and Minerva.
NOTES ON THE AENEID.

12. Urbe antiqua. Carthage was ancient with reference to the time of Vergil, not to the time of Aeneas. Tyrrii. The founders of Carthage and their descendants are termed indifferently by Vergil Phoenicians, Sidonians, Punic, or Tyrians. With tenuere, supply quam or cunm. The former seems preferable. See on 530.—13. Contra. For prepositions placed after their cases, see H. 602, II, 1; A. 263, n.; B. 334, d; M. 474, c. Longe is joined with contra. Not only opposite but far opposite; separated from the mouth of the Tiber by the Mediterranean Sea.—14. Dives, etc., rich in resources, and formidable in the pursuits of war. For the genitive after dives see H. 399, I, 3; B. 234, R; A. 218, a; M. 290, c.—15. Terris magis. For the ablative after the comparative, instead of the accusative of the object, see H. 417, I, n. 3; A. 247, a; B. 261, R, 1; G. 311, and R, 1; M. 304. Unam, emphatic; one in particular; here the emphasis is increased by its position at the end of the verse.—16. Posthabita Samo, (even) Samos being less esteemed. The most ancient temple and worship of Juno were in the island of Samos, where she was nurtured, and where she was married to Jupiter. The in Samo is not elided here, and yet retains its quantity, the hiatus being relieved by the caesural pause. See on E. III, 79.—17. His currus fuit. The gods, like the heroes, used war chariots. See page 186. Hoc agrees with the following noun, regnum, though it refers to urbs. H. 445, 4; A. 195, d; B. 266, d; G. 202, R, 5; M. 316. Regnum esse, to be the ruling power. The infinitive after foavit instead of ut sit. Regnum is a substitute for regno, a dative of the end. and gentibus a dative of the object, governed by esse. See H. 390, II, n. 2; A. 233; B. 246; G. 550; M. 249.—18. Si qua, if in any way. Sinunt, H. 507; A. 305, b, 2; B. 305, a, 1; G. 598. Jam tum, even then; so early in the history of Carthage; before it was even completely built, and before it had subdued even the neighboring tribes of Africa. Tendisque fovente, both purposes and fondly hopes. The couplet, que-que, for et-et, both-and, is not infrequent in poetry.—19. Sed enim, an elliptical expression; but (she feared for Carthage) for she had heard. Translate: “but yet,” “but indeed.” Duo, was descending; the race was even then springing up.—20. Quae verteret, the subjunctive under H. 500, I; A. 317; B. 299; G. 632; M. 363, a. The “overthrow of the Tyrian citadels” has reference to the sack of Carthage by Scipio Aemilianus, b. c. 146.—21. Hinc, from hence; that is, from this off-spring. By some, however, hinc is taken here as an adverb of time; then, immediately after the fall of Carthage. Late regem, for late regantem; ruling far and wide. This usage of the substantive for an adjective or participle is chiefly poetical. See M. 301, e, obs. 2. For the adverb before rex, see H. 535; A. 183, d; B. 327, a; G. 440.—22. Exscolid Libycas, to the destruction of Africa. For the two datives, see H. 390; A. 283; B. 246; G. 350; M. 249. After the Scipios had destroyed the power of Carthage, the succeeding generations of Romans rapidly advanced to the conquest of the world, thus becoming late regem, everywhere supreme. Volvere, to decrees. The three Parcae are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The first draws the thread from the distaff, the second winds or twists it by turning (volvere) the spindle, and the last decides the destinies of men by cutting the thread with the shears. But volvere may have reference merely to the revolving or circling of events (see on 9), and not to this mythical representation of the fates.—23. Id, the destiny of Rome and Carthage above described. Veteras, not ancient here, but former.—24. Prima, foremost. She was the leader and chief instigator of the gods and heroes who fought on the Grecian side at Troy. Comp. II, 613. Quod. See on qui, 1. Pro Argis; for Greece.—25. Neudem niam nor even yet. Not only was the war itself still fresh in her memory, with all the irritating circumstances attending the ten years’ siege of Troy, but she had not ceased to think of the provocations which had pre-
ceded and brought about the war. The passage from 25 to 28, inclusive, is parenthetical.——26. Reprosum, for repositum.——27. Inuriam is explanatory of judicium. Formae, an objective genitive.——28. Invisum, hated, odious; on account of her jealousy of Electra, from whom and Jupiter the Trojan race had sprung.——29. Ganymede, according to the myth, when hunting on Mount Ida, was seized by the eagle of Jupiter, and carried to Olympus. See page 106.——29. The construction of the sentence interrupted by the preceding parenthetical lines, is here resumed. His accession super, being inflamed by these things moreover. These old causes of hostility are added to her jealousy for Carthage.——30. Troy. For this form of the accusative see hero, H. 68; A. 64; B. 189; G. 73; M. 45, 6. Reliquias Danaum, for reliquias Danae cresptas; referring to Aeneas and his followers.——31. Arobat, was repelling from. She did this by stratagems, not by direct opposition; she instigated the inferior powers, as, for example, Acolus and Iris, to injure the Trojans.——32. Acti fatis. See on fato profugus, 2. G. 361. See on contra, 13.——33. Molis. See H. 397, 1, and 402; A. 214, d; B. 230, R. 1 and 2; G. 365, R. 1; M. 237.

34-49. Six years after the fall of Troy (see introductory note to Book Third) Aeneas and his followers arrived at Drepanum, in the west of Sicily, where they were hospitably entertained by Acestes, a prince of Trojan descent. During this visit Anchises, the father of Aeneas, died. The Trojans were now, in the seventh summer, setting sail again from Drepanum, joyful (laeti) in the hope of soon reaching Italy, the end of their wanderings. The narrative, therefore, begins in the middle of the adventures which form the subject of the poem. What had previously transpired is related by Aeneas himself in the second and third books.

34, 35. In altum vela dabunt, were unfurling their sails for the deep; ventis is understood after dabunt. In XII, 263, we have profundo in the dative instead of the acc. with in.——35. Salis. Sal is frequent for mare. Aere, with the brazen prow. The prow was sheathed with copper in Vergil's time. Some refer aere to the three projecting points of metal which formed the rostrum, or beak, of the ship; but these were of iron. See Smith's Dict. Antiq., article rostrum. For the form of the ship, see woodcut, page 66; for the rostrum, page 108.——36. Asterumn servans volum, cherishing the eternal wound; the bitter work mentioned in 25.——37. Mene—desistere, am I to desist from my purpose, defeated? H. 539, III; A. 274; B. 315, h; G. 534; M. 399; Z. 609.——38, 39. Classem Argivum, a, not the, fleet of the Greeks.——40. Ipsa, themselves, as distinguished from the ships. Comp. III, 619. Pont. After mergo and submergo the ablative, either with sub or in, or without a preposition, is used. See VI, 342; also below, 584. Ramsboth's Gram., § 180, B. 4.——41. Unius, of one only. Pallas was angry with Ajax alone, and friendly to the rest of the Greeks, whereas Juno was angry with the whole of the Trojan race. The in unius is scanned short here, as frequently in genitives of this termination. H. 612, exc. 3; A. 347, a, 1; B. 387, II, exc.; G. 716; M. 37, obs. 2. Ob noxam; the outrage offered to Cassandra by Ajax the less, or the Oilean Ajax, in the temple of Minerva, during the sack of Troy. See II, 403-405. Pallas, enraged on account of this violation of her sanctuary, raised a storm against the fleet of Ajax, on his return from Troy, when passing near the Euboean promontory of Cape Herus, destroying the fleet, and killing Ajax himself with lightning. His body was then cast by the waves upon the rocks. Oilea is a trisyllable; the genitive of the noun Oileus, not of the adjective Oileus. The genitive limits habi understood. H. 398, 1, n. 2; A. 214, b; B. 290, 2; G. 360, R. 3; M. 280, obs. 4. But the genitive in such expressions may be explained as a possessive, without any ellipsis.——42. Ipsa signifies that Pallas did this herself, personally, without the interposition of any other divinity.——43. Transito, pierced by the lightning.——45. Turbine, with the lightning-blast;
the wind supposed to accompany the bolt. Infigo takes indifferently the
dative or ablative. Comp. V, 504; IX, 746. — 46. Ego; contrasted with Pul-
las. Divum, for divorum. Ino'do, is a majestic walk. Comp. 405. It is
substituted here for sum to ex-
press in a livelier manner the con-
scious superiority of Juno. Regina:
H. 362, 2, (1); A. 185; B. 206;
G. 324; M. 221. — 47. Soror. Ju-
no and Jupiter were children of
Saturn. — 48. Innomis is more
forcible than meum would have
been. See on 354. — 49. Fraes-
teris, for posthac, hereafter. The
indicative, adorat and imponet,
had better manuscript authority
here than the subjunctive, given
in some editions. The indicative
also expresses the idea more for-
cibly; surely no one henceforth
adores, no one will bring sacrifice.
The present is occasionally used
for the future in livery or earnest
discourse, indicating strong as-
surance. See II, 322.

50-58. Description of the realm
of Aeolus in the Liparsean islands.

51. Austria. The names of
particular winds are often put for
the general term. — 52. Antro;
not the situation of Aeolus him-
self, but the place in which the
winds are restrained and bound.
— 54. Vnolis, carere; abl. of
means. — 55. Magna cum mur-
murc montis, with the loud re-
echoing of the mountain. The
hollow mountain resounds with
the roaring of the winds, furious
to burst the barriers. Comp. be-
low, 245. — 56. Arce. The palace
was built on the summit or slope
of a mountain, and is called in
140 aula. Here Ulysses was en-
tertained by Aeolus, or Hippota-
des, as described at the beginning
of the Tenth Book of the Odyssey.
Vergil probably conceives of the
king seated on a throne in the open
air. Some, however, think the
poet has in mind a throne within the castle or palace. — 58. Ni faciat,
ferant, varrant. For the present subjunctive, see H. 507, II; A. 307, b; B.
306, c; G. 598, R. 2; M. 347, b, obs. 1. Comp. II, 599; VI, 293. —
59. Quippe, for, because, is removed from its proper place, at the begin-
ing of the sentence, by poetic license. Translate: For should he not do this,
they would swiftly bear away, etc. — 60. Spulumis. For the case, comp.
II, 553; though the ablative also occurs after addere. — 61. Molem et montis
altos. An instance of hendiedys, for molam montium altorum. Insper,
above or upon them. Comp. III, 579; though some prefer to render it more-
over. — 62. Fecere certo, according to a determinate law. H. 414, 2; A.
245; G. 695. Join with the infinitives. — 63. Premere, to restrain (them).
Secret, who might, or that he might know. See on 20. Issusus, when or-
dered; that is, by Jupiter.

61-80. The address of Juno to Aeolus, and his reply.

66. Namque is elliptical here, as enim above, 19. It introduces the ground
of her appeal to Aeolus: I come to thee, for.— Comp. I, 731; VII, 195.
— 66. Muliere and tollere are governed by dedit as accusatives, instead of
being in the form of the participle in dvs. H. 544, n. 2; A. 294, d; B.
325, b; M. 422, obs. 1; G. 424, R. 4, 37.— 67. Tyrrenenum aquae, the
Tuscan water; that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and
the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. For the accusative after navigat,
see H. 371, 3; A. 237, d; B. 213; G. 329, R.; M. 223, c.— 68. Victus.
The household gods of Troy, as its protectors, must be considered van-
quished in suffering it to be captured and destroyed. — 69. Submersae obru
pupias; literally: "the ships being sunk bury (thou) in the waves"; a
Latin idiom which should be turned into English by two independent
verbs: Sink and bury the ships in the waves. H. 579; B. 321; G. 667, R. 1;
M. 425, obs. 2.— 70. Diversos (their crews), asunder.— 71. Bis septem, a
favorite mode of expressing numbers in poetry. Corpore, an ablative of de-
scription. See on 164.— 72. Quorum quae, etc., and Deiopea, who (is) the
fairest of these in form, I will unite to you in lasting wedlock, and pro-
nounce your own. The nominative, Deiopea (which is better authenticated
here than Deiopeam), is put by attraction in the case of the relative quae,
instead of the accusative, which would have been the regular construction.
H. 445, 9; A. 200, b; B. 236, c; G. 618; M. 319, obs. Quorum is trans-
lated as earumque. This preference for the relative in Latin often gives
rise to the construction, which we have here, of two relatives in the same
sentence; as, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: Cuius penses quos tuis adhuc fuit. So,
also, the frequently recurring quas quam sua sint. The genitive is governed
by the superlativae, pulcherrima, as a partitive. See on 96.— 73. Comable
is scanned as a trisyllable. H. 669, II, 3; B. 254, c; G. 717; M. 6, obs. 1.
The proper spelling of conubium, and also of conscio, coniovo, and conitor,
with one n has been established by Ritschl, Fleckisen, and the best orthog-
raphists. Propriam is a strong word, denoting sure and perpetual posses-
sion.— 75. Fulchra prole seems to modify faciat in the same way as if he
had said enixa pulchrum proble; that she may make thee a parent, having
borne to thee (by bearing to thee) a fair offspring. Thus it is an ablative of
means.— 76. Hasc. Supply at or dicit. See H. 363, 3; A. 206, c; B.
370, a; G. 638; M. 479. Tuus—labor, it is thy task to consider what thou
deseret; that is, I have not the responsibility of deciding whether that be
right or wrong which you wish.— 77. Explorare; to look into the nature of
the request. Aeolus will excuse himself when called to account for tres-
passing on the dominion of Neptune, by pleading the command of Juno,
and his duty to her.— 78. Tu mihi. In ascribing to Juno's intercession
with Jupiter the power and dignity conferred upon Aeolus, Vergil has
probably followed some ancient myth, in which Juno as the impersonation
of the air, was represented as exercising some influence over the winds and
in the creation of a king under whose control they were placed. Quodcumque,
etc., you secure to me whatsoever of dominion this (is). Sceptrum, as above,
57, and below, 253, indicates the kingly power with somewhat more fullness
than the singular number. The form of the sceptre may be seen in the
woodcut, p. 8. For the case of epulis, see H. 336; A. 223; B. 242; G.

12
346; M. 245, d. The term for table or feast is in the dative after accumber; that on which one reclines is in the ablative.—79. The infinitive after dare, as in 66.—80. Nimborum. H. 399, II; A. 218, a; B. 284; G. 374; M. 290, a.

81—128. The storm; the despair of Aeneas, the loss of one ship, and extreme peril of his whole fleet.

81. Conuersa ovsipide, with his shifted spear; not with the point turned downward, but turned from a vertical to a horizontal position. While still seated, Aeolus strikes the point of the spear, which he had previously held as a sceptre, resting vertically on the ground, into the side of the hill; or, as some understand it, against the door of the prison.—82. In latus, a more vigorous construction for in latera. Comp. in puppim below, 115. Agmine facta; a military figure; a battalion being formed, or, in battle array.

—83. Qua, where, by whatever way. H. 420, II, 1, 3); A. 258, q; B. 258, e; G. 90, 3; M. 274.—84. Incumbere, they descended upon. The verb in this sense is followed by the dative. Comp. II, 514. Totum. Supply mare, in the accusative after ruunt, which is transitive here, though intransitive in the foregoing sentence.—87. que=que. See on 18. Virum; the Trojans.—92. Solvuntur figura, are paralyzed with chilling fear. Fear is analogous to cold in its effect on the blood. Comp. III, 175; XII, 905.—93. Duplicis, for ambas, both; as in VII, 140; X, 676, et al.—94. Terque quaterque. A climax is usually expressed by thrice; but Latin as well as Greek poets sometimes add “four times,” for still greater emphasis.—96. Quis. H. 187, foot-n. 5; A. 104, d; B. 173, c, 3; G. 103, R.; M. 86, obs. 2. Oppeterere, supply mortem; to meet death.—96. Genti limits fortissime under H. 397, 3; A. 216, a, 2; B. 227, e; G. 870; M. 284.—97. Tydides is singular—His contest with Aeneas is described in the Iliad, 5, 233—318. Aeneas was saved on this occasion by Venus. Oculosere. Supply morti. Campis, the ablative of situation. See on Italiam, 2.—97, 98. Mene non potissimae. For the exclamatory infinitive see on 87. Translate: That I could not have!—99. Talio isco; literally: lies by the spear; i.e., lies slain by the spear.—100. Sarpedon. See II, 16, 680—83. Ubi tot Simias. II, 12, 22—28.—102. Incantato. The dative limits the whole proposition, procella adversa ferit. H. 384, II, 1, 2); A. 235; B. 243, R, 3; G. 350; M. 241, obs. 6. As he utters such words, a blast, roaring from the north, opposite (to the course of the ship), strikes the sail. Aquilem, from the north. See note on Italiam, 2. Some with Thiéle make Aquilem an ablative of cause (a blast roaring furiously, stridens) with the north wind.—104. Tum prora averrit. Jahn prefers the reading proram to the nominative prora. With the latter esse must be supplied. With the accusative averrtit has for its subject ea, referring to procella. Et undis dat latus. The ship, no longer impelled by the cars, falls into the trough of the sea, and is immediately struck by the whole weight of a mountainous wave, breaking upon its side.—105. Gumno, in a massa; join with inequitatus as an ablative of manner.—106. His; those in one ship; his; those in another. Comp. below, 162, hinc—hinc.—107. Harena, ablat. of manner, with the sands; not of the shore, but of the bottom of the sea. Comp. Ge, III, 241; Ae, III, 557.—109. Qua—fuctum. Supply sunt. The rocky islets referred to are the Aegimuri, 30 miles north of Carthage.—110. Maris summa, at the surface of the sea; an ablative of situation.—111. Brevia et Syntax, shoals and sand-banks; not the so-called Syrtes major and minor on the African coast. Miserabile. H. 488, 3; A. 189, d; B. 118, III. Visur. H. 647; A. 303; B. 328, b; G. 437, R. 1; M. 412, obs. 1.—114. Ipsius refers to Aeneas. The i in the genitive as in unus, 41. A vertice, for desuper; from above; from the point to which the wave has risen so as to stand almost vertically to the ship, and to do-
scend "right down" upon the stern. Pontus; equivalent to fluctus; as when we say: "A sea strikes the ship."—115. In puppim. Comp. in latum, \(82\). Eloquentia magister, the helmsman is struck from his seat. The helmsman, or pilot, of Orontes's ship was Leucaspis. See VI, 334.—116. Illam; the ship, in contrast with the persons on board.—118. Bari, here and there; referring to the voyagers seen struggling in the sea, less numerous than the arms, planks, and valuables floating all about per undas.—121. Qua vectus (est) Abas, (the one) in which Abas sailed.—122. Visit, has overpowered; either by driving them away at the mercy of winds and waves, or by casting them on rocks and sands. It does not mean destroyed, for all were saved except the ship of Orontes. Laxis compassus. H. 481, 4; A. 255, a; B. 264, b; G. 408; M. 428. Omnes. Supply naves.—123. Rimis; abl. of manner.

124-156. Neptune hears the storm raging on the sea, and is indignant that Aeolus has sent the winds to invade his dominion. He rises in his chariot to the top of the waves, rebukes and disperses the winds, and rescues the Trojan ships.

124. Miscer, to be agitated.—125. Emissam, to have been sent forth; namely; from the land.—126. Stagna. The waters near the bottom of the sea are supposed not to be disturbed by ordinary winds; hence, they are called here standing or still waters. These are now thrown up (refusa) from the bottom to the surface, by the violent agitation of the whole mass of the waters. Vadis; the ablative after refusa. Wagner has shown that verbs compounded with re are often followed by the ablative denoting the relation of "from." Comp. 358; V, 99; IX, 32; X, 330. Graviter commotus, deeply indignant or with deep displeasure, not vehementer constatitus, violently agitated, or roused to fury; it is the stern displeasure of a god, conscious of his supreme power, and calmly exercising his authority to restrain or punish,
without any external excitement. Hence placidum caput, in the next verse, is not inconsistent. Cicero shows the distinction between commotus and concitatus in Brut. 55, 202: (Cotta) impellebat animos tractando, ut idem facerent a se commoti, quod a Sulpicio concitati. Alto prospicent, looking forth upon the deep; alto the particle for in aulum. Caesar gives us the prose construction, De Bel. Civ. 2, 5; prospicere in urbem. Comp. pelago, 181.—129. Caesique ruina, by the destructive force of the air; literally, "by the rushing down of the sky"; referring to the furious descent of the winds.—130. Fratrem. Neptune was a son of Saturn, and therefore brother of Juno. That this storm had been brought about by her stratagems was at once apparent to him.—131. Eum Zephyrumque. All the winds are implied, though only two are mentioned. Dehinc is scanned as one syllable, d'hinc. H. 669, II. 3; A. 259, f; B. 334, c; G. 721; M. 6, obs. 1.—132. Generis is referred by some to the divine origin of the winds as sons of Aurora and Astraeus, but by Heyne to their character and power as a class of beings. Has such confidence (assurance) in your race possessed you?—133. Iam now at length; that is, having been presumptuous in other ways, have you now dared to do this?—135. Quos ego.—For the figure of aposiopesis, see H. 637, xi. 3; A. p. 299; G. 691; M. 479, obs. 6; Z. 758. The remainder of the threat, will chastise, is left unexpressed, because it is better (now) to allay the excited waves.—139. Sorte. The whole kingdom of Saturn was allotted to Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto; the former receiving heaven, Neptune the water, and Pluto the regions under the earth.—140, 141. Aula—regnet, let him display his power (se jactet) in that court, and reign in the close shut prison of the winds. Carceres is related to regnet, as in 52, antro, to imperio premit; the place in which his power is exercised. Comp. VI. 766. Eurna alone is mentioned by name, though vestras shows that all the winds are addressed.—142. Dicto. H. 417, 1, n. 5; A. 247, b; B. 261, R. 3; G. 899, R. 1.—144. Adnixus, instead of the usual construction in the plural, adnixi, refers both to the Nereid, Cymothoe, and to the sea god, Triton. H. 439; A. 187, b; G. 282; M. 214, a.
150. Observe the caesura here in the fourth foot. Arma. Their fury seizes such arms as stones and fire-brands only; because no citizen was allowed to carry warlike weapons within the walls of Rome. — 151. Fieteae gravem ac meritum, revered on account of his moral worth and (public) services. — 155. Invectus, etc., borne along in the open air. The participle perfect as a present. See M. 431, b; H. 574, 1. — 156. Curru; the contracted form of the dative currui.

157-222. Aeneas, with seven of his ships, lands in a secure haven, not far from the new city of Carthage. Leaving his companions a while, he ascends the neighboring rocks to obtain a view of the sea, in the hope of descrying the rest of his fleet. He falls in with a herd of deer, and thus secures food for his friends, whom he addresses, on returning, with consoling words.

157. Aeneadae, followers of Aeneas, the Trojans. Quae—litora, the shores which are nearest. H. 445, 9; A. 200, b; B. 286, b; G. 618; M. 319, obs. For the omission of sunt, see on famulae, 703. — 158. Libya. The country around Carthage was strictly Africa, and Libya was the region between Africa and Egypt; but the poets use geographical terms with great freedom. — 159. Securum, in a deep recess. It is not likely that Vergil is describing a real scene on the African coast, though some have tried to identify the spot. — 159, 160. Insula—laterum, an island forms a haven by the opposition of its sides. Lying along in front of the cove, and against (ob) the sea, it forms a natural breakwater. — 160. Quibus; the ablative, means of transgitur et scindit; by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into the deep windings of the bay; that is, rolls broken, and so with diminished force, into the haven. Comp. Ge. IV, 420. Heyne, however, understands by reductos sinus the "receding curves" formed by the wave itself.

162. Hinc atque hinc, on this side and on this; on either side; not hicu atque illinc, because the two points are conceived to be equally near to the spectator. Gemini, two rocky promontories, forming the opposite extremities or headlands of the cove. — 164. Umbra, at the same time a curtain of woods with trembling foliage, and a mass of trees dark with roughening shadow overhang from above. The rocky heights which form the sides and back part of the haven are crowned all around with dark masses of trees. Vergil applies the term socana to this landscape, because it resembles the stage of the Roman theatre, when prepared for the sports of fauns and satyrs. Silvis coruscis; an ablative of quality or description. H. 419, II; A. 251, a; B. 283; G. 402; M. 272. Desuper, from above; in contrast with sub vertice. Horrenti. I prefer the literal meaning, rough, bristling, according to Wagner's interpretation. Nemus is added to socana by way of epexegesis. — 166. Fronte sub adversa, beneath the brow of the cliffs opposite; opposite, namely, to one entering the bay; therefore situated at the inmost point of the bay. Scopulis pendentibus, of overhanging rocks. See on silvis, 164. — 167. Saxo, the ablative as in 164. — 169. Unco morsu, with crooked fluke. An anachronism. In the Homeric period stones were used for anchors. — 171. Amore; ablative of manner. — 173. Tabentis; drenched. In litora. See on regnis, 226. — 174. Silici, etc. H. 886, 2; A. 229; B. 253; G. 354. First Achates struck a spark from the flint, and caught the fire in leaves, and placed dry materials around (it), and rapidly roused the flame in the dry wood. Literally, seized the flame in the dry fuel. Wagner fancies that the process of swinging the combustibles rapidly round with the hand, after they were partially ignited, is signified by the words rapuit in fomite flamman — 178. Fessi rerum. H. 399, 1, 1; A. 218, o; B. 284, R. 1; G. 374, R. 2; M. 290, g. Receptas; recovered; i.e., from the sea. — 179. Torrens, to roast; in order to prepare it the better for crushing with the stone. — 181. Pelago; dative for in pelagus; it limits
prospectum, a verbal from prospicere; a view far seaward. See above, on 126. Si quem; in agreement with Anthea; whether he may see any (one, as) Anthea, etc. Comp. IV, 328. Si is here interrogative; II, 1; A. 834, f; B. 328, b, R. 1; G. 462, 2); M. 451, d; and connects some clause understood, as ut se certiorum faciat, with the following videt. Comp. E, 6, 56, 57.—182. Biremis; for ships in general.—183. Arma. Perhaps the shields were fastened on the stern and sides of the ship, as was the custom in the Middle Ages.—185. Armenta. The plural is designed merely to indicate a large number.—190. Corinna arboreis; join with altis. Volgus, the herd, as opposed to ducatores.—193. Fundat et aequet. The subjunctive implies that he does not intend to cease from the chase before he has killed the seven. H. 520, 1, 2; A. 258, d; B. 304, 2; G. 579, end; M. 380. Hulm. H. 426, 2; A. 258, d; B. 249, n; G. 412, R. 1; M. 298, b.—194. Hinc, thereupon.—195. Deinde, usually a dissyllable in poetry; deu-de. In prose the order would be, deinde vina quae bonus Acestes heros, etc. Comp. III, 609; and the position of quippe, 59. Odas; active for the proas construction, quisbus cadas oneravat. Comp. VIII, 180. Acestes, the son of a Trojan woman named Segesta, dwelt in the western part of Sicily, and had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his followers there during the winter just passed.—196. Litore; abl. of situation. Abantibus; namely, at the commencement of their present voyage, as described above, 34.—198. Enim gives the ground of some proposition understood, as nil desperandum. Ante malorum, of former evils; equivalent to praeteritorum malorum. See on 21. —200. Scyllaem—experti. See III, 554. Adjectives derived from proper names are often substituted for the genitive case; as, Hectorum corpus, II, 543; Herculeo amictu, VII, 669.—201. Acestis, for accessistis. H. 285, 8; A. 128, 4; B. 95, f; G. 191, R. 5; M. 113, b, obs. 3.—203. Et haec, these sufferings also; these we now endure, as well as those I have just mentioned. —204. Discrimina rerum, perils of fortune.—205. Fata—ostendunt. The fates have been revealed to Aeneas by the ghost of Hector, II, 295; and by that of Creusa, II, 781; by the oracle at Delos, 394; by the vision of the Fetates, III, 163; by the prophecy of Cassandra, III, 183; by that of the harpy Celacno, III, 258; and by that of Helenus, III, 374.—206. Illis—Troya, there it is right for the realms of Troy to rise again.—209. Observe the emphasis given to opeum vulume and corde dolorem, both by their position in the verse and by the reversed order of the words.—211. Costis denotes here the carcasses, and visera the fleshy parts, or all within the hide. Comp. VIII, 180. —212. Pars, as a collective noun, is followed here by a verb in the plural. H. 461, 1; A. 205, c; B. 287, c; M. 215, a. Veribus, on (not with) spits. See on reginis, 228, and comp. III, 287. Tremontia, still quivering. —213. Aeneae, bronze vessels. The water was heated, says Servius, not for cooking any portion of the flesh, for boiling was not then practiced, but for washing the hands. Perhaps, however, the poet had in mind, as frequently, the customs of his own times.—215. Implantur, they fill themselves. Bacchi is put for wine, as above, 177. Cera for wheat. So frequently Vulcan for fire, Jupiter for the sky, etc. For the genitive see H. 410, V, 1; A. 223; B. 227, b; G. 373, 6; M. 295, obs. 3.—216. Postquam. H. 471, 4; A. 324; G. 563; M. 338, b. Monetae rematae, the vianda were removed; literally, the tables. —217. Amissae—requiritur, they mourn in continued conversation their missing friends. Requirunt here is very nearly desiderant, regret.—218. Credant depends on dubii. Sen and sive are used by poetic license for utrum and an, whether, or. See on id, 181. 219. Extrema, the last; that is, death. Vocatos, when called. Perhaps Vergil alludes to the custom of pronouncing the word vale over the body of the dead, as soon as he had ceased to breathe, and also at the funeral pyre, when the body had been burned. See on II, 644.
223. Finis, an end; i. e., of their mournful conversation. Asthere summo, from the summit of the sky, or Olympus.——224. Despiciens, looking down upon. Incensis, spread out; as they would appear when seen from a great height above.——225. Latos — late habitantes. Sio recals despiciens: thus (looking downward, I say). Comp. VII, 668; VIII, 488.——226. Regnis. Either dative or ablative. Figo, defigo, haecro, pono, statuo, concido, and mergo, take the ablative with, or without in when the idea of rest is prominent.——227. Talis—cursas, meditating upon such cares; such, namely, as are occasioned by the present condition of Aeneas, in Libya, to which especially Jupiter has turned his attention, while he stands "on the summit of heaven."

233. Tristior (quam solita), very sad; with unsought sadness. She was by distinction the smiling goddess. Oculos; the accusative of synodoche, or "Greek accusative," limiting suffusa; literally: "suffused as to her eyes." H. 378; A. 240, c; B. 218; G. 332; M. 257, c.——230. Tarres is taken by Thiel absolutely: dext inspire terror, terrify; others join it with res.—231. Quid, what offense.—232. Funera, disasters. Funera signifies here not only deaths, but other great calamities. 233. Ob Italian, because of Italy; because Juno desires to keep them away from Italy, and so prevent the founding of the Roman empire, she is striving to render the whole world, or every shore, inaccessible to them, and thus to bring about their destruction. Clauditur. In prose the subjunctive would be used here; for quibus after tantum would have the force of ut sis, and be followed by the subjunctive. The indicative presents the circumstance more vividly as an actual fact, not as a conceived consequence.—234. Hinc, hence, or from them; referring to Aeneas and the Trojans, and equivalent to ab his. Olim, hereafter. Volventibus anmis; supply se; ablative absolute; in the course of revolving years, or ages.

235. Fore is here equivalent to orituros esse. Revocato, restored or reestablished. The blood or race of Teucer, the Cretan ancestor of the Trojans, III, 108, has wellnigh perished in the fall of Troy. Jupiter has promised that it shall be revived in Italy through Aeneas and his followers.—236. Omnibus dicione, with unlimited sway. Qui teneant. See on verteret, 20.

237. Pollitius; here a participle, and not pollitius es, as indicated by the punctuation in some editions. We must consider the nominative as a substitute for the accusative agreeing with te, and translate as if the sentence were: Certe Romanos fore ductores pollitius quem te sententia vertit; what purpose has changed thee, O father, having (once) promised, etc. For this irregularity of construction, called "anacoluthon," see H. 636, IV, 6; A. p. 298, anacoluthon; B. 370, c, 4; G. 694; M. 480.—238. Hoc; ablavit; with that (promise). Occasum—solabar; instead of me solabar de oceano, I was consolating myself for the fall. Comp. X, 829; XII, 110.—239. Fatis, ablative of price. Supply melioribus, or aliis, with other (or propitious) fates; i. e., the promised kingdom in Italy. Dependens, balancing, or offsetting.—240. Nunc is emphatic, even now, when we had a right to look for better fortunes.—243. Tatus, safe, notwithstanding the warlike character of the Illyrians and the Liburni, and the dangers of the navigation. —244. Superare. Comp. E. VIII, 6. Timavi. The sources of the Timavus (Timavo), near San Giovanni, a few miles northwest of Trieste, burst from
an indefinite number of cavities in a ledge of rock, and form at first a small pond and then a stream, which falls into the Adriatic at the distance of a mile from the source. The number of springs (ora) has varied in different periods, and the volume of water in ancient times probably made the stream more rapid and formidable than at present.—245. Vasto—montis; i.e., from the reveryeration of the waters in the caverns. See above on 55.—246. It —sonanti, it issues as a sea bursting forth, and covers the fields with its sounding flood; mare in apposition with fons.—247. Hic tamen. Though he encountered these perils in coasting the Adriatic, yet here, etc.—248. Nomen. He called the nation Veneti, and thus gave a name to the nation; or it may be understood, he gave his own name to the nation, calling them Antenoridæ. Arma férat, hung up his arms. In token of gratitude he fastened his arms to the wall or door-posts of the temple of his patron deity. Comp. III, 287.—249. Compositus, for compositus. Componere often denotes, as here, the last offices performed in the sepulture of the dead, implying especially the depositing of the body, or of the funeral urn, in the tomb; buried he rests in peace.—250. Nos expresses the maternal feeling of Venus, which makes the interest of Aeneas her own. Caeli arcem, the aude of heaven; Olympus. The poets are fond of designating it by the expressions arc: caeli, asterea domus, lucidae sedes, ignae arcæ, and the like. Adnus. Jupiter has at some time promised that Aeneas shall be received into heaven after his death.—251. Infundum. H. 381 and 590; A. 240, d; B. 229; G. 340; M. 286. Amissa. Only one ship was actually lost. Unius refers to Juno.—252. Prodium. This word casts reproach, by implication, upon Jupiter himself, and is justified by the heavy grievances of which she complains. "We are betrayed; we are left unprotected by thee from the cruel machinations of Juno, though we are but obeying thy will and that of fate."—253. Sic—reponis? dost thou thus restore us to power? Is it thus that thou fulfillst thy promise of reestablishing our Trojan empire in Italy? Sceptræ, the symbol of power, instead of imperium. H. 705, II; A. p. 299, metonymy; B. 371, b.—254. Ollæ, archaic form for the dat. illi.—257. Metu; for metvi. See above on 156.—258. Cytherea. Venus was so called from the island of Cythera, near which she sprang from the sea. Immota in the predicate.—258. Tibi. For the ethical dative, see H. 389; A. 285; B. 244, R. 2; G. 351; M. 248. Laviniæ for Lavini.ii.——259. Feres ad sidera caeli; in accordance with the promise alluded to above, 250.—251. Hic refers to Aeneas. Haec cura, anxiety on his account.—262. Volvem is descriptive of the opening of a scroll or volume, in which the decrees of fate are conceived to be written. Cic. Brut. 87, 298; volvendo sunt libri.—263. Italia. See note on Italiæam, 2.—264. Morea is here constitution, or civil organization, and laws. Comp. VI, 892; VIII, 316. Some understand by viris the conquered people, the Rutulians and Etruscæ, or feroci populos, mentioned in 263; but we have below, 507, dabat leges viris, said of Dido and her own people, where viris stands precisely in the same relation to the queen as here to Aeneas. Therefore, translate "for his people."—265. He shall be engaged in this work of establishing his power three years after having subdued Turnus and the Rutulians. Then, we are to understand, he shall be taken into heaven. Some traditions said that Aeneas was drowned in the Numicius, others that he was slain in battle, and buried on the banks of that river. Beqnanum is not "beginning his reign," but "continuing his reign." For the distributive numeral in ternæ libera see H. 174, 3; A. 96, b; B. 168, R. 3; G. 310, R.; M. 76, c.—266. Wunderlich is followed by Thiel and others in making Rutulis satius a kind of ethical dative after transierint; but whether we take it as a dative, or as an ablative absolute, the sense is: "after the subjection of the Rutulians."—267. At often denotes the transition to a new idea or new topic, not inconsistent
with the foregoing, but merely different from it. Iulo. For the dative see H. 387, n. 1; A. 231, b; B. 243, n.; G. 322; M. 246, obs. 2. The name Iulus appears to have been invented by the Julian family, or by their eulogists, as the form from which to derive Iulius, and as bearing some resemblance to the name of the Trojan king Ilus, founder of Ilium.—268. Ilus. Ascanius is fancied to have been so called after his ancestor, the king mentioned in the last note. Dum—regno, while the Ilian state stood in its sovereign power. Regno is ablative of manner.—269. Magnos—ortis, great circles of revolving months; that is, great annual circles or years, each of which consists of revolving moons or months. Volvendis se volventibus. Comp. IX, 7. See Z. 471. Meminisse is an ablative of description.—270. Some think that Ascanius reigned thirty years at Lavinium, and afterward eight years at Alba Longa. Ruccus.—271. Vi, with strength, not only in position and fortifications, but in population and resources. Ladewig and others, however, interpret Multa vi “with much energy, power, or might,” put forth in building; not strength and power as the result of building. Manet. This verb often signifies, not to strengthen that which has been already built, but to build strongly, or simply to build.—273. Hectora. An emphatic substitute for Troiana, as Hector was the most renowned hero of Troy. Regina sacros Ilia, a royal priestess of Trojan descent; sacros and Ilia in opposition with regina, which we may translate as an adjective. —274. Partu dabit, shall bear.—275. Lupae nuditis. The infants Romulus and Remus were nourished by a she-wolf until they were discovered by the shepherd Faustulus. Translate: rejoicing in the skin of the nursing wolf; that is, a wolf such as nursed him. He did not actually wear the hide of his foster-mother. Tagmine, ablative after laetus, which is used poetically to signify possessing or using, with the accessory idea of pleasure or advantage. It is analogous to the ablative after contentus, praejudicis, and fretus. See M. 268, c.—278. Romulus—gentem, Romulus shall receive the race (under his power); succeed to the dominion. Gentem is the Alban or Trojan nation. The Ascanian dynasty of Alban kings terminates with Amulus and Numitor. Romulus receives the dominion which is passing away with them, and re-establishes it in Rome.—276, 277. Mavortia moenia. The walls, or city of Mars. Rome is so called because its founder, Romulus, is the son of Mavors, or Mars. De. Comp. 367, 533. —278. His. The Romans. Ego. The expression of the pronoun gives greater weight to the promise; even I, who have the power both to promise and fulfill. Nec—pono, I assign neither boundaries nor periods to their power. Metas refers to the territorial extent, and tempora to the duration of their dominion. —279. Quin, nay, even, what is still more worthy of remark.—280. Meta is understood by some as an abl. of cause; on account of her fear; i.e., Juno’s fear for Carthage, as expressed in 28, id metus, by others as an abl. of means with fatigat; she wears out, or exhausts by exciting fear. —281. Consilia—referret. Comp. XI, 425. Mecum lovebit, shall cherish with me; that is, equally with me.—282. Erum dominos, lords of the world. The Romans wore the toga, the Greeks the pallium (see page 157), and most other nations of Asia and Europe the bracae, drawers or trousers (see page 90).—283. Sic placitum, thus I have decreed. —284. Domus Assaraci. The Romans are so called because their founder, Aeneas, was the great-grandson of Assaracus, the son of Tros. Phthlam; the home of Achilles.—284, 285. Mycenas, Argis; the one ruled by Agamemnon, and the other by Diomed. It is pleasing to Venus to hear that the descendants of the conquerors of Troy shall one day be subjected by the descendants of the vanquished Trojans. Greece and Macedonia were brought under the sway of Rome by T. Q. Flamininus, Aemilius Paulus, and Mummium between B.C. 200 and 146.—285. Argis; here the ablative of
situation. Comp. VI, 766. Dominor governs the dative only in the later Latin writers.—286. Origen joins with Troianus as an abl. of quality. See on 164. Caesar. The reference here seems to be to Augustus, who was also called Julius Caesar, in consequence of his adoption by the dictator. Nearly all the earlier commentators, however, understand this passage to refer to the dictator himself. The reason for rejecting that interpretation is given below, on 289. The eulogy of Augustus is like many found in Vergil, Horace, and other writers of the period. Comp. VI, 792-798; VIII, 678-688; Ge. I, 24-42; III, 16-39.——287. Terminus. The relative clause expresses the end or purpose for which he shall be brought into the world by destiny. See on 20. Astris. In allusion to his expected deification. His glory shall be like that of Hercules, Achilles, Quirinus, and other heroes, who have been received into Olympus. Thus Horace says, O. 8, 8, 11-12, Quos inter (Alciden, Quirinum) Augustus bibet nectar.——289. Olim of future time, as in 20. Caelo ablative. After accipere the place is either in the ablative or in the acc. with a prep. Spolium Orientis austum. This language cannot well be referred to Caesar; but Augustus at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, according to the expression of Vergil, VIII, 687, gained Oriental spoils.——290. Secura, thou free from alarm. Hip quoque, he also; Augustus as well as Aeneas. Augustus was called Divus and Deus by the Romans, and temples were erected and sacrifices made to him in the provinces, even before his death and apotheosis. Comp. E. I, 6, and note; Ge. I, 42.——291. Tum. That is, in the reign of Augustus, which was looked upon as the beginning of a new Saturnian or golden age, "when first the iron age should cease, and the age of gold arise." E. IV, 8; comp. VIII, 319. Aspera secula, is equivalent to ferrea secula in the passage above quoted, the age of strife.——292. Fides, faith between man and man is the bond of society. Cuna, also sometimes applied to Vesta, hoary, or venerable, as pertaining to the primitive and most righteous period. Vesta, the goddess of the hearth, represents religion and domestic virtue. Romulus reconciled with Remus indicates the restoration of concord among the citizens of.
Rome.—293. Iura dabant, shall administer laws, shall rule. For the plural of the verb, see H. 461, 4; A. 205; B. 287, e; G. 281, 2, 2; M. 215, c.—293. One of the arches of Janus, called here the gates of war, situated at the foot of the Arx Vibarium near the Roman forum, was always closed in time of peace. This happened but four times before the Christian era; first during the reign of Numa, next in the year b.c. 235, shortly after the first Punic war, and twice in the reign of Augustus, namely, in b.c. 29 and 25. The image of war, conceived of as a Fury, chained within, is, of course, a poetic fancy. Some suppose it refers to an ancient painting of War by Apelles, placed by Augustus in his new forum. A representation of the temple of Janus closed is given on page 158. Ferro—arsis is an instance of hendecasyllabics for ferreis compagibus artis.—294. Impius has reference to the recent civil and fraternal bloodshed during the contest between Caesar and Pompey, and, then, between Augustus and Antony.—297. Maia; one of the seven daughters of Atlas, called the Pleiades. Her son by Jupiter was Mercury, the messenger of the gods. For the case, see H. 415, II; A. 244, a; B. 255; G. 295; M. 289.—298—300. Fates, aroaret. H. 495, II; A. 287, e; B. 381, R. 2; G. 511, R. 1; M. 382, obs. 1. Thiel understands aroaret to be the “immediate object” of sending Mercury down, and aroaret the “inner purpose.” Hospitaliter, the ablative of manner, equivalent to hospitaliter, as in III, 83; not a dative of the end. Fata munda, ignorant of fate; ignorant of the destiny of the Trojans, which decreed that they should settle in Italy, she might suppose they intended to make their abode in Africa, and, hence, repel them from her territories.—301. Oris. Astare, stand, or light upon, takes either the ablative or dative. —302. Issa factit, executes the commands (of Jupiter). He does this by so influencing the minds of the Carthaginians and their queen, that when the Trojans shall present themselves, their reception will be friendly. Ponsae; often used in poetry for deponere. —303. Volante deo, because the god wills it. Probably Mercury is meant.

305—417. On the following morning Aeneas walks forth, attended by Achates alone, to explore the neighboring country. In the forest he is met by Venus disguised as a huntress, to whom he tells the story of his misfortunes. She directs him to continue his walk until he shall reach the new city of Carthage, where he will meet with a kind reception, assuring him of the safety of the twelve missing ships. She then reveals herself in her real form just as she is vanishing from his sight. Aeneas pursues his way, protected by his mother, who renders him and his companion invisible by surrounding them with obscure air.”

305. At. See on 267. Volvers; a free use of the present participle for the past; the opposite of comatus, below, 312, and equivalent to qui volvetat, or volverat; who was meditating. Wunderlich makes it = qui volverat; who had pondered, or after pondering.—306. Ut primum, as soon as. See on 216. This clause denotes the time of constituit, not of the infinitives. Extre, explorare, and referre depend on constituit; but pius Aeneas, who was (or had been) meditating much throughout the night, when the genial light first dawned resolved to go forth, etc.—307. Vento; abl. of cause. The interrogative clauses quos adduceris it, and quos teneant, depend on quaerere. See on I, 181. For the omission of et before quaerere, see H. 704, I, 1; A. 141, b; B. 370, a, 1; G. 475, R.; M. 434. The second ne here is not strictly or, but a second whether.—308. Inculata refers to locos and oras. H. 499, 3; A. 187, b; B. 268, b; G. 195, R. 2; M. 214, b. Videt lengthens the last syllable by the iactus. H. 659; A. 389, f.; B. 854, b; G. 715; M. 502, a.—309. Exacta, the things ascertain.—310, 312. Laesae—occult, he conceals the fleet in the deep recess of woods, under the overarching rock, surrounded by trees with their projecting shadows.—310. Convexus refers to the sectus longue, 159. Nearly the same description is found in III, 229, 30, where sectus longe is
substituted for convexo.—312. Comitatus. H. 431; 2; A. 185, b; B. 318, exc. 1; G. 278. The participle is used here not only as a passive, but as a present participle. The regular form would be Achate comitante. Comp. secundae for sequentes, 499. M. 431, b.—313. Bina. See note on terna, 266, and illustration, page 61—314. Oui limits obvia; meeting whom.—316, 316. Virginis—Spartanae. Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his divine mother; she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as befit a Spartan virgin, or a Thracian huntress, like Harpalyce.

Translate: Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and a Spartan virgin's arms.

—316. Val qualis, or (of such) as the Thracian Harpalyce (is, who) tares the horses, etc. We often have with qualis, as here, not only an ellipsis of its antecedent, talis, but also of a verb, and sometimes of a connective. Here all three are omitted; namely, talis, est, qui (or cum). Comp. below, 493; IV, 143.—318. De more, after the manner; that is, of huntresses.—319. Diffundere; for diffundendum. See on 66.—320. Genu, sima, as to the knee, as to the folds; with the knee uncovered, and with the folds of her dress gathered up in a knot. See on 228. Hor. O. 2, 11, 24: Phyllis in nodum comas religata. The statue of Diana with the stag, which is now in the gallery of the Louvre, and also the one copied here from the Vatican, correspond to this description. The dress consists of two pieces, the tunic underneath, and the mantle over it. The tunic is shortened by being partially drawn up underneath the girdle, and suffered to fall over it in a fold, forming a sort of flounce, and thus bringing the bottom of the tunic a little above the knee. The light mantle is then folded, and knotted round the waist. It seems to be this gathering up of the tunic and knotting of the mantle that Vergil has in mind.—322. Vidistis. H. 508, 1 and 4; A. 305; B. 292, a; G. 597; M. 332. Quam: a partitive here.—325. For the ellipsis of dixit, see on 76.—326. Mih. For the dative of the agent after the passive, see H. 388, 4; A. 232, b; B. 247; G. 852; M. 250, a.—327. Quam—memorem? whom can I call thee? For the mood, see on 565—326. Neo hominem sonat, nor does thy voice sound human; literally, "sounds a human being." Sonat is here transitive. Comp. VI, 50; and see H, 371, III; A.
BOOK FIRST.

288, a; B. 213; G. 329; M. 223, c, obs. 2. Certe. See note on late, 21.——329. An—ae. See on —ne, 308. Sanginius. For the case, see H. 397, 2; A. 216, a, 2; B. 227, d; G. 368; M. 284.——330. Sic felix, be propitious. Quae umieque. Supply es.——331. Tandem; join with iactemur.—332. Iactemur. See on vides, 181. —que at the end of 332 loses its final vowel in scanning. H. 669, I, 5; A. 259, c, rem.; B. 354, a, 4; G. 788, R. M. 6.——335. Dignor, as a deponent, signifies I deem worthy of, and governs the accusative of the direct object (me), and the ablative of that of which one is deemed worthy (bonos).——338. Carthage is here called the city of Agenor, because its founder, Dido, is descended from him.—339. Fine; the country, or territory, around the city in distinction from regina, realm, which is here the organized state. Geaus, though grammatically in apposition with fines, relates in sense to the substantive Libycorum impliis in Libyi. Comp. IV, 40.—340. Urbe. See note on Italiam, 2. The sense of the passage 335—340 is this: I am no goddess, deserving of worship, but a simple Tyrian huntress; for we whom you will see here are Tyrians, descendants of Agenor, forming a Punic state under Dido, a fugitive from her brother. But though we are Tyrians, the country itself (fines) is the warlike Libya.—341. Insanis, the story of her injuries. Eugenia. Comp. volcens, 305.—342. Summa sequar fastigia, I will relate the principal events.—343. Sycaheus here has the y long, in 349 short. Agris, in land, limits ditissimae as denoting fullness, or abundance. See on 14.—344. Phoenicum limits the same adjective as a superlative. H. 397, 3; A. 216, 2; B. 227, e; G. 370; M. 284. Miserae; for ab ea miserae. See note on 336.——345. Pater. Dido's father was Belus, mentioned below, 621. Primis omnius, in the first marriage ceremonies; in her first marriage.—348. Quos refers to Sycaheus and Pygmalion. Inter. The prepositions ante, contra, inter, and propter, are sometimes placed after the relative pronoun, and occasionally after the demonstrative hic. See on 13.—349. Impius, especially because he committed the murder ante aras. Sycaheus was a priest of Hercules.—350, 351. Securus amorum germanae, regardless of his sister's love, i.e., her love for Sycaheus. For the genitive after securos, see on 14.—352. Multa malus simulans; giving false reasons for the disappearance of Sycaheus. Spe, i.e., with the hope of seeing him again. Amanens, the fond wife.—353. Ipsa sed, etc., but (in spite of Pygmalion's dissimulation) the very ghost, etc.—354. Modis miris is hardly distinguishable from the singular; in a wonderful manner, wonderfully. It is joined with pallida. Comp. X, 822; VI, 738; Ge. I, 477.—356. Nudavit. The ghost seemed in the dream to conduct her to the altar, to show her the instruments and traces of his murder, and then to lead her to the place where his treasures were concealed. Comp. II, 296.—357. Celerare, excedere; the infinitive instead of the regular construction after suadeo, which is ut with the subjunctive. H. 498, I; A. 331, g; B. 315, f, 3; G. 346, R. 1; M. 360, obs. 5.—358. Auxilium vias, as an aid for the voyage. Viae is an objective genitive. H 396, III; A. 217; B. 223; G. 357, H. 1; M. 283. Eseclitus, equivalent to effodit; digs out of the earth; i.e., in the dream the ghost seems to do so. For verbs compounded with re followed by the ablative, see above, on 126.—362. Qvae forte parasae, that happened to be ready; already launched and prepared for different destinations.—363. Aro. H. 421, III, n. 1; A. 248, c; B. 258; G. 389; M. 260, a.——364. Pygmalionis opea; not actually the treasures of Pygmalion, but wealth which he had expected to secure by murdering Sycaheus.—365. Locos. See on 2. Ormis is used with the same freedom as vides, above, 338: “you have before you”; can see.—387. Byzam. The citadel of Carthage was so called, according to the Greeks, whose explanation Vergil follows, from bopora, a hide; because the colonists cut a bull's hide into strips in order to measure the ground which they purchased from the natives of the acropolis of their new
settlement. The real meaning of byrsa, however, seems to be citadel; being a corruption of the Phoenician word bosra.—368. Possess. H. 520, 2; A. 340; B. 310, c; G. 660; M. 368. Targo; for corto, hide, as in V. 405, and elsewhere.—370. Quaerenti; the present participle to express an action which had been going on and was hardly completed, as volvem, 305. Talibus. Supply verbis.—371. Imo. H. 440, n. and 2.—372. Dea. Aeneas feels that she is something more than a simple huntress, notwithstanding her disavowal. Pergam and vacet (were I to go on, were there leisure) would here be regularly followed by the subjunctive present in the apodosis; but the indicative, componet, is substituted to express the absolute certainty of the conclusion in the mind of the speaker.—374. Ante, before I should conclude. Vesper; the god of evening. He is represented by the evening star, and his office is to close the portals of the sky, or Olympus, when the sun with his chariot has entered in; and thus, as it were, he puts the day to rest (componere): Vesper, having closed Olympus, will end the day.—376. Troias. H. 396, VI; A. 214, f; B. 229: G. 359; M. 286. It is, see on vidissis, 322. Vactos, as in 121.—377. Forte sua, by its own chance, as opposed to the idea of any foresight or plan of ours. Oris; dative, for the usual prose construction, ad oras.—378, 379. Bapto; veho. This is one principal proof of his piety.—380. Italicam patriam, Italy, our fatherland; because Dardanus our ancestor was born in Italy. Et genus ab illo summa, and (land of) our ancestry (which is) from highest Jove. Genus is the accusative. Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.—381. Bis denia. See note on bis septem, 71.—382. Data fata. See II, 771-784; III, 94-95, 154-171, and note on 205. Scutum, for sequens. See note on comitatus, 812.—383. Vix septem, barely seven; scarcely even this small number survive. Euro, for vento.—385. Europa pusilla. Comp. 283. Querentem = ut gueretur.—387. Quisquis es. H. 476, 3; A. 309, c; B. 291; G. 246, 4. Hanc—caelestibus, not odious to the gods.—388. Quo adverteris. H. 517; A. 320, c; B. 302, 2; G. 636; M. 366.—389. Te perfic, convey thyself, proceed. The common form is confer; but per denotes the completion of the walk which he has begun.—Limina, for domum, the palace of Dido. H. 705, III; A. p. 299, synecdoche; B. 271, c.—390. Reduces, brought back to land. Supply esse with reduces, relatum, and actum, or else construe like incensae, V. 665. Classen refers to the twelve missing ships.—391. Tatum, safely, a place of safety. Veris aquilonibus, the winds having changed. Aquilonibus, as quite often, for the general term, ventis. Comp. V. 2.—392. Vani, false; pretending to a knowledge they do not possess. Docuere. For the indicative after ni, see note on vidissis, 322.—393-400. Aspice, etc. She calls his attention to a flock of twelve swans, corresponding in number to that of the missing ships, which during the conversation has been pursued by an eagle (Iovis ales) and is just alighting safely on the ground. Behold flying joyfully in a company twice six swans, which the bird of Jove, having descended from the upper air, was (even now) dispersing in the open heaven. Now (at this very moment) you see them in a long line either alighting on the ground (capere terras), or looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As they on coming back (into a flock) sport with flapping wings, and have been wheeling (or after wheeling) swiftly through the air (cinerea polum), and have uttered their cries: not otherwise are your ships and the many land (pubes) of your countrymen either occupying a harbor, or entering (a harbor) with full sail. Large birds of this kind often fly in a long line, and those in advance alight first, while the others continue a little while hovering above, and circling swiftly round in the air, before they settle down with their companions. The points of resemblance between the birds and the ships are these: the swans have been scattered by the eagle, the ships by the tempest; both swans and ships have come
together (reduced) again; a part of the swans are actually alighting, while the rest are on the point of alighting: so some of the ships are already furling their sails, or discharging their crews upon the shore, while the rest are coming into the harbor under full sail. Perhaps the poet has in mind that the swan was one of the birds sacred to Venus.—399. Tuorum; not a partitive genitive, but a limiting noun denoting that which goes to make up pubes.—400. Tenet portum, holds, is in, a harbor. For the singular number, see above on 212.—401. Qua. See on 83.—402. Avertens. Supply se. Comp. 104.—403. Vertio, from her head.—404. Vestis depreh. Her dress had been girded up like that of a huntress, but now suddenly fell in folds around her person.—405. Incessu patuit, was evident by her gait. The gliding movement of a god is compared by Homer (II. 5, 778) to that of a dove skimming along on motionless wings. Comp. V. 649. In this verse the final vowel of dea is retained. M. 502, b. —407. Oradelis tu quoque, thou also cruel; as well as Juno and the other unfriendly powers.—408. Dextrae. Iungere and misere are followed by the dative, by the ablative with cum, or by the ablative without a preposition. For the government of sanguere, see A. 270; B. 315, a; G. 423; and comp. 66; M. 388.—409. Datur. For the quantity, see H. 640; A. 351, exc.; B. 344, exc.; M. 121. Veras; without disguise, sancere. Comp. VI. 689.—410. Moenia. The walls of Carthage, of which Venus has just spoken.—411. Obscurae—saepit. This fancy is not unfrequent in the ancient epics; as Od. XIV, 39-43.—412. A poetic repetition of the idea contained in the foregoing verse. The compound circumfudit is separated by tnesis. H. 704, IV. 3; A. p. 298, tnesis; B. 369, e; G. 720; M. 203. For the construction of the cases after circumfundó, see H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, d; G. 348; M. 260, b.—413. Ne, for neve, or lest.—415. Ipsa, contrasted with Aeneas.—416. Laeta. No longer tristis (see 228) since the interview with Jupiter.—417. Ture. No victims were slain at the shrines of Venus; she was worshiped with incense and flowers. Sertis. See illustration, p. 158. The ancients were accustomed to hang festoons of leaves and flowers around the temples from pillar to pillar, and also about the altars.

418-498. Aeneas soon comes in sight of rising Carthage, and wonders at the energy of the colonists, who are rapidly constructing fortified walls, public and private edifices, streets, arsenals, and docks. He enters the newly-erected temple of Juno, and is both surprised and consoled on discovering there, painted on the walls of the temple, the principal incidents of the siege of Troy; including the battles in which he himself had been conspicuous.

418. Corripuere, swiftly pursued. Comp. V. 145. Qua. Comp. 401, and notc.—419. Plurimus, very high. On the position of the adjective, see.
H. 458, 5; A. 200, 5; G. 618; M. 320, obs. Comp. II, 278; V, 728. —
421. Molem, the massive structures, or mass of buildings. Magnus quondam, formerly huts; i.e., where huts formerly stood. Perhaps the words are thrown in by the poet, and not to be regarded as the thought of Aeneas. —
422. Strata viarum; for stratas vias, the paved streets. The genitive here is participal in form, but not in sense. M. 284, obs. 5.—423. With our punctuation, ducere, and the following infinitives, depend on instant; a construction which occurs again II, 628, and X, 118. See H. 533, I, 1; A. 271, n.; B. 315, c; G. 424, R. 4; M. 389. Parsi, in apposition with Tyris. H. 863, 1; A. 184, 6; B. 265; G. 321. Comp. E. 1, 65, 66.—425. Concludere sulco; supply eum; to inclose (the place chosen) with a furrow; i.e., a plowed line marking, according to the Roman custom, the limits of the estate, or, as we should say, "house-lot." Some, however, understand here a trench for the foundation-wall of a building. —426. Iura, sometimes for iudicia, courts, and hence put here by metonymy for iudices. Others take it in its proper meaning, and translate: Make laws and choose magistrates, etc.; considering legunt an example of the zeugma. H. 704, 1, 2; A. p. 298, zeugma; B. 370, a, 2; G. 690; M. 478, obs. 3. It is not necessary to suppose that everything mentioned here is actually seen by Aeneas. —427. Alta, deep; repeated below in 429 in a different meaning, as resunt, in 83, 85.—428. Rupibus, from the quarries. The African marbles are celebrated. Theatres did not exist at the period of the foundation of Carthage; but Vergil seems here, as well as in the account of the paintings below (466-483), and not unfrequently elsewhere, to have had his own times in view. Scenesis. The dative limits exciditum, the force of which is continued by the appositive decorum; or, perhaps, in such instances there may be an ellipsis of a relative with some form of esse; here, quae sint. Alta, lofty. This word means extending vertically, up or down, according to the point of view. The stage was usually decorated with columns in the rear.—430. Qualis. See on 816. The antecedent being supplied, the sentence will be talis labor esse exercet qualis apes —exercet. The English idiom omits the noun, labor, in the second clause.—432. Legentia; from liquor, not liqueo. —434. Venien-
tum for venientium. —435. Pervert opus, the work goes; is briskly pursued.—437. Iam, even now; in contrast with the fortune of Aeneas, whose promised walls of Lavinium (258) are not yet begun. —438. Suspiciat, looks up to; having descended the hill. See 419.—439. Dictu. See on visu, 111. 
440. Medios. Supply viros. Miser. Supply se. Viris. See on dextrae, 408. Ulii; for ab ullo. See on 326. —441. Laetissimus umbra, very abun-
dant in shade. Many editions give umbrae; but the best MSS. umbra. 
442. Quo; join with loco. Primum, in the beginning, or on their first arrival. —443. Signum, the token. —444. Monstrarat, had indicated. She had foretold to them, through some vision or oracle, that from the ground where she desired them to plant their new city, they would dig up as a sign the head of a horse. Sic; i.e., by such a token as this. Fore depends on mon-
strarat understood; for she had thus shown that the nation would be renowned in war and easily sustained for ages. The supine victus is from vixi. The interpretation of Heyne, "easy to be supported, easy to be nourished," is now generally received. The coins of Carthage, in commemoration of this story, were stamped with the image of a horse. —446. Sidonia. See above, on 12. —447. Donis—divas, rich with offerings (valuable treasures given by devotees) and with the powerful manifestation (numina) of the goddesses. —448. Aerea. The costly material of the door indicates the splendor of the temple. The idea is still more impressed by its repetition in aera and arris, as well as by the position of the terms at the beginning and end of the verse. Comp. gold, golden, thus repeated in IV, 138, 139, and VII, 278, 279. Gui limiting sursebat, is equivalent to cuius limiting gradibus. See
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on Ascanio, 691. Næsa æere trabes, timbers bound with bronze, describes the bronze door-posts, which were heavy timbers cased or covered over with bronze. The Greek terms, χρυσόστας, gold-bound, and χαλκόστας, bronze-bound, or simply bronze, are analogous to næsa æer; as in χρυσόστας avilæ, Antigone, 945. Furibus; in the dative after stridebot, instead of the genitive, limiting cardo; and this construction renders æris more emphatic by throwing it into the predicate. The passage may be freely rendered thus: From whose steps arose a brazen threshold, and door-posts overlaid with brass, while the hinges creaked on brazen doors. The hinges or pivots in their sockets creaked in turning the ponderous folding-doors of bronze. Vergil had in mind the splendid buildings erected in Rome in his own time; one of which, the Pantheon, is still standing. Its bronze door-way, thirty-nine feet high and nineteen feet wide, with bronze threshold, lintel, and jamb, rises from a platform, or stylobate, of five steps. The folds (fores) of the double door, and the grating above them, are also of bronze. Quae, in 448, is joined to the next verse in scanning. See on 382.—452. Ebusus. A. 254, b; G. 345, R. 1; M. 284. But the ablative occurs more frequently after coniúre. Z. 413.—454. Quae urbis, the prosperity which the city enjoys. Quae is the relative, not the interrogative. H. 380, 2; A. 840; B. 310, c; G. 618, R. 2.—455. Artificiun manus, the skill of the artists. Later se (comparing them) with each other. Operam laborum, the finish of their works. Thiel understands these words to refer to the building itself, i.e., the labor bestowed upon the construction of the temple, in contrast with artificiun manus, which refers to the works of art. The paintings were in honor of Juno, who had been victorious in the Trojan war.—456. Ex ordine, in their (historical) order.—458. Ambusus, to both parties. Achilles was cruel to the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus), in refusing so long to aid in the defense of the Grecian camp; and to Priam in slaying so many of his sons, and particularly Hector.—460. Laboris, etc., filled with (the story of) our misfortune. See on 14.—461. En Priamus. H. 381, 3, 2; B. 288; G. 340, 2; M. 236, obs. 3. Sunt—laude, glory (praiseworthy conduct) has even here its own reward, i.e., even in this remote part of the world. Sua. N. 449, 2; B. 260, R. 2; G. 295, R.; M. 490, b. Presema. The reward in the present case is fame and human sympathy, as expressed in the following beautiful line. —462. Herum; an objective genitive. H. 398, n.; M. 283. Comp. II. 413, 784.—463. Hac fama, this renown. The knowledge of our history which the Carthaginians show in these pictures.—464. Pictura, painting; in its general sense, referring to the whole collection.—465. Multa. Z. 267; H. 378, 2; A. 88, d; B. 270, a; M. 302.—466. Ubi is interrogative, how. For the mood following, see on videat, 181. Pergama means properly the citadel of Troy, but is sometimes put, as here, for the whole city. Circum. See on 32.—466-493. The poet seems to have in mind a series of eight pictures, which we must imagine to be painted under the portico on the outer wall of the temple: 1. The victory of the Trojans under Hector; 2. The victory of the Greeks under Achilles; 3. The death of Rhesus; 4. The death of Troilus; 5. The Trojan matrons before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles; 7. Memnon in battle; and 8. The battle of the Amazons with the Greeks.—467, 488. Haec, here, in this part; i.e., on this panel: Here the Greeks were flying, (while) the Trojan youth pursued; here (on the next panel) the Trojans (were flying, while) the crested Achilles in his chariot pressed on. Curru an ablative of the instrument.—469. Nec procul hum, and not far hence; from that part of the series of paintings which has been mentioned in the preceding verses. Rhesus, Rhesus, a Thracian prince, who had come to the aid of Priam, and encamped on the night of his arrival outside of the city. According to some post-Homeric accounts, it was fated that Troy should not fall unless the horses of Rhesus should
come into the possession of the Greeks before they had tasted of the pasturage of Troy, and drunk of the river Xantherus. In the II. X. 433, Ulysses and Diomed penetrate into the camp of Rhesus, slay the chief himself, and twelve of his followers, and convey the horses to the Grecian camp. Niveis valia: abl. of description; with snowy coverings. Vergil is thinking of his own times. Huts of twigs and turf were used in the heroic age.— 470. Primo prodita somnia: betrayed in the first sleep, or the sleep of the first night after his arrival. The commentators who make this mean the first part of sleep, or earliest slumber, of the night, as prima gesta, Ac. II. 268, appear to have overlooked the description of this adventure in Homer, in which he represents the Grecian chiefs as roused from slumber by Agamemnon, and, after the council, Diomed and Ulysses as setting out for the camp of Rhesus in the last third of the night. See II. X. 253.—471. Vastabar, had just been devastating. He was not represented in the painting as actually engaged in slaughter, but the bodies of the slain, scattered around in the picture, suggest this idea. Multa caede: better with vastabar than cruenterus.— 472. Averit, is leading away, driving away. This is the immediate subject, or, so to speak, the action of the picture.— 473. Gustassent. The pluperfect is used here after an historical present. For the mood, see H. 590, II; A. 827; G. 579; M. 360.—474. Troilus. The youngest son of Priam.— 475. Atque connects infelix and impar. Achill limits congressus.— 476. Curru. See on 226. Respinus, thrown backward. The war chariot was very short and low, and open behind. See page 37. Two warriors usually rode together, one to fight and the other to drive. The chariot in this case is empty, because Troilus is thrown out, and the charioteer, perhaps, has been slain.—477. Tamen, yet (though he has been thrown out of the chariot).—478. Versa hastas, with his inverted spear, which being held in the right hand, and thrown backward over his shoulder, inscribes the dust with its point as he is dragged along. Pulvis. The last syllable is lengthened by the iactus. See on V. 308.—479. Interse, in the mean while, instead of in another picture of the series. The paintings seem like a narrative, and hence suggest the narrative term. In the Iliad, VI, 289-312, the Trojan matrons, by the request of Hector, bear a peplo (mantle or robe, see page 23) in procession to the temple of Minerva, in the hope of propitiating the angry goddess. Non aequae, unpropitiatus. Minerva was under the same provocation to anger as Juno, namely, the judgment of Paris. See 27.—490. Uribus passis, the hair was unbound in token of woe, according to the practice of females in ancient times. Comp. III, 60.—481. Suppletur as suppliantes; join with tristes. Tunesae; pectora, beating their breasts. For the accusative, see note on oculos, 228. The perfect participle, as comitatus, 312.—482. Solo: the ablative after fixos. Aversa, turned away; to be taken literally; not hostile, though it implies that. The statue is represented in the painting with the head averted, and the eyes cast toward the ground.—483. Tar esram, etc. Vergil does not follow here the Homeric description, II. XXIV, 15, sqq., where Achilles is said to drag the body thrice round the tomb of Patroclus.—484. Vendarbat. This is the incident represented in the picture: Achilles, as in the bas-relief in the capitol, listening to the entreaties of the aged Priam, who kneels before him, and begs the body of Hector; while near by is seen the chariot of Achilles with the corpse fastened to it by leather thongs. The scene is described in the 24th Book of the Iliad, 478, sqq.—486. Spolia refers to the arms of Hector, lying near the tent of Achilles. Ut. H. 636, III, 8; A. p. 299; M. 424, obs. 2. Anaphora.—487. Inermis: in its literal signification, unarmed; for he came to Achilles as a suppliant.—488. Se quoque. Aeneas, as one of the most distinguished among the Trojan heroes, must also appear in these paintings; but the particular scenes are not specified. We need not suppose that the poet has in
mind any one picture, but that he conceives of Aeneas as conspicuous in several of the paintings. Aeneas is mentioned in Books V, XVI, XVII, and XX, of the Iliad. For the government of principibus, see note on dextrae, 408.—489. Eos, eastern. Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with both Oriental and Aethiopian forces to the succor of Troy, and was slain by Achilles. His arms were made by Vulcan at the solicitation of Aurora. See VIII, 884.—490. Amazonum. The Amazons, a race of female warriors, were said to dwell near the River Thermodon, in the northern part of Asia Minor. According to the post-Homeric poets, they came to the help of Priam under their queen, Penthesilea, who was killed in battle by Achilles. Lunata—pelta, an ablative of description, limiting agmina. —492. Exsurt, uncovered. Subiecta = gera, submeta, wearing a girdle bound, etc.—493. Bellatrix, a virgine heroine; in apposition with Penthesilea. Observe the emphasis given to this appellative by its position in the verse, like venatrix, 819. Audaciae, etc.; and (though) a virgine, etc. The woodcut, copied here from a statue in the Vatican, represents an Amazon in the Greek style. The half-moon shield is seen at her side. One in the Phrygian costume is represented on p. 186.

494-512. Aeneas is lost in contemplating the Ilan pictures, when Queen Dido enters the temple, attended by a numerous train, and proceeds to give audience to her people. While Aeneas and Achates, still invisible, are watching the proceedings, they behold Ilioneus and the other Trojan chiefs belonging to the missing ships entering the temple, followed by a tumultuous crowd of the Carthaginians. Ilioneus, as the eldest of the party, addresses the Queen, and makes known their name, nation, and recent mishap, complaining of the hostile disposition of her subjects, who have attempted to oppose the landing of the Trojans. He mentions Aeneas and his uncertain fate, and entreats the Queen to aid the remnant of the Trojans to resume their voyage to Italy. Dido makes a friendly reply, and apologizes for the harsh conduct of her subjects. She offers to give them the desired aid, or to receive them as subjects into her new state. While she is expressing the wish that Aeneas himself were present, and her determination to send messengers everywhere in search of him, the cloud which enveloped him is suddenly dispelled, and he thus appears unexpectedly in the presence of the Queen and his Trojan friends.

494. Dum is joined with the present, though the events are past, and the following verb, inesseit, is in a past tense. See H. 467, III, 4; A. 278, e; B. 58; G. 572; M. 336, obs. 2. Aeneas limits videtur as a dative of the agent. Videri is used as above in 326, in its literal sense; while Aeneas is looking at these objects deserving of wonder. The usual meaning of videri, however, would not be inappropriate. These paintings may well "seem wonderful" to Aeneas both on account of their vividness and of their being found in this remote region.—497. Imosseit; advanced. See on 48. Juvenum, of youthfull followers; men and women in the prime and vigor of life. Stipante, as constante, II, 40; V, 76.—498. Qualis—Diana exerceat choros, such as Diana leads her dancing trains. Talis, correlative to qualis, is expressed below, 503. The first syllable of Diana here is long. Euphrosae, Oynthi. Diana, as the goddess of the chase, and therefore the patron god-

The Amazon of Phradmon.
NOTES ON THE AENEID.  [499–524]
dess of Sparta, which was devoted to war and the chase, frequented the
banks of the Eurotas, the principal river of Sparta. Like her brother,
Apollo, she was also believed to resort at times, with her nymphs, to Mount
Cynthus. Comp. IV. 147. The comparison of Dido here to Diana is sug-
gested by that of Nausicaa to Diana in the Odyssey, VI, 102–110.—499.
Quam secat, following whom; the perfect participle as above in 481.—
500. Hinc atque hinc, on either side. See on 162. Illa—pectus is parentheti-
cal. Latona delights in the beauty of her children.—504. Per medios; as
in 440. Instare is followed either by the dative or accusative. Comp. VIII,
433.—505. Foribus, in, or within, the doors; so near the portal as to ap-
ppear to the spectator to be in it. The Queen had been advancing with her
train towards (ad) the temple. She has now ascended the flight of steps,
crossed the broad platform or colonnade in front, passed through the door,
and taken her seat on a high throne placed directly in the rear of the wide
portal. Media testudine templi, within the vault of the temple, or in the in-
terior of the vaulted temple. Just as Cicero says, in testudine, meaning in
a vaulted apartment. Vid. Brut. 22. Vergil has in view, as before, Roman
temples, in which extensive use was made of the arch and dome. Media,
as Wagner shows, is here very nearly equivalent to the preposition in; as
any point within an inclosure is medium.—506. Septa armis, surrounded
by men at arms. Solio subnuixa, supported by, seated upon a throne. Comp.
III, 402.—507. Iura dabat legeque viris, she was administering justice and
giving laws to her people. Iura are rights, decisions, usages; leges are forms
of law, statutes. Operum laborem, the execution of (public) works. She was
assigning the charge of these to various overseers, either directly, according
to her own judgment, or else by drawing (trahebat) lots from an urn. The
act of drawing the lots is transferred by a poetic turn of expression to the
labor which was to be determined by lots.—509. Oconcurs is the multitude
of Carthaginians accompanying the Trojans.—512. Penitus—oras, and had
conveyed far away to other shores; i.e., other than those near Carthage,
where Aeneas had landed.—513. Obstipuit is understood with Achates,
and peroussas with spec. For the adjective see II. 493, 1; A. 187, a; B. 268,
a; G. 286; M. 214, d; for the verb, II. 463, 1; A. 205, d; B. 287, a; G.
202, II, 281, exc. 1; M. 213, 2, obs. 1; Z. 373, n. 1.—515. Bes ignotis;
1. e., the unknown circumstances of their friends. See 517–519.—516.
Dissimulant, they remain concealed. Not wholly of their own choice, it is
true, for they have no power to dispel the cloud; but they would not wish
to emerge at this moment, if they could; and, hence, they connive, as it
were, with the divinity that is concealing them.—516. Speculantur, look
forth, or out, watch to ascertain, what fortune, etc.—517. Quae fortuna
viris. Supply sit; what fate attends the men. The present is substituted for
the perfect, because the action is conceived as scarcely yet finished.—
518. Quid is the adverbial accusative; as to what, why? Cunotis—navibus;
chosen from all the ships. See on Italiam, 2. Iunt, for the pluperfect, they
had come; as veniant for the perfect, they have come.—519. Orantem ven-
am, to sue for favor; that is, here, for protection. See 526, and comp. III,
114. The present participle is used to denote a purpose, instead of adoran-
dam or ut (qui) orarent. H. 549, 3; B. 322, R.; G. 678, R.—520. Intro-
gressi. For the auxiliary to be supplied here, see on 216. M. 225. Ooram.
Supply regina; before the queen.—521. Maximus. Supply natu. Placido,
calm, though like Neptune, 128, graviter commotus.—522. Condere. For
the infinitive, see on 66.—523. Gentis superbas, proud nations, refers to the
neighboring barbarians, not to the Carthaginians.—524. Observe the em-
phatic position of Troes. Maria is governed by vecti, taken in an active
sense: having traversed all seas. Vehor often means navigo, and the latter
sometimes governs the accusative, as above in 67. So aequora curso, III,
285.—526. Generi; H. 385, II; A. 227; B. 241; G. 345; M. 244, a. Pio, righteous; obedient to the gods; hence, deserving to be received in a friendly manner. Propius, render literally, more closely; implying that their real character and circumstances have been misunderstood.—527. Non is rendered emphatic by its position. Nos. H. 386, 2, n.; A. 194, a; B. 279; G. 198; M. 482. Libycus. See note on 446. Popularem; the infinitive, after the Greek idiom, to denote a purpose. A. 318; B. 315, e; G. 424; R. 4, 4. Panas; by metonymy for hearths or homes.—528. Raptas verte, to seize and drive away. See on 69. Vertus is for avertere (comp. VIII, 208), and refers especially to the captives and the cattle, which would form the most valuable part of the booty.—529. Es, such. Animus, victis; supply est before the datives.—530. Hesperiam. H. 373; A. 239; B. 218; G. 324; M. 227, a. The other accusative here is quam understood. See on 12. In the verse of Ennius Ann. 1, 36, which suggested this, the quam is expressed: "Est locus, Hesperium quam mortales perhibebant."—532. Oenotri. These people were said to be kindred with the Pelasgi of Greece, and also with the Siculi, and to have occupied Bruttium and Lucania, in the south of the Italian peninsula. Italia was originally another designation for the same part of the peninsula, but was gradually extended in its application, until it came to signify, as now, the whole country south of the Alps. See on primus, 1. Fama; predicate nominative after est understood; of which dicere is the subject. H. 558; A. 272, R.; G. 525; M. 365. Minores, etc. That their descendants have called the country Italy.—533. Gentem, metonymy for terram. Dudos. This leader was Italus, a king of the Oenotri, or, according to Thucydides, of the Siculi.—534. Hic must not be mistaken for an adverb here. Huc is found in some editions, but not on good authority. This verse, like many others in the Aeneid, was left unfinished, though the sense is complete, as, indeed, in nearly all other instances where such verses occur. See III. 340, and VI. 94.—535. Adsumens, etc. Rising from the wave. See on Italiam, 2. Join subito to tuli. Others, however, with Heyne, connect it, as an adjective, with fluere; thus, with a sudden wave, or sea. In the language of the Romans, a star is said to set heliacally (helicace) when it disappears in the sun’s rays just after sunset, and to rise heliacally when it appears in the east a little before sunrise. The heliacal rising of Orion happened in Vergil’s time, in the month of June, and was attended with stormy weather. Hence Orion was supposed to exert a direct influence upon the weather. The first O in Orion here is short; in III, 517, it is long.—536. Penitus; as in 512.—538. Paudi, few in number; that is, as compared with the whole fleet, a large part of which is missing. Orias. Comp. 377,—539. Quod genus, etc., refers to the Carthaginian subjects of Dido.—540. Hospitiis. H. 414; A. 248; B. 266; G. 388; M. 262.—541. Bella cedit refers to the same Carthaginians, stationed to guard the shore. Dido has commanded her people to oppose the landing of strangers. Prima terra, the very shore; literally, the first part of the land; as Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 3, 6, prima provincia, the entrance of the province. H. 440, n. 1 and 2; A. 193; B. 274; G. 237, R.; M. 311.—543. Sperate, etc., expect the gods to be mindful. So Nauck.—544. Quo judiciis, etc. The punctuation is that of Heyne, who supplies neque before alter. Comp. Caes. B. G. III, 71. Render the passage thus: Aeneas was our king, than whom has either has any other been more righteous, nor greater in piety, or in war and in arms.—547. Aethria. The poets sometimes use aether and aethera for air and aereo. Comp. below 587, and VI. 762; VII, 557. Umbria, for in umbria. Comp. V. 371; X. 705.—548. Non metas; supply est nobie; we have no fear; i. e., as to our ultimate safety. Priorem, etc., nor would you regret to have vied (with him) beforehand in kind offices. M. 44.—549. Et praeterea. "Besides the consideration
that there is a hope of recovering our chief, and that he will return your favors, we have also Trojan friends and cities in Sicily ready to receive us; so that you need not fear any attempt on our part to settle here in your country.”—552. Silvis. See on Italiam, 2. Stringere remos, to trim oars; for facere remos.—553. Si datur; protasis of ut petamus. Bege, socia; ablative of attendant circumstance. Bequeptó agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood with sociis. H. 439, 1; B. 268, a; G. 286; M. 214, d. Italiam. See above, on 2.—554. Ut petamus, here, and in 558, is the purpose of subducere, aptare, and stringere.—556. Nec spas—Iulii, “if we can no longer hope for Iulus”; if there is no longer hope of his safety. But Forbiger understands: “hope in his leadership.”—557. At—saeculo, yet at least (even though Aeneas be lost) that we may seek the waters of Sicily. Preta as in 607. Sedes Fastas; the settlement already established in Sicily under King Acestes. See on 193.—558. Unde adventi. They have just left Sicily. See 34.—561. Voltum. See on oculos, 228. Demissa, downcast, not only through modesty, but also on account of the outrages charged upon her subjects, 525, 539-541.—562. Corde. See H. 414; A. 249; B. 256; G. 388; M. 202, obs. 1.—563. Res dura, hard necessity; my hard condition; for she is in constant danger of invasion from the warlike Libyans (see 389), and from her hostile brother. See 847, sqq. Talia motus, to take such precautions; to devise such things, namely, as patrols (custode). For the mood, see on III, 134.—565. Aeneadum, for Aeneadum. Quis nesus. See H. 436, II; A. 268; B. 307, b; G. 251; M. 350, d. How Dido has heard of the Trojans is explained below, 619, sqq.—566. Virtute, the prowess. —566. Aversus, remote. “The sun is not so far off as to make us cold, and devoid of sympathy.” Others take postera for mentes: “we are not so remote from the world that our minds are stupid, or uninformed” (obtusas). —568. Saturnia arva; an appellation of Latium, because it had been the retreat of Saturn, when driven by Jupiter from his throne in Olympus. Comp. VIII, 189; Ge. II, 178. It has here the same restrictive relation to Hesperiam as, in 2, Latina litora to Italiam.—571. Auxilio; join with tutus as an ablative of means. So Heyne.—572. Voltis, etc.; for praeterea si volit. It may, however, be interrogative. For the ellipsis of si, see Z. 790; M. 442, 4. obs. 2. The omission occurs in animated discourse; as Liv. 21, 44: Et inde cessero pro si cessero, etc. Et, as in 549; moreover, I present this consideration: yf, etc. Muncipar, on equal terms with me.—573. Urbe quam, for urbi quam. See on quae litora, 187.—574. Mihl. See on ult, 440. Agatur, shall be governed or treated. The singular instead of the plural is found thus also in prose: Cur Lydias et Hybrisem amat? Cie. Brut. 63.—575. Nota, for cento; as australis.—576. Adforet. H. 483, 2; A. 267; B. 309, a; G. 258; M. 361, b. obs. 1. Certos, trueta.—577. Lustrare, to explore. For the mood, see H. 535, II; A. 271, b; B. 227, f; G. 532, R. 2; M. 380.—578. Si is interrogative here. Comp. 181. "As an interrogative (in dependent questions) si is sometimes followed by the indicative and sometimes by the subjunctive.” Thiel. Silvis and urbibus should be joined with errat, as ablatives of situation. Urbibus is taken in an indefinite sense for inhabited places.—579. Animam. See on 228.—581. Ardebat, had been desiring. H. 469, II, 2; A. 277, b; B. 59; G. 225; M. 387.—582. Nata dea, O goddess born; a frequent appellation of Aeneas, as the son of Venus.—584. Unus absit; that is, Orontes, who was lost in the storm, ipsius ante oculos, as described in 113-117.—585. Diotis matris. See 390, 391.—588. Testit, stood revealed; literally, remained; the cloud having dispersed.—589. Os humerosque. See on oculos, 228.—590, 591. Lumen purpureum, the ruddy glow; the brilliant complexion supposed to belong to the gods.—591. Laesos honores; sparkling beauty; a beauty full of the joy of youth; expressing and giving joy; honores is for the singular,
honorem, in the sense of decus: Addarit, had imparted.—592. Quale decus. See on 430. Manus, the hands (of artists). Comp. 455. Aut ubi, or (such beauty as appears, quae decus est) when. In works of art ivory is sometimes combined with gold or with wood (see X. 136); and, also, marble and silver are made to appear more beautiful by contrast with a setting of gold. Ledewig thinks that avro should be referred to addunt ebori decus, as well as to circumdantur.—594. Conotis, dat., limits improvisus.—595. Quasertis is addressed to the assembly, and not to Dido alone.—597. Miserae, a participle instead of a relative clause, quae miserae est; as passi, 199. —Qua—, qua, for et—et. See on 18.—599. Omnium. H. 399, 1, 2; A. 216, a; B. 294, R. 3; G. 373 and 389, R. 3; M. 290, c, and obs. 1.—600. Urbe, domo; H. 424; A. 253; B. 261; G. 398; M. 253. The ablative denotes that in respect to which they are made associates.—601. Non opis est nostre, for non possumus. H. 402; A. 214, c; B. 230, R.; G. 365, R. 1; M. 287. Neo quidquid, etc., nor (is it in the power of the Trojan race) whatever of the Trojan race exists anywhere.—593. Pius. Dido is pious in fulfilling the duty of kindness and hospitality towards strangers.—604. Iustitia and mens conscia recti refer to her scrupulous performance of such duties. For sibi and recti, see H. 399, I, 3, n. 1; M. 289, b, obs. 2; if righteousness and a mind conscious to itself of integrity are anything anywhere; that is, if the conscientious fulfillment of duty is properly appreciated by any divinities in the universe.—607. Montibus; dative limiting lustrabunt for montium limiting conexa. See note on evi, 448. Translate: While the shadows shall traverse the sides of the mountains, i. e., as long as the sun shall pursue his diurnal course. The movement of the shadows produced by the mountains on their own slopes (conexa) is expressed by Hor., O. 3, 6, 41: Sol ubi montium mutaret umbras.—608. Facoet. The sky or aether was supposed to “to feed” the stars, or to furnish the subtle fiery element which nourished and kept them burning.—609. Tumm. See on 553.—610. Quae me cunqua, whatsoever lands summon me; whether I accept your invitation to dwell in Carthage, or go to other lands. For the tmesis, see on 412.—611. Ilionea. The Greek form of the accusative in ea is usually taken from the Ionic form Æ, but here and in III, 122, from the other Ionic form ia. See Schneider’s Formenlehre, p. 296.—612. Post, for postea.

618—694. Dido, having recovered from her first surprise, addresses Aeneas courteously, and immediately prepares to entertain her new guests with royal hospitality. Aeneas sends Achates to the ships to summon Ascanius, and to bring suitable presents for the Queen. Venus causes Cupid to assume the form of Ascanius, while she conveys the latter to Idalium.

613. Primo, at first; not an adjective here. Comp. IV, 176.—614. Causa-tanto, at the wonderful fortune of the man.—616. Immanibus, savage, because inhabited by the savage Libyans. Odis. See on 377.—617. Dardania. The o is retained here in scanning, and the verse is spondaic, as III, 74. See H. 672, 8; A. 362, a; B. 256, g; G. 761, R. 1; M. 503.—619. Teucer. Teucer, banished by his father from Salamis on his return from the Trojan war, because he had not hindered or revenged the death of his brother Ajax, settled in Cyprus, which was conquered and bestowed upon him by Belus, the king of Sidon. Venire. H. 537, 1; A. 288, b; G. 277, R.—630. Nova regna. He called his new city Salamis.—622. Dicione. Comp. 238.—623. Cognitum (est). H. 463, 1; A. 205, d; B. 287, a; G. 281, exc. 1; M. 218, 2, b. Mihl. See on ulti, 440.—624. Palaegi, here for Gracchi.—625. Ipsa hostis, even he (Teucer), though an enemy; though he had fought against the Trojans.—626. Teucri; so called from their ancestor Teucer of Crete.—626. Orum volebat, gave it out, wished it to be understood, that he was descended. In this usage of velle there is an ellipsis
of haberi, or some similar word. —627. Iunvæs. See on 321. Testis; the
ative after succeafe. Comp. E. V, 6 and 19; Ge. III, 413. —632. Tem-
los, for in templis. In the Homeric age a thanksgiving sacrifice in honor of
guests and strangers was offered at the family altar, not in temples. See
Od. VIII, 59. Hnorum, sacrifice; as in 49. —635. Terga, as often for cor-
pora, bodies. —636. Munera and iastitiam are in apposition with the fore-
going accusatives. She sends these things as presents and the enjoyment
of the day; means of enjoying the day; a hendiadys, equivalent to "gifts
for a day of enjoyment," or fes
dal-day. Dei, the god of joy, Bacchus (see
IX, 337), is the better authorized MS. reading, which, however, A. Gellius
ascribed to the ignorance of the copyists. For the form dii, see II, 119, 4;
A. 74, a; B. 145, R. —637. Domus interior. See on II, 483 and 487.
637, 638. Domus splendidia instructur, Servius interprets as an example of
prolepesis or anticipation, joining splendidia in sense with instructur rather
than with the subject domus; as if it were domus instructur ut regali luxu
splendida sit. We may translate freely: "The house is adorned with royal
wealth and splendor." For other examples of prolepesis, see 659, III, 286;
IV, 22. —639. Arte—superbo, worked with skill, and of royal purple. Sunt
may be supplied with the nominatives vestes, argentum, and facta; "there
are," etc. Vestes, tapestries for coverings, as in Ge. II, 464. See 697.
640. Ingens argentum, massive plate; or a great number of silver vessels.
Comp. III, 466. Menis, for in menis. Caesata in argo, carved on gold. The
deeds of her Phoenician ancestors were chased on the vessels of gold and
silver. —642. Ducta, transmitted or derived. —645. Perat and ducat, ex-
pressing the purpose of praemittit, would require ut in prose. Haeo refers
to all the incidents just narrated in regard to Aeneas and his friends. Ipsum
relates to Ascanius. —646. Carl. Carus, like φιλος, is both subjective and
objective; that loves, or that is loved. Here it is used in the former sense,
fond. In Ascanio stat, is fixed on Ascanius. —648. Pallam; an ample robe

Necklaces, composed of small gold jewels. (From the treasures found in
Troy by Dr. Schliemann.)

covering the entire person, and worn over the stola. See figure of Juno,
page 8. Signis aureis, with figures and gold; hendiadys for signis aureis.
—649. Circumtextum acantho, bordered with the yellow acanthus. Perhaps
the leaves of the acanthus were imitated in embroidery with golden threads;
hence, yellow. See page 85.—650. Ornatus; namely, the palla and velamen. Mycenae; here for Greece, as in II, 577.—651. Peteret, in the scanning of this verse, has the last syllable long by the iactus. See on 308.—

652. Dominus also refers to the robe and veil.—653. Sceptrum. Supply sub ferre. The sceptre was borne not only by sovereigns, but by other persons of rank. See on 42.—654. Maxima, eldest. See on 521. Collo; the remote object of ferre. Comp. scenis, 429.—655. Duploem, double, or twofold with the two materials of which it was composed—gems and gold. Comp. 648, 728; III, 467.—656. Celarans, for ut celeraret. Comp. orantes, 519.—658. Facem et ore, in form and features.—659. Domis; join with

A golden diadem found in Troy by Dr. Schliemann. Represented as worn.

incendat; that he may with (aided by) the gifts inflame the impassioned queen. Furentem is proleptic. See on 637. Cupid is conceived to exercise his own power, while aided also by the princely gifts of Aeneas; for these awaken kind feelings in Dido. Comp. 714.—660. Osibus. Comp. VII, 355.—661. Dominum, house; for race, or nation, as in 204. Ambiguam, bilinguis. These words express the national prejudice of Vergil and the Romans, which had rendered the term Punica fides a synonym for bad faith.—662. Urit, burns, disturb (her). Supplyeam. She is troubled with the fear of Juno's enmity and her skill in mischief. Cura recursat. The anxiety of Venus about Aeneas had been relieved by the promises of Jupiter (see 257, sqq.); but now, as the banquet-hour approaches at nightfall (sub noctem),
she thinks of the new perils of the Trojans, and her fear returns. Possibly Heyne is right in thinking there is an allusion to the fact that night is apt to bring back and magnify the anxieties of the mind. 664. Mea teneris, my strength, alone (who art alone) my great power, my child, who dost set at naught the Typhoian missiles of the supreme father. Eolus is joined by Wagner and later commentators with the preceding words, though the earlier authorities make it agree with the following quis. The thunderbolts of Jupiter slew the giant Typhoüs; Ge. I. 279; hence, Typhoia. Ancient artists represented Cupid as breaking in mockery the thunderbolts of Jupiter.—666. Tuae numina, thy divine power.—667. Frater. See 618. Ut; as in 466. Omnia. Comp. 32. 666. Iactatur has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. Odils. Comp. 4 and 251, ob iram. 666. Nolus, for notum. This accords with the Greek idiom. See Kühner's Greek Gr. 241, 3. 670. Hunc is used with the same sort of emphasis as hæc in 717. 671. Inonim. Hospitals which are extended by the people of Juno, and which are subject to her influences, can not be safe for the Trojans. Quo se vertant, what direction they may take.—672. Cardine is an ablative of time. 673. Flamma, with burning love. 674, 675. Ne quæ teneatur, that she may not be changed by any divine influence, but may be held, etc. Ut before teneatur is suggested by the following ne. 676. Mocum, in common with me; as well as I. Comp. Ge. I. 41; II. 8. 676. Qua, in what manner? The question depends on accipe mentem. 677. Car. as in 646. 679. Pelago. See on 128, and recludit, 358. But possibly the dative may be intended after resulantia as analogous to superesse. 680. Sopitum. See on successus, 69. 682. Qua; as in 18. Dolos, the stratagem. Medius occurreret, intervene, interfere. 683. Tu is emphatic, as opposed to hunc. Paciem, counterfeí his form. Amplus is the acc. of time, and quam is omitted before noctem. M. 305, 306. 684. Puell puer. The association of ideas is aided by the juxtaposition of the words. Comp. V. 569; X. 784. See H. 596; A. 344; B. 333; G. 683; M. 473, a. 686. Amidst the royal banquet and the flow of wine. 688. Comp. VII. 350. 690. Græsus gaudens ineditis is equivalent to gressu gaudet incedere. The god takes delight in assuming the form and gait of Iulus, partly on account of his sportive nature, and partly, perhaps, in the anticipation of mischief. The former seems to be the predominant, if not the whole, idea. 691. Ascianio, a dative limiting inrigat instead of a genitive after membra. H. 398, 5; A. 285, a; B. 244; G. 343; E. 2; M. 241, obs. 3. 692. Inrigat, she diffuses. 693. Italies; another form for Italium, 681. 694. Floribus et umbra; join with complectitur. Aspirans, breathing (odors) upon (him). 695—756. Cupid, having thus entered the palace, disguised as the child Ascanius, exercises his power over the mind of the Queen, to make her forget Sycæus and love Aeneas. She protracts the banquet by making many inquiries of Aeneas about the Trojan war, and finally begs him to give an account of the sack of Troy, and of his own subsequent adventures.

696. Duce laetus Achata. See on 275. 697. Venit; the present. See H. 590; A. 351, b; B. 388, c; M. 145. Aulaeis superbus of or with splendid draperies; an ablative of description, limiting epona. Others take the words here by synecdoche for the curtained or tapestried hall, as aulaeis were suspendes from the ceilings in Roman banqueting halls as canopies. In this case the ablative is locative. Tapestries richly wrought with woven and embroidered figures were used variously as curtains, canopies, draperies, and coverings for thrones and couches. See illustration given on page 35. 698. Aurora; here a dissyllable. Composuit locavit. The perfect definite, or perfect with hæc. See H. 471, I; A. 279; B. 60; G. 227; M. 385, b. Observe the relation of the tense here to the historical present, venit; when he
comes the Queen has already assumed her position and placed herself in the midst. Medium, for in medio. Comp. 348. The Queen disposes her person with dignity (compositor) on a separate couch in the midst—that is, in the place of honor, having the Carthaginian princes, such as Bitias (see 733), on one side, and her Trojan guests on the other. Vergil supposes the guests to recline at the banquet, though this practice does not seem to have been in-

Bacchanalian reclined on a couch. (From a vase-painting.)

roduced until long after the heroic age.—699. Iam conveniunt, are already assembling, i. e., when the counterfeit Ascanius arrives,—700. Strato ostro, on the spread purple, or on purple couches; the aulae purpureae. Comp. 997.—701. Manibus, dative after dant.—701, 702. Canistris expeditum, they bring in, or present in baskets, or, with Servius, serve from baskets. Tonus villis, with, or of, soft naps.—703. The inner apartments (intus), where the servants are preparing the food, are separated from the courts or banqueting rooms by narrow passages, called fæces. An ordinary dining-room, or triclinium, would not, of course, be used on the present occasion. With Pamulæ, supply sunt. H. 348, 3; A. 206, c; G. 200; M. 479. Quibus limites est understood, of which struere and adolere are the subjects: Whose care it is, etc. Ordine longo, in a long row, or in long rows; referring not to the order in which the servants stood, but to the arrangement of the dishes of food, or provisions (pemum). To prevent confusion at such an entertainment, all the courses must be properly set out in the inner room by the servants ( famulae), so that the waiters (ministri and ministrae) might promptly perform their duty of carrying the dishes into the banqueting hall, and changing the courses.—704. Struere, to arrange; i. e., before they are carried to the guests. Flammis adolere, to worship the household gods with incense. Comp. E. VIII, 65; Ge. IV, 379. The altar of the pannes is in
the penetralia (intus), and the servants stationed there are required to burn incense before them, as a necessary accompaniment of the rites of hospitality. — 706. Quo. H. 439, 2; A. 187, 6; B. 268, c; G. 282; M. 214, b. Onerent, pantant. See on 287. — 707. Nec non et, and also. The usage of nec non in juxtaposition to connect two single ideas is peculiar to poets and later prose writers. M. 480, obs. 1. Per limina laeta, through the festive halls. — 708. Toris plotis; the embroidered coverings (aulaeis) mentioned above, 697. Inisti, invited. — 711. Comp. 648, 649. — 712. Pesti, to bane.

The force of the appositive Dido can be preserved in translation by joining miserae with it: Unhappy Dido, not knowing what a powerful divinity is resting upon her. — 720. Sychaemus. See 343. — 721. Praevertes, to prepossess. The god causes her to forget her first love, and reawakens her dormant passions (redevis animos), which he occupies with a living object (vivo amore), before her mind shall fall back into habitual thoughts of Sychaeus. — 723. Quies; subject of fuit understood; when the feasting was first suspended; referring to the change of courses (mensae). For the tense to be supplied, see on 216. — 724. Vina coronant, they wreathed the wine-cups. Comp. III, 525; Ge. II, 528. The Romans, in Vergil’s time, were accustomed to put a wreath round the drinking cup as well as round the mixing bowl or crater. In the Homeric language, to crown the wine is to fill the goblet to the brim. — 725. Fit strepitus tectis, the noise (of festivity) arises in the halls. — 726. Laquearibus auris. The concave spaces or panels formed in the ceilings by the beams intersecting each other were called laquearia or lacunaria, and were decorated with gold. Auris; a dissyllable, as in 698. — 728. Hic; frequently an adverb of time. Gravem gemmis aurore, heavy with gems and gold; i.e., a massive goblet of gold studded with gems. Observe the liveliness of the perfect; now the Queen has already called for, etc. — 729. Pateram. See pages 8 and 75. Quam is the object of implere, supplied after soliti. — 730. A Belæ; supply orti, or we may understand it of the order of time; “after Belæ.” — 731. Nam, elliptical as in 65. Hospitibus dare iura, that you give laws for guests, or, the laws of hospitality. Jupiter is etius, the patron of guests. “All strangers are from Jove.” Od. 14, 57. — 733. Velis H. 454, 1; A. 266; B. 309, 6; G. 258; M. 351, a. Huia (dies). H. 406, II; A. 219; B. 235; G. 375; M. 291. — 736. Laticium libavit honorem, poured the libation of liquors; a small portion of the wine was poured upon the table as a drink-offering to the gods. — 737. Libato. For the participle alone in the ablative absolute, see H. 451, 4, n. 2; A. 255, 6; B. 264, R.; G. 488, R. 2; M. 423. It is not necessary to supply any noun. Summo ore, to her lips; the top of the mouth; as prima ora. Ge. III, 399. — 738. Incipitans, challenging; calling upon him to drink the pledge. Impiger, not backward. Hausit, drained; not received, as some translate it. — 739. Se proluit, filled himself, drenched himself. So vappo prolatus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16. Auro, meton. for the golden goblet. H. 687, III; A. p. 299, metonymy; B. 371, b. — 740. Procures. Supply bibunt. Oithara is an ablative of manner. He sings, accompanying himself with the harp. Oithara is often used for any stringed instrument, whether φόρμιγξ, lýra, or βάπφορος. See page 147. Grinitus, Apollo, the god of the lyre, wore long, flowing hair, and hence his votaries are so represented. See IX, 688. — 741. Docuit refers not to the music, but to the natural science taught him by Atlas. Atlas. Vergil adopts here the idea that Atlas was a real person.
age, and an astronomer, and in IV, 247, that he was symbolized in Mount Atlas. — 742. Hic refers to Iopas. — 743. Unde. Supply sint. Ignes, lightnings; as in 90. — 745. Tantum, so much; so early; making the day so short in winter. — 746. Vel quae mora, etc., or what delay opposes the backward nights; referring to the summer nights, which are backward in coming, being hindered, as it were, by the lingering day. Comp. Ge. II, 478–482. This is the old interpretation. Ladewig, however, regards the clause as merely an antithetical way of expressing the foregoing idea, referring noctibus to the winter nights, lingering and retarded in their progress to the dawn. — 748. Non est; as in 707. — 750. Observe the reversed arrangement of the words in this line. Other examples are XII, 29; E. VII, 4; Ge. IV, 342. — 751. Filius Auroae; Memnon. See on 489. — 752. Quantus, of what stature; for heroes were conceived to tower above common men. — 753. Immo, age, nay, come (these disconnected details do but irritate our curiosity), recount to us from their first beginning the wiles of the Greeks. Origines does not refer to the beginning of the siege of Troy, but to the final stratagem which led immediately to the sack of Troy; for it is with this stratagem of the "wooden horse," that Aeneas begins his narrative in the Second Book. — 755. Septima aestas = septimus annum. See introductory note to Third Book.
BOOK SECOND.

Aeneas recounts to Dido the capture and sack of Troy.

1-249. After a brief introduction, Aeneas enters upon his narrative, which begins with the story of the wooden horse. The Greeks, now in the tenth year of the siege, disheartened by their ill success, resort to stratagem. On the night which precedes the burning of the city, they pretend to have given over the siege, and to have taken ship for their homes; leaving upon the plain, before the walls of Troy, an immense fabric of wood, made to resemble a horse, and of such size that it can be carried into the city only by enlarging the gate, or breaking down a portion of the wall.

Within this fabric are concealed many of the Grecian chiefs, while the army, under the command of Agamemnon, instead of continuing the voyage, is lurking behind the island of Tenedos, a few miles from Troy.

The Trojan multitude issues from the gates, and, gathering round the strange image, hesitate whether to convey it into the city, or to destroy it.

At this moment the cunning Sinon, who has purposely suffered himself to be made prisoner, is brought before King Priam, and by his artful story gains the confidence of the King, and leads him and his people to believe that the wooden horse, once placed within the citadel, will become, like the Palladium, the safeguard of Troy. The device of Sinon and the Greeks is aided by Minerva, who sends two serpents to slay the priest Laocoön for attempting to destroy the image consecrated to her. This prodigy confirms the Trojans in the purpose already formed, and by means of ropes and rollers they convey the wooden horse through the city up to the citadel.

1. Continuare, they were silent; a completed action; tenebant, an action continuing. Intenti may be rendered adverbially intently, earnestly.—
3. Renovare; supply me.—4. Ut; interrogative how, as in I, 466. The question depends on renovare dolorem, which here implies the notion of narrating.—5. Quesque, and (the things) which; the antecedent, as understood, is in the same construction as dolorem.—6. Fando, while uttering; a gerund in the ablative expressing the relation of while and equivalent to a present participle. This usage also occurs occasionally in prose. See Madvig, 416, obs. 1.—7. Myrmidonum, Dolopum; join with quis as a partitive. The Myrmidons and Dolopians were Thessalian soldiers, followers of Achilles, and, after his death, of his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus. They are specified here as being the most bloodthirsty enemies of Troy. Before miles supply quis.—8. Temperet, could refrain. See on nesciat, I, 565. After tempère the dative sibi is understood. See Z. 414. Caelo; for de caelo.—9. Præcepit. Supply se, as in IX, 670; XI, 617; is swiftly descending. On the journey of night through the heavens, see on V, 721. Student. Comp. IV, 81.—10. Amor; supply est tibi; if such a desire possesses you. The infinitives cognoscere and audire depend on the predicate amor est which has the governing power of cupis or vis; or, the infinitive may be regarded as equivalent to the genitive of the gerund. See Z. 598, 2d paragraph; H. 563; A. 270, a; B. 315, c; G. 582, R. 4; M. 419.—11. Supremum laborem, the final disaster.—12. Meminisse—refugit, though my mind shudders to recall it, and has (hitherto) shrunk from it with grief. Some, however, understand the perfect here as an aorist denoting an habitual action. For exam-
ple of the perfect joined with the present, see X, 726, 804.—14. Latentibus; the present denoting an action which has been going on and is still continuing; H, 467, III, 2; A, 276, a. So many years (having passed and still) passing away.—15. Instar; in apposition with equum, and governing the genitive. It may be translated as large as. See M, 290, obs. 6. Divina palladia arte. Homer says, in Od. VIII, 488, "they made the horse with Minerva"; and, ii. XV, 71, "through the counsel of Minerva they took Troy." The actual builder of the horse was Epeos. See below, 264.—16. Interunt, they construct. Abieta, an ablative of means, is scanned here as a trisyllable, ab–ye-te. See on I, 73. Comp. partitibus, 442.—17. Votum. Supply esse. The Greeks indicated by some inscription on the image that it was a votive offering or votum to Minerva, and was intended to secure through her favor a safe return to their country.—18. Hae is equivalent to in equum. Lassus explains huc, and refers more definitely to the interior of the horse. Both terms limit includunt. Translate as if it were written huc in latum, in his body. Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32: me in equum Troianum includit. The accusative with in, or the dative, is not unfrequently used after includere, condere, and abdere, as in such verbs the notions both of motion and rest are mingled. Virum corpora; for viros.—20. Milite, with soldiery; used collectively.—21. In conspectu, in sight; i.e., of Troy.—22. Opum. For the genitive, see on I, 14. Comp. V, 73.—23. Nunc tantum sinus, at present there is only a bay; it is no longer an opulent seaport. Male fides, unsafe. So male pinguis, Ge, I, 105; male amicum, below, 735; male sana, IV, 8.—24. Hae may be joined with condunt, according to the usage mentioned in 18, or with prosecut. 25. Abisse. Supply the subject eos. Mycenas; put for the whole of Greece; as in I, 284.—26. Tenoris; for Troia. Ino; the abla-
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tive under M. 262; H. 414, I; A. 243; B. 256; G. 388. The woe occasioned by the ten years’ siege is the long (continued) grief referred to.—27. Dorica; for Graeca.—29. Tendebat, encamped; stretched (his tents). See on I, 469.—30. Locus; subject of erat understood.—31. Stupef, minutavit. H. 461, I, n. 2; A. 205, c; B. 287, c; G. 202, exc.; M. 215, a. Domm. The horse was at once a gift to the Trojans (see 35, 44, 49), and to Minerva (see above, 17). Exista. The idea is that of the narrator, not of the Trojan multitude. Minerva e; an objective genitive; the gift (offered) to Minerva.—32. Thymoetes is mentioned in the Iliad, III, 146, as one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted that a child should be born on a certain day, who should cause the destruction of Troy. On that day both Paris, the son of Priam, and Munius, the son of Thymoetes, were born. Hence, Priam, supposing the prophecy had reference to Munius, ordered both the infant and his mother, Cylla, to be put to death. Aeneas, therefore, is in doubt whether the advice of Thymoetes to carry the horse into the city is given out of resentment and treachery (dolo), or under the influence of fate (see fata ferre)!—33. Areo. See on I, 2.—34. Ferreant, tended or directed. Ferre is thus used in such expressions as res, unus, opinio, tempus, occasio, causa, natura fert.—35. Opus; a Trojan chief, not mentioned by Homer, but by Vergil, I, 183, VI, 768, and elsewhere. Quorum—meant! supply erat; equivalent to quibus melior sententia erat; who entertained a better purpose.—36. Pelago; dative for in pelagus. See on I, 6, and 181.—37. que. There are two plans suggested as to the disposition to be made of the horse: one, to destroy it at once, the other to penetrate the fabric and ascertain what there is in it. These two main propositions are separated by aut. The first of them, however, contains two subordinate ideas as to the method of destroying the horse: some advise to cast it into the sea, and others, to burn it. Hence the propriety of —que, rather than —ve; a reading sometimes adopted here, but without good authority.—40. Primus, first. Laocoon was foremost, not in giving counsel, but in making any active demonstration.—42. Fecul. Supply clamat. For the ellipsis of verba declarandi, see on I, 76. Insania. Supply est etsa?—43. Oeditis! In vehement language the interrogative particles utrum and ne are often omitted.—44. Carere debis. H. 421, II; A. 243; B. 256; G. 888, 111; M. 261. No nostras Ulixes. You should suspect that the craft of Ulysses is in some way connected with the wooden horse.—46. Machina—inspectura. Vergil has in mind the siege towers of a later period, which, being rolled up to the walls of the besieged city, enabled the assailants from the several stories and from the summit of the tower to hurl their missiles, and to pass over upon planks to the battlements of the besieged. Thus the Greeks might intend to use the wooden horse. For the use of the future participle here, see H. 549, 3; A. 293, b; B. 322, b; G. 678, 3; M. 425. Ventura desuper rather refers to the descent of those in the machine upon the city, than to the machine itself.—48. Aliquis is occasionally employed, as here, in the sense of alius quis, some other.—49. Quidquid est. See on I, 837. Et, even. Doma. See on 31.—51. In latus inque alvum. He hurled the spear with such violence that it penetrated not only into the frame, but even into the belly or inner cavities of the beast. On the repetition of in, see Z. 745. Feri, as in V, 813. Comagibus is joined with curvam (—curvatum) as an ablative of means; curving with jointed work.—52. Illa, it; the spear.—53. Cavae cavernae. Forbiger compares this tautological expression to similar poetic archaisms in Lucretius and Plautus; as anxius angus, Luc. I, 826; sonitus sonans, id. III, 816; pulchra pulchrissudo, Plaut. Mil. IV, 1, 13. Semitum is the hollow sound given back by the wooden fabric. Comp. III, 555; IX, 709.—54. Si fata; supply fuerint; if the fates of the gods had been, or had so willed. Comp. 488.
Si — fuisse, if our mind had not been perversae; referring to the infatuation of the multitude.—55. Impulerat, he had induced us; for the subjunctive, impulsion, which would not so vividly have expressed the conviction of the narrator. H. 476, 2; A. 308, a; B. 306, R.; G. 599, R. 2; M. 348, d.—57. Eoes. A striking incident now diverts their attention from the horse. Manus. See on I. 226.—58. Venientibus; join with obsulerat.—60. Hoc ipsum, this very purpose; namely, that of being brought before King Priam. Strucret, might execute. The subjunctive denotes the purpose of obsulerat.—61. Pidens animi. H. 379, II; A. 218, c R.; B. 284, 2; G. 374, R. 3; M. 293, a. In utrumque, for either issue; for either of the alternatives expressed in the following lines. For the gender, see H. 441; A. 193, d; M. 301.—62. Versare dolos, to follow out his stratagems.—64. Circumfusa ruuit; more lively than circumfunditur; the youth gather rapidly round. For the number of the verbs, see above on 31.—65. Ab uno annis, from one wicked act learn (to know) all the Greeks; from the treachery of one understand them all.—68. Observe the spondaic verse.—69. Hæa. The first object of Simon is to gain the pity and confidence of the Trojans by pretending to have been cruelly treated by his countrymen.—71. Super; adverbially, moreover; as I, 29; IV, 606.—72. Poenas eum sanguine, bloody punishment. Comp. IV, 514; X, 617.—73. Conuersa. Supply sunt. Et in proso would stand before compressus. “In poetry, et, nec (rarely aut, vel), and sed, sed enim, are sometimes put after a word in the second member of a sentence.” M. 474, d.—74. Quo sanguine cunctus, of what lineage he is sprung. Sit is understood.—75. Quid erat, what (information) he brings. Comp. 161, VIII, 119. Memorat, that he declare. For the omission of ut, see H. 499, 2; A. 331, R.; B. 235, R.; G. 546, R. 3; M. 372, b, obs. 4. Haturai may be followed either by the infinitive or subjunctive; as here by fari and memorat. See on III, 134. Quae — capto supply sibi; what ground of confidence he has as a captive.—76. Formidine. He lays aside his pretended fear.—77. Quodcumque aedextrum, whatever the result shall have been; for erit. Quodcumque is used here substantively for quidquid.—78. Me; subject of esse understood. Hoc; object of fater understood. Simoniem; the name is here an emphatic substitute for me. Comp. I, 45; E. IX, 53, 54.—80. Finxit. For the mood after si, see H. 507, I; A. 305, 306; B. 292, a; G. 597; M. 332.—81. Fando, by hearsay, or report; an ablative of means. Aliquod nomen, any mention.—82. Palamedis Belidae, Palamedes the descendant of Belus. The τι in Belides is here lengthened as an exception to H. 646, I; B. 345, h, 2.—83. Falsa sub prætions, under a false charge of treason. Thiel calls this usage of sub a Greecism.—84. Infando indicio, by wicked testimony. Through the contrivance of Ulysses, a letter, purporting to be signed by King Priam, and a quantity of gold, were secreted in the tent of Palamedes, and these being produced against him, he was stoned to death by the Greeks on the charge of correspondence with the enemy. —85. Demisare neci, they have cast down to death; so morti demittere, V, 692. Luminis, life. H. 421, II; A. 243, d; B. 256; G. 339, R. 3; M. 268, b; or, with Thiel, we may consider causas as derived from causae and followed by its case. Lugent. They now mourn him because they need his wise counsels. It was his reputation for wisdom which had excited the jealousy of Ulysses. Supply et or quem before nunc — luget.—86. Illi — annis answers to the conditional proposition commencing with si. Et connects comitem and sanguine proxinquum as two considerations on account of which Simon was sent; more fully expressed, it would be: because he wished me to be his companion, and because I was nearly related to him.—87. Pupper. As in III, 615, the term is calculated to excite compassion in the hearers. In arma for in bellum.—88. Stabat regnus, flourished in his royal dignity; the ablative as in I, 268. Regnum vigebat
consilia, was strong in the assemblies of the kings. The Grecian chiefs held frequent councils in their camp before Troy.——89. Et nos, I also; the plural as in 189. Que—que. Comp. I, 18.——91. Hand ignota, things by no means unknown. The cunning of Simon shows itself in connecting his pretended misfortunes with the real ones of Palamedes, the account of which has doubtless already reached the Trojans. Superba oris, from the upper world; from this region of the living to the lower world, sub umbra. Comp. IV, 660. For the tense after postquam, see on I, 216.—92. In tenebris, in gloomy solitude.—94. Mo, the subject of fore understood. Tulisset, should bring it about; literally, should have carried. The pluperfect subjunctive serves as a future perfect subjunctive in connection with past tenses. H. 525, 2; Z. 496, 6; G. 660, 4; M. 379.—95. Argos, for Gracian. Comp. I, 285. Palamedes was from Euboea.—96. Odia. The hatred, namely, of Ulysses.—97. Hinc, from this moment, or time; so Thiel; others, from this cause. Prima labes, the first ruinous step, the beginning of ruin.—98, 99. The infinitives here are historical. Ulysses was always terrifying, was disseminating, was seeking. H. 536, 1; A. 275, e; B. 315, g; G. 650; M. 392. Omniscia, conscious (of wrong); i.e., conscienti sibi acerberos; knowing his own guilt, and the danger of being exposed by me. But some understand, conspiring (with others). Arma, weapons; means for my destruction.—100. Calchante minister, Calchas being his agent. Simon artfully breaks off here in order to excite the Trojans to further inquiries.—101. Sed autem, but however. These two particles are found thus connected nowhere else in Vergil. The second adversative seems intended to add additional emphasis. Ingrata, painful; i.e., to Simon. But Forbiger understands things unacceptable, or of no interest to the Trojans.—102. Si; nearly equivalent here to quoniam. Omnium; all the Greeks; whether such as Palamedes and Simon, or such as Ulysses.—103. In, this; that which I have now narrated to you concerning myself: if (since) you hold all (of us) in the same estimation, and it suffices to have heard this. Iam nudum, now at once. It implies that the act has already been long delayed. Z. 257.—104. Magna. For the case, see H. 422; A. 252, d; B. 258, e; G. 360; M. 259. With velle et mercemur, would wish, would purchase, the protasis, si possint, is to be supplied.—107. Prosequitur, proceeds. This verb in this sense, and without an object, seems to occur only here.—109. Moliri. The term implies effort to overcome difficulties. Bello, join with festis.—110. Facessent, would that they had so done. See on I, 576. If they had gone away at that time, Simon would not have been condemned as the victim for sacrifice.—111.untis, when departing; not actually on their way, but when on the point of going.—114. Suspens, uncertain; doubting what to do. Sitaestem, to consult; a present participle denoting a purpose. See on I, 519.—115. Adytis, from the sanctuary.—116. Placentis; for placavit am. See on I, 261. Virginum esse, with a virgin strain. For the construction, see on 413. The Grecian chiefs had assembled at Aulis before sailing for Troy, and, being detained by contrary winds, were instructed to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, as a propitiatory offering to Diana. According to the ordinary account, Iphigenia was saved by the interposition of Diana, and conveyed to Tauris.—118. Quae raemel. Supply sunt. Litandum, a sacrifice must be made.—119. Argolica, Grecian. A Greek must now be slain, just as the victim at the beginning of the war was a Greek. Vox, response. Ut, when. See on I, 216. Volfi, of the multitude; the common soldiers.——120, 121, Ina esse, our inmost frames. Comp. III, 308; VI, 54.——121. Qui fata parent, for whom the fates are preparing (death). This and the following question depend on tremor, implying dubitandum, incertorum. Quem posse, Apollo; i.e., who it is that the oracle of Apollo means.——122. His, here; as an ad-
verb of time. Comp. i. 40; I. 726.—123. Protrahit. Calchas pretends
to be reluctant. Ex numina dictum, these commands of the gods. Ulysses de-
mands of Calchas what person is meant by this revelation of Apollo.—
124. Iam censebant, were already foretelling.—125. Artificis, of the plotter.
The cunning of Ulysses, as Sinon wished the Trojans to understand, was
exercised in turning the oracle to his private purpose by causing his tool,
Calchas, to single out Sinon as the victim. Ventura, what was to come.—
126. Bis quinque. Comp. i. 71, 821, and note. Testus, with hidden purpose;
covered in respect to his mind. So Heyne; but Henry takes it literally,
concealed; “shut up in his tent.”—129. Composito; for ex compusito, by
agreement; i.e., with Ulysses.—131. Conversa (ea); equivalent to earum
rerum conversionem. See on 413. They (readily) suffered the turning of
those dangers, which each feared for himself, to the destruction of one un-
happy wretch; because when once I had been declared the victim, they
were all relieved from further apprehensions for themselves.—132. Para-
mi, historical infinitive.—133. Salasa frages, for mola sales; the salted

Vittae. (From a bas-relief)

meal. Comp. IV, 517. Grain, parched, crushed, and mixed with salt, was
thrown upon the victim. Vittae, fillets, or twisted bands of white and red
wool.—134. Fates. The term implies that it might be considered cul-
pable to have shrunk from a sacrifice demanded by religion. Vinicula; the
cords with which he was bound when being led to the altar.—135, 136.
Obscurs delital, I lay hid and unseen. Comp. VI, 268. Si—dissent, if they
should by chance have set sail. See on 94. I think it better, on the whole,
to adopt the old punctuation here, though the tenses are thus used a little
loosely. The uncertainty is whether the Greeks would, after all, set sail
without having made the appointed sacrifice of one of their own country-
men.—139. We must regard quos as an accusative of the person, and pos-
mas of the thing, under H. 374; A. 239, c; B. 217; G. 388; M. 228, b;
from whom, perchance, they will also demand punishment. Repeoecer also
takes two accusatives in VII, 606.—141. Quod, wherefore, as to which; as
in Greek ἃ for καθά, ἃ. H. 378, 2; A. 240, c; B. 220; G. 331, R. 3; M.
372, b, obs. 8. Comp. VI, 383. Τάj addressed to Priam.—142. Per. The
following clause suggests the object: if there is still any pure faith remaining anywhere among (to) men, by this I adjure thee. Comp. VI, 469; X, 597, 903. For the separation of per from its case in adjectives, see on IV, 814. Quae restet. See on IV, 280.—143. Laborum. For the case, see H. 408, I; A. 221, a; B. 301, 5; G. 376; M. 292.—144. Animus, a spirit; put for the person himself. Non digna, undeserved.—145. Lacrimis; an ablative of cause; by reason of these tears. Ultra; Servius explains by insuper, moreover, not spontaneously.—148. Amissos, whom you have given up. Hinc, henceforth.—149. Hæc edisse vero, declare these things to me true (truthfully).—150. Quo, whereof, for what purpose.—151. Quæ religio, etc., what religious token (act of religion) is it, or (if none) what engine of war?—154. Aeterni ignes; sun, moon, and stars. Comp. III, 599; IX, 429.—155. Ennes; the sacrificial knives. All the holy objects Simon appeals to are witnesses of the outrage he has suffered, and that he is held by no tie of loyalty to his countrymen.—157. Fax. Supply est.—158. Ferre sub armis, to bring to the light.—159. Togam. Supply ulla; the Greeks.—160. Promissis. The prose construction is in promissis manibus. Comp. VIII, 643.—163. Auxilia statim, stood, was maintained by the aid. H. 416; A. 245; B. 258; G. 403, R.; M. 253. Ex quo, from what time; relative to ex illa, below, 169.—164. Sed anim; as in I, 19. For the position of the words, see on 73.—155. Fatales. The Palladium was so termed because the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. It was a small, rude image of Pallas, which was believed to have fallen from heaven, and was guarded by the Trojans with great care, being even bound to the wall of the temple by chains, because the safety of the city depended on its possession.—165. Vitas; the fillets round the head of the image. Fure; referri. Historical infinitives. This metaphor seems to be drawn from the movement of a ship which the rowers have ceased to propel against the current, so that it again falls down the stream. Comp. Ge. I, 200.—171. Ex igni, these tokens; i.e., tokens of these things, or of her displeasure. Comp. III, 505.—172. Castris; ablative. Simulacrum; the Palladium. Arsere would be regularly connected with the foregoing vix positum, by quo, et, or cum. See 692, I, 586.—173. Luminibus arroctis, from her starting eyeballs.—174. Ipsa; the image itself, per se. Ter. See on I, 94. Solo. H. 484, n. 1; A. 243, b; B. 254, R. 3; G. 388; M. 263. Dicta. See on I, 111.—176. That an image should show such miraculous signs of anger is a sufficient reason to the minds of the Trojans, as Simon is well aware, for the advice of Calcias and the hasty departure of the Greeks. There is, therefore, no difficulty now in believing that the Greeks have actually gone, and that what Simon adds about the destination of the wooden horse is reasonable and true.—177. Omina ni repetant Argis, unless they seek the omens again in Greece. They had before sailing for Troy taken the omens at Aulis. Perhaps Vergil has reference to the practice of Roman generals, who, under certain circumstances, went back to Rome to renew the auspices. Nomen, the divinity;
meaning the Palladium itself. — 179. Quod avexere, which (says Sinon) they have carried away over (on) the sea. This is not the statement of Calchas, which would have been quoted indirectly here, and therefore in the subjunctive mood, but the language of Sinon himself. Some, less naturally, I think, take avexere in the sense of brought from Greece; understanding by numen the divine favor. — 180. Quod potere—parent, as to the fact that they have sought—it is because they are preparing. H. 540, IV, n.; A. 333, a; B. 292, c; G. 525, R. 2; M. 388, b, obs. 2. — 181. Arma, decus; i.e., re-enforcements for war and the favor of the gods. — 183. Munit, being instructed; namely, by Calchas. Pro, in place of. Here Sinon comes to the most delicate part of his story; he must give a plausible reason both for the building of the horse, and for its vast size, and he must make such suggestions as shall induce the Trojans to take it into the city. — 184. Quae planet, to atone for. See on I, 20. — 185, 186. The emphasis is on immensam, which should be joined to attollere. They were not only advised to build this in place of the Palladium, but to build it of vast dimensions, so that the Trojans might not get it into the city to serve as a new Palladium, and that they might be tempted through suspicion to lay violent hands upon it, and thus incur the anger of Minerva. — 186. Roboribus; the means of attollere. Caso; dative for ad caelum. See on Latio, I, 6. — 187. Portis; the abl. of way or route. M. 274. Moenia; for urbs. The present possit after jussit may be explained as Sinon’s allegation; but it is probably a mistake of the copyist for possit. — 188. Ne, or lest. Antiqua sub religione; under the same religious security as which they had enjoyed under the Palladium. — 189. Nam violasset, for (said Calchas) if your hand should violate; this is the continuation, in the oblique form, of what Calchas had stated. Saying, thinking, etc., are often implied in the foregoing verb, as here in uisset. For the subjunctive, see on 94. — 190. Omen; metonymy for the fate or destruction indicated by the omen. Ipsum refers to Calchas. — 193. Ulter; probably not, as Forbiger takes it, from far, but of its own accord, spontaneously; i.e., without waiting to be again attacked. — 194. Nostros refers to the Greeks. Ea fate, such fates, namely, as the xeritum in 190. This calamity would await the posterity of the Greeks, if the horse should be received into the city by the Trojans. — 198. Milia; a round number. The II., II, 924, sqq., makes the number of the Grecian ships 1,186. — 199. Hic. See on 122. Mainis; even a greater event than the adventure of Sinon. — 201. Ductus sorte. Though priest of Apollo, Laocoön had been appointed by lot on this day to make sacrifices to Neptune. — 202. Sollemnis, customary, ritual, sacrificial. — 203. Ecce. Comp. 57. Gemini, two; implying similarity. Comp. I, 162. A Tened. They come from Tenedos as an omen that the enemy is coming from its concealment there to destroy the city. — 204. Immensae orbibus; an ablative of description, limiting angues. — 205. Immunit pelago; translate in connection with tranquilla per alta; swim along the tranquil waters pressing upon the sea. Partem, side by side. Tendunt; as in I, 205. — 207. Sanguinose, bloody; of the color of blood. Pars oestera; all except the head and breast. Pontum pone legit, courses the sea behind. — 209. Simulatque, in connection with legit may be translated as a present participle, curving. Volumina, in a fold, in folds; meaning the undulating curves made by the long bodies of serpents in propelling themselves over the waves. — 209. Spumante salo; ablative of instrument. Arva, the shores. — 210. Oculos. See on I, 228. — 212. Visu exanguis, terrified by the sight. Agmine certo, in an undeviating course; indicating that they had been sent by a higher power expressly to destroy Laocoön, and were not merely seeking for prey. Agmen is also used of the motion of a snake in V, 90. — 215. Morsu depasuit, devours. — 216. Posti; adverbially for postas. Ipsum refers to Laocoön. Auxillo is a dative of the end or purpose.
See on I, 22.—218. Mūdum; supply summ; around his body. Ocollo, around his neck. For the dative, see H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, d.; B. 240, a; G. 348; M. 260, b.—219. Superant, rise above him. Čapite, with the head; with their heads. Comp. volumine, 208, and similar examples of the singular in I, 579; VII, 392; IX, 721; X, 334. Červidibus altis, with their necks (stretched on).

high.—221. Vittas. See on I, 228.—223. Quallis mugitus, (such) bellowings as the bull raises when he has fled, etc. Taurus in prose would stand in the relative clause, thus: quallis mugitus taurus tollit. Comp. I, 316 and 480. If Vergil was familiar with the famous statue of Laocoön, now pre-
served in the Vatican, he chose rather, with true poetic taste, to transfer the
spirit of that great work to his description than to adhere to the original in
respect to all its details.—225. At; in transition. Comp. I, 267. Delubra
summa, the lofty shrine; the same as the arx in 226. Tritonidus. See Dict.
Arom; for templum. It was situated on the summit of the Acropolis.—
227. Sub pedibus. The statues of Minerva are draped to the feet (see page
39), and some, as the Minerva Medica in the Vatican, have a snake coiled
at the feet; and in some, as the Minerva Salutifera, also in the Vatican, there
are two serpents represented. Vergil conceives of a statue of the goddess
still remaining in the temple, after the Palladium had been stolen.—
228, 229. Novus pavor, new terror; no longer apprehension for our personal
safety, as in 212, but fear of the goddess who has punished Laocoon, and
thus shown the danger of committing any outrage upon the wooden horse.
Omnia. For the dative, see H. 398; A. 235, a; B. 244; G. 343, R. s;
M. 241, obs. 3. Insumus; supply us; Scolus expendiisse; for sceleris poenam
solvisse.—231. Lascerit. For the mood, see on I, 388. Tergo, for corpori.
—232. Ad sedes, to the shrine.—233. Condamnantes, exclam with one voice.
—234. We divide the walls and throw open the bulwarks of the city.
Others understand by moenia the buildings within the walls. The Tro-
jans are here supposed to throw down that part of the wall which forms the
top and sides of the Sccean gate. Comp. 242, where the term portae would
seem to indicate that the horse was carried in through one of the gates of
Troy.—235. Acquintus; supply us; apply themselves. Comp. I, 210. Bo-
tarum lapsus, the movements of wheels; for the simple term rotas. Comp. I,
301. Ccelo, about the neck; dative. Comp. IV, 506.—237. Scandit, climbs
or mounts; a bold figure, indicating the difficulties overcome in conducting
the wooden horse through the walls and to the summit of the citadel. Comp.
VI, 515.—238. Armis for armatis, as in I, 506. For the ablative, see H,
421, II; A. 248, c; B. 258; G. 289, R. s; M. 265, a.—239. Sacra canunt.
Hymns were sung at the sacred festivals of the Romans by choirs of boys
and girls.—240. The dat. urbi is governed by illabitur. Minus, tow-
ering; as in I, 182; IV, 83.—242. Dardanidum. See on I, 565.—243. Sub-
stitut, hated. Stumbling on the threshold was considered an evil omen.
Utra; the ablative of situation. The shock of the sudden halt caused the
weapons of the Greeks secreted within the horse to clash and rattle. —
244. Instansus. Comp. I, 423, and below 491. Immores, easi, thoughtless
and blind in respect to the circumstances which should have awakened sus-
picion: the stumbling of the horse and the noise of the arms from within.
Sister is followed by the accusative with in, or by the ablative either with
or without in. Comp. X, 323.—246. Tunc etiam, then also as an additional
warning. Credita is better joined with ora than with Cassandra. For the
dative Tucris, see on sil; I, 449.—248. Esset. The relative clause gives
the reason why they should be called miseri. See on I, 388; and comp. V,
624. But some make it concessive. See on IV, 530.—249. Velamus. See
on I, 417.

240–247. While the city is buried in slumber, the Grecian fleet returns silently
from the island of Tenedos, and Sinon, seeing the signal torch on board the ship of Aga-
memon, opens the wooden horse. The leaders issue forth and commence the attack
on the city, setting fire to it in various places, with the aid of Sinon, and are soon
joined by their whole army at the Sccean gate. Aeneas is warned of the danger in a
dream by the shade of Hector, and is roused from sleep by the increasing noise of the
conflict and of the flames. He arms himself and hastens from the palace of his father,
and, being joined by Coroebus and other warriors, undertakes to defend the city.
After a momentary success his party is defeated, Coroebus and others are slain, and
he is left with only two companions, with whom he proceeds to the palace of Priam.

250. Vertitur. The sky itself is conceived to revolve, while the earth
stands still. Buit oceano, ascends from the ocean; i.e., Night rises in her
chariot from the eastern ocean when the sun sinks in the west. Comp. V, 721; and for this sense of ruit, VI, 589; VIII, 369.—252. Myrmidonum; by synecdoche for Graiorum. Dolae refers especially to the stratagem of the wooden horse. Per moenia, throughout the city; not here the fortifications merely.—254. Phalanx; here for host or army. Instructis navibus, their ships being drawn up in order. They would advance in regular array, in order to be ready for an enemy, and to effect a simultaneous landing.—255. Amica—lunae, the friendly stillness of the silent moon; friendly, or favorable to the projects of the Greeks. Lunae, of the moonlight night. According to the post-Homeric tradition, Troy was taken at the time of full moon. We should infer from 340, 360, 397, 420, etc., that the moon was sometimes shining, and sometimes obscured.—256. Nota, well known; for the Greeks had been ten years encamped upon the shores.—257. Extulerat, etc.; intensive for the perfect: suddenly raised the signal flame; the signal by which Simon was to understand when to open the horse. Domesticus, protected from discovery in his nocturnal movements.—258. Utero. For the case, comp. 19 and 45.—259. Laxat. This verb is adapted to both objects, Danaos and clavstra, by zeugma: releases the Greeks, and loosens the bolts. H. 636, II, 1; A. p. 298; B. 370, a, 2; G. 690; M. 478, obs. 3. The natural order of the ideas is also reversed. This license, which is termed hysteron proteron, is defined in H. 636, V; B. 370, d, 2.—260. Se præmont; for prodeunt. Bobones. See on Italicum, I, 2.—282. Demissum per funem, over (or along) a rope let down.—263. Primus. This should probably be understood literally, and then would only show that the speaker, in mentioning the names rapidly, was reminded at the moment when this one occurred, that he was said to have issued first from the horse.—264. Polifacito, maker of the treacherous work. He was directed by Minerva. See 15.—265. Sepultam. Comp. 253; III, 680; VI, 424.—266. Fortis; ablative of the route. See on 187. Omnis sociis; those who have just landed from the ships.—267. Consilia, conferrate; implying that those already in the city and those just arrived have a mutual understanding of the plan of attack.—268. Comp. IV, 522. Aegris, soror-laden; said of men, as compared with the gods.—269. Dono divum, by the blessing of the gods; ablative, cause of sperit. —270. In somnis, in slumber. Comp. 392. Aeneas is repeatedly favored with warnings by visions and dreams.—271. Largus flatus, a flood of tears. Comp. I, 465.—272. Baptatus bigis, ut quondam, (appearing) as formerly, after being dragged by the chariot. Aeneas had seen the corpse of Hector in this condition after it had been brought back to Troy by Priam. The ghosts of the slain are conceived to appear like their disfigured and mutilated bodies. See VI, 494.—273. Per—timentis; for loris per pedes tumentis traiectis. Lors; the Greek accusative, used with somewhat more boldness than usual, as it is applied not to a part of the person, as in I, 589, nor even to the dress, as I, 320. The ordinary Greek accusative here would have been pedes, accompanied by loris in the ablative. —274. El mund. H. 389, n. 2; B. 244, R. 2; G. 340, R. 2; M. 286, obs. 2. Qualis refers to the appearance of Hector’s person.—275. Redit. The present in vivid narration. H. 467, III; A. 276, d; B. 58; G. 220; M. 386. Qui reddet may be rendered returning. Exuvias, the spoils; those, namely, which had been taken from the body of Patroclus, whom Hector had slain in battle, and who had worn the armor of his friend Achilles. Hence, they are called here “the spoils of Achilles.” For the accusative, see H. 377; A. 225, d; B. 219; G. 382, R. 2; M. 237.—276. Insolatus, after he had hurled. The attack on the Grecian ships, here alluded to, is described in II. XV, 592, sqq. Fulpibus, upon the ships; dative. The ships were drawn up from the water, with the sterns toward the land, and surrounded on the land side by fortifications. —278. Quae plurima. See on I,
419. The wounds are those wantonly inflicted on the dead body of Hector
by the Greeks (see II. XXII, 369-375), and the mutilations received when
it was dragged by the chariot of Achilles. Ultra; comp. 198; at once;
without waiting to be first spoken to by the ghost; join with compellass. 
Plaus ipse, myself also weeping; as well as he.—283. Morae. In his dream
Aeneas does not realize that Hector is dead, but fancies that he has been

Hector.

long absent, and anxiously waited for.—283. Expectate; vocative by at-
traction for the nominative. H. 369, 3; A, 241, b; B, 210, 3; G, 324, R.
1; M. 299, b, obs. 2. Ut, how; i.e., how gladly; or else, with Thiel, how
is it that; join with aspicium. —287. Nihil; the object of respondit un-
derstood. Nec—moratur, nor regards my useless inquiries.—289. Huia fur,
Comp. III, 44.—290. A culmine, from the summit; from top to bottom;
like the Homeric κατ’ ἐρήπης, II. XIII, 772. Comp. below, 608.—291. Si
datum; enough has been done by thee, Aeneas, for the country and for
Priam.” So Heyne. Perhaps, however, the sense is, enough has been given
by the fates; the destinies of Priam and of Troy are satisfied or fulfilled.
So sat fatis Venerique datum; IX, 135. (Qua) dextra, by (any) right hand;
by human prowess.—292. Haec, with this; with mine. For the subjunc-
tive imperf. and plup. after si, see H. 510; A. 308; B. 306, c; G. 599, R.
1; M. 347, b.—293. Sacra. Supply sua. A limiting word pertaining equal-
ly to two substantives is sometimes expressed only with the last. Comp.
surgeotes, I, 366. The Penates of Troy are those which pertain to the
whole state in common, as distinguished from those of individual families.
—294. Comites, as companions; in apposition with hos. His, dative.
Moenia; for urbem.—295. The order is: quae magna, ponto pererrato,
denique stabat. Comp. III, 159. The city referred to here is Lavinium, at
least primarily; though the poet seems to have Rome in mind, as the ulti-
mate offspring of Lavinium.—296, 297. The vision seems (comp. I, 258) to
bring the figure of Vesta with the fillets round her head, and other things
which pertained to her worship, from the penetralia, or sanctuary of the
house; thus indicating that Aeneas will soon be called upon (see 320) to

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take charge of this and the other Penates of Troy. Among the Penates of the city or state appear to have been included Jupiter, Juno, and Vesta; perhaps, also, Neptune, Apollo, and other great gods (see Smith's Dict. of Anc. Biog. and Myth., *Penates*). These are also called Dei Magni. See III, 12, and VIII, 679. Besides, there are the family Penates, which Aeneas will also have in charge. *Diversus instinctus, with various sounds of voice.* Comp. XII, 620.—299, 300. Secreta—recessit. The house of Anchises was remote from the Scaean gate, where the enemy were chiefly assembled, and was also solitary, or without neighboring houses. *Recessus,* as *refugii,* III, 536, denotes situation rather than motion.—302. *Summi fastigia testis, the parapet of the top of the roof.* Comp. below, 458, and note.—303. *Arrectis auribus.* Comp. I, 152; II, 206.—304. *Valunt quam.* As the shepherd, ignorant (*inscius*) of the remote cause of the devastation around him, is amazed, so Aeneas, at first stupefied by what he hears and sees, does not comprehend the origin and nature of the uproar. Comp. X, 405; XII, 521. *Prevalescere austris,* ablative absolute. *Austria,* for winds in general, as in I, 536.—305. *Rapidus montano fluente,* (made) impetuous by the mountain flood.—306. *Suum labores,* by metonymy for segetes. —307. *Insincus,* ignorant (of the cause).—309. *Fides, the truth, or the fact;* namely, that the Greeks had got possession of the city. Supply est.—310. *Daephobus.* His death is described in VI, 509, sqq.—311. *Vulcanus,* for fire. See on I, 215. *Proximus,* next to the house of Delphobus. —312. *Ucalegen,* in a bold metonymy for the house of Ucalegen. Comp. III, 275. *Sigae intusa,* the Sigean waters, or bay; about four miles northwest from Troy.—314. *Nec sat rationis,* (set mili), nor have I enough of deliberation; i. e., I have not a clear purpose in seizing arms; not considering what is to be done or gained in fighting.—315. *Bello,* dative for *ad bellum.* Comp. III, 540.—315. *Arom,* the citadel.—317. *Pulchrum,* the predicate accusative after *esse* understood, which has *or* for its subject. H. 438, 3, and 538, 2; A. 189, d; G. 433; M. 388, b. *Suocurrum,* etc., it comes to my mind, etc.; in the midst of the excitement I have one thought only: that it is glorious to die in arms. —318. *Eco,* Comp. 203. *Panthus,* mentioned in II, III, 146, as with Priam on the wall. The Latin vocative *Panthus,* from the Greek *Panthus,* priest of the citadel only so far as he was priest of Apollo, whose temple, like those of the other tutelary gods, was on the citadel.—320. *Sacra desaque.* Comp. above, 293. *Victor,* as in I, 68.—321. *Trahit,* leads. Comp. 457. *Oursus tendit, hastates; literally, holds (him) with running.* *Limmata,* (my) threshold; the house of Anchises and Aeneas. The arrival of Panthus with the sacred things is a fulfillment of the words of Hector's ghost: Troy commits to thee her gods. See 293. The poet leaves us to understand that the child and the sacred things are left by Panthus at the palace of Anchises. See 717.—322. *Res summa,* the public welfare; *our common cause, the city.* *Quo loco, in what condition.* So the best commentators; comp. IX, 628; but some understand, "at what point is the principal conflict?" *Quam praedimnus aoom? what stronghold do we (or are we to) seize?* Since you, Panthus, have fled from the citadel itself, what stronghold is still remaining in our hands, or, for us to lay hold of for defense? The present for the future is not uncommon in animated discourse. See I, 43. H. 467, III, 5; A. 276, c; G. 219; M. 389, obs. 2.—324. *Summa, final.*—325. *Fuimus, fuit.* This is an impressive way of saying, *we have ceased to be Trojans; Illus no longer exists.* H. 471, II, 1; A. 279, a; G. 229; M. 385, b. *Dardanae; dative.*—328. *Sion,* see on 259. *Miscet, scatters all around.*—330. *Insultans* expresses the joy Sinon feels in the success of his stratagem, as well as his contempt for the victims of it. *Alli, others;* as opposed to that portion of the Greeks who have descended from the horse. *Bipastiatus portus, at the open gates;* more fully translated:
at the gates having their double doors thrown open. Comp. 366.—331. Mithra, quot. Supply the antecedent tot, the subject of adsum understood. See on I, 430. Mycenae. H. 428, 11; A. 258, 2; B. 249; G. 411; M. 275.—332. Ali; another portion of the main body from the ships, of which the first alii is part. Angusta viaraum, the narrow passageways. See on I, 422.—333. Opposil, opposed, that is, to the Trojans who attempt to resist.—334. Stat stricta; a lively substitute for est stricta; suggesting the position of the blade firmly grasped, and raised for the blow. Muorum coruscus; an ablative of manner limiting stat. Primis; those who are foremost, or at the gate.—335. Caece morte, in the nocturnal, or uncertain, conflict. Comp. IX, 518.—336. Numina divus; not by his own deliberate purpose, for he had not sat rationes in armis.—337. Tristis Erinys, the dark fury; the gloomy spirit of conflict.—339. Addunt as socios. Comp. VI, 775.—343. Aggiungerunt; supply se; gather around. Nostro; for me, as in 189.—341. Insano, frantic; understood here by some of hopeless love. But, perhaps, it may refer to the madness of the object of his love, by a usage kindred to that of accleratus, in 576.—344. Genar, as a (future) son-in-law.—345. Furensis, prophetic.—346. Audierit; subjunctive under the same principle as above in 248.—347. Quae ubi vidi. See on I, 72. Audire, venturing upon. H. 535, 1; A. 272; B. 315, f; G. 527, R. 1; M. 395.—348. Super; as in I, 29. Besides the enthusiasm they already manifest, I seek to enkindle more, and so begin with these words. His; abl. of manner.—349. Pastores; as animi, 144, for persons. Audientem, Supply me. Si vobis—est. The protasis is in the indicative, since there is no uncertainty. Extreme, destruction; extreme perils. Cupido certa, a fixed desire or resolve. Sequi. For the inf. depending on cupido, see note on 10.—350. Sit. See on videat, I, 181. What is the state of (lit. to) our fortunes.—351. Exessere. The ancients believed that the capture of a city or country was preceded by the departure of its tutelary gods.—352. Quibus, through whom; ablative of means. See on 168.—353. Moriamur, manum. "Let us die, and (to that end) rush into the midst of the enemy."—ladewig. Others take it for a striking example of the hysteron proteron. See on 259. Comp. III, 662.—354. Unas salus; predicate nominative: to hope for no safety (is) the only safety of the conquered.—357. Oceo, maddened, blind, or furious with hunger.—380. Nox astra. The moon is at times obscured. See 397, 420, and 621. But night in general, whether with or without a moon, may be understood as dark, contrasted with day.—361. Fando. Comp. IV, 361.—364, 365. —que—que, both, and. See on I, 18. Inertia, lifeless; referring to the corpses of the slain. Others, with Heyne and Thiel, refer it to the helpless bodies of old men, women, and children, and persons unfit for war. Poenas dant san¬guine, suffer punishment with blood; suffer death. Comp. 72.—369. Favor. H. 608, V; A. 359, f; B. 354, b; M. 502, a, obs. 1. Plurima image, very many an image; innumerable corpses, representations of death, everywhere seen; thus Ovid, Met. 10, 728, repetitique mortis image.—370. Danaum is joined by some, I think less correctly, with cetera. Comp. 40, and I, 497, where cetera is not limited by any genitive.—371. Androgeos; a Grecian hero, not mentioned in Homer. Credens. Supply nos esse. —372. Ultra, at once, first; as in 279; without being first addressed.—376. Fida responsa, reliable answers. Senatis delapsus, having fallen, he perceived (it); a Greek idiom for sensi se delapsum esse.—378. Retro respon¬sit, checked.—379. Valuti, etc.; a comparison derived from the Iliad, III, 33, sqq. Asperis; for asperes. Sentibus; ablative of situation.—380. Hum¬nitatem, making his way along the ground. See on I, 193.—380. Attollentem iras; "throwing his neck upward, threatening wrath."—Thiel. Iras is equivalent to iratum caput. Cella. Greek acc.—383. Et densis, etc., and we surround them with our sorried arms; the dative seis is understood; we
are poured about them. See on I, 412. *Quae* connects the verbs *circumfundimur* and *sternimus.*—385. Labor, *conflict*; like *νῶος* in Homer.—386. Successus, *animisque,* are ablative of *causa*; both success and boldness of spirit make the youth exult. So Wagner. Hence, it is unnecessary to suppose any zeugma here by making *animis* an ablative of manner.—388. Ostendit *se dextra;* for *ostendit se dextram;* shows herself favorable; dextra agreeing with *fortuna.*—389. *Insignia,* martial ornaments; the arms by which the Greeks were distinguished from the Trojans; especially their helmets and shields.—390. *Dolus. Supply sit.* Requirat. See on 8.—391. Deinde. See on I, 195.—392. *Insigne decorum,* the beautiful device; i.e., the well-designed shield. Shields were often adorned with raised work in metal, representing sometimes a thunderbolt or some formidable animal, or, as on the shield of Achilles, scenes from life. For the acc. instead of the ablative after *induitur,* see on 275.—396. Haud numine nostro; abl. of manner; under an unfavorable divinity; literally, under a divinity not our own. The possessives sometimes have the force of *secundus,* *propitios.*—400. Fida, *safe,* as affording a retreat to the ships.—401. Conduxit; for *se conducit.* Comp. 24.—402. *Nihil iubis* (est) *fidere,* etc., *no one may be confident (there is no hope) when the gods are opposed.* So Heyne. Others translate: "It is not right for any one to trust in unwilling gods." The sentiment is intended to introduce the incident which immediately follows, and which turns the tide of success against the Trojans.—403. *Priamis,* daughter of *Priam;* from the Greek form πριάμισος.—404. *Ciribus.* See on I, 480. A templum *Minerva.* She had fled to the shrine of Minerva for refuge. *Adyta,* from the inner sanctuary. This was the outrage referred to in I, 41, which provoked the wrath of Minerva against Ajax *Oileus.*—407. *Speciem,* spectacle. *Coroebus.* See 341, sqq. *Furiata mente,* abl. absolute.—408. *Peritus,* See on 47.—409. *Dennis armis,* abl. of manner, as in 383. Comp. III, 222. *Iis,* or *hostibus,* in the dat., is understood after *incurrimus.*—410. Delubrum culmine. A party of Trojans was hurled down masts from the top of the temple of Minerva on the citadel.—411. *Obruimus.* For the quantity of the last syllable here, see on *pavor,* 389.—412. *Ar morum facie,* etc., on account of the appearance of our arms, and the mistake arising from our Grecian crests; so *facies* is used in V, 788.—413. *Eruptae virginis,* at the rescue of the virgin; a causal genitive, like *iubarum,* 412. For the use of the participle, see H, 549, 5, n. 2; A, 292, a; B, 320; G, 667, R, 2; M, 428.—414. Undique, with *collecta.* *Acrerimus.* Ajax was exasperated by the loss of Cassandra.—416. *Adversi,* opposed to each other; opposing. *Turbinis rupto,* a whirlwind having burst; not an ablative of manner.—417. Comp. I, 55, 86.—418. *Equis,* with *latus.* Comp. tegmine, I, 275. The winds are sometimes described as riding on horses; as *Eurip. Phoen.* 2, 18: ζώφους *ιμπεριας;* Hor. O, 4, 4, 44: *Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas.*—419. *Imo fundo.* Comp. I, 84 and 125.—420. *Si qua;* for *quoque.* Per *umbra.* Comp. 397.—431. *Insidiis.* See 289, sqq.—422. *Primi,* the foremost; those in front. Comp. 384. *Mentita.* This participle is usually passive, as here. We may translate it counterfeit, or assumed. *Mentitos* is understood with *clipes.*—423. *Agnoscunt,* they recognize; they perceive that our arms and shields are theirs, though worn by enemies. *Ora* sono *discordia signant,* they (the *primi.* 422) point out (to the other Greeks) our speech, differing from theirs) in sound. Vergil seems to have regarded the speech (ora) of the Greeks and Trojans as being dialects of the same language. Thiel and Ladewig take *signant* here in the sense of "indicate." Jahn explains it by *pro signo habent.*—424. *Illis,* instantly, thereupon. So in the Augustan poets.—425. *Peneleia;* scanned *Peneleia;* scanned *Πενελεία.* *Dextra.* Comp. I, 58. *Arripotentes.* See on delubri, 410. *Ad aram.* The great altar stood at the foot of the steps in front of the
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326–140]

Πρόβατος, not within the temple itself. — 326. Unus, emphatic, as in I, 15.
327. Aequo, H. 399, 11; A. 218, 6; B. 234, 2; M. 289, 8; G. 374.
328. Dis alter visum. He deserved to live, but the gods willed it differently.
Comp. below, 430. — 329. A socis, by their friends on the summit of the
temple, who are ignorant of their real character. See 410. Panthu. See
318. — 330. Infusa; by metonymy for the priestly office. — 331. Flamma
meorum (civitum). Aeneas speaks as if burning Troy were a funeral pile, in
which his slain countrymen had been consumed. — 332. Vestro may be
referred both to Troy, implied in Ìtaci, and to meorum. — 333. Vices Da-
naum, perils from, encounters with the Greeks. Vitavisse, meruisse; the sub-
ject, me, is omitted. Fata fuissent contains the notion of decreeing, com-
manding; hence, the following subjunctive with ut. — 334. Manu, by my
hand; by my bold deeds. — 335. Iphitus et Pelias meorum; supply divellun-
tur; are separated (from the rest) with me. Quorum; a partitive genitive,
after a proper name used partitively. Comp. I, 71. K. 105, 1; M. 284, obs.
2. — 336. Volnero Úlīxi, the wound of, that is, given by, Úlysses. — 337.
Vocati is interpreted by Burmann and others as a participle, not as vocati
sumus, quorum—Úlīxi being taken as a parenthesis.

433–558. Aeneas is now attracted by the noise of the combatants to the palace of
Priam. On reaching the palace he finds the great body of the Greeks, led on by Pyr-
rhus, making a furious assault on the front. He effects an entrance by a private post-
ern gate, and, ascending to the roof, aids the defenders in hurling down missiles and
masses of the building material on the assailants. From the roof he sees the Greeks
under Pyrrhus finally burst through the principal gate, and rush into the interior
courts. He sees Pyrrhus slay Polites, a son of Priam, at the feet of his father, and
Priam himself, after a feeble resistance, near the family altar.

438. Cen, etc., as if other battles were nowhere raging; i. e., as if all the
fighting were concentrated here. — 440. Sic is explanatory of the foregoing
words, and qualifies indomitiōn, ruentis, and obsessum; so furious, rushing
so, and so closely beset. Martem, conflict. H. 513, II, n. 2; A. 312; B. 306,

An attack upon a fortified palace. (From an Assyrian bas-relief.)

b: as in 335. For the participle after cernimus, see H. 535, 4; A. 292, e;
M. 395, obs. 5. The Greeks are making an attack on the front of the pal-
ace in two divisions. One party, headed by Pyrrhus, is storming the gate,
under cover of their shields, which they join together above their heads, by
lapping one shield over another, like the tiles or shingles of a roof; thus
forming a *testudo*, under the shelter of which they are safe from the missiles hurled down upon them by the defenders; 441 and 469, sqq. The other party is attempting, by scaling ladders, to gain the battlements; 442-444. — **441.** *Aeta testudinis, a testudo having been advanced.* *Limina, the gate.* — **442.** *Parietibus.* For the case, see on I. 476. On the pronunciation of the word here, *parietibus*, see note on *abiens*, 16. *Postis sub ipseis, close to the very posts;* i. e. of the palace gate. — **443.** *Nituntur, they climb;* referring to the assailants. *Gradibus, on the steps of the ladders.* Join *sinistra* with *obiciunt.* They present their shields with their left hands against the missiles of the defenders, being protected thus, while they grasp the battlements with the right. — **444.** *Fastigia, battlements of the parapet.* See on 458. — **445.** *Tecta culmina* refers to the whole roofing, including also the gilded rafters, *auratae trabes, underneath the tiles.* *His tellias, with such weapons, or missiles, as these.* — **446.** *Ultima, the end of things;* when they see that things have come to the last extremity. — **447.** *Extrema in morte, in the last deadly struggle; on the verge of death.* — **449.** *Alii.* These are

Trojans in the vestibule and court, standing ready with drawn swords to meet the enemy, if they should burst through the doors. *Imas foras, the doors below,* as distinguished from the roof where Aeneas stood. — **451.** *Instaurati animi* refers both to himself and to his two companions. — **452.** *Vim, force; new impulse.* — **453.** *Limen erat, etc.* This passage serves to explain how Aeneas and his comrades made their way into the palace in the rear, while the host of Greeks was swarming round the front walls and the principal entrance. *Limen, fores, and postes all refer to the private entrance in the rear (relictis a tergo), secret, or unknown to strangers.* Within this were corridors, affording an easy communication (*per viam usum*) of the various buildings or parts of the palace with each other (*inter se*). — **456.** *Incomitata.* In a more public place the custom of the Trojans and Greeks would have required the matron to be attended by a female servant. — **457.** *Soceor; Priam and Hecuba.* So *patres,* below, 579. — **458.** *Evado, I make my way;* by the private passage just described. *Ad summum fastigium culminis, to the battlements of the top of the roof.* Comp. 305, and note. The poet has in mind a roof resting in the rear, or with its "eaves," on the colonnade which surrounds the courts, and sloping upward to the top or terrace of the outer wall, where it is fortified with a battlemented parapet, interrupted here and there with turrets. From this roof or terrace Aeneas commands the view both of what is going on outside of the palace in front of the walls and gate, and also in the courts within. — **460.** *Tur-
rim; acc. after aggressi, having assailed. See on I, 312. Such a watch-
tower in Troy, but not on Priam's palace, is several times mentioned in the
Iliad; as Il. III. 13, sq.; XXI, 526, sqq. In præcipue, on the verge.—
461. Summis cinctam tectis, reared from the top of the roof; i.e., from
the palace roof or terrace described in note on 458.—463. Qua summa labantia
tabulata, etc., where the highest stories afforded yielding joints. The summa
tabulata, highest flooring, or highest stories of the palace, served as the base
or floor of the tower; and if the tower was of wood, it could be easily thrown
down in one mass, when loosened and separated at that point.—464. Altis
sedibus, from its lofty foundations; the tabulata and tecta, or palace roof, just
mentioned.—466. Agmina. The acc. as in I, 650.—468. Interes refers to
the time occupied in tearing up the tower, and in the replacing of the Greeks
destroyed by its fall.—469. Vestibulum, the entrance into the atrium, or
first court. See on 449.—470. Exsultat, springs to and fro, indicates the
swift movements of the warrior. Lace aēna, with the gleam of brass; lit.,
"with bronze light." The spear-head, shield, helmet, corselet, and greaves
were of burnished metal.—471. Qualis ubi, such as the snake when, etc.
Comp. IV, 143; I, 592, talis, quales est coluber, ubi, etc.—472. Sub terra
is contrasted with in lucem. Tumidum. He is supposed to be swollen by
eating venomous herbs.—473. Positis exuvias, his old skin being laid aside.
—476. Artus ad solem, rising erect toward the sun. Ore; abl. of situation.
Comp. Ge. III, 498, 497, 489.—476. Pervias. The name, but not the per-
son, is borrowed from the Iliad, V, 542.—477. Scyria pubea, the Scyrian
band; followers of Pyrrhus, from the island of Scyros (now Skyro), one
of the Cyclades, which was ruled over by Lycomedes, the grandfather of
Pyrrhus.—478. Succedunt tecta, advance to the palace. They hurl fire-
brands up to the battlements to prevent the Trojans from casting down
missiles on Pyrrhus and the other assailants.—479. Ipse; Pyrrhus.—
480. Limina; the lintel and threshold, for the door. Perrumpit, vellit. The
present denotes the continuance of the act, or the attempt to break, and
wrench, not the completion of the act. Postis; here for foris; the door.
Cardine means here the hole in the lintel and threshold, in which the pivots
at the top and bottom of the door turned.—481. Aetas, bronze; covered
with bronze. Comp. I, 448, 449.—482. Ore limits fenestram; an opening
with a broad mouth. See on silvis, 164.—483. Apparet. Through this
opening the great central apartments are at once visible to the Greeks; for
the vestibule admitted directly to the courts, which were connected by open
passages, so that the eye could range through the whole at one view.—
485. Armatae; the armed guards defending the vestibule, mentioned in 449.
Vident refers to the Greeks.—487. Civae sedes, the second court, or square,
around which the more private apartments were built, was often called
cavaedium.—491. Instat vi patria, presses on with his father's fury; with
the impetuosity inherited from his father, the wrathful Achilles.—492. Suf-
ferre, to withstand (him). Ariste pronouns here ar-yet. See on 16. The
battering-ram, perhaps, in its primitive form, is meant; that is, a long stick
of timber, wielded by men without the aid of machinery. Grebros as be-
low, 627.—493. Cardine, postes. See above, 480. Join cardine with emoti;
started from the socket.—495. Milites, as a collective noun. See on 26.
—496. Aggeribus ruptis, the dikes being broken down. The Po in many
places was kept within its channel, like the lower Mississippi at the present
day, by embankments; and Vergil was familiar with the disastrous floods
produced by a crunaesse, or breach in the dike.—497. Exit; i.e., from its
channel.—498. Cumulo, in a mass; abl. of manner, as in I, 106.—
499. Vidi ipse, I myself saw. Aeneas, who had been repelling the storming
party of Greeks from the battlements, was compelled to witness the entrance
of Neoptolemus and the other assailants at the gate, without the power to

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render help.—501. Nurus, daughters; here, both for the daughters and daughters-in-law of Hecuba. Per aras; usually explained as equivalent to inter aras.—504. Barbaricio, barbaric; because the gold and spoils which adorned the door-posts were trophies captured from foreign or barbarian enemies of the Trojans. It was customary to hang such spoils on the door-posts of houses, as well as temples. Comp. V. 393; VII. 183.—505. Tenent; as I. 308; occupy, hold all, where the fire does not rage.—506. Fuerint. See on videat, I. 181. The fate of Priam has just been indicated in general terms, but it is natural to ask the particulars of his death. Requiras. H. 486, 1; A. 311, a; B. 308, a; G. 250; M. 370.—507. Uti; of time, as ut, in 67.—508. Medium. Comp. I. 348.—509. Arma; especially the lorica, or coat of mail. Dul; join with desueita. Senior, the aged king.—510. Umeris; dative. See on I. 412. Ferrum; accusative, after cingitur, by a Greek construction, instead of the ablative. See on exuvias, 275. He girds on his unavailing sword.—511. Pertur, is hurrying; but he is interrupted by Hecuba. See 525. Moriturus. Comp. periturus, 408.—512. Aedibus in medias, in the midst of the palace; in the inner court. See on 487. Nudo sub axe, under the open vault or sky.—515. Nequiquam, in vain, for, in the end, its sacredness failed to save them. Cirum. See on I. 82.—516. Praecepta; for se praeceptantes.—517. Sedeant. It was the custom to flee for refuge, in time of peril, to the altars and images of the gods.—519. Mens, purpose.—520. Dingi. Supply te.—521. Auxilia. For the ablative case, see on 44. Defensoribus istis, such defenses as those weapons of thine.—

522. Non si, etc., not even if my Hector were now here. For not even Hector would now avail us with arms; it is only the altar, and the gods, that can save us.—525. Sacra in sede; i.e., on the altar, or steps of the altar.—526. Polites has been defending the entrance to the palace, in company with those mentioned in 449. Pyrrhus, from whom he has already received a deadly wound, is on the point of dispatching him. Pyrrhi de caede, from the death-dealing hand of Pyrrhus.—528. Porticus, in the porticoes; the ablative of situation. His flight is through the colonnades which surround the courts, and also across the courts. Vasa; either empty, referring to some of the courts not yet occupied by the Greeks, or open, spacious. Comp. 761. Lustrat, traverses.—529. Infesto vulneri, with a deadly aim or thrust; join with inequivitur.—530. Iam iam, now, even now. —que connects the verbs. Fremit, for transfigitur; as IX. 350. Others understand: is close upon him.—533. In media morte tenetur; i.e., death is all around him; his son lies before him dead, and his own death impends instantly.—535. Annis, reckless days.—536. Si; as in I. 603. Ores. See on IV. 250.—538. Oranum; equivalent to oculis meus.—539. Foedasti, hast violated. It implies both the outrage to his nature as a father and the defiling of his person with the blood of the slain; for the touch, or even the presence, of a corpse, rendered the individual religiously impure. See VI. 150.—540. Qua. H. 415, II; A. 244, a; B. 255; G. 395; M. 269. Mentiras, you falsely pretend; for you would dishonor such a father.—541. In hoste, in respect to his enemy. Intra sidemque supplicia. A supplicant had a right, by the laws of Jupiter, to the protection of him to whose faith he committed himself: cuius in sidem venit. When Priam went to the tent of Achilles to beg the body of Hector, Achilles observed his rights, and the faith due to him as a supplicant. So Forbiger. Others understand idem of the trust or confidence placed in the victor by the supplicant.—542. Sepulcro; dative of the end; for the grave, for burial.—543. Hectorum. See on I. 200.—544. Senior. Comp. 509. Sine ictu, without force, or effect.—545. Repulsam. Supply est.—547. Ergo, so then. The particle here expresses bitter irony.—548. Degenerem; a scornful allusion to the comparison between father and son, just made by Priam, 540, sqq.—550. Hec dicens,
while saying this. Tremendam! not with fear, but with age. See 509.—
552. Comam laeva impl.; for conae laevam impl. Comp. 723.—553. Extulit,
raised on high. Lateri; dat. for in latum. See on 18. Capulo tenus, up to
the hilt. For the position of tenus, see on I. 18. Sorte—tulit, took him away
by fate, or according to his destiny.—556. Popalis—terris; translate, with
Forbiger, as an ablative, denoting the cause of superbum; thus, the sovereign
of Asia once proud of so many tribes and
countries (under his sway). Comp. 504, and
V, 268, 473.—558. Sine nomine, without a
name; because deprived of the head, that
by which the individual is distinguished.

559–681. Aeneas is reminded by the fate of
Priam and his house of his own father and
family, and is hastening homeward, when he
discovers the Grecian Helen, the cause of all
these misfortunes, lurking in the temple of Ves-
ta. He stops, and is on the point of taking ven-
geance by putting her to death, but is deterred
by his mother, who appears to him in her own
form, and reveals to him the gods at work in
the destruction of Troy. He submits to fate,
and, guarded by Venus, arrives at his home in
safety.

559. Tum primum. Aeneas is now for the
first time awakened to all the horrors of his
own situation, and that of his family.—
562. Subit, came to my mind. Supply
mentem. Comp. 575. Creusa; the wife of
Aeneas, and daughter of Priam.—563.
Domus has the last syllable lengthened by
the ictus. See on pavor, 369. Casus, the
fortune; as in I, 628.—564. Respicio,
I look about. He has been absorbed in the scene in the court below,
and the death of Priam. Now he withdraws his eyes to consider what
is going on around him on the battlements. Sit. For the mood, see on
506. Quae opus, what number, or force?—566. Ad terram, etc., they have
cast themselves (from the battlements) to the ground. The perfect defi-
nite is used here with reference to the foregoing historical present.—567.
The passage included in brackets is inconsistent with VI, 510–527, and is
said to have been set aside by Tucca and Varus, the critics to whom the
manuscript of Vergil was committed by Augustus. Hence, they are want-
ing in most of the manuscripts; but they are regarded as genuine by the
best recent commentators, and, also, as not unworthy of the poet. Adeo. Ver-
gil often joins this particle with iam. It may be translated, now indeed.
Comp. V, 268, 864; VIII, 585; XI, 275, 487. Super unam eram; for super-
eram unus; I was remaining alone. Limina, shrine.—568. Servantem,
keeping; i. e., holding, as a place of refuge, secure on account of its sacred-
ness.—570. Errant. He has left the battlements of the palace, but is still
on the Acropolis, and seeking to escape to his own house, without com-
ing in contact with the enemy. Hence he pursues a devious course, look-
ing about cautiously; per cuncta oculos ferenti.—571. Eversa Pergama,
the overthrow of Troy. See on 413. Poenas Danaum, punishment from
the Greeks. Comp. Ulisci, 435. Coningis, Menelaus.—573. Communis
Erinyes; because she had been the cause of the ten years’ war, which had
been attended with many disasters to the Greeks, and was now closing with
the destruction of Troy.—574. Aris sedebat; i. e., on the steps of the altar.
NOTES ON THE AENEID.

575. Ignes, fury; the fires of passion. Subit
tras, wrath enters (my soul), wrath impels me.
576. The infinitives as in
10. SCELERAS poenas; for scleris poenas; the penalty of her guilt.
Comp.
VI, 568. 577. Myoenas; for Graectam.
Comp. I, 650. 578. Triumphus;
ablat. abs., with parto. 579. Coniugium; for coniugem.
Comp. XI, 270.

Menelaus pursues Helen. (From a vase painting.)

Patres, parents; as soceros, 457. 580. Comitata.
Comp. I, 812, and note.
Ministris. Abl. with a omitted. In the Odyssey, books 4th and 15th, we
find Helen reinstated as queen in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. It
should be remarked that the impression given by Vergil of Helen is widely
different from that which we get from the Iliad and Odyssey, where she is
represented rather as the victim of misfortune than as a deliberate evildoer.
581, 582. The future perfects express the bitter indignation with
which he conceives of her about to return in triumph after having occasioned
all this woe. "Shall she be happy while looking back upon the ruin she
has brought upon us?" Comp. IV, 591. 583. Non ita, it shall not be
thus. 584. Feminae; possessive; as Hectorum, 549. 585. Exthuxisse.
The infinitive here is peculiar, as it expresses the cause of laudabor, which,
in prose, would be quod extinxerim; translate, I shall be praised for having
destroyed. Nefas, meton. for nefarium. 586. Expelle; more intensive
than impelle; to have made full of, to have filled with. 587. Ultrix
flammae, with avenging fury, or fiery vengeance. See on I, 215.
Satisse, to have appeased. The Manes of the slain can not be quiet in the lower world
until they are revenged. 590. Pura luce, in clear light; not in a cloud,
as gods often appear. 591. Confessa; for the present, as comitata, 580;
manifesting herself as a goddess; not disguised as in I, 314, sqq. 592.
Quanta, so great as; for the gods are conceived to be of lofty stature.
Dextra, she seized the hand with which he was about to slay Helen.
Prefensum—continuit; supply me. See on I, 69. 595. Nostri. Venus is represented
as including herself with the family of Aeneas. Comp. I, 250. 596. Prima,
first; i.e., before you think of slaying Helen. Ubi. Interrogative. 597.
—as in prose would be joined to suppet. 599. Resistat. See on I, 58.
598. Tulerint, hauserit, would already have, etc. The perfects suppose
the completion of the action at the present time. 601. Tibi is an ethi-
cal dative, limiting the entire sentence. Comp. I, 102, 261. Not the hate-
ful form of Helen, not the guilty Paris, but the severity of the gods, is
overthrowing this dominion for thee.—602. —ve] translate nor. See H. 554, II, 2; B. 830, c; M. 458, c, obs. 2.—603. Opes, might, power. A culmine. Comp. 290, and note.—604. Aspice. Venus now causes Aeneas to see all that the gods see. The great gods themselves are destroying the city.—305. Thi] the dative, as the remote object after hebetat, instead of viewius tuus, or genit. tui. Umida caligat, gathers misty.—606. Ne qua parentis iussa time, do not fear to follow any commands of thy mother; for now that your eyes are opened to things invisible, you may understand that her counsels are safe.—609. Undantem, rising in waves. Comp. VIII, 257: fumus agit undas. Pulvere, with mingled dust. Literally, dust being mingled.—610. Neptunus. Neptune had built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, the father of Priam, and was defrauded by that king of his stipulated reward. Hence his hostility to Troy. Tridenti; join with emotae.—612. Scaena. The Scaean gate was on the west side of Troy, looking toward the sea. By this the Grecians were still pouring into the city. Comp. 330.—613. Prima, foremost; in the van; as leader of the Greeks. Hor. O. 3, 3, 63: me (Juno) ducente victriœs catervos.—615. Iam. Now at length even Pallas joins in the destruction. She usually aids in building, not destroying. Respice. Comp. 564. His attention had been directed thus far by Venus to the walls and the gate, where Neptune and Juno are acting; now he turns to behold Minerva, who sits upon the top of the citadel, probably on the pediment of her own temple.—616. Nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva, bright with a cloud, and with the cruel Gorgon. Both the surrounding "nimbus," and the Gorgon's head on her shield, are made luminous by the flames of the burning city.—617. Ipse pater, even Jupiter, though not unfriendly to the Trojans, must execute the deeds of destiny.—319. Erigite fagam, hasten your flight; while flight is still possible.—320. Limina. For the case, see on 244. —321. Dixerat is for the perfect. Comp. 257.—322. Dirae fasces, fearful forms; the gods, now made visible to Aeneas, and exerting their powers against Troy.—324. Tum vero, then indeed; when my eyes were thus opened. Visum (est), was seen.—625. Neptunus. Troy is thus called because Neptune constructed its walls.—626. Ac veluti quum, even as when.—327. Ferro bipennisque; handstaves for ferreis bipennis. See on I, 61. Atcissam, etc., which they have begun to cut (literally, being cut upon) with iron, and frequent blows of the axe. Instant; with inf., as I, 423.—328. Minatur, threatens to fall.—329. Comam, leaf-crown; the foliage of trees is often so called. Verbo; join with nutat as an ablative of manner.—330. Supremum, for the last time; adverbially. Comp. III, 68.—331. Iugis, from the hill-tops; join with avulsis.

632. Deseondo. Aeneas descends from the Acropolis to his father's palace. Ducente deo, the divine one (Venus) guiding. Comp. 620. Deo, like deus (Alc. et al.), VII, 498.—333. Expedior, recedunt. Aeneas, by the divine agency of his mother, is carried safely through the fire and the enemy, weapons and flames moving aside from him.—334. Perventum (est a me) — perveni.—535. Antiquas. The necessity of forsaking his home is the more painful, as it has been the abode of a long line of ancestors.—536. Primum, in both instances, agrees with quem. Aeneas must carry his father; for he had been formerly disabled by a stroke of lightning. See 648, 649. —338. Integer avulsi for integer aevi; unimpaired in age. H. 399, III, 2; A. 218, c; B. 234, R. 1; G. 374, R. 2; M. 290, g. So Hor. O. 1, 22, 1.
integer vitae. Comp. IX, 255.—639. Sanguis and vire are also thus connected in V, 396. Stant robore, etc., whose strength remains firm in its own vigor, needing the aid of none. For the ablaut, see on regno, I, 268.—640. Agitate, urge forward; implying both planning and executing.—642. Satis superque; there is an ellipsis of est and quod; it is enough and more, that I have seen, etc. The pl. as nos, 89. Una. H. 175, 1; A. 94, a; B. 163, c, 3; G. 98, R. 2; M. 71. Troy had been captured and sacked by Hercules during the reign of Laomedon. Anchises has survived that capture. Superavitimur; for superfuitimur; as in 597, and III, 839.—644. Sto positum, thus, O thus, lying. He reclines on a couch, in the position of one dead, or dying. Comp. IV, 681. Adiasti, having bid farewell to my body. It was the custom, immediately on the decease of a Roman, for the nearest relative at the bedside to call on the dead by name, and utter three times in a loud voice the word vale. See on vocatos, I, 219.—645. Mann, by violence; in conflict; i.e., by provoking the enemy to attack me. Miserrimur, the enemy will show compassion; that is, they will put me out of my misery by slaying me, while seeking to plunder my house and person.—646. Facilis lacta sepulcri, the loss of burial is easy. This sentiment is very unusual for a Greek or Roman, but not unnatural for an old man in despair. Comp. IV, 620; VI, 333.—648. Democrit. H. 467, III, 2; A. 276, a; B. 58; G. 221; M. 334. Ex quo. Supply tempore.—649. Fulminis addavit ventis, blighted with the blasts of lightning. See on I, 45. Anchises was struck with lightning and thus crippled for divulging to mortals his amour with the goddess Venus.—650. Perstabat; figuratively; he persisted. Fixus is used literally; fixed (in his position and place). Comp. 654.—651. Nos; comp. 189; the plural for the singular. Effusi lacrimae (sumus); equivalent to effusi in lacrimas; we were dissolved in tears. Some supply orantes, or ostendentes; but it seems to be unnecessary. Lacrimas is the ablative of manner.—652, 653. No velut. The purpose of the entreaty implied in the foregoing words.—653. Fato urgenti incumbere, to urge on the fate (death) already impending. Incumbere is used figuratively for accelerate.—654. Haeret, by a kind of zeugma, is both figurative and literal here, corresponding to perstabat and fixus in 650. In. Prepositions belonging alike to two terms are sometimes joined by the poets to the second, instead of the first. Comp. V, 512; VI, 416. See note on 293.—655. In arma furo, I am rushing to arms; or, to the combat.—656. Iam; after every plan has been tried in vain to save my father. Fortuna, resource.—658. Sperasti — expectavisti; as in IV, 419. Tantum nefas, such an impious thought; as that a son should forsake his father in peril.—656. Sedet hoo animo; supply tibi; this is determined in your mind. For parallel expressions, comp. IV, 15; V, 418; VII, 368.—661. Isti leto, to that death (which you choose).—664. Hoc erat (illud) quod, was it this for which? was this the purpose for which? Comp. IV, 675. For the accusative quod, see on 141.—665. Ephes. The present here with quod seems to mean as to your rescuing me; as to your interposing to save me; the event being scarcely yet past.—667. In alterius sanguine, in the blood of each other. Maecenas. Hark. 489, 2; Z. 376, b. Oenon. The present subjunctive after the leading verb erat is anomalous; but in the mind of the speaker it stands connected rather with eripis than erat; thus, you have been rescuing me that I may see, etc.; this was your purpose. The following observation from Madvig, 383, obs. 4, is to the point: "Sometimes the tense of a dependent proposition is regulated less accurately, not by the leading proposition, but by a remark in another tense, which is inserted between the leading and subordinate propositions."—669. Revisam. See on memorat, 75.—670. Nunquam is an emphatic substitute for non.—671. Opite; dat. The arm passes through the leather strap, the insertoria, which are fastened across
the middle of the shield, and the hand grasps the handle between the center and the circumference. See woodcut. Observe the imperfect in this passage, as in 588.——674. Patri; for ad patrem.——675. Et, also.—676. Expertus, taught by experience. Sumpstis in armis, in taking up arms. See on 418. Quondam, once called, but now not treated as your wife.—680. Dicta.

See on I, 111.—382. Levis apex, a light, pointed flame. It was the appearance of a flame, pointed like the peak of a priest’s cap, and called light, because it was unsubstantial. Vertice—summo, from the crown of his head; his head being uncovered. Tactu immoda, harmless with its touch; in respect to its touch. Comp. Ge. III, 416.—685. Metu; join with pavidi.
Trepidare; the historical infinitive; we were hurrying about. See on 99.—686. Sanctos; because sent by the gods.—385. Coelo; for ad caelum; as in 186.—690. Aspice, look upon us; i. e., with favor. Hoc tantum; supply peto a te; this only I ask of thee; i. e., one look of pity.—691. Hac omnia firma. Anchises thinks he sees in this prodigy a token of divine favor, but requires some additional sign to confirm his hope.—693. Innotit is impersonal, and laevum is an adverb; it thundered on the left.—694. Join multa cum luce with facem ducens.—695. Tecti; the palace of Anchises.—696. Ideae alva. In the pine forest on Mount Ida, south of Troy. The course of the meteor showed that the family of Anchises must flee to Mount Ida.—697. Signanatemque, and (thus) marking (our) way. The participle is connected with condere by que. Even when the connection of ideas is not so close, a participle may be substituted for the infinitive after a verb of seeing; as Liv. 21, 33: conspicient alios imminentes—alios transire. Some understand by uias the course of the meteor itself; suas vias. Tum, at the same time. Longo limite; ablative of the manner of dat lucem. Sulcus, its track; like a furrow in the air.—699. See tolti ad suras, lifts himself up; from his couch. See 644.—703. Vestro in numine, etc., Troy is in your divine keeping. Comp. IX, 247. That which survives of the family of Anchises and of the Trojan race represents Troy, and is destined to found a new Troy in another land.—704. Tibi. II. 390, II, 2; A. 235, a; B. 241, b; G. 350; M. 249.—705. Clarior refers to the roaring of the conflagration.—706. Aestus, etc., the flames roll nearer their burning tides.—707. Cervici. H. 386; A. 228; B. 242; G. 346; M. 243. Imponeare; passive as middle equivalent to impone te.—708. Subibo. Supply te; I myself will take you on my shoulders. Umeris is the ablative of manner. Comp. IV, 599. Istè. See on 521.—711. Longe, at some distance. Comp. 725. The parties must not go in one body, as that would be more likely to attract the attention of the enemy.—712. Adverte, with the ablative of animal instead of the accusative, is very rare. Supply ad ea; attend to those things which, etc.—713. Egressis, to those having gone forth; i. e., as you go out of the city, etc. Maidvig, 241, obs. 6. The dative of a participle is occasionally used to denote when (under what circumstances) a thing shows itself. See also on i, 102.—713, 714. Templum—Cerere; for templum Cereri desertum.—717. Sacra. See Hector’s admonition, 293. The sacred things had been conveyed to the house of Anchises by Panthus. See 320.—730. Abluere. To engage in religious rites, or to touch the sacred things, without first washing the hands in living, that is, running, water, was deemed impious.—721. Latos umeros corresponds to the Homeric epides uarios. For the accusat., see on I, 228. Subiecta, bent, or bowed (to receive the burden).—722. Super; adverbial; as in IX, 186.—725. Pome. Comp. X, 226. Opaca locorum, obscure places. See on I, 492.—727. Adverso glomerati ex agmine, crowded together in an opposing phalanx. This is the interpretation of Wunderlich, followed by Thiel and Forbiger, who regard ex here as denoting manner.—729. Suspensum, anxious. Comití. See 711.—731. Evasisse, to have passed through in safety. Aeneas now relates the sudden panic which the near approach of a party of Greeks occasioned, and which led, in the confusion of the moment, to the separation of Creusa from the rest of the party.—735. Mihli. H. 385, II, 2; A. 229; M. 243, a. Nosio quod—aliud quod; some. H. 559, II, 5, 3); A. 334, e; B. 294; G. 469, R. 2; M. 366, obs. 3. Male amionum. Comp. 25; IV. 8.—736. Confusam eripuit; equivalent to confudit et eripuit. Comp. I, 69. Cursu. Comp. I, 157.—737. Nota regio, from the known direction.—738-740. The irregular construction and arrangement are occasioned by deep emotion. Below (788), the ghost of Creusa reveals to Aeneas that she is in the service of the goddess Cybele, but leaves him uncertain how she was taken away;
and this is still a mystery at the time when Aeneas is telling the story. Translate thus: *Alas! did my wife Creusa, taken from me, unhappy one! by fate, remain behind? did she wander from the path? did she sit down weary?* (It is) uncertain. The questions are probably direct, though they may be indirect after the example in E. IV, 52. The first interrogative, *ne*, would come regularly after *misero*. For the case of *misero*, see on 735. *Seu* is for an. See on 1, 218. *Nec connects incertum (est) and est redditam.*—741. *Nec amissam respexi animnum referam, nor did I look back for the lost one, or turn my thoughts (to her).* *Respexi* is taken in its literal sense, as in V, 168; IX, 389; X, 269.—742. *Ceres, the temple of Ceres.* See 714. *So Apollo, III, 275.* For the omission of *ad*, see on I, 2.—744. *Defuit—fattuit, she alone was missing, and had escaped the notice of her companions, etc.*—745. *Amens; causal; in my madness.* *Quae* is joined, in scanning, with the following verse. See on 1, 332.—746. *Eversa.* See on 413.

747-504. Aeneas returns through the city, and wanders everywhere in search of Creusa, even venturing into the midst of the Greeks, who now hold complete possession. The shade of Creusa appears to him, consoles his grief, assures him of her happiness, and predicts his final settlement in Italy. He returns to his friends, who have been joined in the mean time by a multitude of fugitives, and conducts them to Mount Ida.

748. *Curva; for cava; hollow.* Recondo. Comp. the use of *occulit*, I, 312.—749. *Cingor.* Aeneas has given his weapons to his attendants, while carrying his father.—750. *Stat; supply mihi sententia; I determine.* Comp. *sedet, 660.—751. Caput; for vitam.*—753. *Qua.* See on I, 83.—754. *Observata sequor per noctem, I examine and retrace my footsteps in the darkness; join retro with sequor.* *Lumine instro, survey with my eyes.* Comp. VIII, 153.—755. *Horror; for the objects which occasion horror.*—756. *Si forte, si forte, if by chance, if (but) by chance.* The repetition denotes the mingled feelings of hope and fear. With *si tulisset, reperturus may be supplied as the *opodesis.*—759. *Aestus; as in 706.—761. Porticius, asylus; both abl. of situation.* The temple of Juno was a place of refuge and safety, especially on the present occasion, because that goddess was revered more than any other by the Argives. —764. *Menseae.* Perhaps small tables and tripods of bronze, or of gold and silver. —765. *Auro solidi, solid with gold; for ex auro solidus.* Comp. I, 655. *Sine fine, incessantly.*—773. *Maior.* The ghost of the dead was supposed to be larger than the living person.—774. *Steterunt has the penultimate syllable shortened by *esmale.* H. 608, VI; A. 351, a; B. 354, a; M. 502, obs. 1; G. 716, R. 1. *Faebus.* See on I, 226.—775. *Adfari, demere.* See on 99. The line is repeated in III, 153.—779. *Pas may be rendered fata.* Ant. instead of *nec.* See on 602. "The connection of a new proposition, which is also negative, by a simple *aut*, is rare and poetical." M. 458, a, obs. 2.—780. *Longa—exulia, distant wanderings; far from your native land.* Supply either *sunt*, or with Servius, *sunt obtennda.* *Lydia.* The Tiber was often called Etruscan, or Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria; and *Lydius* is here used by Vergil as synonymous with *Etruscus (Tuscan), because the Greeks taught the Romans to believe that the *Etruscii were from Lydia, in Asia Minor.—782. *Virum; as in I, 264, for hominem; join with arva.*—783. *Bess lastae, auspicious fortunes.* *Regia contulit.* Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, was destined to be the wife of Aeneas.—784. *Parta, secured to thee, destined for thee.* The participle must also be supplied with *res and regnum.* See on I, 553. *Creusa; causative genit.; tears for Creusa.* See on *lacrime, rerum.* I, 462.—785. Comp. 7. Creusa rejoices that her fate will not be like that of Andromache, and other Trojan princesses, who are about to be carried away as slaves. See III, 325-327.—786. *Servitum.*
H. 546, 2 and 4; A. 302, R.; B. 326, a; G. 436; M. 411.—788. Genetrix; Cybele.—792. Oollo is the dative after circumdare. The lines occur again in VI, 700, sqq.—794. Somnio; for somnio, a dream. Matresque virosque, both matrons and men; in apposition with numerum.—798. Pubem, a land; in apposition with the foregoing accusatives, and denoting, as in VII, 219, the whole body of the followers of Aeneas.—799. Anima, in spirit. Their resolution is fixed. Comp. XII, 788. Opibus, in respect to means. They have gathered money, provisions, and the remnants of their movable property.—800. Velem. H. 524; A. 340; B. 310, c; G. 630. General relatives regularly take the indicative in direct discourse. Deducere; the proper expression to denote the planting of a colony.—801. Lucifer; a name applied to the planet Venus as morning star; which, as the evening star, is Hesperus, or Vesper. Comp. I. 374.—803. Portarum. All the gates were now guarded by the Greeks. Opis, of (giving) aid; of delivering my country; or else take opis for salutis.—804. Cessi, I yielded to fate. Montis petivi. Comp. 636.

Troy, as it appears after the excavation of 1879 (copied from the "Ilios" or Pergamos of Dr. Schliemann). The view is taken from the Bridge on the ancient Scamander. The Theatre is in the hills to the left which border the Valley of the Simois. The hills to the right, which belong to the same plateau, dominate the Plain of the Scamander. Behind Hisarlik extends the site of Novum Ilium. The clouds to the left are over Mount Ida. To the right of Hisarlik are Dr. Schliemann’s houses and magazines.

Note.—The recent investigations of Dr. Schliemann have made it evident beyond any reasonable doubt, that Ancient Troy, or at least Pergamos, its citadel, was on the hill now called Hisarlik, situated about three miles and a half from the northwestern shore of the Troad, and between the Scamander and the Simois, which came together a short distance northwest of the hill. The excavations made under the eye of Dr. Schliemann have brought to light the remains of several towns. Dr. Schliemann thinks seven, which have successively occupied this site; the first having been built in a remote and prehistoric age on the natural surface, and each of the others over the ruins of the one preceding; so that the remains of the original city are found at a depth of more than fifty feet below the present summit. The third of these buried cities is supposed to be the Troy of Priam. Its ruins bear the marks of a fearful sack and conflagration, such as was described in the traditions embodied in the second book of the Aeneid. The fragments of walls and buildings show that the citadel was defended
by strong fortifications, and that the inclosed dwellings, though not large, were several stories in height. Either the city of Troy must have been much smaller and much less populous than represented by Homer and subsequent poets, or it must have extended over the ground below and around the present Hissarlik, and the suburbs must have been built of such perishable materials that no trace of them was left. At any rate, the classical Troy or Ilium, Schliemann's "third city," was so completely obliterated that Homer, or the authors of the Iliad, and all later poets, knew it only by tradition. The rich treasures discovered by Schliemann, especially articles of gold and bronze, indicate the existence of great wealth, luxury, and refinement, entirely in keeping with the accounts tradition has handed down of the riches and power of Priam.

Precisely how much of Vergil's vivid and powerful description of the sack and burning of Troy is derived from tradition and from earlier writers, and how much is due to the imagination of the poet himself, it is impossible to determine; but after following Dr. Schliemann through his interesting researches, every one must feel that the real scene, the capture, the pillage, and the conflagration of Ilium, must have been quite as fearful as it is pictured in this second book of the Aeneid.
BOOK THIRD.

The voyages and settlements of Aeneas before his arrival at Carthage.

The time embraced in the narrative of this book is nearly seven years. It begins with the events immediately succeeding the fall of Troy, which occurred in June, B.C. 1184. Heyne has given the following chronological arrangement of the narrative: The Trojan fugitives, under the command of Aeneas, spent the remainder of the summer, and the following winter, in building ships in the harbor of Antandros (sub Antandro), a city on the southern side of Mount Ida. This was the first year, that is, the first summer and winter, after the fall of Troy. The second year begins with the departure of the exiles for Thrace, early in the summer of B.C. 1183, and is spent in the attempt to establish a colony there (66, 67). In the third year the new colony, called Aenos, or, as some think, Aeneas, is abandoned, and the wanderers, stopping at Delos to consult the oracle (73), proceed to Crete (181) and commence the colony of Pergamum (182-184). Having passed the fourth year and part of the fifth in Crete, they are compelled by a pestilence to give up this settlement also (190), and sail to Actium in Acarnania, where they remain during the fifth winter (284). They resume their voyage in the beginning of the sixth summer, and first landing near Buthrotum, and meeting with Helenus and Andromache (294-303), they cross the Adriatic to Portus Veneris, in Apulia (523), and from thence continue their voyage along the coasts of Italy and Sicily to Drepanum (707), which they reach at the close of the sixth summer, and where soon afterwards Anchises dies (710). In the beginning of the following, or seventh summer (see I, 84, sqq.), they start for Italy, but are immediately driven by a storm to the coast of Africa.

1-68. Aeneas, with twenty ships, built in Antandros, passes over to Thrace and attempts his first settlement of Aeneas, or Aenos. After commencing his colony, he is warned by the shade of the murdered Polydorus to flee from Thrace, and again sets sail with his followers.

1. Res Asiae, the fortunes of Asia. Troy was the chief city of Asia Minor, and the head of an extensive league. Hence its affairs may be called the affairs of Asia, as opposed to the res Agamemnoniae (54), or power of Greece.
Troy itself, however, was tributary to Assyria, as we learn from Plato in the dialogue on laws, III. —2. *Immer tam*, not having deserved (such a fate). Laomedon and Paris were the guilty ones, not the Trojans in general. —3. *Humo;* for *ab humano;* that is, from its foundations. *Fumati.* The present indicates that the ruins of Troy are still smoldering. *Neptunia.* See on II, 625.—4. *Diversa, remote.* *Desertas, solitary;* not in the possession of others. So Heyne.—5. *Angurias, omens, warnings,* such as in II, 294, 780. *Ipsi* virtually emphasizes *sub;* *dose under.* —6. *Sub Antandro, Antandros (now Dimitri) lay on high ground above its harbor.* —7. *Ubi sistere detur, where it is granted us to settle.* For the infinitive, see on I, 66.—8. *Prima, first part of.* See on I, 541. By the Roman mode of reckoning, this was the second summer, not the first, after the sack of Troy. —9. *Et has the same relation to vix here as que in II, 692.* Cum in 10 may be rendered and then, or, and now. *Patis,* dative.—12. *Magnis din.* See on II, 297. For the spondaic verse, see H. 610, 3; A. 362, a; B. 256, g; G. 761, R. 1; M. 503. —13. *Terra Majordia, a land of Mars,* the tutelary god of the Thracians. —14. *Arant.* Supply *quam* as the obj. See on I, 12. *Regnata, ruled over.* Comp. VI, 770 and 793. Comp. IV, 609; VI, 886; Hor. O. 2; 6, 11. *Lycurges* was an early king of Thrace, who had fiercely opposed the rites of Bacchus. The present king, Polymestor, had married Ilione, the daughter of Priam. —15. *Hospitium, guest-land, ally;* in apposition with terra. *Socique Peantes,* Supply *erant.* *Fortuna,* i.e., the prosperity of Troy.—17. *Moenia.* The city of Aenos, now *Eno,* on the Hebrus or Maritsa, is, perhaps, the one which Vergil has in mind, though there was a tradition that Aeneas founded Aenea near Thessalonica. *Ingressus.* Supply *terram.* *Patis inquis,* abl. of manner; *under inauspicious fats;* or, *against the fats.* They were not known, however, to be hostile from any previous indication, but from what turned out after the landing was made.—18. *Aeneadæ.* He calls his followers or citizens *Aeneadæ,* from his own name; implying that he also names the town after himself.—20. *Auspicius,* etc., *patrons of, or favorable to the work commenced.* —22. *Tumulus, a mound.* Polydorus had been left unburied on the shore, and the sand had covered his body. *Quo summe,* on the top of which.—23. *Hastilibus, shafts, or straight shoots; resembling the handles of spears.* Join the abl. with *horrida.* —25. *Conatus* is a participle. *Tegere,* according to the custom (comp. II, 248) of adorning altars and sacred places with boughs and wreaths. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.—26. Observe the liveliness of the historical present video, joined by *que* to *accessi.* —28. *Huc,* dat. limiting the verb, for *ab* or *ex hac.* *Drops of dark blood oozes from that shoot which is first torn up, its roots being broken.* *Sanguine,* descriptive ablative.—29. *Mibi membra quattit.* Comp. I, 92.—30. *Galldus,* an instance of prolepsis. The effect of fear is assumed instead of being predicated.—31. *Alterius, of a second.* —32. *Pennis tentare,* to explore thoroughly.—34, 35. *Aeneas supposes that the preternatural appearance may have been produced by the Nymphs who preside over the spot, or by Mars (Gradivum), who is the guardian of Thrace; and he now implores them to give the signs (visus) a favorable issue, and to mitigate the omen; that is, to send another token by which he may know that the gods are not displeased with him.* —36. *Secundantem, make favorable.* For the omission of *ut,* see on II, 75. —39. *Eloquar.* For the subjunctive, see on I, 665.—41. *Laecras.* Every cornel or myrtle shoot is connected with the body of Polydorus. *Iam,* now at least; after having repeated the torture. *Sepulta.* He is covered by the sand.—42. *Parce with infin., as in E. III, 94.* —43. *Aut,* continues the force of the negative. Comp. II, 779. *Troy produced me not a stranger to you, nor does this blood flow from the tree;* but from my lacerated body. *Forbear,* then, for you are doing violence to a human body, and even to a friend and fellow-countryman.
---45, 46. Ferrae; because of the iron points, or spear-heads. Iaculis imo-
vit acinis, has grown up in sharpened javelins. The spears, left in the body
of Polydorus, have miraculously put forth roots in the accumulated sand,
and sent up new shoots, straight and tapering; fitted, indeed, for javelins.
Iaculis is the ablative of manner. ---47. Anipid, twofold; occasioned both
by the blood, and by the voice of the shade. ---48. Mentem, in mind. See
on I, 223. ---50. Infelix; in a general sense, of Priam, as of Ulysses in III,
691. Alendum. H. 549, 3; A. 294, d; B. 325, b; G. 451; M. 422.
---51. Bagi; Polymnestor. ---55. Fas omne; every obligation imposed by re-
ligion and the laws of hospitality. ---56. Potuit; here of the third conjuga-
tion. Quid non pestora cogis? what do you not teach (urge on) mortal breasts?
Both accusatives are governed by cogis, in analogy with verbs of teaching or
demanding. See M. 228, c, obs. ---58. Primum. He consults Anchises first
as the most venerable and the most experienced in auguries. ---59. Efero,
I report, or lay before them. ---60. Animus; for sententia or consilium. The
indefinite follows in apposition, as in Hor., Epide 16, 17-21: sit sententia
sine. H. 539, II; A. 270; B. 315, Rule 73; G. 553, II; M. 398, b, obs. 1.
---61. Dare classibus austros; for classis austris. H. 388, IV, 2; A. p. 298, hy-
pallage; B. 370, c, 2. See on IV, 658. ---63. Aggeratur, is heaped upon;
added to. Tumulo; the mound mentioned in 22. Arae. Sometimes a pair
of altars stood to the Manes of a deceased person. See below, 305.
---66. Inferimus. On the grave or ashes of the dead it was customary to pour
libations of milk, honey, sacrificial blood, and unmixed wine. ---68. Condi-
minus, we put to rest. Without these ceremonies the Manes were supposed to
be wandering in misery. See VI, 320-330. Supremum, for the last time;
according to the custom described in note on II, 644.

69-120. Aeneas arrives at the island of Delos, where he is hospitably received
by King Anius, the priest of Apollo. On consulting the Delian oracle, the Trojans are
told to seek out the land from which their earliest ancestors were derived. This
Anchises pronounces to be Crete.

69. Pelago; dative; supply erat; when first the sea could be trusted; i. e.,
in the spring or early summer. ---70. Auster; for ventus. ---71. Deducunt,
draw down. Comp. below, 135. The ships were drawn up and sheltered
on the land after a voyage had been completed. Complet, cover; i. e., with
the ships. See VI, 5; IV, 397. ---73. Sacra tellus refers to Delos, a small island in the
midst of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and
the seat of one of the principal oracles of Apollo. ---74. Matri; Doris,
wife of Nereus. The dative limits gratissima. This verse retains the final
vowels in matri and Aegeaeo, un cliched. See on I, 617. Neptune is called
the Aegean because, according to Homer, II. XIII, 21, 22, his palace was in
the Aegean Sea. ---75. Plus; because in this act Apollo showed his filial
piety to his mother, who had found shelter in Delos. Circum. See on I,
13. ---76. Mycooe e cela Gyaroque, etc., which, when wandering about all
seas and shores, the pious Archer bound to lofty Myconos and Gyareo. This
is shown by Wagner to be the authentic reading. "E implies both that it is
attached to them, and still at a distance from them; a usage of e illustrated
in Hand's Thurellinus, under ce, 24. Vergil seems to have been unacquainted
with the relative situation of these islands. ---77. Coli, contem-
ners. See on I, 66. Before Delos was thus fastened it was uninhabited.
---78. Fessos. The voyage was somewhat more than two hundred miles.
---79. Venerabilis, we approach with reverence. ---80. Idem. H. 451, 3; A.
195, e; B. 285, end; G. 296; M. 488. ---81. Tempora. See on I, 223.
---82. Occurrunt, hastens to meet us. ---83. Hostes, in hospitality. ---84. Tem-
pla. The plural indicates the courts and porticoes as well as the cela, or
temple proper. Venerabat implies approaching the temple as a worshiper,
and offering sacrifice on the altar. Sæco vetustæ. The material is expressed either by the ablative alone, as I, 655, II, 765, V, 688, or by ex with the ablative, as IV, 138.—85. Da, grant to us our own abode; not absolutely give, but fix by revealing to us the place which the fates destine for our permanent (proprium) abode.—86, 87. Serva altera Pergamæ, save the second Troy; i.e., by your counsel save us, who are to found the second Troy. Balliæs. Comp. I, 30.—88. Quem sequimur? What leader are we to follow? For the use of the present, see on II, 332.—89. Inlabæs, properly said of the inspiration of the priest, but here of information to be given to the supplicant directly by the voice of the oracle.—90. See on II, 172.—91. —que, both, is lengthened here by the ietus. Limina is put for the whole temple, and with taurus is in apposition with omnia.—92. Mons, Mount Cynthius. Adytis reclusiæ, abl. abs. The earthquake is connected with the sudden opening of the inner sanctuary. Comp. VI, 81.—93. Submissi pedimus terram, freely translated, we prostrate ourselves upon the ground.—94. Quæ, etc. The land which first produced you from the stock of your ancestors; i.e., produced you by producing your forefathers. See on I, 573. Æbere laete, in her fruitful lap; on her teeming soil.—97. Hic, as in I, 272, refers to the place just mentioned. Ors. Abi. See on I, 285.—101. The oracle directs them to return to their mother country; but the question now is, what is the real mother country or cradle of their race.—102. Genitor. Anchises. Comp. above, 9 and 58.—104. Iovis insula; as Jupiter was born there.—105. Mons Idaeus; now Pilorës or Monte Giove, in Crete. From this the Trojan Ida derived its name.—106. Centum; a round number; in Homer also, II, II, 649, ἑκατὸμοιοί; in the Odyssey, XIX, 174, there are said to be ninety Cretan cities. Regna, realms; properly so called because in every city there was an ávat, or sovereign. Comp. I, 338.—108. Primum. Comp. I, 1. Some traditions made Teucer a native of the Trojan country, others a Cretan, who migrated to the Troad. He is called maximus as the ἄρχων τῆς, or original father of the race.—109. Regna; dative.—110. Nondum steterant, had not yet been built.—111. Hinc. From Crete was derived the worship of Cybele, mother of the gods, magna mater. Cultrix Cybelæ, inhabitant of Cybele. She had a temple in the Phrygian town of Cybele. Here, and in XI, 788, Ribbeck has adopted a MS. reading Cybelæ for Cybele. Aera, brazen cymbals, and brazen shields, used by the priests, or Corybantes, in the worship of Cybele. Comp. Ge. IV, 151.—112. Nemus. There was a grove on the Trojan Ida consecrated to Cybele, in imitation of that on the Cretan Ida. Silentia. The strict secrecy of the mysteries, and the practice of exhibiting the figure of the goddess in a chariot drawn by lions, were also brought from Crete (hinc erat).—116. Nec cœsus. The distance from Deros to Crete is about 150 Roman miles. Adsit. Η. 513, I; A. 266, d; B. 306, a; G. 575; M. 351, b, obs. 2.—118. Aris; abl. of situation.

121-191. Aeneas lands in Crete without opposition, as King Idomeneus has fled from the country. His new settlement is soon visited with plague and famine, and the Penates declare to him in a vision that the Delian oracle referred not to Crete, but to Hesperia, or Italy. Anchises recalls the tradition of the twofold origin of the Trojans (Teucer from Crete, and Dardanus from Italy), and advises him to set sail for Hesperia.

122. Idomeneus. Idomeneus was one of the most distinguished of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy. In fulfillment of a vow made during a tempest, to sacrifice to the gods the first object which should meet him on landing in Crete, he was compelled to make his own son, Merion, the victim. A pestilence which befell the people soon afterwards being attributed to this act, Idomeneus was expelled from his country; and, therefore, planted
a new dominion in the Sallentine district of Southern Italy. See below, 400, and XI, 264, sq. — 123. Hoste. H. 421, II; A. 243, a; B. 256; G. 389; M. 261. The meaning is: "There is not one left in the country who will oppose us." — 125. Bacchastam; where Bacchus is worshiped on the hills. There is no corresponding English term. Comp. Ge. II, 487. This island, the largest of the Cyclades, was noted for the cultivation of the vine, and for the worship of Bacchus. — 126. Niveam; referring to the white marble of Paros. — 127. Oyladas. Aeneas has particularized some of the Cyclades and some of the Sporades, and now sums up the whole in the terms Cycladas and terris. Legimus, we sail along. Comp. II, 208; Ge. I, 327. It governs the accusatives, Naxon, etc. Comitas, disturbed. This reading rests on the best authority. The idea is that the number and proximity of the islands render the sea, thus pent up and interrupted in its currents, rougher and more dangerous. — 128. Vario certamine, in manifold strife; i.e., with various crises of mutual encouragement, and with rival effort. Comp. V, 140. — 129. Petamus. See on 134, below. — 133. Pergameam. Supply urbem. The real name was Pergamum. Cognomina. See on I, 275. — 134. Arcem attollere tectis, to erect a citadel with (lofty) buildings; i.e., build the usual fortifications, temples, and public edifices on the acropolis. The infinitive after hortor is poetical. H. 435, IV; A. 381, a and y; B. 315, f, 3, R.; G. 546, R. 1; M. 390. — 135. Iam fere must be taken together; even now. Comp. V, 335—338. Subductae. See on 71. — 136. Commibis; here a trisyllable; conubiis. — 137. Iura domoaeque dabam, I was administering justice and assigning dwelling-places. Comp. I, 507. Tabida in an active sense; wasting. Membris, dat.; to (upon) our bodies. — 138. Corrupto caeli tractu, the region of the air being infected; i.e., the region, or tract, of the atmosphere pertaining to Crete. — 139. Satis, upon our crops; the same construction as membris. — 140. Animas; for vitas. — 141. Sterilis; an instance of prolepsis; as 80. Exurreo; historical infinitive. Sirius. Its rising, which occurs in the hot season, was supposed to produce drought, and sometimes pestilence. — 143. Ortygiae. See 124. — 144. Ire. See on attollere, 134. Mari ablative absolute with remens, as pelago remens, II, 181. Veniam precari. The favor to be asked of Apollo is a revelation, informing them what end, etc.; the clauses introduced by quam, unde, and quo being thus dependent on the idea of responding or instructing implied in veniam. — 145. Tessis rebus. Comp. I, 452. Ferat, like da in 85, is said of Apollo as being able to relieve them by declaring what the fates decree concerning them. — 147. Terris; ablative of situation. — 150. Visit. It was a dream, as in II, 270. Inaestus. Supply met., limiting oculos. — 151, 152. Si fundebat gives more fullness of meaning than lucem fundebat. — 154. Delato, when, or if, conveyed to Delos. Dicturus est, is on the point of saying; would say. — 155. Ultero, of their own accord; without being first invoked. This-condescension is in return for the piety of Aeneas in saving the images of the Penates amidst such dangers. — 156, 157. Scutit, permanent (sumus). — 158. Idem; for sidem. In astra; a phrase probably symbolic here, as ad aethera, 482, of the glory of the descendants of Aeneas in general. — 159. Magnis (viris), a great people. Some, however, understand dis; i.e., the Trojan Penates. — 160. Para. Aeneas was not actually to build the great city of Rome, but only to prepare the way for it by founding Latium. See on II, 293. — 161. Non suscit, did not point out. Aut. See on II, 662. — 162. Cretae. H. 428, N.; A. 258, c, R.; B. 249, N.; G. 412; M. 296, a, obs. 1. — 163—166; repeated from I, 530—533. — 167. Nobis. The Penates identify themselves with the Trojans. Dardanus. The brothers Dardanus and Iasius were natives of Corythus, now Cortona, a city of Etruria. They migrated from Italy to Samothrace, and from thence Dardanus passed over to the Troad, where he married the daughter of Teucer,
and received with her a share of the kingdom, which thus took the name of Dardania. The later name of Troy was derived from his grandson, Tros.——169. Pater is applied to Iasius as being, in common with his brother, an original member of the family, or one of the patriarchs. Quo must be referred to Dardanus as the conspicuous name; Iasius being merely appended as naturally associated with Dardanus.——170. Requirat, let him (Anchises) seek. Anchises is recognized as the chief adviser and director of their movements. Tib. Aeneas.——173. Nec sopor erat, nor was that (wholly) slumber, or merely a dream; it was preternatural. Illud. The regular construction would be ulla. See M. 313, obs. Comp. VI, 129.——174. Velatas oman. They were veiled or bound with the fillets. See II, 168, 296.——175. Gelidus. Comp. 30. Cursorem, from my body.——177, 178. Munera intemperata, libations of unmixed wine. Focus, on the hearth; the altar of the Penates. Lastus. Join with facio, not honore; I joyful, or joyfully, inform. Comp. 169.——179. Ordine pand, I narrate.——180. Problema ambiguum, the twofold lineage.——180. Agnavit governs the accusatives and the infinitive deceptum esse as direct objects.——181. Novo. It was natural that at this late day Anchises should be liable to err in deciding which of the early homes of his ancestors the oracle meant. Veterum locorum; an objective genitive after errore; a new error in respect to old places, or ancestral seats.——183. Talis casus, such a fortune; namely, as that we should wander so far, and settle in Italy.——184. Beato! for memini. Postendera, supply eam; that she prophesied.——185. Vocab, that she mentioned.——187. Orderebat, moveret; questions of appeal; who could believe, etc.——188. Monit, warned; i.e., by the vision.——189. Ditto, the word or command of Anchises.——190. Quoque, also this settlement as well as the one in Thrace. Pauci relictis, a few (of our number) being left. In Vergil’s time, Pergamum and the supposed descendants of the Trojan colonists still existed in Crete.——191. Asquor; acc. after currum; we traverse. See on I, 67, and comp. V, 235.

192-266. The Trojans, having set sail from Crete, are driven about by a storm for three days and nights, and on the fourth reach the Strophades, small islands west of the Peloponnesus, where the Harpies dwell. They are annoyed by the Harpies and make an assault upon them. Celaeno, chief of the Harpies, pronounces a curse upon the voyagers, and they leave the island in terror.

193. Caelum—pontus (apparet). Supply sed. Astit, a livelier word than surrexit.——195. Inhaurrit uma tenesbris, the wave became rough in the darkness; the sea became boisterous or bristling, and was overspread with the gloomy shadow of the clouds.——199. Abstulit. Comp. I, 88. Ingeminent, etc.; the lightnings continually flash from (lit. in) the risen clouds.——201. Discernere, etc. Palmarus does not perceive in the heavens, i.e., by looking at the heavens, when the day ends and the night begins. Caelo is the abl. of situation.——202. With nec supply dicit, which is occasionally omitted, as here, after negat. Meminisse, etc.; supply se: and says that he does not know his course in the midst of the wave.——203. Tris adeo soles, three whole days; adeo qualifying tree; three, even so many. Incertae occasae calignae. The days are called uncertain in which their way is uncertain on account of the profound darkness. Comp. V, 270.——206. Aperire montes, to disclose its mountains; to bring its mountains into view. Volvere fumum. Therefore the Trojans suppose it to contain the dwellings of men.——207. Rimis insurgimus. They exchange sails for oars, in order to have the ships more under their command as they approach the shore, where there may be rocks and shallows.——209. Strophadum. The name of the islands is said to be derived from ασφαυ, as the pursuers of the Harpies, by the command of Jupiter, here turned back to Greece.——210. Stant, are situated; a lively
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substitute for sunt, as incebo, i. 46, and colitun, above, 78.—211. Insulæ Ionii in magnis. The last syllable in Ionio is not elided, but shortened. See H. 603, VI; A. 359, e, and 355, d; M. 502, obs. 1.—212. Aliæ. The others, whose names are known, were Ocyptæ and Aælo.—213. Clasæa. The house of Phineus was shut to the Harpies after they had been expelled by the Argonauts, Zetes, and Calais, who pursued them over the sea. They had tormented Phineus by constantly devouring or defiling all the food that was placed upon his table.—215. Pestis et ira, plague and curse.—216. Virginis volucrum vultus, the faces of the winged creatures are virgin-like; literally: “they have (sunt tis) the virgin-like faces of birds.”—221. Caprigenus agrees with pecus. Nullo custode; abl. absol. They were sacred to the Harpies, and left to feed, as was usual with sacred animals, without a herdsman.—222, 223. Divos—loves. We devote a portion of the prey as a sacrifice to the gods, out of gratitude for our preservation. In partem praedamque; hendaiychs for in partem praedae. Comp. i. 61.—224. Teras; couches, or seats of piled-up turf. Daphnis, H. 491, foot-n. 1; A. 248, a; B. 258, a; G. 405, R. 1; M. 260.—225. Subitas, instead of the adverb, subito. Horribus lapus, in terris flight; or descent; abl. of manner.—228. Clangoribus perhaps refers to the loud flapping of their wings on alighting; Comp. i. 397. But Wagner compares Hom. II. III. 8, κλαγγίη ταύγε νέρονοι, and understands their discordant cries, indicated also in vox dira, 228.—229, 230. Comp. I. 810, 811.—231. Arlos; altars erected for the sacrifices mentioned in 222, 223.—232. Diverse casell, from an opposite part of the heaven. Comp. ii. 716.—233. Pedibus. See 217.—235. Edico, I direct; as a verb of commanding, followed by the subjective (ut) capes- sant, and, as implying I announce, also followed by the infinitive, gen- dum esse.—236. Tuisal. Supply facere.—236, 237. Tectos, latentes. Pro- leptic. See on I. 637.—239. Specula. Some high rock serves as a watch- tower.—241. Poedare; in apposition with proelia. See on 60.—242. Tergo. On the body.—243. Infelix; ill-boding. Rempt describes her fury; shrieks forth.—247, 248. Bellum etiam pro caede, bellumne, war also in return for the slaughter of our oxen, even war? In return (pro) for the oxen of which you have robbed us. Laomedontiænae. Here, a reproachful epithet, as Laomedon was base, comp. IV. 542; but not always so. See VII, 105; VIII, 18 and 158.—249. Patric regno, out of our father’s do- minion; for the Harpies were daughters of Pontus or Poseidon. But patrio may mean their own; that assigned to them by Jupiter.—251. Pater om- nipotens. Jupiter was the source of all the attributes of his children, and thus imparted to Apollo the gift of prophecy, and the power to inspire others with prophecy.—252. Furiæ. The poets do not always dis- tinguish the Harpies from the Furies.—253. Ventis voceos, having pro- pitiated the winds. Comp. above, 115, and V. 59.—254. Italiam. See on I, 2.—256. Nostræ caesium, of our slaughter; your attempted slaughter of us.—257. Ambassas. See on submersas, i. 69. Subigit; after ante- quam. H. 520, i. 2; A. 327, a; B. 804, 2; G. 579; M. 360. Malis; join with absumer. —259. Galdus. Comp. 30.—360. Armis, etc., nor do they now wish any more to seek security with arms, but with vows and
prayers.—261. Pacem is not improper in connection with armis, any more than with votis precibusque; for we can either fight for, or pray for peace.—262. Siue—sint. Their vengeance is to be deprecated if they are goddesses; their continued persecution, if they are only horrible monsters. The subjunctive is that of indirect discourse. Comp. II, 30.—266. Funem; the hauster, or cable, which moors the ship to the shore.


267. Excusae—rudentis, (see on 257) to uncoil and let out the ropes; both those by which the sails were unfurled, and those by which they were held in their places. They had let down and tied up the sails before landing. See 207.—270. Iam apparens, etc., They coast along the west side of Greece to Bathrotum. 271. Neritos; probably a small island that near Ithaca, though some understand it to refer to the mountain of that name on the island of Ithaca.—275. Et aperit Apollo, and (after we have passed by Leucadia) the temple of Apollo opens to the view. This was situated on the promontory of Actium, near the town of the same name, at the entrance of the Ambra-<br>cian gulf. 'Shipwrecks frequently occurred here, and, hence, the temple is said to be dreaded by sailors.

278-290. At Actium they celebrate games in honor of Apollo, and leave a shield suspended on the door-post of the temple, with an inscription to commemorate their visit.

278. Insperata; because they have encountered such dangers on the sea, and sailed so near the homes of their enemies.—279. Lustramur Iovi, we perform lustral sacrifices to Jupiter; literally, “we are purified to Jupiter.” It is now the fifth year since the sack of Troy, and Vergil takes the opportunity to represent the Trojans as performing a lustration according to the practice of the Romans; thus referring that custom to their Trojan ancestors. The lustral offering is made to Jupiter as supreme. Of course, offerings are also made to Apollo. Augustus had ordered quinquennial games to be celebrated in honor of Apollo at Actium, to commemorate his decisive victory achieved there, in B.C. 31, over Antony and Cleopatra. By representing Aeneas as performing lustral games at the same place, and as thus being the founder of the Actian games, he pays a high compliment to Augustus. Votis; meton. for sacris, sacrifices.—280. Celebratus litora ludia; hypallage for celebrans in litoribus ludos. See on 61.—281. Oelo labente; ablative absol. The oil with which they were anointed flowed from their bodies while wrestling. So Forbiger. Palaestras; here, athletic games. 284. Cirumvolvitur, etc., the sun is completing his great year; is bringing the year to its close. The accusative is governed by circumvolvitur as a deponent verb. Magnum seems to be merely an epithet.—286. Aere cavo; an abl. of descript. Gestamen Abantes, the equipment of Abas; carried by Abas. This was an ancient king of the Argives, some one of whose descendants, Vergil imagines, was slain by Aeneas at Troy; thus leaving to the victor his shield as a trophy, which is now fastened upon the door-post (facing the visitor, adversus), so as to meet the eye of one entering the temple.—287. Rem, the fact, merely, that it is an offering made by Aeneas. Carmine, with the verse; the verse following.—288. Aeneas supply dedicavit; Aeneas consecrated these arms (taken) from the victorious Greeks.

290-505. Aeneas sails again to the northward, and lands at Pelodes, the seaport of Bathrotum, in Epirus. At Bathrotum he has an interview with Helenus, the brother of Hector, and Andromache, formerly the wife of Hector, and more recently the slave of Pyrrhus, but now the wife of Helenus. By a wonderful combination of events, Helenus and Andromache have come to be the rulers of Chaonia, a part of Epirus.
Just before parting with Aeneas, Helenus, who is a priest and prophet, gives him instructions about his future course; informing him that his new kingdom is to be planted, not on the nearest (or Adriatic) shore of Italy, but on the farthest (or Tyrrhenian) shore; that he must pass round the peninsula, shunning the new Greek colonies established by Idomeneus, the Locri, and Philectetes; that he must not enter the straits of Scylla and Charbydis, but sail round Sicily by the south, and enter the Tuscany Sea from Drepanum; that he must seek an interview with the prophetess or Sibyl at Cumes, who will give him directions for his future guidance.

291. Abscondimus, we lose sight of; or pass rapidly away from. Arceo, heights, or mountaine.—292. Porta, dative.—293. Chaonia. The harbor is so called because situated in Chaonia, a region of Epirus. The name of the port pertaining to Bathrotum was Pelides, now Armoys. Oeisam is a common appellative of walled cities. The city was at some distance from the port, but not on high ground.—295. Helenus; one of the sons of Priam, renowned as a prophet. Being made prisoner by the Greeks, he was carried by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus. That the son of the principal enemy of the Greeks should now be a king in Grecian cities fills Aeneas with wonder. The position of the words aids the contrast of ideas.—296. Oenigio; as in II, 579.—297. Patro marito, a husband of her own country; i.e., of Troy, the country which had become hers by marrying Hector. Iterum cessisse, has again become subject to, or fallen to the lot of Helenus is her second Trojan husband.—299. The infinities after amore, as in II, 10.—300. Progredior. Aeneas goes attended with a part of his companions only, and without Ascanius. Afterwards the Trojans are all entertained by Helenus. Porta. See on I, 2.—301. Sollemnis dapes, annual funeral sacrifices.—302. Falai Simontis, the sequestered, or counterfeited, Simois. Helenus and Andromache had indulged their love of country by applying Trojan names to this stream and to other objects in their new kingdom. See 335, 336, 349, 497.—304. Hecetorem ad tumulum, at the tomb of Hector. This was a cenotaph, or tomb without the body or ashes of the dead. His real tomb was at Troy. Viridi, etc., which (formed) of green turf (and) empty, she had consecrated.—305. Geminas aras. See on aras, 63. Causam lacrimis, an occasion for tears; because the tomb and the altars would remind her of Hector. For the dative, see on scannis, I, 429.—307. Magnis monstris, (terrified) by the great prodigy. To her the sudden apparition of Aeneas and his followers was the more likely to seem supernatural, because her mind was on the deceased Hector. —309. Longo tempore; for post longum tempus. H. 439; A. 256; B. 252, R. 2; G. 392, R. 2; M. 278, obs. 4.—310. Vera facies, a living form. Te; addressed to Aeneas. —311. Bessis, has departed (from thee). The sense is: "If thou art dead, and comest from the lower world, and from the assembly of Trojan heroes there, tell me where in that world is my Hector?" —313. Clamore, with loud lamentations. —314. Subisco, I utter in reply. Baris, etc., I speak in faltering words. —316. Answer to the question in 310. —317. Deiectam, deprived of; literally: cast down from. —318. Exuit, overtakes or attends thee.—319. Hectoris Andromachei., once the Andromache of Hector, dost thou keep the marriage ties of Pyrrhus? Not said in reproach, but in grief that her hard fate is such. Ladewig and others adopt the reading of Peerlkamp in this passage: Aut quae digna saties fortuna revies Hectoris Andromachen? Pyrrhun conubia servas? For the genitive, Hectoris, see on Oilei, I, 41. E in the interrogative as is elided. —320. Decisit. She is the victim of necessity and fate, but she can not escape some sense of shame in the thought of her connection with Neoptolemus. —321. Virgo. The allusion is to Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, slain as a sacrifice at the tomb of Achilles, who had been enamored of her, and had sought her hand in marriage. —323. Iussa, when commanded. The participle indicates the cause of felix.
Sortitus, allotments, distributions by lot. Compare the style of this passage with that of I, 94, sqq.—325. Nost for ego; in contrast with Polyxena. 326. Stirpae Achilleae; for filii Achilli. Pyrrhus.—327. Servitie enixae, having borne children in slavery. According to Pausanias, I, 11, she bore three sons to Pyrrhus: Molossus, Fileus, and Pergamus.—328. Lacedemonios. Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus of Lacedaemon, and of Helen, the daughter of Leda. Her grandparents, Tyndarus and Leda, had promised her in marriage to Orestes, but her father gave her to Pyrrhus. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother (scecerum Furis aagitatus), and still more maddened at the loss of his betrothed (erepta coniugis), came upon Pyrrhus either at Pithia, his paternal home, or at Delphi, where he was worshiping at the altar erected to Achilles (patrias aras), and slew him.—329. Famulamque. The particle que here connects famulo and famulam in the sense of et ipsum; gave me to Helenus a slave, being also myself a slave.—332. Patrias; equivalent to patris.—333. Morti. Thiel makes this an ablative of time; at the death. See on IV, 436. Redita, being delivered up. Ladewig says, being given again to a king; i.e., to King Helenus after King Pyrrhus. Helenus as a prophet had saved Pyrrhus on his homeward voyage, and thus won his gratitude.—335. Troiano Chaos. Chaon was a friend or brother of Helenus, for whom he is said to have sacrificed his life.—336. Pergama Iliaconique aereum. The second term defines the first by exepgesis. Comp. I, 2: Italiam Larivaeque litora; and I, 569. Ingis; ablative of situation; or dat. after addidit, as after imponent, VI, 774.—339. Quis; supply agit; how fares the boy? Vescitur. Comp. I, 546.—340. Quem tibi, etc. This is the only fragmentary verse of the Aeneid in which an idea is not fully expressed. Quae is found instead of quem in the Medicum MS. as quoted by Ribbeck; but quem is given in most MSS., and connects better with the following lines. The verse may be filled out as follows: Quem tibi iam Troia osessa est enire Creusa; whom Creusa bore to thee when Troy was already besieged.—341. Tamen, still, though she be no more. The story of Creusa’s disappearance at Troy may have reached Andromache during the several years of the wanderings of Aeneas.—342. Eqndid; an emphatic interrogative particle. See II, 378, 2; A, 240, a; M, 451, obs.; do then, etc. Do their deeds, and the knowledge that he is related so nearly to them, stimulate him to noble conduct?—343. Avunculua. Hector, according to Appolodor., III, 12, 5, was the brother of Creusa.—345. Incassum, in vain; for grief can not restore the dead.—347. Sosus, his countrymen.—349-351. Troiam, Pergama, etc. See on 302. Arentem—rivum, the shallow stream with (or of) the name of Xanthus. For the ablaut, see II, 419, II; B, 263; G, 402; M, 272, obs. 3. Ampleactor. It was the ancient custom to embrace and kiss the threshold, the gate, and the door-post, either on leaving or revisiting the ancestral roof. Comp. II, 490. The Trojan names bring Aeneas to his home again.—352. Tenar. After the interview between Aeneas and his friends above described, all the Trojans are summoned, and invited to share in the hospitalities of King Helenus.—354. Analai medio, in the midst of the court, or atriun. See on medi, I, 505. Libibant poca, they poured out cups of wine in libations. Comp. I, 936. So remarkable a meeting required special honors to the gods. For poca, see below.—355. Impoestis auro dapius, having placed the feasts (or sacrifices for the gods) on golden chargers; as at a Roman lectisternium. Pateras tenebant. They held the goblets while making libations. These religious ceremonies open the banquet given to the guests.—359. Interpresem divum. The knowledge of future events was derived either from direct in-
spiration or from signs. Helenus had both gifts. He receives the direct influence of Apollo, like the Pythia on the tripod at Delphi, or like the priests in the oracular grotto of Claros, in Ionia; he also understands the warnings of the stars, and the notes and the flight of birds; that is, he is a prophet, an astrologer, and an auspex. — 362, 363. Prospera religio, auspicious augury. Numine, by revelation; by divine tokens. The clause is explanatory of the foregoing. Repositas, for repositas; remote. Comp. VI, 59.— 365. Dicta nefas. H. 547, 1 and 2; A. 305; B. 326, b; G. 437, R. 1; M. 412, obs. 1.— 367. Obsoeemam famem, dire, unnatural hunger; that impels to revolting or unnatural food. Vitoj indicative for the indirect interrogative vitem, or vilanda sint, dependent on fare. For the present tense, comp. II, 322. Ladewig makes these questions independent; regarding positum as potential. Quid sequens, (by) pursuing what course.— 369. De more. Comp. I, 318.— 370. Vittas resolvit. The fillets must be removed from his head when about to be inspired, “that the god,” says Schmid, “might work freely in him.” See VI, 77, sqq.— 371. Limina. Vergil understands that Apollo has a temple in the new Pergama of Helenus, as in the old Pergama.— 372.

Cortina and tripod.

Multa, powerful. Suspensum, awed.— 374. 375. Nam introduces the ground on which Helenus reveals the will of the gods to Aeneas; namely, the fact just mentioned by Aeneas in 362-364. Maioribus auspiciis, under the greater auspices; i. e., under those of the greater gods. Jupiter himself directs Aeneas. Manifesta fides (est), is a manifest truth. Ire is the subject of est.— 376. Sortitur, determines. Volvit vices, disposes events. See on colvere, I, 9 and 22. Is vertitur ordo, such is the course of things moving round; i. e., in the urn of destiny. Is and sic explain and corroborate the manifesta fides, and do not refer to the following revelation.— 377. Quo, followed by the subjunctive. H. 497, II, 2; A. 317, b; B. 298, 1, R.; G. 545, 2; M. 440, obs. 5. Hospita, foreign.— 380. Pari, etc., Juno, i. e., the dread of Juno, forbids him to utter.— 381. Italam. Not the whole of Italy, but that part which is destined for the Trojans. A long, difficult (invia) voyage separates that destined Italy far from you by continuous lands (longis terris).— 383. Procul, afar, with reference to Epirus. Terris is an ablative of means, to be joined with dividit. It refers to the southern part of the peninsula, and also to Sicily, which they must pass round before they can reach their new country. Supply cuius before portus; whose ports, as if near by, etc.— 384. Lentandus, must be bent; must be dipped.— 385. Salis Ausoniis, of the Ausonian sea; that part of the sea which lies between Tuscany and Sicily.— 386. Infernique lacus, Lake Avernus. Lustrare here is used in the sense both of traverse and of survey, or visit. See Z. 775; A. p. 293, seumga; H. 696; M. 478, obs. 9. Aeaean, from Aea, a city of Colchis. Insula refers to the promontory of Circeum,
now Monte Circeo, having the sea on one side and the Pontine marshes on
the other, and probably once an island.—387. Posisis; the subjunctive
after antequam. See on 257.—389. Cum, etc. The sow and her progeny
of thirty young, found near the Tiber (as described in VII, 82), will indicate
the place where Aeneas shall build the new city. Tibi; dat. of the agent;
to be joined with inventa. Secreti, solitary.—392. Nati. Supply iseoubunt.
—396. Has, hanc, these coasts, this part of the Italian shore, near us, on the
Adriatic and the gulf of Tarentum.—399. Naryci Locri. A colony of Lo-
crians from Naryx, or Narycium, opposite Euboea, said to be the followers
of the Oilean Ajax, settled on the coast of Bruttium, near the present vil-
lage of Motta di Burzano. They were also called the Locri Epizephyrii.

400. Sallentinos. The Sallentine fields, between the Tarentine gulf and
the Adriatic, are now the Terra di Otranto, or district of Otranto. Milite,
soldier; collective, as I, 495.—401. Idomenius, on being driven from
Creto (see 121, 122), settled in the southeastern part of Italy. Dubis Meliboei
Philoctetes, who was a companion of Hercules, and on returning from Troy
to Meliboea, his native city in Thessaly, was driven away by a sedition of
the people, and settled in Petelia, near the modern Strongoli, which, accord-
ing to Cato’s account, had been founded long before, and was now fortified
by Philoctetes with a wall.—402. Philoctetae limits muro. Submixa, rest-
ing on. Comp. I, 506.—404. Litore. The shore where the first landing
shall be made in Italy.—405. Velare; imperative passive; be veiled; cover
thy head. Comp. II, 707. This was the custom of the Romans, not of the
Greeks, when sacrificing. Omnas, Greek accusative, modifies velare.
—406. Inter sanctos ignis, amidst the holy fires; i.e., during the holy sacrifices.
—407. Hostilis facies, adverse appearance; the sight of any inauspicious
object, which would vitiate the omens (turbae omina) ascertained by inspect-
ing the victim, rendering them either unavailing or evil. The face of an
enemy, as some understand, can hardly be the meaning here.—409. Reli-
giones, religious custom.—410. Digressum, having departed; i.e., after you
shall have left that first landing-place in Italy. Oras. For the case, see on I,
377.—411. Angusti, in prose, would agree with clausura. Baroscent, shall
begin to open (to the view).—412. Lava. Turn to the south, follow the
shore on your left, instead of going through the straits to the north, and on
your right, as you face the east coast of Sicily.—414. Haec loca; the places
on the right. The tradition seems to have been that the rent between Italy
and Sicily was first produced by some volcanic convulsion, and that it was
perpetuated and increased by the rush of the sea through the channel thus
formed.—415. Tantum valet mutare, has so much power to change things;
can effect such changes.—416. Pratinus; join with una; continuously one.
—417. Medio; ablat. of place; in the midst, between.—419. Litore. Heyne
says that litore is put here for mari; but it is more naturally taken as an
ablative of situation after deducit; separated, at the shore; or, perhaps,
in respect to the shore. Augusto aestu; ablat. of manner after interludit;
with a narrow flood.—420. Sylla, now Scilvio, on the Italian side of the
strait, is a lofty rock, surrounded by smaller rocks, producing a roaring of
waves, described in the fable as the barking of dogs. Charibdis, at the point
corresponding to the modern Calabro, is a whirlpool which is most notice-
able when southerly winds force a great mass of waters into the strait, and
against the Sicilian shore.—421. Ter. Od. 12, 105: τρίς ἐνέ ημας; three times
a day.—422. In abruptum, down to the bottom, or headlong. Sub ansas. See
on 576.—423. Prima hominis facies, etc. The upper part of the form (is that)
of a human being.—427. Pube tenus, as far as the groin. Postrema. Sup-
ply facies.—428. Delphinem—laporum, joined as to the tails of dolphins to
the womb of wolves; having the tails of dolphins joined to the belly of
wolves. Lupi is substituted here for canes. See 432.—432. Metas; prop-
Scylla. (Flaxman.)

crly the goal, or turning point, in the race-course; here, for promontory.—435. 
Promontus, for, in place of, all other things; one thing to be observed, 
even if all others are neglected.—437. Primum, first of all; before all other 
deities; join with numen. Comp. V, 540.—438. Oane vota. Vows are ex- 
pressed in the rhythmical form, or chant, common to all religious formulas. 
Comp. II, 176.—439. Victor; because he will have overcome all difficul- 
ties.—440. Finis, for ad finis. Mittere, thou wilt be conveyed.—442. Divi- 
nos lacus. See on 386. Silvis; ablative, of cause. The lake was only about a 
mile and a half in circumference, and, at that time, hemmed in with woods. 
See VI, 238. Hence it may be said to resound with woods.—446. Digerit 
in numerum, places in order. She arranges the leaves so that the words on 
them form sentences in verse. Forbiger understands it also of the order 
of events.—448. Eadem refers to the prophecies; object of prenderc.— 
449. Ianus, etc., the door disturbs them by admitting the wind.—450. Delinde, 
thenceforth; answering to the foregoing cum. Cave saxo; the same as sub 
rupe, 443, and antro, 446.—452. Inconsulii, un instructed; without any re- 
sponses, since, when they enter, the leaves are so disturbed as to be unin-
telligible.—453. Here let not any amount of delay (expenditure of delay) 
be of so much (value) to you, or in your estimation. Tanti. H. 404, n. 1; 
A. 252, a; B. 238, R. 4; G. 266; M. 294.—454, 455. Et vi cursus, etc., 
and though your voyage urgently invite your sails to the sea. The more nat- 
ural expression would be, ventus vela vocet. Vi, sig, vehementer, urgently. 
456. Quin, so that not, connects the dependent clause with ne fuerint 
tunti. H. 504; A. 319, d; B. 297, 2; G. 550, R. 2; M. 375, c.—457. Ip- 
sa canat. That she may not in the case of Aeneas commit her prophecies to 
the uncertain leaves. The subjunctive depends on poecas. Voiaens, kindly; 
sua sponte.—459. Qua modo? interrogative, how; the question is dependent 
on expediet.—460. Dabit; as in 85.—461. Liceat. H. 503, 1; A. 320; B. 
301, 5; G. 634; M. 364.—462. Ingentem; an instance of prolepsis.—463, 
464. Postquam—dehinc; like cum—tum; after—thereupon. Auro gravia, etc., 
heavy with gold and with cut ivory; i. e., massive vessels of gold and
carved ivory. The final vowel of gravia is lengthened here by the iotus.

465. Stipat carinis, loads to the ships, instead of loads the ships with.

See on I, 195. 466. Dodonaeos lebetas. It was said that bronze caldrons were suspended on the oak-trees of Dodona that the priests might learn the will of Jupiter and the fates from the sounds produced, when the kettles were struck against each other by the wind. Dodona was in the dominions of Helenus. 467. Loricas trilicem. A coat, or hauberker, of chain mail, in which the hooks, or rings, fastened into each other (consortiam hami), were of gold, and in three layers; that is, it was of three-ply golden chainwork. 468. Comum galeas is equivalent to galeum. See woodcut on page 61. 469. Arma Neoptolemi. See 333, and II, 470. 469. Sua. See on sua, I, 461. 470. Duces, attendants, or grooms for the horses. Some, with Forbiger, understand pilots or guides. But Ladewig quotes Liv. XLII, 6, to show that with presents of horses, grooms (agones) were also given; and it would appear from 569 and 690 that Aeneas had received no one from Helenus who knew the way, and could act as a guide. 471. Remigium, for remiges, rowers. Aeneas might need oarsmen, as some of the Trojans had been left in Crete, and others may have perished. Socius. The old companions of Aeneas, as opposed to remigium or remiges, those just added to his company. Armis; in its usual meaning. 472. Veils; ablative of manner. Tutebat Anchises. Comp. 9. 473. Dipnate, deemed worthy of. See on I, 384. 474. Bis erepte. See on II, 642. 477. Tibi. See on II, 274. Tellus. See on en, I, 461. 478. Bac; this, or the nearest shore of Italy, as in 396. Praetorlabae. Supply ut, after nescie est. 480, 481. Quid ultra provehor, why am I hurried too far (in discourse)? ultra, i.e., quam opus est. 483. Subtemine; here, a thread of gold wrought into the cloth in figures. 484. Nec eedit honor, nor does she fail to show equal respect; literally, nor does she come behind the honor; namely, that which Helenus has shown to the Trojans. Others understand, the honor due to Ascanius. For the form of the chlamys, see page 141. 485. Textilimbus, woven. Phrygia was famous for beautiful woven fabrics. 486. Et hanc. Helenus has made appropriate presents to your friends; I make these also to you. 487. Sint, testentur. See on I, 20. 489. Mihi limits super, which has the force of a present participle of superesse; (the only image) that survives to me. 491. Pubesocret, would be growing up. 493. Vivite falsoes; a parting salutation, like our farewell, but more impressive, because less frequently used. Quibus, etc., whose destined (sua) fortune is already achieved. Aliis ex aliis in fata, from one destiny to another; nothing settled and fixed like that implied in sua. 497. Effigiem Xanthi. See on 302. 499. Auspicia. See on II, 396. Fuerit fut. perf. Ovisaes, exposed to.

500. Thybris, an older form for Tiberis, limits vicina. H. 381, II, 4; A. 218, d; B. 234, R. 1; G. 358; M. 290. 503. Epirus, Hesperia, (situated) in Epirus (and) Hesperia, referring to Rome and Buthrotum. 504. Utramque; in apposition with urbes. We may translate thus: We will make our kindred cities and nearly-related nations, in Epirus, in Hesperia, which have the same Danadus as their progenitor, and the same fortunes, both one Troy in spirit. 505. Eas cura, this duty. Perhaps Vergil has in mind the friendly relations actually established by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, with the people dwelling in the Chaonian country.

506-587. Aeneas sets out again on his wanderings. He sails as far north as the Cerannian promontory, and from thence crosses over to the port of Venus (portus Venere), on the Italian side, in Calabria. After sacrificing, and seeking, according to the directions of Helenus, to propitiate the favor of Juno, they resume their voyage, and pass by the harbor of Tarentum, the promontory of Lacinium, Caulon, Scyllaeum, and then come in sight of the volcano of Aetna, to the shores of which they are driven in seeking to shun the terrors of Scylla and Charybdis. The country about Aetna is
NOTES ON THE AENEID.

508. Pelagos, on, or over the sea, as in II, 179. Ceraunia, mountains on the coast of Epirus, north of Buturotum, forming the promontory nearest to Italy. Tuxta also follows its case in IV, 255. — 507. Itiam. — See on I, 2.

508. Buit, sets; contrary to the signification of the same word in II, 250. Opeï; proleptic, belonging in sense to the predicate.—510. Sortit remos, after assigning the oars by lot. Perhaps they determined by lot which body of men should be ready to take the oars when the signal should be given at midnight to commence the voyage across the gulf. Otherwise, Ladewig suggests, there might be disorder and delay.—512. Nox Horis aucta. Night is conceived of as a goddess riding through the sky in a chariot conducted, like the god of day, by the hours, which are also personified. Comp. V', 721.—517. Orienta. The first two syllables here form a spondece. See on I, 535, ad fin.—518. Cuncta comitare, that all things are tranquil. Constans is like the English “settled,” applied to the weather.—519. Signum. Virgil is thinking of the Roman signal given by a trumpet. Comp. 239. Castra. See on IV, 604.—522. Humilis; appearing low because distant in the horizon. In fine weather it is possible to see entirely across the Adriatic from Otranto to Albania.—527. In puppi. He stands near the image of the tutelar god in the hinder part of the ship.—538. The genitives are governed by potentes. See on I, 80.—529. Vento, abl. at, means of faciunt. Secundae. Comp. subita, 225.—530. Portus. The harbor intended is probably portus Veneris, now Porto Bodisco, or Porto di Vudisco, about six miles south of Hydruntum, the modern Otranto. Patescit. Comp. rarescit, 411, and note.—531. In arcu, on a height. The temple of Minerva, built by Idomeneus, was on a summit, and from a distance appeared to be near the shore. But as they approached, the lower grounds between this height and the water gradually came in sight, and thus the temple seemed to recede (refugere) from the shore.—533. Ab Euro fluctu, (sheltered) from the eastern wave. Comp. 570. Others make ab fluctu the agent of curbatus.—534. Cautes, cliffs, or rocky promontories at each extremity of the harbor. These break the force of the waves, and also conceal the harbor itself (ipse latet), though they open to the eye (patescunt) of the voyager as he draws near. They are the points of two ridges of towering rocks (turriti scopuli) which run out into the sea, on either side, in two natural walls.—535. Gemini—muro, send down their arms in two similar walls. Comp. 1, 162.—537. Primum omen, as the first omen.—540. Bello, dative, as in II, 315. Armante and quadrupedes are here varied terms for equi.—541. Olim, sometimes. Curru, dative.—542. Ingo, with, or under the yoke; an ablat. of manner.—543. Et, also; a token of peace as well as of war.—544. Quae prima. The temple of Pallas is the first shrine which presents itself on their arrival, and thus the goddess seems to be the first to greet them.—546. Praeceptus, according to the instructions. See 436, sqq. Maxima, as the most important. See on I, 419.—549. Obvortinus. Supply the dative, pelago. Comp. VI, 3. The sail-yards are turned by the ropes attached to the cornua. Hence, to turn the cornua is to turn the yards; and this, again, is to turn or give direction to the sails, which must receive the wind from aft, and belly towards the front; that is, in the present case, towards the sea.—560. Graugenum. See 398, sqq.—551. Hinc, then, next. Herculei. One tradition ascribed the founding of Tarentum (now Taranto) to Taras, son of Neptune, another to Hercules, and still another to Phalantus, a descendant of Hercules.—552. Diva Lacinia. The temple of Iuno Lacinia, one column of which is still standing, was on the promontory of Laciniun in Bruttium, six miles southeast of Croton. Contra, opposite to the Tarentine shore.—553. Navifragum; on account of frequent gales, and the want of
harbors. — 554. Tum, then, after having coasted the southern extremity of Italy, and doubled Cape Spartavento, they come in sight of Aetna. E fucta; far off on the sea and rising therefrom. — 556. Voces, sounds; roaring of the dashing waves at or on the shore. — 558. Haec—illa, this certainly is that Charystus, that, namely, which Helenus described to us. — 559. Canebat. See 420, sqq. — 560. Erupere, Supply vos. Rudiment describes the noise made by the water as the prow rushes through. — 565. Ad Manis; a bold figure to signify down to the very bottom. Desedimus, we have sunk; we are already in the lowest depths. — 566. Clamorem, a resounding echo. Claror, voices, and gemitus, are all applied here to the noise of waves.

567. Elisas, dashed forth. Boreantia astra, the dripping stars, or sky. The expression is bold, but justified by the appearance of objects at the moment through the spray. — 568. Belliquit, has left. This action precedes allabimur. We float to the shores of the Cyclops, after we have been deserted both by sun and wind. Comp. 136. — 570, 571. Et ingens ipse. So far as regards the haven itself, it is capacious and safe; but the noises and fires of the neighboring mountain suggest danger. — 573. Turbina fumantium, etc., smoking in a volume of pitchy blackness and with glowing ashes. — 576. Sub auris is not high into the air, but simply up into the open air, as opposed to the inner depths of the mountain. — 577. Glomerat, rolls, gathers up, at the mouth of the crater. — 579. Insuper. Comp. I, 61.

580. Flammam expirare, etc., that huge Aetna placed above (him) emits the flame (breathed forth by the giant) from its broken cavities. Caminis; the openings forced (ruptis) by the flames through the sides of the mountain. — 582. Subtexere, overspreads. The subject is Trinacriam, though we should have expected Aetnam. — 583. Monstra, prodigies; the noises of the volcano, which the Trojans do not comprehend.

588–594. In the morning the Trojans discover a stranger approaching from the woods. He describes himself as a follower of Ulysses, lately deserted by his companions, when they had fled in haste from the island, after escaping from the cave of the Cyclops, Polyphemus. The cave of Polyphemus and his bloody feasts are described by Achemenides, the stranger.

593. With the nominatives supply crane illi. — 594. Tegumen, for vestis. Cetera, as for the rest. Apart from his squalid appearance, the other indications of language, dress, and equipment proved that he was a Greek, and, indeed, he had been engaged in the Trojan war. — 599. Testor; equivalent to precor. — 600. Lumen, for aer; — 601. Terras, for ad terras. See on I, 2. — 602. Scio is a monosyllable here.

605. Espargite me; equivalent to me discerni expargite. — 606. Pereor retains its final vowel before hominum, without shortening it. Hominum; emphatic; of men; not by the hands of monsters like Polyphemus. — 607. Genibus; probably intended for the dative, joined with haeretab. So Forbiger. But, on account of the order of the words, some take it for an ablative after volectes, on (his) knees. Voluntas. Supply se; prostrating himself. — 608, 609. Far, later; for the infinitive, see on 134. Deinde belongs to hortamur understood. It does not always stand at the beginning of its clause. See I, 195. Agitab, is (now) pursuing him. — 610. Multa. Comp. I, 465, and note. — 611. Pignora. The pledge is the giving of the right hand. — 614. Nomine, preferred by Ribbeck to nomen. Genitore—pauper, my father Adamastus being poor, denotes the reason why Achemenides had engaged in the Trojan war. — 615. Fortuna; the poverty to which he was born. — 616. Crudelis illus. Several of his companions had been killed and devoured by the Cyclops, Polyphemus, who had confined the whole
party in his cave, until they escaped through the artifice of Ulysses. Linquunt. See on I, 494. — 618. Sanie daphinque aurantis, (the house) of blood and of gory feasts. Thiel and Forbiger agree in making these limiting ablatives of quality, though the omission of the adjective with sanie is very harsh. — 619. Ipse, Polyphemus. See on I, 40. Supply est. — 621. Nec visu, etc. No one can endure to behold him or to speak to him. Ullt limits the predicates visu facilis et dictu affabilis. For the supine, see on 1, 111. — 629. — ve. See on II, 602. — 630. Simul, for simul atque; as soon as. — 631. Per denotes extension, and suggests the enormous length of the giant's body. — 633. Per omnem, join with eructans. Mero; The wine given to him by Ulysses. The story is narrated in the 9th Book of the Odyssey, 182-542. — 634. Sortiti viciss, having determined our parts by lot; i.e., the parts, more or less dangerous, which each should take in the transaction. — 635. Telo. The instrument used was a sharp-pointed stake. — 637. Phoebos lampadis. Comp. IV, 6. Instar; in apposition with quod. See on II, 15. — 641. Qualls refers to his appearance and his features, quantus to his size. — 645. Tertia iam—compleat. Already the moon is coming to the full for the third time. — 646. Cons, in the sense of since, an adverb of time, is followed by the indicat. present. — 647. Ab upe; comp. E. I, 8; the situation of the Cyclops; (towering, or, perhaps, descending) from the rocks. See 564, 655, 675. — 651. Primum. After long watching, now, for the first time, he has caught sight of ships, and these the Trojan fleet. — 652. Huic—addixi, whatever it should prove to be, I resolved to give myself up to it. Fui set serves as a future perfect subjunctive after the past, addixi. At the moment when he made the resolution his form of expression would have been addicam, quascumque fuerit. — 654. Potius. Rather than leave me to be destroyed by the Cyclops.

655-681. Polyphemus, who has been deprived of his eye by the artful Ulysses, descends to the shore to wash the blood from the socket. He overhears the Trojans as they attempt to sail away, pursues them far into the water, and then utters loud cries which call forth all his giant brethren. They stand about on the hills casting threatening looks in vain at the Trojans, who are already beyond their reach.

658. Observe the ponderous line adapted in sound to the object described. — 659. Truncas—firmat, a lopped-off pine-tree (held) in his hand guides and assures his steps. Comp. VI, 80. — 660. Es. See on hoc, I, 17. — 662. Ad aequora, to the open sea; where he could most easily lose his eye. The expression elaborates the idea contained in altos fluctus. Some, however, take the line as an example of hysteron proteron. — 663. Inde refers to aequora; he washes it with the water dipped with his hand from the sea. — 664. Gemitus, for et gemens; comp. II, 328. It denotes the manner of the act expressed in dentibus infrendens, while dentibus itself is the manner of infrendens. — 666. Inde of place. Celerare; historical infinitive. — 667. Sic merito, having thus deserved; i.e., to be received into our ships. — 669. Vocis. Comp. 568. It refers here, according to Heyne, to the noise of the oars. — 671. Ionios; i.e., coming from the direction of the Ionian Sea. Potis. Supply est and illis. Aequo—sequeando, to equal the waves in pursuing; to overtake those who are borne on the swift waves. — 673. Fenitus extrittis (est), far within (its borders) was terrified. — 678. For the difference of number in the verbs here, see on II, 31. — 677. Nequiquam qualifies the whole phrase, astantis lumine toro. — 679. Vertice; ablat. of situation. — 681. Constiterunt. See on II, 774. The perfect of this verb is often used as a present. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the cypress to Hecate, the Diana of Hades.

682-715. They leave the shores of the Cyclops, and coasting by the mouth of the river Pantagis, the towns of Megara and Thapsus, the bay of Syracuse, then by the
682. Paecepitias agrees with nos. Quocumque rudentia exunt, to uncio the ropes for any course whatsoever. Comp. 267.——683. Ventus secundis dat.; to the guiding winds; to whatever course they may be favorable.—684—686. Jahn, with Heyne, regards these verses as probably interpolated. They are given, however, by all the manuscripts. The wind was bearing the fleet to the northward, and directly toward the straits of Sicily and Charybdis. The warning of Helenus is opposed to this course, yet the danger from the Cyclops seems at the moment so much greater than any other that they resolve to sail back (certum est, etc.) towards the straits; but then suddenly a breeze is sent by a favoring divinity from the north, and thus they escape both the perils of the straits and of the Cyclops. This is substantially the explanation of Ladewig. Utramque is in opposition with Sicilia and Charybdis, which are governed by inter. Discrimine parvo ablative of description; with small distance (of death). Translate thus: On the other hand, the instructions of Helenus warn them not to hold their courses between Sicilia and Charybdis, each (whether they go through the strait on the right or the left side) being a way but little distant from death. Ni; for ne. Dare linete retro must be understood of their return towards the straits; for the wind was then in that direction, and, as Ladewig remarks, they could not have resolved to use their sails against the wind.—687. Angusta, narrow; because Pelorus is situated on the straits.—688. Vivo. See on I, 187. The Pantagia flows into the sea below Leontini between rocky banks. Hence its mouth is of natural rock.—689. Thapsus; a level peninsula bounding the Megarian Gulf on the south side.—690. Tallis, such things (as these); or, less naturally, with Conington and others, such shores (litora). Relegens retrosum, coasting back again. Vergil conceives Achemenides to have approached the coast of the Cyclops from the southern point of Sicily. He is now sailing with Aeneas in the contrary direction. Errata pererrata; which had been wandered over.—692. Sin; dative after praetenta. The bay of Syracuse is formed by Ortygia and Plemyrrium.—697. Jussi commanded; i.e., by Anchises.—698. Exsupero, for praeteriohor; I sail by. Helori. The river Helorus runs into the sea a little above the promontory of Pachynum with a very gentle current, which is sometimes even rendered stationary by the easterly wind, so that the neighboring lands are overflowed and fertilized.—701. Camarina. Not the city itself, but a lake near the city, was forbidden by the oracle of Apollo to be removed. And when the inhabitants, on account of pestilence, caused the lake, in spite of the oracle, to be drained, the city was thus exposed to its enemies, who passed over the bed of the lake and captured it.—702. Immanis, wild or savage, is referred by Forbiger to fivus, but understood by most editors to agree with Gela, and translated fierce, in reference to the character of its rulers. Gela takes the long a final from the Greek.—703. Acrasias; a hill on which was situated the splendid city of Agrigentum, some ruins of which are still in existence.—704. Magnanimum, etc. This would seem to be rather the remark of the poet than of Aeneas.—705. Datis ventis; abl. abs. Selinus; mentioned both by ancient and modern writers as remarkable for the abundance of palm-trees in its vicinity.—708. Saxis caedis, by reason of the hidden (or submerged) rocks. Join with dura, dangerous.—711. Neciquam, (saved) in vain; because he was not suffered to see the end of all their wanderings, and the accomplishment of their enterprise.—718. Conticuit refers to the voice of the speaker; he ceased to speak; quievit, to the task and fatigue of narrating; he rested.
BOOK FOURTH.

Dido—her love and death.

1–89. Dido confides to her sister Anna the passion she has conceived for Aeneas, and, encouraged by her, she begins to think of winning him to an alliance in marriage; meanwhile the public works of Carthage and the duties of government are neglected.

1. At denotes the return from the narrative of Aeneas to that of the poet, which was interrupted at the end of the first book. Gravi ours, with deep passion.—2. Saucia. See I, 719–722. Allt; not voluntarily, for at first she resists the feeling.—3. Multa, multus, great, in the sense of abundant; proved by many great deeds. This seems more natural than, with Jahn and others, to join these words with recursat in the predicate. Honea; the glory of his family, as sprung from Jupiter and Venus. Comp. 12, and
X, 228. — 8. Male sana. Comp. II, 23. — 9. Insomnia; somnia graviora et terribilia, startling dreams. — 10. Quis—hospes; an elliptical expression, equivalent to: quis est hic novus hospes, qui successit? — 11. Quem, etc., bearing himself what one in countenance! i.e., presenting what a noble countenance! Pecore et armis; qualities of hospes. Supply est. Armis; from arma. Though Forbiger, Ladewig, and others refer armis to his bodily frame, deriving it from arma, and explaining it of his form or stature. Comp. XI, 644. — 12. Genus; accusative after esse. Eum understood, is the subject. — 13. Degeneres animos, souls of base descent. The heroism of Aeneas confirms his claim to a divine origin. — 15. Fixum immotumque; in agreement with the following clause, which is the logical subject of sederet. — 17. Deceptam. See on I, 69. — 18. Pertaeam. Supply me. H. 410, IV; A. 221, b; B. 287; M. 226. — 19. Potui succumbere, I might have yielded. H. 476, 4; A. 308, c; B. 306, c, R.; G. 246, R. 1; 599, R. 3; M. 348, c, obs. Oulape. Loving and marrying another after Sycaeus, to her mind, was a fault; for she had resolved to remain true to him. — 21. Sapere Penatistas. For the construction, see on II, 418. — 22. His, refers to Aeneas. The quantity here is short, as in VI, 792. Labantem; an instance of prolepsis. — 24. Optam; H. 484, I; A. 267; B. 309, a; G. 253; M. 351, a. Prius is expressed again in ante, 27, owing to the length of the intervening passage. — 24, 25, Dehisceat, redigat. See on memor et, II, 75. — 26. Erebi; a god of Hades, for Hades itself. — 29. Habeat; supply eam, referring to amores; let him keep them. — 30. Sinum—obortis, she bewails her own bosom with grasping tears. — 31. Luces; for quam vitam. Soror, to thy sister; more expressive than mihi. — 32. Solane—inventa, wilt thou solitary through thy whole youth pine away with grief? literally, be wasted away grieving. Inventa is an ablative of time, modifying the phrase morieres corporis. — 33. Noris; future perfect (noverit) with the sense of a future. — 34. Id; i.e., your abstaining from marriage. Sepultus; naturally transferred from the buried body to the Manes, at rest in Hades, and free from earthly anxieties. — 35. Esto, granted (that); referring to what follows. Agram, in thy grief; mourning for Sycaeus. — 36. Libyae; the genitive denoting origin. Tyro; an ablative, also denoting origin; a Tyro, from or of Tyre; equivalent here to Tyrri. — 37, 38. Triumphus dives; because it abounded in warlike tribes and chiefs continually engaged in internal wars. — 38. Amor. Pugno, bello, certo, and luctor, take the dative by poetic usage. — 40. Gaetulæ urbæ. The Gaetuli dwelt in the country south of Numidia. Some of them retained their nomadic habits, and others dwelt in villages composed of huts. — Genus; in apposition with urbæ. See on genus, I, 339. — 41. In hospita Tyri. In hospitable on account of the barbarian tribes in its neighborhood. — 42. Siti, ablative, cause of desertæ. Tyro, from Tyre. The idea of motion from is implied in surgentia. Dioecem. See on temporët, II, 8. — 44. Germanique minas; added by way of epexegeesis, to define more particularly the nature of the war. — 45. Iunona. Ablat. absolute with secunda. As Juno is the guardian of Carthage, if she has favored the coming of the Trojans, it must be for some good to her people. It seems hardly probable that her name should be mentioned here simply because she is the goddess of marriage. — 49. Quantis rebus, etc., by what achievements will the Carthaginian glory raise itself! Others: with what resources, or with what fortune, etc. Comp. factis, III, 482. — 50. Tu, both in the 47th and 50th verses, is used to impress the advice more forcibly. — 54. Incensum, (already) burning. — 55. Fulorem. Her regard for the memory of Sycaeus led her at first to look upon the love of Aeneas as a violation of duty and as a cause of shame. — 56. Per aras, at the altars; namely, of the gods immediately mentioned. — 57. De more; join with maestant. Comp. III, 369. Bidentes. Bidens, as a victim for sacrifice, usually, though not invariably, means a sheep. According to Hyginus
(see Aul. Gell. XVI, 6), the bidens is a sheep which has two long and conspicuous teeth in the full set of eight. Dr. Henry says that the sheep in this condition is from one to two years old. At this period two of the eight milk-teeth of the lamb have been supplanted by two long teeth of the permanent set.—58. Legiferae. Ceres, according to an old poet, Calvus, quoted by Servius, "instituted laws, and marriage, and founded great cities."

—59. Inter cornua, (she pours the libation) between the horns; thus consecrating the victim. She is occupied both in propitiating the gods by sacrificio, and in divining the future by inspecting the entrails (inhasa exit).—62. Pinguis; because of the numerous victims sacrificed upon them.—63. Instaurat, fills up the day with offerings; "renews" the sacrifices throughout the day.—64. Pectoribus lengthens the final syllable here.—66. Est, from edo; devours. Mollis flamma, the subtle fire. Wagner and others take mollis in the accusative plural agreeing with medullæs, and meaning penetrable or yielding.—69-73. Qualis—harundo, such as the hawthorn, which ungarded the shepherd, having sped his arrow while pursuing with his weapons, has transferred from afar in the Cretoan woods, unconsciously leaving the swift arrow (in the wound). Liquit is closely appended by quæ to the foregoing proposition, and equivalent to a present participle.—75. Sidonias opæs, Phoenician wealth; the splendor of her new city. Paraetam, prepared to receive Aeneas, and thus to save him from longer trial and delay.—77. Badem convivias; that is, a repetition of the banquet of yesterday.—80. Ubi digressi sunt, when they (the guests) have retired. Vioisse in her turn; in contrast with labente dies.—82. Statia relicta, on the couch left by Aeneas.—84. Ascensum. He too is absent; but, in fancy, she caresses him; in the same sense as he hears and sees Aeneas. Conington, however, takes detinnet literally.—86. Si, (seeking) whether. See on I, 181.—91. Betta! dative after parant.—88, 89. Minae murmum ingentes, for muri ingentia at nantes.—95. Machina. Either the warlike engine, as in II, 46, or the tower on which it is to be placed.

90-128. Juno seeks to entrap Venus, and to prevent the founding of the destined Trojan empire in Italy, by proposing to bring about a marriage between Aeneas and Dido, to which Venus, knowing that the fates can not thus be frustrated, artfully consents.

90. Quam refers to Dido.—91. Fama; i.e., care for fame.—94. Numen; subject of est understood; your divinity is great and famous. Some, but not on good MS. authority, read nomen in the accusative.—96. Adeo adds force to me; nor me, at least; even if it escapes others. Veritam, having feared; that is, "because you have feared."

—98. Quo, etc.; supply tenditis. "What further object have you to accomplish by such a contest? You have already entrapped Dido."

100. Communem, in common.—102, 103. Paribus auspiciis, under our united auspices.—104. Dotatia, as a dowry. This is, by the Greek and Roman custom, a gift presented by the bride, or by her father, to the bridegroom. Here Juno takes the place of the parent. Tua dextra; i.e., to thy protection and control; as Venus would thus become the mother-in-law of Dido.—105. Quo limits diversum, understood after est.
BOOK FOURTH.

ingress. Venus meets Juno with still deeper dissimulation.—106. Regnum Italiae, the (destined) kingdom of Italy, or Roman empire that the fates had decreed. Juno intends, if possible, to detain Aeneas and the Trojans in Carthage, so that Libya, instead of Italy, may be the seat of the great dominion; thus the destined empire would be turned away or aside (as it were) to Africa.—109. Factum, the act; namely, of uniting the two races.—110. Fatis; ablative, cause of incerta fereor, not of incerta alone. The fates make me uncertain; I am wavering in doubt as to the fates. Si, interrogative; whether. —114. Exceptit, replied; literally, took (the discourse) from (her); or, took it up where she ceased.—117. Venatum. See on II, 786.—120. Nigrantem, etc., black with mingled hail.—121. Alae; applied frequently to the cavalry of a legion; here, to horsemen, or mounted huntsmen.—123. Nocta; as in I, 89.—124. Speluncam. See on I, 2.—125. Adaro. As Juno pronuba she presides over nuptials.—126. Conubio, etc. Comp. I, 78.—128. Dolis repertas, the stratagem being detected. She smiled, for she knew from her late interview with Jupiter (I, 227, sqq.) that the fates would prevent the fulfillment of Juno's design of keeping the Trojans away from Italy.

129-132. Aeneas and Dido, with their attendants, go to hunt among the mountains. Through the contrivance of Juno, they are overtaken by a storm, and both are brought together into the same cave.

131. Latu farro. See on silvis, I, 164.—132. Bunit is joined by zeugma with all the nominatives. Efferuntur would have been more proper with retia, plague, and venabula. Odora canum vis; for canes acri odoratu: the keen-scented hounds.—137. Olibydam. See the figure of Apollo below. For the accusative after circumdata, see on exuvias, II, 275. Limbo; an ablative of description.—138. In aurum. Her hair is either bound with a band of gold, or by a net of golden threads.—139. Fibula; a clasp, fastening the girdle round her waist. Comp. I, 492; and see also note on I, 448, 449.—143-150. Aeneas is compared to Apollo, as in I, 498-504. Dido to Diana. Apollo in the summer visited Patara, on the banks of the Xanthus in Lycia, and in winter his native Delos. This seems to me the more natural interpretation; though the commentators generally, excepting Long, understand hibernam Lycaem to mean his winter residence, Lycia, which they suppose, he leaves for Delos in the summer, and though Servius says that, according to the ancients, Apollo delivered oracles in the winter months at Patara, and in Delos the rest of the year. To this island resorted his worshipers from far and near; among them the Dryopes from Parnassus, and the Sarmatian Agathymis, who practiced tattooing their skins. Hence pici.—142. Agmina fungit, joins his train with hers. Comp. II, 207.—148. Fronde; i.e., the laurel, sacred to Apollo. Flingens. His statues represent the hair nectantly arranged. Auro. A golden diadem. Tela. The arrows in his quiver.—149. Aeneas is as buoyant in movement, and as glorious in his looks, as Apollo.—151. Venant (est). For the tense after postquam, see on I, 216.—152. Delectat, etc.; comp. X, 707; driven down or descending from the summit of the rock.—154. Transmittunt cursu, for transcurrent. The reflexive as is sometimes omitted after transmittor, as often after trasse. —155. Montisque relinquunt = montibus reliictis. —158. Votis; join with optat as an ablative, of manner. —164. Amnes, torrents; instantly formed by the rain in hilly regions.—186. Prima; for primum. Others translate: ancient, earliest, as in VII, 136. What the signal (signum) is, the poet does not say. Tellus and Juno both foster marriage rites.—167, 168. Omnis aut conubii, witness to the nuptials; referring both to the lightning and the air. For the dative after consicius, see H. 490, I; A. 234; B. 245; G. 366; M. 289; obs. 2.—168. Uniform. The flashing of the lightning and the howling of
the nymphs seem to be tokens of calamity; though Ladewig and Henry, contrary to the usual interpretation, take them as auspicious omens, corresponding to the nuptial torches and bridal songs customary at real marriages. But this seems very unnatural, especially in connection with the following lines. — 170. Specie famae, by propriety or report.

178–195. Fame, a monster whose form and character are described, reports the alliance of Aeneas and Dido to Idas, a powerful Gaetulian prince, who is a suitor for the hand of Dido, and from whom she had purchased the right to settle in Africa.

173. The following description of Fame was probably suggested by Od. 24, 413, and II. 4, 440, sqq. — 173–175. Fama—eundo. Fame, than whom no other evil flourishes swifter in motion (moves with greater swiftness), and gains strength (while gaining strength) by traveling. The more usual punctuation
makes a separate clause of *qua—ullum.*—176. Primo. When a rumor first springs up, it is reported with something of doubt and timidity.—178. Ira—Deorum. Terra was provoked by the vengeance or punishment (*ira*) which the gods inflicted upon her children, the Titans, in hurling them down to Hades. So Thiel, after Ruseus; but, perhaps, better understood: *incidunt with anger against,* or towards the gods; the genitive, in that case, denoting the object or occasion.—181. Oui limits sunt (understood after oculis), and sonant. Quot—tot. For every feather there is an eye, a tongue, and an ear.—184. Caeli medio terraque, for *inter caelum et terram.*—185. Stridens refers to the rushing sound of her wings. Somno; Freund makes an abl. of manner.—186. Custos, as a guard, watch, or spy; that she may detect everything. Tothi here, as opposed to turribus, palaces, or public buildings, signifies the private dwelling.—188. Nunc, in apposition with *illa.*—189. Tum, now; while Aeneas was at Carthage.—192. Oui vire, to whom as a husband. Dignar; subjunctive in the *oratio obliqua.* H. 524 and 525, 1; A. 340; B. 310, d; G. 683; M. 403, b.—193. Hiemem forvare; a bold expression for *hiemem inter soluta transigere.* Quam longa (sit); as long as (it is); i.e., the entire winter. Comp. VIII, 86.—194. Regnum; the kingdoms of both; that of Dido, as well as the future kingdom of Aeneas. Virum—era, the mouths of men.

196-218. Iarbas calls upon Jupiter, his reputed father, to avenge the insult cast upon him by Dido in rejecting his offers of marriage, and receiving Aeneas, a mere fugitive from Asia.

201. Exumbias, watch—fires; in apposition with *ignem.* The fire was keeping, as it were, never—ending vigils in the service of the gods.—202. Pingue. See on 62. Varis, changing; ever renewed. Solium and limina; accusatives after *sacrarerat.*—203. Animis. For the genit., see on II, 61.—204. Media inter numina, in the midst of the images of the gods; in the temple.—206. Cum. Hitherto the worship of Jupiter has been unknown in this country; it is I, Iarbas, who have honored Jupiter by establishing it here. —207. Epulae, after feasting; after the festive banquet. Lenaeum honoram, the libation of wine.—209. Caecis, without aim. Are the lightnings, after all, not under thy direction?—210. Inania—miscent, and do they (the lightnings) mingle vain thunders? do they occasion thunders which, after all, are not tokens of thy displeasure?—212. Pretio. See I, 367.—213. Leges, for imperium, dominion (over the place), So Heyne.—215. Paris. The term is applied to Aeneas in contempt of his nation, as well as of his present connection with Dido. Iarbas would claim to be another Menelaus.—216. Maeonia; more strictly a Lydian country, but distinguished by the same habits of dress as Phrygia, whose inhabitants wore a peaked cap with lappets passing round the face, and meeting under the chin. See head of Priam, p. 57. In the cut on the following page the lappets are folded up on the temples. Mentum, Orinen, the Greek accusative. Madentem. Anointing the hair with perfumed oils was also a custom of Asiatic origin.—217. Subnemus, tied beneath, or fastened, is generally preferred to *subnemus,* which, however, has the best MS. authority. Potitur; here of the third conjugation, as III, 56.—218. Inanem, empty; that brings me no real advantage; referring to the fame which he enjoys of being the son of Jupiter.
219-278. Jupiter sends down Mercury to reproach Aeneas for his forgetfulness of his destiny and duty in lingering so long at Carthage, and to require him to prepare immediately for his departure.

219. Aras tenentem. To be taken literally. Worshipers laid hold upon the altars as if thus to come into close contact with the god of the altar.—

230. Mœmis. Carthage.—233. Idea, for such a purpose; namely, as that

of dwelling at Carthage. Bis. Aeneas was rescued by his mother from Diomed (see on I, 97), and again when in danger of perishing in the sack of Troy. See II, 632, 683. Vindicat. The present tense implies has saved and is still saving.—229. Fere. Supply illum. The inf. depends on promit. Gravidam imperis, teeming with empires; the mother of empires.—230. Qui regeret. H. 503, 1; A. 320; B. 301, 1; G. 634; M. 334, obs.—231. Proderet, should propagate. Mitteret. Aeneas was destined to subjugate the world through his representatives, the Romans.—232. After accedidit supply eum.—233. Inse, in contrast with Ascanius.—234. Pater. Does he a father envy?—235. Spes does not lose its vowel here.—237. His—sæ, let this be our message.—242. Virgam, the caduceus, or wand.—244. Mert🏍 resignat, opens the eyes (of the deceased) from death. Ille unseals the eyes of
the dead before conducting them to Hades.—245. Ila fretus, depending on this; sustained by this.—248. Atlantis, etc., even Atlas, whose pine-bearing head, etc. Cul limits cinctum; the head being surrounded to whom. Piny is a frequent appellative of mountains.—250. Mentis, abl. from the chin.

252. Nitens, poising himself. Mercury first rests on Mount Atlas, and then darts down to the place of his destination.—253. Toto corpore, with his whole weight; allowing the weight of his body to have its full effect, without any resistance from the wings.—254. Avi. Some bird of the kind that feeds on fish, and darts down to the water, when it has caught sight of its prey.—256-258. Hand alter—proles. The authenticity of this passage is disputed.—267. Ad. Most of the MSS. omit ad, or substitute ac. We must choose between its unusual position after its case, and the awkwardness of the passage without the preposition. Secabit has the same termination as volabit in the foregoing verse. Such oediporevolus, or like endings, are occasionally met with in Vergil. See III, 656, 657; V, 385, 386; VI, 844, 845.—269. Tetigit. For the tense, see on I, 216. Magalia. See on I, 421.—260. Tecta novantem; for nova tecta edificat, etc.—264. Discovarit. She had inserted between the long threads of the cloth (tela) cross-threads of gold. The cloak was woven, therefore, by Dido herself, in accordance with primitive customs.—265. Karthaginis, “Art thou, Aeneas, laying the foundations of mighty Carthage, Carthage, the city of Juno, who seeks your destruction?”—268. Tibi, for ad te.—271. Teris otia, do you (idly) squander time.—274. In. See on I, 267.—278. Debetur. They are due or destined to him by fate.—277. Mortalis visus, human vision; referring only to Aeneas here. Medio sermone, in the midst of his words; when he had scarcely ceased to speak, and without waiting for an answer.

279-295. Aeneas calls his captains together in secret, and orders them quietly to get everything in readiness for the voyage.

283. Agat, etc. The subjunctives imply doubt; what can he do, etc. See on III, 89. Ambire, approach; literally, to go round, as if in danger of a hostile reception.—286. In partis rapit varias, hurries (his thoughts) in different directions; thinks rapidly of various expedients.—287. Hae; with sententia.—288. Vocat. His plan is explained by what he does.—289-291. Aptent, cogant, parent, and dissimulat, depend on the foregoing line, which implies a command or exhortation.—290. Armam parent. They must arm themselves that they may be ready to resist any attempt to prevent their departure. See below, 592, sqq. Rebus novandis, for forming new
plans, or for renewing their adventures.—292. Neadat, sperat. See on dignetur, 192. Sunt in the present, because the matter is already in progress.—293. Tentatūrēm (esse); the construction passes over into the infinitive, depending on dicens or putans implied. Aditus, the approaches; the ways of addressing her so as to give the least offense. Supply sit after tempora, and sit after modus.—294. Bēbus is in the dative after dexter; adapted to circumstances. Oscus; supply dicto; quicker than said. Comp. I, 142. Omnes. The Trojan chieftains.

296-449. Dido becomes aware of the secret preparation of the Trojans, and bitterly reproaching Aeneas, still begs him, with entreaties, and by repeated messages, conveyed by Anna, to change his purpose, or, at least, to postpone his departure.

297. Prima exspectit, the first to detect. Omnia—timens, fearing all things (even while) secure.—298. Eadem, the same which had already roused Iarbas. Furenti is proleptic. The report rendered her furious.—300. Inops animi. Comp. 203, and II, 61.—301. Conmètis sacrīs. When the vessels and symbols are brought forth from the temple.—302. Andito Baco, when Bacchus is heard; that is, when the cry, Io! Bacchus, is heard, announcing the Bacchanalian rites.—303. Orgis; subject of stimulant.

305. Sperati, etc., did you hope even that you could conceal, etc. Not only has he resolved to leave her, which she regards as an outrage, but expected to conceal his departure.—307. Data dextra. The right hand given in mutual pledge of love.—308. Moriūra, destined to die. He must know that neither her honor nor her disappointed love will suffer her to live if he departs.—309. Morreis, for paras. Comp. III, 6.—310. Aquilonebus abl. of time; in the stormy winds; in the wintry season.—311. Mene fugis? is it I whom you flee? Per. For the separation of this preposition from its case in adjurations, see H. 569, II, 3; B. 322, b; G. 415, R.; Z. 791. Dextram. Comp. 307.—316. Inceptos. The formal marriage had not yet taken place, but Dido understands that a private betrothal, or the beginning of the nuptials, has been made.—317. Quoquam memum, anything in me.

318. Domus labentis: my house, or family, falling or ruined, if you now desert me.—320. Nomadum; for Numidarium.—321. Infestis Tyrii. Nothing was more natural than that her Carthaginian or Tyrian nobles should be jealous of Aeneas and the new-comers.—322. Sidera adibam, I approached the stars; I was highly renowned. Comp. III, 462.—323. Moribus. See on 308.—324. Hoc nomen, etc.; since I am permitted now to call thee only stranger, instead of husband.—325. Quid morer? i. e., to die. An, is it then? M. 453.—326. Destrut. H. 519, 2; A. 328; B. 304, 3; G. 574; M. 360, b.—327. Suscepta fusseis. Among the Greeks and Romans it was the custom for the father of the new-born infant to lift it up (suscipere or tollere) in his arms, in token of his intention to protect and rear it; hence, suscipti in a secondary sense, to be born.—329. Thamen, but, if, only.

330. Capta, captured, either by Iarbas, or some other enemy. Others translate, deceived.—332. Omnibus, struggling against his emotions. The perfect participle for the present. Comp. I, 155.—333. Flurna; translate in the antecedent clause, as I, 419; I will never deny that you have done very many favors to me (literally, deserved of me), which you can enumerate in speaking.—337. Pre, for the affair, for (in defense of) my conduct. Ladewig quotes from Sall. Ig. 102, 12; Pauca pro delicto facit.—339. Pretendi, etc., I have never carried before thee (caused to be carried before thee in the procession) the torches of a husband; marriage torches. Ant. See on II, 602. Fœderas. Marriage contracts.—340, 341. Meis auspiciis, under my own direction; at my option. Coonere cursas, to end my toils, or troubles.—342, 343. Dulcis religiūs, the dear remnant. Comp. I, 30. Colorem, I should cherish; should be now cherishing in my own native land.
—344. Posuissem, etc., I should have built for the conquered with my own hand a new-created Troy. —346. Lydiae sortes, Lycian fates; so called from the Lycian oracle of Apollo at Patare. See on 143. —347. Hic amor, this is my love; this destined Italy is the land which I must love as my own. —349, 350. Quae invia est (ibi) etc., what envy have you at the Trojans settling, etc. ! Et nes, etc., it is right for us also (as well as you). —353. Tubida image. The countenance of his father, seen in his dreams, seems troubled, and to reproach him for dallying in Carthage. See on VI, 666. —357. Uxor utrumque caput; i.e., both thine and mine. But some think the two gods, Jupiter and Mercury, are intended. —363. Totum, his whole person, or form; from head to foot. —364. Luminibus tactis; speechless at first with amazement and anger. Join sic with accesa; being thus enraged. Profatur is the historical present, not the same usage of the present as in the two verbs preceding with omulendum, which denote what has been going on, and is still continuing. —366. Causibus is construed with horrens; rough, with jagged rocks. —367. Admorunt ubera, gave these suck. —368. Nam quid etc. Why should she conceal her indignation? For what greater wrongs (ad quae malor can she reserve herself? —369. Fleta is in the dative after ingemuit, which takes either the acc. or dat. of the cause. See Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: quem visid nemo uili ingemiscentem malo. The third person of the verb indicates that, in her scorn and distraction, she does not address Aeneas directly. —371. Quae quibus anterferam, what shall I say before what? To what (emotion) shall I first give utterance? Comp. Ge. II, 2, 6. —373. Nusquam mors fades. If Aeneas has violated his faith, nowhere in the world can man be trusted. Litore ablative of situation. —374. Except! not accept! as if he had come of his own accord to Carthage. —376. Incensa faver. Comp. 110. Nunc, now; when it suits your convenience. —379. Sedest; in bitter irony. In labor, in cura. See on II, 171. The fortunes of Aeneas, forsooth, are the occasion of labor and anxiety to the gods in their tranquillity. —382. Pia. Comp. II, 586. Quid possunt, have any power; quid acc. of specification. —383. Haudum, that you will suffer; drain to the bottom, take in the whole, suffer all extremes; te would be expressed in prose. Dixi, accusative after vocaturum. —384. Atris ignibus, with smoky fires; suggested by the idea of the Furies, who pursue the guilty with flaming and smoking torches. The meaning of the passage is this: As long as I live I shall, though absent, be present to your conscience, like a Fury; and when I am dead, my ghost shall haunt you everywhere. —387. Manes for Hades. —388. Dilacs, the ablative of manner, to be joined with aequus. Medium sermone. See on 277. Auras, for lucem, the light of day. —390. Mulia adverbial; (delaying) much. See on 1, 465. Metu, through fear that if he says anything more in his own defense, he will but increase her anger. —392. Thalamo, dative for in thalamum. Comp. V, 451. Stratis ablative. —397, 398. Litora deductor, draw down (the ships) from the shore; launch. Comp. III, 71. —399. Frondentis. In their haste the Trojans bring branches from the woods with the leaves still on, and timber unheaped, for forming oars, yards, benches, etc. —401. Cernas. The second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive is the usual form in prose for expressing the indefinite one might, could, etc.; H. 485, note 1; Z. 528, n. 2; A. 311, a; B. 308, a; G. 250; but the present here is more lively. —404, 405. Hic;—convectant; both agree with agmen. See on II, 31. —406. Obnixae. For the construction, see H. 438, 6; B. 267; A. 187, d; G. 202, R. 1, II, exc.; M. 215, a. Agminas cogunt, keep the ranks together. —407. Moras for morantis. —409. Ferrum, glow; animated with the stir of the multitude hastening their departure. —412. Quid cogit, See on III, 56. —413. Ire in lacrimas, to descend to tears; that is, to tearful entreaties. —414. Animos, her proud spirit. —416. Frusta mortura. She
would die in vain, if it should after all be true that Aeneas may be won back. — 418. Impomere coronas; in token of joy at their departure. — 419, 420. Si potera, if (since) I might have expected such grief, I shall also have proved able to endure it. It is what I ought to be expected to sustain, inasmuch as it was easy to foresee that it would come. Tamen, yet, though I express this hope of bearing up under the trial. — 422. Colere, credit, his- torical inf. — 424. Hostiam superbam. The haughty foe, once a friend, now, like a disdainful enemy, unmoved by prayers. — 426. Anide. See on II, 116. Ve. See on II, 602. — 430. Venas ferentia. Comp. III, 473. — 433. Tempus inane, a trifling delay; a brief period which can be of little importance to him. Spatium, respite; opportunity for my grief to subside. — 434. Dolere, to endure grief. — 435. Or. Supply it. — 436. Quam—remittam, which, when you shall have granted to me, I will repay (it) generously (cumulatum, heaped up) at my death. Morte, an ablative of time, as below, 602, and III, 385. So Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97. No interpretation of this much-disputed passage is satisfactory. — 438. Fortis refertur, both bears, and bear again (to Aeneas). Comp. V, 703; XII, 866. — 440. Placidas. He is disposed to give a kindly hearing, but duty forbids. Or, perhaps, placidas here means insensitive. — 443. It stridex, the rush (of winds) resounds. Alae; proleptic. — 448. Tandit, is pitei, or assailed. — 449. Manc. The resolution of Aeneas. Laestimae. The tears of Dido and Anna. — 450. Fata exterritas, rendered frantic by her fate, or destiny, now fully confronting her. — 452, 453. Quo magis parata—vidit, that she may the more readily accomplish her design, she saw. The sequence of tenses is irregular. — 455. Obscurum, ill boding. Comp. III, 282. — 455. Visum; substantively; appearance. — 457. In toto, within her palace. In the open court of the palace there was a memorial temple dedicated to the Manes of Sychesus. — 459. Velleribus niveis, with snowy woolen bands, or fillets. See on I, 417. — 462. Bubo is feminine only in Vergil. It was a bird of ill omen, and whenever it appeared in Rome an expiatory sacrifice was made. — 463. Culminibus, on the (palace) roofs. — 464. Vatum praecum; the priestess, perhaps, who had been present at the former sacrifices, mentioned in 65. — 467, 468. Semper—terra; an impressive foreshadowing of death. Viam H. 371, II; A. 238; B. 214; G. 331; M. 282, c, obs. 4. — 469-473. Her mind is filled with diseased fancies; she is like Pentheus, who was driven mad by the Furies (Eumenides, Dirae) because he opposed the introduction of the Bacchanalian rites into his kingdom of Thebes, or like Orestes, who represented on the stage measure) as pursued (agitation) by the Furies. In the Bacchae of Euripides, 916, which Vergil seems to have in mind, Pentheus says: "I seem to see two suns, and Thebes, and the seven-gated city double." In the Eumenides of Aeschylus, Orestes, 1057, fleeing from the avenging shade of Clytemnestra, and from the Furies (comp. III, 381), seeks refuge in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Furies follow to the door of the sanctuary, which they are afraid to invade, and therefore sit, guarding the entrance (sedent in limine Dirae). — 474-559. Dido makes preparation for her suicide by causing a funeral pyre to be erected in the court of the palace, ostensibly for the purpose of burning an image of Aeneas, and the arms and clothing left by him; which ceremony, she assures Anna, will magically work the cure of her love for Aeneas, or else restore him to her affections. A sorceress from the Heberides has given her instructions to perform the ceremony, with the promise of such a result; and Dido causes Anna to believe that she intends nothing more than to go through with these magic rites. In the night, when by herself, she gives utterance to her bitter anguish.

475. Sacrum, with herself (alone); without the knowledge of Anna, or any
confidant. Modum; the mode of accomplishing her death.—476. Eriget, plans; thinks out. The deceptive conversation with her sister, which immediately follows, is a part of the plan.—477. Spem—serenat, shows calm hope in her countenance. Comp. I, 209.—479. It was a common superstition that incantations had power to bind or release lovers. See E. VIII, 68, 90.—483. Massylae: for Libyan.—484. Hesperium templi. The temple, or sacred enclosure of the Hesperides, is the fabulous garden of the Hesperides, sometimes assigned to the Canaries, or “islands of the blest,” but apparently by Vergil to the western shore of Mauretania. The dragon guarded the golden apples, and the priestess, who is now in Carthage, and known to Dido through the information of others (monstrata), had exercised such power over the monster as is related of Medea, who soothed the rage of the Colchian dragon by means of honey mingled with drugs. Eulasiaque. The connective—que here joins the attribute custos, and the attribute expressed by the relative clause, quaen dabat, etc., the keeper and the one who, etc. Servabat. The priestess preserved the fruit by keeping the dragon watchful.—486. Spargens, etc., sprinkling liquid honey; i.e., on the food. Sorpuximum has no reference here to the present action, but is used as the general appellation of papaer.—437. Carminibus, by her incantations; magical rites accompanied by forms of words in verse.—488. Curas, pangs of love.—490. Videbist is applied to magiis, because visible motion as well as sound is conceived of in the quaking of the earth.—493. Invitam. The apology is rendered necessary by Roman rather than by Carthaginian manners; for magic rites were not reputable at Rome. Accinguer. Supply me; that I am girl with; that I have recourse to. For the old infinitive in ier, see H. 240, 6; A. 128, e, 4; B. 95, g, 4; G. 191, 2; M. 115. For the accusative artis, see on 773u vacnas, II, 275.—494. Secreta, unobserved. Tecto interiore, in the interior, or court, of the palace. Sub aureas, Heyne explains here as sub divo, in the open air.—498. Iuvat, etc., it pleases (me), and the priestess directs.—500. Tamen. Though the deadly paleness that suddenly overspreads the countenance of Dido might have excited suspicion, yet Anna does not believe that her sister is contriving her death under the pretext of sacred rites.—501, 502. Nec mente confidit, nor does she imagine.—502. Ant. See on II, 602. Morte; an ablative of time, as in 436. She apprehends nothing more serious than such funeral rites as were performed at the death of Sychaeus.—504. Penetrali in sede, in the secluded court; namely, the tectum interius mentioned in 494.—505. Basas—septa; join with inagens. Comp. I, 165, 190, 649; VI, 214.—506. Intendit—septa; for intendit loco septa.—507. Super; adverbial, above; on the couch.—508. Effigiem; an image of wax, which, as it melted in the fire, was supposed to betoken either the softening and yielding of the estranged lover, or else his wasting away and death. Comp. E. VIII, 76, and note. Future, of what is to come; i.e., of her approaching death.—509. Sacerdos; the sorcerer mentioned in 483.—510. Ter centum = trecentos; for a large and indefinite number. Tost ara, etc., she utters aloud the names of three hundred gods. Comp. VIII, 716. Chaos is sometimes applied to the informal regions, as denoting immeasurable void space, and here personified as an infernal god.—511. Tergennam Hecaten, triple-formed Hecate. Hecate, who is also meant by the following words, tris ara Dianae, was of triple form (triceps, triformis, see p. 121), because she was Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in Hades.—512. Simulato, etc., counterfeit water of the Avernian lake; common water being used instead of the genuine water of the Avernus.—513. Messae quaeruntur, are sought and cut. Aenias. Bronze was more potent in magic than iron.—514. Lacte, juice.—515, 516. Quae—ritur—praecipit amor, and the charm, torn from the forehead of the colt just foaled, and snatched beforehand from the mother, is sought for. Amor, love—
charm, is put here for the hippomane or excrescence on the forehead of the now-foaled colt, which the dam was supposed instantly to seize and swallow, unless anticipated.—517. Ipsa. Dido. Pils; pure. Before making a sacrifice the hands are washed in running water.—519. Testatur deo. She calls upon the gods to witness and avenge her wrongs.—519, 520. Consilia fata sidera. The stars look down upon the destinies of men.—520. Non accur foedere, not on equal terms; i.e., with unrequited love.—521. Curae; dative of the end; (has) for a care; has under his protection.—526. Quaeque, both those (the birds) etc.; both water-fowl and land-birds.—527. Sonno; abl. 529. At etc., but not thus did Dido (soothe her woes). Anim. See on II. 61.—531. Inelegant curae, her griefs redouble; storm with twofold violence.—532. Aestus. Comp. VII. 19.—533. Sic adae consistit, so therefore she persists; that is, in recurring to her woes, and her desperate purpose.—534. En quid ago? Lo! what shall I do? The present as in II. 322. Burus; join with experiar. Inriss; after being set at naught; namely, by Aeneas.—536. Sim designata, etc.; H. 515. III. B. 303; though I have so often already scorned them as suitors.—537. Igitur supposes that the answer no has been given to the foregoing question. Ultima fusa, the most debasing commands; putting myself under their power as the humblest slave.—538. Quiane invas, etc.; supply eos; because (forsooth) it is a pleasure to them to have been formerly relieved by my aid.—539. Bene; join with memoris. Stat, says Thiel, is integra manus.—540. Fac velle, suppose (me) to be willing. Quis sin est, who (of them) will suffer me?—542. Laomedontae; used reproachfully, as in III. 248, with reference to the falsehood of Laomedon towards Apollo and Neptune, and afterwards to Hercules; a character which his descendants are supposed to have derived from him.—543. Ovantis; as taking away the Carthaginian queen in triumph, and also rejoicing to start on the voyage.—544. Sipata. See on comitatus, I. 312.—545. Inter iuxar, shall I be carried (against them); pursue or attack? Rivell; followed by the ablative according to remark on reclusiti, I. 126.—546. Pelago; ablative; on or over the sea.—547. Quin mare, nay, die; the imperative addressed to herself.—548. She accuses, in the excess of her grief, her absent sister; recalling the first conversation between Anna and herself about Aeneas. See 9-55.—550. Non licet (mihi)! may be rendered interrogatively: might I not have?—551. More ferre; i.e., in solitude.

554-554. A youthful form, like that of Mercury, appears to Aeneas in sleep, and warns him instantly to depart; and the Trojans immediately make sail.

554. Certus endem; resolved to set sail. Here the genitives, below, 584, the infinitive is used after certus.—556. Vulta redeuntis eodem. The vision appears with the same countenance as the god himself when delivering the message in 205, seq.—558. Omnia, etc.; the Greek acc. que loses its final vowel here.—561. Quae—percipit, what dangers immediately await you? dieinde, as in VI. 756, 891, of the time immediately coming.—566. Iam mare, etc., presently you will see the sea agitated with her ships.—568. Varium et mutabile. See II. 438, 4; A. 189, c; B. 275; G. 202, R. 1, exc.; M. 212, b, obs.—571. Subitis, with reference to the sudden appearance and vanishing of the divine form (umbria).—573. Praecipites, swift; for swiftly; join with vigilate and consiste transtria.—574. Citis, quick; used as prae- cipites, in place of an adverb.—575. Tortos, twisted; an appellative here; not coiled.—577. Quisquis es. It was only a vision resembling Mercury. —578, 579. Sidera—feras, render the stars in the sky propitious.—581. Raptunque rautaque, they lay hold and rush to and fro; seizing upon the ropes, arranging the sails and rigging, hastening to their places at the oars.—582. Deseruerunt litores, they have (even now) left the shores.
BOOK FOURTH.

584-565. Dido, at dawn, perceiving from the watch-tower of her palace that the Trojans are already on the sea, uttering a terrible and prophetic curse on them, rushes frantic down to the court, ascends the funeral pyre, seizes the sword of Aeneas, and, saying a few words, partly in grief for her misfortunes, and partly in pride at her success in establishing a kingdom, plunges the weapon into her body.

586. Speculis, from the watch-tower; the same as arcex summa, 410.—587. Aequaris, with steady sails; with the wind blowing steadily from behind, so that the yards lie across, perpendicular, or nearly so, to the sides of the vessel.—588. Sine remigie, without a sailor; this defines vacuo, forsaken; not an oarsman being left.—589. Pectora perossa. Comp. I, 481.—591. Insulti. The future perfect has peculiar force here: "Shall he successfully insult?" both insult and escape. See also on II, 581. Adventus, with emphasis.

592. Totae; from the whole city; will not all Carthage join in the pursuit? Supply aliis, some, before expedient.—593. Ite has the more force from its position at the end of the verse, where it is unusual to place a word of two syllables after a long pause.—594. Citi, as in 574.—595. Mamtum mutat, unsuets my reason.—596. Penta impia refers to the violation of duty, or the impiety, as Dido regards it, of which she has been guilty towards Sychaeus, in yielding to the love of Aeneas (see 552); now thy impious conduct affects thee! now thy unfaithfulness is meeting its just punishment.

597. Tum decuit. Thou hast no power now to destroy the Trojans; they are already safe; thou shouldst have given command to destroy them when they landed helpless on thy shores, instead of sharing thy throne with Aeneas. Then it would have been fitting; but now thy commands are madness. So Ruaeus; but most commentators supply with decuit, "to tangere": "thou shouldst have been thus touched with remorse at the first." Comp. X, 94. Sestra dasbas. Comp. 214.—598. Quem. The antecedent is eius, understood with dastra and Hides. Behold the right hand and faith of him who, etc.—599. Umeris. See on II, 708.—600. Non potui—dwellers? Comp. I, 69.—602. Patria—mensis. She might have murdered Ascanius, as Aeneid did the sons of Thyestes, or as Procer the son of Te- reus, and have caused the body to be placed on the table as food for his father.—603. Fuerat; for fuisset. See H. 476, 2; A. 308, c; B. 306, c, R.; G. 246, R. 3; M. 348, d. But the result of the contest would have been uncertain. Fuisset, (suppose) it had been; or it might have been; concessive subjunctive.—604. Quam metu? whom did I fear, or had I to fear? being already resolved on death. Ostra, the camp; the place where their ships were drawn up on land. Permanent naval camps were defended by a wall on the land side.—605, 606. Implessem, extinctum. See on I, 201.—606. Oum genere; Thiel understands: "With the whole race, all the surviving Trojans." Super, moreover. Comp. I, 29.—607. Sol, the witness of all things on the earth, is invoked, as the stars, 520.—608. Interpres. Juno, as Ino Pronuba, is the agent and witness of her woes.

609. Hecate. See on 511. Ulanta, whose name is shrieked.—610. Di; those deities who pity and revenge such unhappy lovers as Dido (comp. 520, 521); or perhaps, her own tutelar divinities.—611. Haece, these prayers. Meritum—numen; literally, turn your deserved power to my woes; "give heed to my griefs, for I deserve your pity."—612. Si, with the indicative here, is an expression of her conviction that so it must be; almost equivalent to quoniam. Perhaps Vergil has in mind the idea, not uncommon with the ancients, that on the verge of death the future becomes more clear, and thus Dido sees with certainty that which awaits Aeneas. Lade- wig quotes Cic. de div. I, 80, animus appropiinquante morte multo est divinior, and refers to Hector's prophecy of the death of Achilles, II. XXI, 338, sq. The prophetic curse of Dido was fulfilled in the dangers and losses which Aeneas met with in the war with Turnus, who, with his brave Rutu-
lians, came near destroying the Trojans. Aeneas was on this occasion obliged to leave Ascainius and his followers in the camp near the Tiber, and to seek help from Evander. He perished in the fourth year after finishing the war and making a treaty with the Latins, and was finally deprived of burial (the heaviest curse of all) because his body could not be found. — 613. Caput; for the person; the (impious) one. — 614. His terminus haeret, (and if) this end (destiny) is fixed. — 618. Funera. On his return from Evander, he witnessed the havoc which had been made in his army. Sub lages passis iniquae, under the terms of an unequal peace. The chief disadvantage of the Trojans in the peace made with the Latins was the loss of their separate nationality, and their language. See Juno's petition, XII, 822—823. — 620. Qui connects ante diem (taken as an adjective — immaturus) and inhumatus. Comp. 484, and n. — 624. Populis; i. e., to the Carthaginians and Romans. There were actually several treaties made between the two nations, the first n. c. 509; but after the Romans had extended their power over Italy, and had come into collision with Carthage in Sicily, treaties were observed between the two nations only so long as they were too much exhausted to renew hostilities. — 625. Exoriar, etc., arise, some avenger; she seems to see and address the future avenger. The allusion is to Hannibal. Ex ossibus; not descended from her, but rising up to represent her, and to re-embryonize on the earth again all her hatred to the Trojan race, as if he had risen from her very ashes. — 626. Qui sequare, to pursue. See on I, 20. — 627. Nunc, olim, now (or) hereafter. — 628. Ipseque nepotesque, both themselves (or the two races now living) and their descendants. — 633. Patria; i. e., in Tyre. — 634. Mihi; join with siste. — 635. Propret. See on memoret, II, 75. — 636. Piacula, offerings of atonement; meaning here the sacrifices which were to aid in setting her mind free from Aeneas, or in restoring him to her. So Anna understands the object. See 478, sqq. Monstrata, directed by the sorceress. — 637. Sic, thus; i. e., after observing these directions. — 638. Ivri Stygio; Pluto; Zevs katarchanios. — 639. Pericore. She will now execute the rites commenced, 509, sqq.; including the burning of the funeral pyre. — 643. Maculis. Peckamp says that the faces of those who were about to suffer death by the guillotine in the French revolution were observed to be marked with red and livid spots. — 644. Gemas. See on I, 228. — 645. Interius domus limina, the inner court of the palace. — 647. In usu, etc., a present not asked for these uses; implying that in some happy moment she had begged of Aeneas the sword which he had used in the Trojan war, and which, in 507, is mentioned as being left by him. — 649. Mente, in thought; in recalling the past. — 651. Dum relates to dulcis; dear while the fates, etc. — 652. Accipite. It will be upon these memen of Aeneas that she will fall. — 653. Viri, I have lived; my life is closed. Comp. fuimus, II, 825. — 654. Magna, illustrious. So Heyne. Her shade will retain the glory which attaches to her character as a successful founder of a state. — 656. Poenas recepi, I have taken vengeances. — 659. Os; as oculos, I, 228. — 660. Sic, thus; even by this violent death, and even though unreveenged. — 661. Haeret oculus; for percipiit oculus. Let him expect the fulfillment of my curses upon him, as the author of my ruin. Comp. 385, sqq. The poet here removes us from the immediate scene of the suicide, and describes it indirectly through the spectators, or attendants of Didu, who witness the act. — 663. Media inter tallis; i. e., when she had scarcely ended her words. See on 277. — 664. Comites; her attendants; perhaps, first Barce, the nurse, and then others, summoned by her cries; or, perhaps, already standing at some distance in the court.

605-609. The news flies through the city, and Anna rushes wild with grief to the side of her dying sister.
666. Bacchatur, etc., the rumor flies wildly through the horror-stricken city.—675. Hoc illud fuit, “was this, then, thy aim in thy commands given to me?” Me; even me, your sister!—676. Iste. See 494, 495.—678. Vocassens, etc., subjunctive of desire; comp. x, 554; O, that thou hadst called me to the same end.—681. No posita, when thou wast lying thus. Comp. ii, 644.—682. Exstintxi. See on i, 201.—683. Date—lymphis, give, that I may wash her wounds with water; i.e., bring water that I may wash her wounds with it. Others omit the comma after date, and understand the words as an hypallage like that in iii, 61. Lymphis in the ablative.—685. Ore legam, etc. This was the office of the nearest relative present at the bedside of the dying.—686. Semianimmem; four syllables; semyanimmem. Stridit, gurgles.—692. Ingemuit reperta, (the light) being perceived, she groaned; mourning at the last moment to leave the world.

Dido’s death. (From a manuscript.)

699–705. Iris is sent down from heaven by Juno to release the struggling soul from the body.

The dead are regarded as an offering to Pluto and Proserpine; and thus a lock of hair is cut from the forehead of the dying as a sign of dedication to the gods below, just as hair is cut from the forehead of the victims slain in sacrifice, and cast upon the altar—fire. Comp. vi, 245. But as Dido is not taken away in the course of nature (fato), nor by a death justly incurred (merita morte), but dies through the pressure of overwhelming misfortune and despair, life lingers, reluctant to leave her; Proserpine delays; and thus Iris takes the office of Proserpine in obedience to the command of Juno, whom she serves as messenger.

695. Animam—artus. Iris was sent down to set free the spirit, and the members (or body) joined (with the spirit); or that she might release one from the other. The rainbow is supposed to be caused by the descent of Iris from heaven to earth.—701. Sole; for ex sole.
BOOK FIFTH.

Aeneas in Sicily. Funeral games in honor of Anchises, and departure for Italy.

1–41. Aeneas sees far off at sea the light of Dido's funeral pile, and with sad feelings divines the cause. His fleet is soon overtaken by a storm, and forced to steer for the coast of Sicily, where he is again kindly received by Acestes.

1, 2. Medium tensabat iter, was fully on his way. Any part of the way on the open sea, after the harbor is left, is medium, according to the explanation given of the word in I, 505. The phrase, says Ladewig, is equivalent to μεταν τὸν πλοῦν, not τὸν μεταν πλοῦν.—2. Certus, determined or resolved. He was sure that he was obeying the behest of Jupiter, and hence unwavering in his resolution to pursue the voyage. Aquilone; for wind in general. The north wind would have been adverse to them, and would not have suffered the ships now to be "cutting the waves" well out at sea; besides, it would have driven them from their course still more than the west wind which, 19, sqq., compelled them to turn aside and land in Sicily. Ruaeus and Thiel more naturally join aquilone with secabat; as vento petisse, II, 25; but some prefer atros aquilone.—3. Respiciens. Comp. IV, 661.—4. Ascenderit. For the mood, see on videat, I, 131.—5. Amore polluto; abl. abs. —6. Notum agrees with the following interrogative clause. The passage may be freely translated: But the knowledge of the bitter pangs occasioned by violated love, and of what a broken-hearted woman in her frenzy can do, leads the thoughts of the Trojans through sad foreboding. The participes notum and noti (understood) are used as eroptas in II, 413; the knowing, the knowledge.—7. Augurium, here, is their conjecture or foreboding as to the fate of Dido. Pectora, for animos.—14. Deinde; join with iubet; having said this, he then orders. Comp. II, 391.—15. Colligere arma, to reef the sails; not here "to furl."—16. Obliquat sinus, turns the canvas obliquely to the wind; he turns it to such a position that it takes the wind
on the side of the ship; not as in 587.——17. Jupiter nostro, Jupiter as adviser.—18. Spontem—sperum. See on sinat, I, 18.—19. Transversa; the neuter pl. acc. used adverbially; athwart our course.—21. Tantum, so much as the strength of the winds requires, if we would overcome them: We have neither power to struggle against them, nor even to hold our course.—24. Fraterna. Eryx was also the son of Venus.—25. Si-Astra, if only remembering well I retrace (measure again the) stars observed; that is, as observed on our former voyage from Sicily to Africa. Rite-rectus, is joined with servata, according to Lapidew; Forbiger puts it with remetio.——28. Plecte viam velis, turn your course by (means of) the sails. Sit. See on I, 585.—28—30. Ulla tellus. "A substantive common to two connected propositions is sometimes not introduced until the second clause, or an adjective and a substantive are put each in a separate clause." M. 474, q. Comp. IV, 154. Quove, or (any land) whither.—30. Acestem. See on I, 195.—37. Horridus can be properly said both of the spears pointed and, as it were, bristling, two of which were usually carried by a huntsman, and of the shaggy hide of the bear.—38. Orinico—flumine, conceived of the river (god) Orinaco.—39. Veterum parentum, of his early (Trojan) progenitors.——40. Reduens. Supply eos esse; he congratulates them (is) on their return; welcomes them.

42-108. Arrived in Sicily, and entertained by Acestes, Aeneas assembles the Trojans and proclaims a sacred festival and games in honor of his father, the anniversary of whose death has now come round. He then conducts them to the tomb of Anchises, and there performs a solemn sacrifice.

42. Oriente. See on III, 588.—43. Litore ab omni, from the whole shore; from all along the shore, where they were near, or on board their ships.—44. Tumuli ex aggere, from the summit of a mound; a tribunal made by throwing up the soil, as was customary in preparing the tribunal from which the Roman general addressed his soldiers in camp.—45. A sanguine divum; because Dardanus was the son of Jupiter. 1 is elliptical, as in I, 730.—46. Exactis mensibus; abl. abs.—47. Ex quo (tempore), since.—49. Iam—adest. The actual day has returned. Nisi fallor. The poet ascribes this uncertainty to Aeneas, perhaps, on account of the known imperfection of the ancient time—reckoning.—50. Homoratum; a day on which honoris, or sacrifices, are rendered to the gods.—51. Hunc (diem), etc., even if I were spending this day;—54. Struerem—domi, I would cover with their appropriate sacrifices. To make sacrifices to a hero after his death, as a god, was in accordance with the ancient customs. See on III, 328.—55. Nunc ulterum, now moreover. Besides the motive I should have to keep the day anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, I am actually on the very ground. But Thiel renders ulterum, "without our agency."—59. Poscamus ventos, let us pray (ask him) for winds. The winds, it is true, are sometimes invoked directly with prayers and offerings (see below, 772—777; III, 258); but Lactantius understood, in quoting this passage (Instit. I, 15), that it was of Anchises that the favorable winds were asked.—59, 60. And that he (Anchises) may suffer me, when my city shall have been built, to offer yearly these sacrifices in temples (a temple) consecrated to him. (Ut) velit depends on poscamus.—61, 62. Bina—navis, two heads of cattle for each of the ships. Numero qualifies bina.—64. Si is here for cum. Comp. VI, 328. Nons; in allusion to the Roman custom of making sacrifices for the deceased on the ninth day after his death; the period called novemdalea.—66. Prima certamina, I will fix as the first contests (of the day); I will appoint contests, the first of which, etc.—67. Viribus; abl. of cause with audax.—68. Incedit. Comp. I, 46, and note.—69. Sen, etc., or if (any one) dares.—71. Orraeveae, ęphuare, favor ye with the mouth; keep solemn silence. This
was the common formula addressed to the assembly by the priest, lest some word of ill omen might be accidentally spoken. The words here, and the whole verse, refer to the ceremonies now immediately to be performed at the tomb of Anchises.—72. Maternas. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.—73. Aevi. See on rerum, 1, 178.—77. Mero Bacchos. This and the following ablative limit carceres as abl. of description.—78. Humilis. See on I, 193.—80. Iterum salutem, again all hail! This punctuation of Jahn is also adopted by Peerkamp. Others join iterum with salutem.—80, 81. Recepta nequiquam; in vain rescued from Troy and from the sea, because he did not, after all, survive to reach Italy. Animae, umbrae, soul, shade; plural here for the singular. So umbrae, IV, 571; but animae nowhere else.—83. Quicumque est; for they have only heard the name. Quaesere. Supply me or mihi.—84. Adytum. The inmost part of the shrine is in this case the interior of the tomb. The snake was looked upon as a token of good, and his form was supposed to be assumed by the genius loci. In the present instance it is uncertain whether it is the genius of the place or the attendant spirit (famulus) of Anchises.—87, 88. Whose back azure marks, and whose scales a brightness spotted with gold illumined. The plural terga has reference to the multiplied coils of the snake.—89. Mille—colores. Comp. IV, 701. Adverso sole; here, abl. abs.—91. Serpentis, gliding.—94. Hoc magis, so much the more; because he regards it as a good omen. Instaurat honores, commences anew the sacrifices; because they have been disturbed.—96. Bidentes, etc.; the suovetaurilia, or sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and a bullock.—97. Nigrante. Black victims were offered to the Manes and deities of the lower world.—99. Excipies, sent up. The Manes were supposed, when invoked (here, animam vocare), to come back from the lower world, and partake of the sacrifice.—100. Quae—copia, according to the ability of each.—102. Aésa locant, etc. Comp. I, 213, sqq. The feast accompanies the sacrifice.

104–285. The appointed day having arrived, the games are opened with a race of ships. Four galleys enter the lists. Gyas in the Chimaera takes the lead, followed by Cleoanthus in the Scylla; the Pristis and Centaur, under Mnestheus and Sergestus, side by side, pursue the others. As they approach the goal, Meoetes, the old pilot of the Chimaera, fears the rocks, and keeps too far away. The Scylla takes advantage of the error, and shoots between the Chimaera and the goal, and, having passed round it, turns back towards the shore, leaving Gyas behind. He in his fury casts the pilot overboard, and takes the helm himself. Meanwhile Mnestheus and Sergestus are wiling with each other to pass the Chimaera. Sergestus at first has the advantage, but only by a part of the ship's length, and in his eagerness to round the goal at the nearest point, runs his ship on the rocks. The Pristis rushes by, and now strives to overtake the Scylla. But Cleoanthus prays to the gods of the sea, with whose aid his ship speeds to the land, and receives the first prize, while that of Mnestheus takes the second, and the Chimaera the third. Sergestus, with difficulty, brings his ship to land.

105. Phaëthonnis; here for the sun.—108. Pars et parati, a part also (besides coming to see the Trojan strangers) being prepared, etc. For the plural after pars, see on obnixas, IV, 406.—109. Circa; probably not the circus in 289, but here either for the space encircled, as it were, by the spectators, or the encircling throng itself.—110. Saecul. Tripods are sacred because so frequently consecrated to the gods, or used for sacred purposes.—112. Argenti aurique talentum, a talent of gold and (one) of silver.—113. Tuba. The trumpet was an invention of the Etruscans, and unknown to the Trojans. Commensos ludos, the beginning of the games.—114. The race of ships, substituted for the chariot-race in the Iliad, is an idea original with Vergil, and has produced one of the most stirring and entertaining passages of the Aeneid. Pars, well-matched; i. e., in general; known as the four best and most nearly equal, and, therefore, chosen (de-
lactas) by Aeneas from the whole fleet. Gravibus remis is usually joined
with pares; but perhaps it would be more natural to make it an ablative
manner after siueunt certamina; four well-matched ships—open the first
contests with heavy oars. Comp. 66, where the genitive of specification
takes the place of the ablative here.—116. Remige; join with agit. Pris-
tim. The name is indicated by the image used as the figure-head.—117.
Max Italina, etc. He is destined soon to become an Italian, and to give ori-

Rostrum.

gin to a family which shall be called the race of Memmius (gens Memmi).
The relation of names is analogous to that of μελισσα to meminisse. As
Mnesitheus is descended from Assaracus, Vergil pays a high compliment
to the Memmii by assigning to the family such an ancestor.—118. Ingenti
mole; ablative of descript.—119. Urbis opus; for urbis instar, as great as a
There are three banks of oars on each side of the ship. Such vessels, how-
ever, were unknown before the time of the Peloponnesian war.—120.
Terno ordine, in three ranks; a poetic repetition of the idea.—127. Tran-
quillo; ablative absol. with caelo or mari understood; when the weather is
calm; or, taken substantively, in calm weather, as an ablative of time.—128.
Campus and stadio are in apposition with illa; a plain and a resort.—130,
131. Unde, ubi, sairent; relative clauses denoting purpose; that they might
know from thence to come back, and there to fetch round their long courses.
If the adverbs were interrogative, we should require ut before sairent, and
the subjunctive instead of the infinitive.—132. Aurum, osoro; join with de-
cor. —134. Popula. The poplar was sacred to Hercules, the god of toil,
and so was worn as a wreath by those who were about to engage in severe
labor, such as that of rowing. Thus Horace, O. 1. 7, 23, makes Teucer put
on a poplar wreath, when on the point of resuming his voyage. Others
understand the poplar wreath to have reference to the funeral character of
the games.—137. Intenti, eager.—137, 138. Exsultantia—capito, throb-
bbing fear (the trembling hope of success) and the ardent desire of glory
thrive their panting breasts.—140. Proculi, etc. The ships seem as ani-
mated as the horses in the chariot-race.—141. Versa is taken by Forbiger
from verro, to sweep; but the usual rendering, upset, from vertere, is
stronger. Adduxit lacertos; the means of versa; thrown up by their strain-
ing arms.—142. Pariter, side by side; but only at the start.—145. Corri-
puerum campum, tain the course. The perfect here, and in 147, are examples
of this tense, used to denote what is customary. Effusi carere, darling
forth from the barrier. The carceres are the stalls in which the chariots are confined until the signal is given for starting, and corresponding here to the fines, stations, or starting-places of the ships, 139. — 140. Immisit in verbis, unto blows; i. e., to ply the lash; join with pendent. Charioteers stood up and leaned over towards the horses. — 149, 150. Incluse litora. wooded hills inclose the shore, and thus the shouting is the more loudly re-echoed. — 152. Turbas—fremtumque, amidst the din and tumult. — 155. Locum priorem. They are running side by side, each striving to gain the lead, or the place ahead. Inunctus frontibus, with even prows. — 158. Habet, the priorem locum. Metam tenebant, were nearing the goal; epeygecollect. — 160. Prinopes, foremost; i. e., in the race thus far. Gurgite, in the boiling deep. — 162. Quo ahs? whither are you bearing away? Mibi is the dativus ethicus. — 183. Ams, etc., hug the shore and let the ear-blade graze the rocks on the left. For the omission of ut after sine, see on memorect, II, 17. They turn the goal to the left, and strive to gain time by making the turn as near to it as possible. — 166. Diversus, away from the truck; a usage similar to that of dector, above. — 167. Clamor revocabat—clamabat revocans; and we may translate: shouted Gyas, calling him back to the course. — 168. Respiit, he looks back and sees. Tergo, = dat. Propora, the inside course; nearer the goal. — 170. Interior between Gyas and the rocks. Comp. XI, 295. Priorem i. e., Gyas. — 172. Ossibus, ablat. of place; or, with Forbigcr, dat. — 179. Lam senior; one reason for gravis; another is finus, dripping. — 184. Mnesthe, here a dissyllable. — 184. Superare. See on II, 10, — 185. Capit ante locum, takes the place ahead; “the lead”; the prionem locum, for which the two were contending, as mentioned in line 155. The Centaur is now ahead, but by only a part of the ship’s length, as we learn in the next line; in which prior must contain the same idea as ante locum. Thioi thus takes ante as an adverb before locum. Comp. II, 348. Soopulo, = as in 159, the signal rock or goal. — 187. Rostro, with her beak. Her beak is close opposite to the side of the Centaur. — 190. Hexorei soci; i. e., my comrades, once the comrades of Hector. Sorte suprema, in the final destiny or overthrow (of Troy). — 192. Ust (octis). — 164. Prima used substantively; tà pteria; the first prize. — 195. Quamquam. See on I, 135. — 196. Hoc vincite, win this; thus far conquer; referring to the preceding words, pudet extremos reddisse. — 199. Subtrahitur solum, the sea is drawn beneath them. Their speed is so furious that the water itself seems to rush beneath the vessel. — 199, 200. Tum—rivis. From the II. XVI, 199, 110. — 202. Furens animi. See on II, 61. — 203. Iniquo. There was not room enough between the Pristsis on his right and the rocks on his left. — 204. Procurentibus, shutting out, but covered by the water, and hence caeca, as they are called in 164. — 205. Murioe, etc., the oars striking (having struggled) on the jagged rock were broken with a crash (crepuere). — 206. The prow was held fast upon the rock; the rest of the ship was afloat. — 211. Agmine remorum, with the steady movement of the oars. Ventique vocatis; abl. abs. — 212. Prona maria, favorable or smooth waters; that is, the waters now unobstructed by any rock or ship in the way; a clear and open sea. Pronus and apertus seem to have been often combined thus. See Tacit. Agr. I and 83. — 215, 216. Extentis tecto, frightened from her home. — 218, 219. Ultima sequant, the last waters of the race; those from the turning of the goal to the shore. — 220. Alto, high relatively; high for a ship to rest upon. — 224. Odit, she falls behind; allows the other ship to pass her. — 227. Ouncti; all the spectators. Sequentem. Supply Mnestheas or illum. — 229. Proprum. The crew of the Scylla regard the victory as already their own. Partum, (already) won. — 231. Hos—alit, success incites these; i. e., the crew of
Mnestheus. Comp. 210. Pessunt—videntur, they can, because they think (videntur) they can.---238. Ponto, to (or towards) the sea; for ad pontum. Comp. I. 6. Utasque. The plural is properly used only when each of the two objects referred to is plural; but exception is made, as here, when they are things naturally associated.---234. In vota, to his vows; to bear witness to his vows. A vow, or conditional promise, was attached to a prayer; some offering was to be made on condition that the gods should fulfill the wishes of the suppliant. If the prayer is answered, he will be bound to fulfill his promise; defendant of his vow, bound by his vow, reus, or damnatus voti.---235. Aequora. See on I. 67.---237. Voti. H. 410, III, note 2; A. 220, a; B. 236; G. 204, R.; M. 290, d.---238. Forficam, a term used especially in religious formulas.---241. Manu magna, with his great hand; as below, 487. Gods and heroes were larger than men. Eumatem; join with navem understood.---243. Fugit, condidit. This combination of the historical present with the perfect, without any important difference of meaning, is not unfrequent in poetry. Alte, i.e., deep inland, or in the deep bosom of the bay; receding.---244. Cunctis; all, that is, who had been engaged in the contest.---247, 248. Optare, ferris. See on I. 66. There are several bullocks ready for presents and prizes (see 369), three of which he allows each of the commanders to choose for his crew; beginning of course, with Cloanthus.---248. There is also a present of wine and of silver for each of the ships. Magnum; not the so-called great talent; but merely an appellative: heavy.---250. Quam—mournis; freely translated, "about which ran a wide border of Meliboean purple in two waving stripes." Plurima refers to the width of the border. Mæandro duplido, in a double maze, in two meandering and parallel lines. See the chalmys of the Amazon, page 186.---252. Two scenes are represented; one the chase, in which Ganymede is hunting the stag on Mount Ida; in the other the eagle of Jupiter is bearing Ganymede up to the sky.---254. Anhelant similis, like one panting in the chase. The picture is life-like.---255. Loris armiger. The eagle was often represented as bearing in his claws the thunderbolts of Jupiter.---256. Longævi. The old men, guardians of the youth, are stretching their hands in despair towards the eagle as he ascends, while the dogs, resting on their haunches, bark furiously at the supposed bird of prey.---257. In auris; because they are looking upwards.---258. Qui dixit Mnestheus.---259. Hamis conceritam, etc. See on the same words, III, 467.---260. Ipsa; Aeneas.---261. The o in illo is retained, and made short. See on III. 211.---262. Habere; for habendum. Viro; in apposition with hic.---264. Multiplex, with its heavy folds; emphatic and explaining vic.---265. Qurru, in swift pursuit; join with agebat.---267. Argento; the material, abl. after perfectum, well-made. Aspera signis; embossed with figures.---269. Taemis; scanned here as a disyllable.---271. Ordine debilitis uno; literally, disabled in respect to one row. But nearly all the best commentators take ordine here for later; in respect to one side of the ship. By a natural figure, quite frequent in nautical phrase, the captain, instead of the ship, is said to be crippled (debilitis). Thus seamen say, "he has lost his topsail," "he is taking in sail," and the like.---273. Qualis. Comp. I, 480.
and note. Saepe\ as in I, 148. \Viae in agger\ on the \raised pavement of the road. The entire surface of the road is an \agger.---274. \Obliquum, lying across the track. \Intu\ join with \gravis.---275. \Saxo; join with both adjectives, \seminascem and \lacerum.---278-279. \Nequiquam---\plorantem, in vain throws forth long wreaths with his body, while attempting to flee; in one part fierce and glowing with his eyes, and stretching high his hissing

\[\text{Ganymede and the eagle. (From a statue by Leochares.)}\]

\text{neck: (the other) part crippled by the wound, holds him back (though) struggling (to force himself forward) on his coils (nodis), and winding himself into his own folds.---279. \Nixantem refers to the action of the unwounded portion of his body first described; with this he vainly struggles to pull himself along by throwing it into contortions, while he twists the joints (\v{m}embra) of the wounded part, or part below the wound, into themselves; i. e., into coil within coil. \Necantem, adopted in many editions for nixantem, has inferior MS. authority. \Nixantem is used by Lucretius, 6, 836, 3, 1000, with}
the same meaning (to struggle), and is needed here to complete the picture. **Nodis, knot, curving joints,** denotes the alternate contraction and extension of the joints, either vertical or horizontal, which in the snake are the means of motion, and which, in this case, when he is struggling violently, rise into large undulating knots. — **281. Vela facit, unfurls the sails;** for dat, or panist velum. — **282. Promiscus munere.** No particular reward has been mentioned in the narrative, but we may infer from 305 that in the ship race, also, none was to go unrewarded. — **284. Datur** lengthens the last syllable here. **Operum Minervae;** the use of the needle, distaff, and loom. — **285. Genus;** Greek acc.

**286–286. Description of the foot-race.** Aeneae chooses a meadow, incircled by wooded hills, as a *circus,* or *stadium.* He invites all who wish to make trial of their speed in a foot-race to present themselves. The most prominent competitors are Nisus, Euryalus, Diomede, Saliius, Patroclus, Helymus, and Panopeus. Nisus takes the lead, Saliius is next, and third Euryalus, followed by Helymus and Diomede. Near the goal Nisus falls down, but gives the victory to his friend Euryalus by tripping up Saliius. Helymus takes the second prize, and Diomede the third. The idea of the foot-race is suggested by II. XXIII, 740–747.

**287, 288. Quem—silvae, which woods surrounded on all sides with curving hills;** which wood-covered hills incircled. Ruaneus makes the abl. elliptical, denoting place: (situated) on winding hills; others, abl. of instrument. — **288. In valle theatris;** in the midst of a valley which resembled a theatre; the same as cavea, 340. Most commentators, however, join theatris with circus. — **290. Consensum;** dative for in consensum. — **291. Quis.** The antecedent is eorum understood. — **296. Nissus—pueri, Nissus (distinguished) for his affectionate love for the boy (Euryalus).** — **299. Ab.** See on I, 730.

**300. Helymus** was a friend of Acestes, mentioned above, 73. — **307. Caesandam, mounted, or embossed, with silver;** probably having a wooden handle embossed, or inlaid, with figures in silver. Ferre; for *ferrendam,* as in 248, 292. — **308. Praemia, prizes;** to be distinguished here from *honos,* the present which was to be common to all. — **310. Phaleris insignem, adorned with trappings.** These were straps of leather mounted with metallic ornaments, and fastened about the breast, neck, and head of the horse. — **311, 312. Amazonum, Thracum;** general appellatives here, signifying such as Amazons and Thracians used; for both races were renowned as archers. — **312. Lato aurum, abl. of description; of broad gold;** that is, broad and gilded. *Circumplecti.* The belt, as seen in some antique representations of the quiver, passes round the quiver, and the two ends are joined together by the buckle, or brooch. See page 27. — **313. Tereti gemma, of, or with, tapering jewel; a jeweled clasp.** The ablative as aurum, above. — **315. Locus, the place for starting.** Comp. 132. — **316. Corripient spatia, they rush upon the course;** "take the truck." Comp. 145, and I, 418. Limen, the starting-point. — **317. Ultima signum, they mark the farthest point;** that is, with the eye; for without fixing the eye on the goal, they may turn from a direct line. — **318. Corpora;** nicely chosen here for the persons themselves. — **319. Fulminis alis.** The thunderbolt was often represented on coins, with wings. — *Heyne.* — **321. Deinde is joined with insequitur understood; post with relicta, governing *evum* understood.** — **323. Quo sub ipso, close beside whom.** *Ipsa* here, as in III, 5, implies directly, immediately. — **324. Calce—calce, and even now rude heel with heel; i.e., foot with foot; almost abreast of Helymus, lacking only a pace of it.** — **325. Umero; dat. towards his shoulder; i.e., the shoulder or side of Helymus. So Ruaneus and Heyne. The passage is suggested by II. XXIII, 744. *Spa pluris, for plus spatii. Superint—relinquit.* "The poets sometimes use the praec. subj. even instead of the plur." M. 347, b, obs. 8. — **326. Ambiguum Heyne regards as masculine, translating, would have left him (Helymus) uncertain (of the victory);
but it is generally taken as an indefinite neuter: he would have left (the thing, or the result) uncertain. —que, found in most of the MSS. instead of —ce, is inconsistent with the foregoing traneat prior, unless we adopt the very unnatural translation: “And would have left the (now) doubtful (Helymus) behind.” —327. Spatio extremit, in the farthest part of the course; the ultima mentioned in 317. The race seems to have terminated here, and not to have turned back from the goal, as in the regular circus. —328. Sub finem, near to the end; defining more precisely the preceding words. Levi sanguine, in smooth, that is, slippery, blood; the ablative of situation. Victims had been slaughtered on the spot, as is implied in sacro, 333. —329. Ut: possibly local here and equivalent to ubi; but more safely taken as causal, since. Forte. It so happened that, when they were slaughtering bullocks, the blood had soaked the ground in this part of the race-course. —330. Fusus (erat), had been poured out. Super: adverb. —331, 332. Prasso solo is the ablative absolute denoting time. When once his foot had pressed this treacherous spot, he instantly slipped and fell headlong. —334. Ille; in apposition with the foregoing subject, as in I, 3. —336. Revolutus, rolled over. Spissa barena, on the sliny sand. —337. Euryalos lengthens the last syllable here. —338. Planum, fremito; abl. of manner. —339. Nunc: emphatic; now that Nisus and Salii are thrown out. —340. Cavea ingens, of the vast theatre; the vallis theatri. See 286. —340, 341. Ora prima, the front seats of the fathers. The senators at Rome occupied the seats in front; so now the nobles and elders were seated in front of the multitude. —344. Venius virtus, his merit presenting itself. —349. Palmam — nemo, no one moves the prize from the (determined) order. The prizes were to be given to those who should come out first, second, and third, with no other condition specified. —352. Aureis; here, a disyllable. —354. Nisi: an emphatic substitute for mihi. Comp. II, 79, and IV, 81. —357. Simul his dictis, H. 457, 2; A. 261, b; B. 179, R. 1; G. 418, R.; M. 172, obs. 3. —358. Olim. Comp. I, 254. —359. Artis; the acc. pl. in apposition with clypeum. —360. Danai; dative of the agent after negligam. See on I, 326. The Greeks had taken the shield from a temple of Neptune, and, perhaps, it had come into the hands of Aeneas through Helenus. —361. Hoc manere. H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, b; B. 255; G. 348; M. 260, b.

362-454. The pugilistic contest is next described. Dares, a Trojan, presents himself as the challenger, but at first no one is disposed to compete with him. Then an old Scyllan of Trojan descent, Entellus, is induced by his friend Acestes to enter the lists. They put on the gauntlets furnished by Aeneas, and begin the fight. Entellus at first stands on the defensive, and merely parries or avoids the blows of his more nimble antagonist. At last the old man arms a blow with immense effort at Dares, who adroitly turns aside, leaving Entellus to fall headlong by the impetus of his own motion. Entellus, thus roused by shame and revenge, rises from the ground, attacks Dares with fury, and gains the victory. The description is suggested by ll. XXIII, 651-699.

362. Peregit. For the tense, see on postquam, I, 216. —363. Animus praeaccess, a prompt spirit. —364. Evincit palmis, the palms being bound; i.e., with the caestus; not a "boxing-glove" covering the hand, but a coil of leather thongs, filled with lead or iron, and bound around the palm and wrist, and sometimes extending to the elbow. —366. Auro is, perhaps, best referred to the practice of gilding the horns; and velatum explained as a zeugma. —370. Paridem. The post- Homeric poets represent Paris as a hero excelling in agility, strength, and the use of weapons. —371. Ad tumulum; at the funeral games in honor of Hector. Quo, in which; abl. Comp. I, 547. —373. Veniens se forebat, etc., who, descending from the Berysian race of Amycus, boasted himself; freely translated, who boasted of his descent from, etc. As in II, 277, III, 810, the participle agrees with the
subject, yet virtually modifies the predicate as if in the accusative. I have
given the more usual translation of this passage, assigning to veniens a
meaning quite unauthorized. Perhaps the following may be more correct:
Who, coming (to the contest), gave himself out (to be) of the Bebrycian
family of Amycus. Amyci. Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, compelled
all strangers to contend with him, until at length he was killed by Pollux,
who had landed with the other Argonauts in Bithynia.—375. Prima; a
substitute for primus; first presented himself. So Forbiger; but some
understand it more literally: the beginning (of battles, or of the fight).—
381. Aeneas;] better the dative than the genitive.—384. Finis;] not here
purpose, but time; what will be the end of delaying? Usque;] separated
from quo by timesias.—385. Duocere. Supply me as the subject.—387.
Gravis;] for graver.—388. Ut consederat, as (by chance) he had sealed
himself.—389. Frustre;] in vain, if, after all, you suffer another to carry
away the prize on the present occasion.—391. Nobis;] a dativus ethicus;
where, now, is that god of ours?—395. Senecta is joined by Ruanus with
hebet; by some with geledus, which the rhythm seems rather to require.—
397. Qua is governed by fidens. H. 425, 1, 1), n.; A. 254, b; B. 257; G.

Caestus.

345, R. 1; M. 264.—400. Nec domo moror, nor do I regard the gifts. Delude.
See on 14.—402. In proelia; join with ferre. Quibus. Forbiger supplies
indutus; some make it an abl. of instrument.—403. Duroque intendere tergo
is equivalent to duro intendere tergo. For other examples of this idiom,
see 111, 355; IV, 257.—404. Tanturum with houm conveys the same notion
as if it were tam qualifying ingenia.—406. Longe recusat, shrinks far
back. So Ladewig.—407, 408. Pondus—versat, tries the weight of the
gauntlets, and turns over, this way and that, the immense folds themselves. Their numerous great coils are distinguished from their weight. — 409. Post- 
tore. For the case, see on vados, I, 128. — 410. Arma is added to signify 
that they were weapons actually used by him in combat. — 413. Sanguine, 
cerebro. The blood and brain of some who had been beaten or killed by 
Eryx. — 414. Sueta. Supply stare or pugnare. — 418. Id is ambiguous, 
but probably relates to the proposition following, to take equal gauntlets. 
Sei et; for sei et animo or plaeet. Probat. Supply et. Auctor, adviser, friend. 
Acestes had incited the old man to the fight. — 421. Duplexom amiculum. As 
an old man, he had quietly seated himself, wrapped in a cloak made of 
course cloth doubled. Such a cloak was called by the Romans abolla. — 
422. Laertesque is connected with the following verse in scanning. — 423. 
With exuit in this usage, vestibus is understood. — 426. In digitos; join 
with arredus. — 431. Mole, in his heavy frame. — 431, 432. Tremens la-
bant may be rendered tremble and totter. Gennus; here, a dissyllable, gen-wa. 
Aeger anhelitus, a difficult panting; a hard drawing of the breath that 
betrays infirmity. — 433. Volnera; a metonymy for verbera. — 434. Ingem-
niant; here, transitive. — 434, 435. Posture souitus, emit deep sounds from 
the chest; either from the blow received, or, as some fancy, from the effort 
made in dealing the blow, like wood-cutters. — 437. Gravis; in the predic- 
ate, implying that he is fixed and steady by his weight. Nim, firm positi-
on. — 438. Tela modo exit, merely shuns blows. For the acc. after exit, 
see H. 386, 3; A. 237, d; B. 215, a, 2; M. 224, c, obs. Ille; Dares; sub-
ject of pererrat and urget. — 444. A vertice; for desuper; as in I, 114. 
448. Utrio, of his own impulse, not because struck or impelled by some 
external force. — 450. Studius, with eager interest. — 451. Caelo. See on 
8. — 458. Quam; transl. as, and join with multa. The correlative would 
regularly be tam instead of sic. — 459, 460. Dennis — creber, frequent with 
thick following blows; for denis et crebris iectibus. Versat, drives round 
and round; as agit tota aequore, 456. — 466. Viris alius, superhuman 
strength; do you not perceive that his strength is other (than mortal)? Some 
god helps him. Others translate the passage, that thy (others, his) strength 
is other than before. Conversa numina, that the deities are changed. When 
Entellus fell, the gods seemed to be on the side of Dares; now that they 
have become adverse, he need not feel disgraced to submit to their power. 
He is not wanting in prowess, but is only infeliz. — 467. Deo, to the god 
(whenever he may be); quae et, Wagner says, denote immediate sequence. 
469. Uteraque, to either, or each side. — 471. Vocati. These friends rep- 
sent Dares. — 476. Qua morte, from what (certain and cruel) death. Hevo-
catum, rescued. See on semnerrae, I, 69. — 478. Domum pugnae, as the prize 
of the combat. — 479. Media inter cornua, right between the horns. — 480. 
Arduus, rising to his full height. — 481. Hum. See on I, 198. Observe the 
monosyllable closing the verse. H. 618, n. 4; B. 356. i; G. 761, R. 5; and 
Dares would have been slain as a victim to Eryx; but the life of the bull is 
given as a more acceptable sacrifice. Eryx was the master of Entellus, and 
has just now, as a god, secured him the victory.

485-484. The trial of skill in archery. There are four competitors: Hippocoon, 
Mnesheus, Eurytion, Acestes. Their order is determined by lot. The mark is a 
dove fastened by a cord to a ship's mast, erected for the purpose in the "long 
circuit." The arrow of Hippocoon strikes the mast but misses the bird. Mnesheus 
hits the string only, and the bird escapes. Eurytion kills her on the wing. Acestes 
discharges his arrow into the air at random. It takes fire and vanishes in the sky. In 
consequence of this miracle, the old man is pronounced victor. The contest is suggested 
by Il. XXIII, 850-878.
486. Quo forte velint, such as by chance may wish.—487. Ingenti manu, with powerful hand. See on manu, 241.—488. Traiecto in fune, by a rope passed through (the mast). The upper part of the mast was already pierced with holes.—489. Tendant, See on I, 20.—492. Looms, the place; meton. for the lot which decided the place or order. Hyrtacidae. Hippocoon and Nisus (IX, 177) are both called sons of Hyrtacus.—493. Oliva. Mnestheus, as one of the victors in the ship race, has still the olive wreath on his head. Eurytion, like Hippocoon, is not elsewhere mentioned. His brother Pandarus was famed for archery, and under the direction of Minerva (Iussus) had broken off the truce with the Greeks by discharging an arrow at Menelaus. II. IV, 86, sqq.—498. Acestes; meton. for the name or lot of Acestes.—499. Et ipse, even he, though aged.—501. Pro se quisque, each one with all his power. H. 461, 3; A. 202, d.; B. 287, c.; G. 202, R. 1, I.; M. 495.—502. Nervo stridente; abl. absol.—505. Timuit—pennis. The frightened bird showed its fear (timuit) by fluttering with its wings; strictly: in respect to, or in her wings.—506. Ingenti—plausu is referred by Heyne and others to the noise of the bird’s wings, as above, in verse 215; but, just as applause greeted Hippocoon when his name was first drawn from the urn (491), so it was natural that on making the first shot, which was not a bad one, though it just missed the bird, the friendly crowd should applaud him again.—507. Adducto arcu, his bow being drawn; i. e., so that the head of the arrow comes to the bow.—508. Alta petens, aiming high.—512. Notos is governed by the preposition in. For a similar displacement of the prep. see II, 654.—513. Arcu contenta parato, strained on the ready bow.—514. Tela; for the singular; his shaft. The arrow is said to be strained as well as the bow. See on 507. Fratrem. Eurytion invoked the aid of Pandarus, a deified hero, as Entellus (483) that of Eryx.—521. Ostentans. The distant flight of the arrow, and the noise of the bow, would show the strength and skill of old Acestes.—522—524. Subitum—vates, here a prodigy, sudden, and destined to prove of great portent, is presented to their eyes. The great event afterwards explained it, and the terrified soothsayers interpreted the omens too late. Sera = sera. On the whole, it seems altogether probable that the omen is intended by Vergil to foreshadow the burning of the ships, described below, 659, sqq.; though Aeneas at the moment (580) saw in it nothing alarming.—525. Exitus ingens is thought by some too grave a term to apply merely to the burning of the ships. But if ingens may describe the clapping of a dove’s wings (216), surely the setting of a whole fleet on fire, and the loss of four ships, all through the agency of two goddesses, may well be called ingens exitus. The prayer of Aeneas below (685-691) indicates that the conflagration was a matter of such moment as to call for the interposition of Jupiter, and ingentes curas overwhelmed Aeneas in consequence of losing these four ships. The aged Nautes, a prophet, then advised (see 704) what should be done. He may be one of the vates, who, too late, that is, when the ships were on fire, saw with terror what the burning arrow portended.—530—532. Neo maximus, etc. Aeneas regards the prodigy as a token of divine favor towards Acestes, and laetum indicates the same understanding of it on the part of Acestes himself.—533,
534. Voluit — suspicis, has made known his will by such tokens.—534. Ex- soratem, apart from the lot; not provided for among the premiums first pro- posed.—537. In magno munere, as a noble gift.—538. Ferve. See on I, 66. Sui monumentum, as a memento of himself.—541. Praelego — honori, the honor put before his own. He is not displeased that an extraordinary gift, eclipsing the first prize, should be presented to Acestes.—543. Proximus ingreditur donis, he advances as the next in prizes. The words seem to be equivalent to proximus donatus est.

545-568. The cavalry exercise (cursum equorum) of Ascanius and his young companions is introduced in addition to the regular contests, and as a pleasing surprise to the spectators. Three leaders (ductores, magistri), Priamus, Atys, and Ascanius, command each a troop of twelve boys. They engage in complicated evolutions, compared by the poet to the Labyrinth of Daedalus, and are nearly through with the exercise, when they are suddenly interrupted by the news that the ships are on fire.

The martial game of the boys, here described, was called Troia, and was practiced by the Romans, especially in the time of Vergil, under the patronage of Augustus.

545. Nondum — missa. The contest (of the archers) not being yet ended. Epytides had been called while the game of archery was still going on, that the troop of boys might be prepared to appear without delay. This is Henry's interpretation. Certamine, however, has usually been explained here as equivalent to ludis.—546. Custodem. Noble youths, both in the heroic age and in Vergil's time, were attended by guardians. Comp. 257, and II, XVII, 323.—550. Ducat, ostendat; subjunctive after dic as a verb of commanding. Avo, to, or in honor of, his grandfather.—551. Ipse. Aeneas. Largo circro, from the long extended arena or oblong circus.

552. Infusum. The multitude “had poured” over the level ground during the trial in archery.—553. Pariter, equally, or similarly equipped and adorned.—554. Lucent. They shine in polished armor, and with their glittering weapons, and golden ornaments. Bunto, as they advance.—554, 555. Quos mirata (not quois fremit), admiring whom. Comp. I, 499.

Fremit may take the accusative of a thing, as in VII, 460, but not of a person.—558. In moram, for de or ex more; according to the custom of boys in this game. The hair of all was bound with a well-trimmed crown, probably of olive-leaves. We infer from VII, 51, and from their wearing helmets (see 673), that it was fastened round the helmet; Forbiger suggests, round the bottom or rim of the helmet, so as also to touch the hair;—558. Poecore, an ablative of situation. It is “at the top of the breast” that the ends of the torques, or stiff twisted collar, come together.—560. Numero, join with tres. Turmas, squadrons, companies, battalions, troops; synonymous with aces, 563, and agmina, 568. Terni, for tres. 561. Bis sem. There are twelve boys in each division, besides the leader. Senti, as a present, like mirata, 555.—562. Agmine partito, the (whole) band being divided; i.e., not being one organized company under a common leader, but consisting of three independent battalions (agmina), each with its own captain, though now, when they first enter, moving in one column. Paribus magistris; their captains being equal; well matched in age, rank, and appearance.—563. Una aces. Supply est. One, or the first squadron of the youth, is that which, etc.—564. It was customary to name the grandson after the grandfather.—565. Auctura Italos, destined to multiply the Italians; for Cato says that the people of Politiorum or Polidorium, an Italian city, were the descendants of Polites; but he makes Polites himself, instead of his son Priamus, the founder of the city. Quem, etc., whom a Thracian horse bears, dappled with white spots, showing white fore feet, and a white forehead high upraised. Vestigia pedis, footsteps; here for pes.—567. Ar- mus has reference to the head alone.—568. Atys. The second leader is so called as a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian.
BOOK FIFTH.

589. Puerus. Dative. Comp. IV, 81. The order of the words as in I, 684; III, 329. —572. Esses. Greek construction for ut, or qui asset. Comp. 538. Or for in (monumentum). See M. 419.—575. Planum. Join with epicipium. Pavidos, trembling; i.e., with boyish timidity and modesty. Heyne.—578. Lustravero, passed in review. Paraties, ready, the review being now ended.—579. Longe, from afar.—580. Pareus, equal in numbers or divisions; in equal battalions.—580, 581. Agmina solvere, they separated their battalions; i.e., they withdrew their three companies from each other, thus breaking up the column which they had formed in the review. Terri (three by three, three abreast) is related rather to dididictis than to solvere; as if he had said terrae dididixere choros.—581. Choris is not a military term, and is probably used here merely for variety of expression, to designate the companies; though Ladewig and Henry take it to mean subdivisions or sections, each comprising one half, or six of the boys in the company.

Vocati, being called, i.e., by another signal from Epytides, they wheel and change. The boys in three divisions, led by their three captains, have galloped at the first signal of Epytides to their stations on the field, and now, at the second signal, commence the cavalry action, or sham fight, two of the squadrons maneuvering as allies against the third.—584. Adversus spatiis, opposite in position, in opposite directions, is better authorized by the manuscripts than the common reading adversus spatium.—585. Impeditum, intersect or interweave. Sub armis; for armatis. Comp. 440. The passage (580—585) may be thus rendered: they galloped apart in equal numbers, and separated their battalions, dividing each squadron three by three; and again, when called, they wheeled (convertere vias) and charged with hostile weapons.

Then they enter upon successive advances and retreats in opposite directions, and intersect circles with circles, one after another, and as armed men call up the image of battle.—587. Facta—feruntur, having made peace, they ride side by side; in a united column, just as in the opening review.—589. Paristibus is scanned as four syllables, par-yet-i-bus. See on II, 16. It is the ablative of manner with textum (esse). Caecis, blind, sightless, as affording no light to the eyes.—589, 590. Andipitem dolum, etc.; a treacherous winding (rendered uncertain by a thousand pathways, where the untraced and inextricable maze rendered all guiding marks deceptive; or, literally, cheated the marks of guidance; made them of no avail.—592. In ilio (swift and devious) course do the sons of the Trojans intersect (each others') footsteps, and interweave retreats and charges in mock battle (ludo).—594. Doliolum. H. 391, II, 4; A. 218, d.; B. 245, R. 2; G. 358, R. 1; M. 247, b, obs. 2.—599. Ipse, pubes. Supply celebravit.—600. Sesos, their children, or posterity. Hinc, i.e., from Alba.—602. Troia, etc.; and now (the game) is called Troy, the boys the Trojan band. Dictat agrees with the predicate nominative. See M. 216; H. 482, 2; A. 204, b; B. 287, a; G. 202, exc. 3. The sham fight called Troia was one of the games of the circus at Rome. See Smith's Dict. Antiq.; Circus.—603. Hac—tenus, separated by tmesis. Sancto patri; to the deified father; Anchises.

604—609. The conflagration of the ships. While the games are in progress, Juno sends Iris down to excite discontent among the Trojan women, who are assembled near the shore, and not witnessing the games, but grieving mournfully on the sea, while they bemoan the death of Anchises. While they are grieving that so much of the sea is still to be crossed, and that they can not put an end to their hardships by settling in Sicily, Iris presents herself in the form of Beroces, a Trojan matron, and gives utterance to the feelings which fill them all. They are roused to fury, and, seizing firebrands from the altars of Neptune, on which sacrifices are burning near the water, they hurl them into the ships. Presently the alarm is conveyed by Eumelus to the Trojan assembly at the tomb of Anchises. Ascanius, having scarcely completed the cavalry exercise, hastens on his horse, followed by Aeneas and the rest, to extinguish the fire. But it has already penetrated into the holds of the ships, and all human
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604. *Hic primum, now first,* for up to this moment (*hactenus*) the *games* had been going forward without any untoward accident. *Fidem mutavit,* a poetic expression for *fidem mutavit:* *changing fortune* broke her *faith.* Her favor thus far had been a pledge, as it were, of continued favor throughout the day.—605. *Ludis,* abl. of manner. *Tumulo,* the dat. as in avo, 650.—608. *Antiquum—colorem.* Comp. I, 25. For the acc., see on I, 228.—609. *illa,* Iris. *Coloribus,* abl. at. describing *arcum.*—610. *Nullus,* see on I, 328. *Virgo,* (a celestial) *virgin,* in opposition with *illa.*—612. *Belicata,* left by the men.—613. *Secretae, apart;* separated from the assembly (*concursum*). *Sola acta.* The strand was lonely compared with the concourse at the tomb.—615, 616. *Heu—maris,* alas, that so many waters, that so much of the sea remains for us weary voyagers! For the infinitive, see on I, 37. *Vox,* prepos. nom. after est, of which the foregoing clause is the subject.—618. *Medias,* as *medios,* I, 440.—621. *Oui,* as one to whom. See on I, 388. *Oui* is better referred to Bercé than to Doryclus. Her rank made her a fit person for Iris to counterfeit.—622. *Sic,* thus transformed. *Dardanidum,* genit. as in 665.—623, 624. *Traxerit.* For the mood, see on 621.—626. *Septima.* The seventh summer commenced with the departure of the Trojans from Sicily, and their speedy arrival in Carthage. This same summer (as Vergil employs *aestas*) is not yet over; that is, winter has not yet fully set in. *Vertit,* is closing; finishing its revolution. Comp. III, 284.—627. *Cum,* etc., since traversing (omenae) the waters, since traversing all lands, (encountering) so many perilous rocks and vicissitudes of weather, we have been wandering, while we pursue over the great deep the ever-receding Italy. *Cum* is sometimes joined with the present indicative, to denote that an action has been going on, and is still continuing.—630. *Fraterni,* as in 24, on account of the relationship between Aeneas and Eryx.—631. *Iaco,* instead of *quomodo sociamus.* H, 499, 2; A, 391, 6; B, 315, 8; G, 551; M, 375, a, obs. 2. *Civilibus,* to (our) countrymen.—632. *Necipuimus,* for we have failed to secure for them a new abode.—633. *Nullane iam, shall no walls now,* etc.; are we now at length to give up all hope?—634. *Hectorum,* Hector is dear to them, and his heroic deeds are associated with these two rivers. Comp. 190. They had hoped to find a new fatherland where old names should be revived just as they were by Helenus in Epirus. See III, 497.—638. *Iam—res,* even now is it the time to act; for things to be done. The regular form is *tempus est agere,* or *ageni.* See Z, 598, 659; M, 419; and on II, 10.—639. *Mora,* Supply *sit.* *Tantis,* so great; namely, as this dream. *Quattuor arae,* four altars on the shore, erected to Neptune, perhaps, by the captains of the four ships, before engaging in the race.—641. *Prima.* Comp. I, 24.—642. *Procul,* commonly joined with *iacit;* afar, far away; by some, and better, with *sublata, aloft.* Comp. 775.—646. *Vobis* the dativus ethicus; you have not Berve here.—648. *Qui spiritus illi,* what (a godlike) air she has!—651. *Quod,* etc., because she alone (of all) was deprived of such a festival.—654. *Spectat,* historical inf. *Acutipes,* ambiguae, uncertain, hesitating.—656. *Fatis,* by the fates.—657. *Paribus alis,* Comp. IV, 252.—659. *Tum vero,* When it was manifest that a goddess had been advising them, they were the more stimulated to execute their purpose.—660. *Foci* *penetratus,* from the sacred hearths; i.e., of their temporary dwellings by the sea-shore.—661. *Spoliata,* of the burning boughs (*frondem*), etc.—662. *Immissis habentes,* i.e., with unbridled fury.—663. *Abieta,* for *ex abiecerat;* made of *fer,* painted sterno of *frr* being equivalent to sterno of painted *frr.*—664, 665. *Nuntius perfert,* reports as a messenger; bears tidings.—665. *Incessas navis,* that the ships are on fire; the setting on
fire of the ships. See on II, 413.—667, 668. Ut sic, even thus as he was; not laying aside his arms, and still mounted. Equo, manner of petivit, and closely related to acc. 669. Castra. See on IV, 504. Magistri. Epitides and the other custodes. See on 546.—670. Inte, that (fury of yours).—672. En. See on I, 461.—673. Galeam, etc. He takes off his helmet to verify his words. Inanem, empty; a natural appellative of the helmet when removed from the head. Some understand, however, light, or mimetic, helmet.—674. Ludo diebat. Comp. 585 and 598.—676. Diversa per litora, along different parts of the shore; or, perhaps, on the shores far away.—677. Sicubi saxa, if anywhere (there are) hollow rocks.—679. Mutatas, transformed; “coming to themselves.” Excusa. Juno, through Iris, had stimulated them to execute a mad purpose. Her influence is now shaken off, driven from their breasts.—681. Udo. Water has been cast on the outside, but does not penetrate into the closely-packed calking of tow, or oakum, through which the fire is stealing its way.—683. Est. See on IV, 66.—684. Horum. Aeneas and his captains.—685. Abscindere, historical infin.—687. Exortus. Supply es.—688. Quid, etc.; if (thy) pity, which is of old, has any regard for mortal sufferings. Quid is an adverbial acc.—689. Da—classi. The infinitive is the direct, and classi the remote, object; “grant that the fleet may escape the flames.”—691. Tu gives emphasis to the petition. Quod superest, that which (alone) remains; the only thing which remains for thee to do, and for me to desire or pray for, if my ships are now destroyed, is that thou at once destroy me with thy thunderbolt.—693. Effusus imbribus; abl. abs.; or join with atra, as abl. of cause.—694. Sine more, without precedent; with great fury.—595. Ardua terrarum, the hills. See on I, 422; and comp. VIII, 221; XI, 513. Campi, the plains; the level lands.—696. Turbidus imber, etc., a whirling shower, very black with water and with driving winds. The winds that drive without intermission may be called densi, like densis istibus, 459. They also increase the blackness of the clouds and rain by packing them, as it were, together. Aqua is usually joined with turbidus; but it seems preferable to make turbidus absolute, as in XII, 635. Comp. Ge. I, 333.—697. Super; for desuper.

700-778. Aeneas in his perplexity is advised by the aged Nantes to leave a portion of his followers in Sicily to form a new colony under the rule of Acestes. In a nocturnal vision Anchises appears to him, and approves of the counsel of Nantes, recommending that only the hardy and warlike youth should be conveyed to Italy. He then consults his captains and Acestes. The new colonists are set apart, the ships are repaired, the new settlement is planted, a temple is consecrated to Venus on Mount Eryx, and all preparations being made for the voyage, the last farewells are exchanged, and Aeneas, with his diminished number of followers, sets sail once more for Italy.

701, 702. Ingentis—versans; literally, “was shifting (while) turning to and fro his mighty cares in his mind.” We may translate: was revolving mighty cares in his mind, now this way now that, considering whether, etc.—704. Unum; more than all others.—706, 707. Hac—ordo; parenthetical: he was wont to give such (haec) responses (or reveal by responses such things), as (quae) either the great anger (wrathful tokens) of the gods, etc. It seems hardly natural to make haec the subject nom. referring to Pallas, according to the view of Ruhkopf and Henry; and haec, adopted by Ribbeck and Ladewig, lacks authority.—708. Solatus; as a present participle. Comp. I, 212. Isque, and (therefore) he. Isque resumes the sentence interrupted by
the parenthesis, while, at the same time, this sentence is connected with the parenthesis by gue. See Z. 333. —710. Quidquid erit, whatever shall happen; i.e., whatever fortune shall bring. —711. Divinae striae. See 38. —713. Superant; for superant; those who are too many (for our remaining ships), some ships having been lost. —716. Quidquid. Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in the neuter gender are often used of persons. —717. Habeant sine. See on memorat, II, 75. —718. Permissa nomine. The name of Acesta being allowed by you, though you yourself are the true founder of the city. Cicero, in Verr. 4, 83, 72, says that Segesta (the name then given by the Romans to Acesta or Egesta) was founded by Aeneas, and that the people from that circumstance held themselves bound to the Romans, not only as allies and friends, but also as kinsmen. —721. Bigis subvsecta, etc., having been carried up by her steeds. See on III, 512. Polum temebat, was in mid-heaven, or the zenith. —722. Facies; not the shade of Anchises dwelling in Hades, but a form or phantom sent from heaven in his image. See on VI, 696. —728. Pulcherrima. See on plurimum, I, 419. —729. Corda. Comp. II, 349. —730. Dura—cultum, hardy and savage in habits of life. —731. Ante, first; i.e., before you proceed to Latium. —732. Averna alta. A cavern on the side of Lake Avernus was supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades. —734. Tartara tristesque umbras, hendiadys for the gloomy shades of Tartarus. —736. Nigrum. Black victims were sacrificed to the infernal gods. See VI, 243, sqq. Sanguine; an ablative of instrument or means. By slaying many black victims she will secure an entrance for you. —738. Torquet cursus. She has passed the zenith and is turning her course down towards the horizon. —739. Saevus, pitiless; for it breaks off my interview with you. Ghosts and dreams must flee before the dawn. —741. Jahn and Thiel follow Servius in joining deinde with inquit; Wagner puts it with ruis, in the sense of now, or so soon. This seems to do less violence to the order of the words. —743. Sopitos ignis. He renews the fires on the domestic hearth, that he may offer a sacrifice of wheat and incense to Vesta and the Penates. Comp. III, 177, 178. —744. Larem. Perhaps the defied Anchises, but more probably the Pergamene Penates are meant. Penestralis, the shrine; put for the goddess herself. —745. Farre plio, with the sacred or sacrificial wheat. —748. Consilis, to his plan or present purposes. —750. Transcrinantur urbi matres. They transfer matrons, or elderly women, to the new city or colony by enrolling their names on the list of citizens. But only part, or at least not all, of the women were thus left to dwell in Sicily. See XI, 35. Populareque volentem; those of the men who wished to remain. —752. Ipsa. Those who are to proceed on the voyage. —753. Navigia; dative after repouunt, replace or restore. Ruaeus, however, makes it in the ablative. —754. Bello; the dative after vivida. —755. Designat aratro. This was a sacred ceremony in marking out the boundary of a new city. "The builders of a city," says Servius, "yoked an ox and cow together, the ox on the right and the cow on the left; and in the Gabine cincture, that is, with the toga partly drawn over the head, and partly fastened round the waist, held the plow-handle so turned that all the sods fell inward. And by the furrow thus drawn they designated the places for the walls, while they lifted the plow over the places where gates were to be built." —756. Domos. He allot the places for dwellings. Illus, the city, Troias, the region or district, including the city. —758. Forum seems here to be put for iudicia, the courts, the proceedings of which constituted the characteristic business of the forum. —760. A priest or flamen is appointed for the tomb of Anchises, and the wood far around it is set apart, or consecrated. Join late with sacer. —761. Anchisae; a possessive form for the genitive. See on Scyllaem, I, 200. —762. Novem. See on nona, 64. Aés; ablat. of situation. Placid—venti.
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Comp. III, 69, and E. II, 26. Cum answering to iam in the preceding clause, is omitted here, as in IX, 459. —764. Creber et aspirans; and blowing fresh; a proleptic expression, like lenti crepitans, III, 70. —768. Non tolerabile nomen. The very name of the sea was suggestive of hardship, and not to be borne. —772. Eryx; to Eryx, as a deified hero, and one of the gods of the place. Tempestasibus, as in III, 120, to the Storms, which may forbear to molest them, if propitiated. —773. Ex ordine, after another. Comp. Ge. IV, 507. —774. Caput; join with evincet. Tonus, trimmed. Comp. 556. —775. Pronam, on high, high up or far out; the rhythm seems to join it with stans. Comp. 642. —776. Forticet. Comp. 235-238. —777, 778. Comp. III, 130, 290.

779–811. Venus, in her dread of the persistent anger of Juno, appeals to Neptune for his interposition to prevent any further disaster by sea to the fleet of Aeneas. Neptune reminds her of his former friendly acts to Aeneas both on sea and land, and promises now to protect him, requiring, however, that one of his crew shall be lost on the voyage. Meanwhile, the whole fleet proceeds under full sail, led by the ship of Aeneas, which is steered by the pilot Palinurus. In the night Aeneas and all on board fall asleep, except Palinurus, who watches, and keeps the helm alone. Somnus descends from the sky, and tempts him to sleep, and, in spite of his resistance, overpowers him with Lethean influence. Palinurus falls over into the sea, still grasping the helm, and carrying a fragment of the ship, torn off with it. Aeneas is awakened by the irregular motion of the ship, and perceiving the fate which has befallen Palinurus, bemoans his loss, while he himself directs the course.

781. Nec exsustabile pectus, and her insatiate revenge. —782. Omnis, all; even the most humiliating. —783. Longa dies, length of time. Fistas. His piety in general as well as towards Juno. —784. Infraeta, subdued; from infringo. Juno knows the fates concerning Aeneas, but she still persists. —785. Excipisse, to have deuced; strongly expressive of her hatred. —786. Traxet; for traxisse. See on I, 201. Poemam per omnem, through all atribution or suffering; that is, of the ten years’ siege. —787. Reliquias, etc., she pursues the remnant of Troy, the (very) ashes and bones of the city she has destroyed. —788. Scis illa, she may know; no other deity can understand the cause of such unreasonable spite. The subjunctive is concessive. See M. 552; Z. 529, note, 2d paragraph. —789. Tu testis. Supply es. See I, 50, sq. —791. Nequiquam, in vain; for Neptune had thwarted her attempt, by repelling the winds of Acolus. —793. Per aebula is not an adverbial expression for aebulata, but a substitute for ad, or in scelus; meaning, through all the steps of crime to the end. Join with actis. —794. Subigit. Supply illum or Aenean. Classe. Anger is apt to exaggerate. —796. Quod superest, as the only thing that remains; i.e., to be asked for. Comp. 691. Some, with Wagner, refer it to “the remnant” of the fleet. —797. Tibi join with vela dare; let it be lawful (for them) to commit “their sails safely to you; to your protection. So Thiel and Ladewig, following some of the earlier commentators. —798. Ea moenia; that city which Aeneas is aiming to establish in Italy. —800. Omnes; for omnino; it is wholly right. —801. Unde genus ducis. She sprang from the foam of the sea. See on Oythe- reus, I, 257. Quoque. It is not only right by the laws of nature, but also have by my own friendly acts deserved your confidence. —805. Impingeret aermine muri, dashed their battalions against the walls. The reference is to II. XXI, 295, sq. —809. II. XX, 318, sqq. —810. Quam cuperem; though I desired. —811. Pericusa, false, because her king, Laomedon, had violated his promise to Neptune. See on II, 610. Fortus Avernus refers especially to Cumae, which is near Lake Avernus. —814. Unus erit, etc., Palinurus is the destined victim. See 840, sqq. —815. Caput; for vita. —816. Latet, proleptic. —817. Auro; for aureo inugo; abl. Supply currui. —820. Comp. I, 147. —821. Aquis, for mari; an ablative of situation; or,
perhaps, dat., like foribus, I. 449. The expression, however, seems analogous to Horace's "ponti una recumbit," O. 1, 12, 31, and we may translate: the surface is levelled on the waters. Comp. 768. Fugunt, disappear. Vasto aestem, from the wide heavens.—823. Senior, aged; a term often applied to marine deities.—820-826. Vergil appears to have in view a group of statuary by Scopas, which stood in the Flaminian circus at Rome, and is described in Pliny's "Natural History," 36, 5.—827. His, etc. Comp. I, 502. Vicissim, in turn; i. e., in place of care.—830. Una—pedem, they all bade together; all the vessels, governed by the movements of Palinurus, took the wind alike (una, pariter), now on the one side of the ship, now on the other. Pex was the name of the ropes called by us the "sheets," at the lower corners of the sails, which were alternately "let out" and "shortened," according as the ship took the wind from the right or left. Facere pedem is "to manage the sheet."—831, 832. They simultaneously opened the canvas, now on the left, now on the right. The yards themselves are also turned to one side or the other when the sheets are hauled or loosened. See Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," article Antenna.—833, 834. Densum agmen, the squadron in close array.—834. Ad hunc, by or after him; according to his movements.—835. Medium metam, her turning point or goal in the middle of the heavens; the middle of her course. Servius, however, quoted by Conington, seems to think the whole arch of the sky passed over by the chariot of Night is intended by "meta" or cone. See on III, 512.—837. Sub remis; near or by their oars.—839. Disputat umbra. Somnus did not disperse the darkness, but passed through it, parting it, as were in his descent.—843. Ipsa = sua sponte. —844. Aequata; fair; such as make the sails aequata with the accessory idea of steady. See IV, 587.—845. Laboris. The dative is rare after furari.—847. Vix attollens, scarcely lifting; i. e., hardly turning his eyes away to notice the supposed Phorbas. So Forbiger and others, in preference to the old interpretation, hardly lifting his eyes on account of drowsiness.—853. Nusquam; occasionally, as here, for nunquam. Amittatbat has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. Sub astra, up towards the stars.—855. Omnus, and, to (of) him resisting. Nastantis is proleptic. Lumina solvit. The eyes of Palinurus, which had been strained and fixed steadily on the stars, Somnus causes to yield and to sink to sleep.—857. Primus; for primum.—858. Et; for cum, as in III, 9, et al.—861. Ipsa. Somnus. Alae, as a winged creature; on his wings.—862. Curtit, transitively, as in III, 191.—865. Difficiles quodam, formerly or once dangerous; when former voyagers, such as Ulysses, passed them (Od. 12, 166, sqq.); but no longer so, at least, on account of the Sirens, as they had disappeared before the arrival of Aeneas in these waters; for, according to the myth, they cast themselves into the sea and perished because they were outwitted by Ulysses.—866. Tum refers to the time when Aeneas sailed by the rocks. So Thiel correctly interprets, following older authorities;
though Ladewig makes *tum* merely additive, "moreover," as in I, 164, et al. _Eneas_, proleptic, may be translated as an adverb. _Saepe sonabant_. They were no longer sounding with the music of the Sirens.—867. _Cum_ relates to _iam subibat_.—869. _Multa gemens_. See on I, 465. _Animum_. See on I, 228. ——871. _Nudus_, ignota. To die away from one's native land was a great misfortune, but the greatest of all was to be deprived of burial; to be left uncovered on the ground. Palinurus, soon after his death, meets Aeneas in Hades, and gives him the particulars of his fate. See VI, 347, sqq.

The Sirens.
BOOK SIXTH.

Arrival of Aeneas at Cumae. His descent to Hades, and interview with the shade of Anchises.

1-155. Aeneas lands at Cumae, and immediately proceeds to the temple of Apollo, on the Acropolis, to consult the Sibyl. Delphobe, the Sibyl, who is also priestess of Hecate, informs him of his future wars and hardships, and instructs him how to prepare for his proposed descent into the lower regions.

1. Sic fatur lacrimans. These words closely connect the narrative of the Fifth and Sixth Books. Immitit habenas, gives reins; lets out the sails. In VIII, 708, we find immittere funis. — 2. Euboicis—oris. Cumae, or Cymae, a city situated on the coast of Campania, was founded in very ancient times by a colony of Aeolians from Cyme, and of Eubocans from Chalcis (now Néropont), in the island of Euboea. Hence, the terms Eubocean and Chalcidian are applied to the city of Cumae, and to objects connected with it. Strabo calls Cumae the most ancient of all the Italian and Sicilian cities. After passing through many vicissitudes of fortune, it was at last utterly

1. Lake Avernus. 2. Acropolis of Cumae. 3. Mount Gaurus. The view is taken from the east of Lake Avernus, looking towards the sea.

destroyed in the thirteenth century by the people of Naples and Avorsa. Its site, marked by the ruins of temples and villas, is often visited by modern travelers. The foregoing view of Cumae and its environs presents, in the distance near the sea, the abrupt height of the Acropolis, on which stood the temple of Apollo, surrounded by the grove of Hecate. Under the
hill were excavated many subterranean passages, some of which communicated with the holy place of the oracle, or grotto of the Sibyl. These caverns are still in existence, and have been cleared out and explored to some extent, though mostly filled with ruins and rubbish.—3. Obvertant. On landing, the prow of the ship was turned towards the water, and the stern towards the shore.—3. Tecta rapti, etc., part quickly penetrate the forest, the dense dwellings of the wild beasts, and point out the discovered streams. Rapti, like corripere, I, 418, is equivalent to cursus rapit, and means here hurries into, or through. Their first object is to find fuel and food. Comp. I, 174.—9. Ares; for the singular, which is used in the 17th verse; the Acropolis. Altus seems to have reference here to the lofty site of the temple, though altus Apollo, in X, 875, can only mean exalted, or great, Apollo.—10. Horrendaque procul, etc., and seeks at a distance the solitary abode of the awe-inspiring Sibyl. Procul, strictly qualifying petit, gives emphasis also to secretum, and more naturally means, as Heyne and Ladewig explain it, "far, or at some distance, from the temple of Apollo," than (with Henry) far from, or apart from, his companions. For the relative meaning of procul, see E. VI, 18, and note.—11. Oui, etc., to whom the Delian prophet imparts (by inspiration) great intelligence and a great spirit. So Thiel and others; but Heyne translates, whose great mind and spirit the Delian prophet inspires.—13. Triviae, Hecate. See on IV, 511. Aures tectae, the golden temple.—14. Daedalus. According to tradition, Daedalus was an Athenian, and the pioneer of Athenian art, though he is sometimes called Cretan, on account of his residence in Crete under King Minos, for whom he built the celebrated Labyrinth. Having offended Minos by aiding Pasiphaë in the commission of an unnatural crime, he was imprisoned with his son Icarus in the Labyrinth, whence he effected their escape by contriving artificial wings with wax and other materials. Icarus flew too near the sun, so that the heat melted his wings, and he fell into that part of the Mediterranean called, after him, the Icarian Sea. Daedalus, flying towards the north (ad arctos), according to one tradition, landed safely in Sicily; according to another, which Vergil adopts, he first alighted on the Acropolis of Cumæ.—15. Pennis; ablative of the instrument.—17. Chalcides. See on 2.—18. Redditus, returning; reaching the earth again first at this point. Redux, reddere, and kindred words, are used of objects coming back from the air or water to the land, at whatever point the land is reached again. Comp. I, 390. Salutavit, saluted. He suspended "the movement of his wings" in the temple of Apollo as a thank-offering for his preservation.—20. On the folds or valves (foribus) of the door, Daedalus had represented in raised work, or bas-reliefs of gold, some of the most striking events in the history of Theseus. Each of the two folds of the door was divided into panels, adorned with these designs; those on one side representing scenes in Athens, those on the other (contra) in Crete. Letum. Supply erat. Androgeo; Greek genitive (Ἀνδρόγεως), from Ἀνδρόγευς. Androgeo was the son of Minos, king of Crete, and, when on a visit to Athens, was murdered by the Athenians (Cecropiae) through envy of his success in the public games. Minos made war upon the Athenians and compelled them
to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that seven of their young men and seven of their maidens should be sent to Crete every year to be devoured by the Minotaur. Tum, etc., then (as the next design) there were (represented) the Athenians. Poema, as a penalty.—21. Misera. See on I. 251. Sepultura. The poet mentions the seven sons only, as this is sufficient to suggest the well-known story of the seven of each sex.—22. Staturna. The lots had been drawn from the urn in order to decide who, among the Athenian youth, should be the victims; and these, with their parents and friends, were represented in attitudes expressive of agony. Sortibus; abl. abs.—23. Contrari, on the opposite side; that is, on the other fold of the door.—24. His; on this side of the door, or in Crete, which is represented on this side. Crudulis amor, cruel passion; because cruelly excited by Venus in Pasiphae. But some translate crudalis, unnatural, monstrous. Tauri is an objective genitive. Supputa; for supposita. Furto refers to the artifice of Daedalus, who, according to the fable, constructed the image of a cow, in which Pasiphae concealed herself.—25. Mixtum genus; the Minotauro, or progeny of Pasiphae, half man and half bull.—26. Inset, is carved, or represented on the door. Venereus—nemanda, a memorial of unnatural lust. Monumenta is for the singular, and in apposition with Minotaurum. —27. His, here (too); on this same valve of the door is also another scene in Crete; namely, the Athenian hero Theseus, after slaying the Minotaur, tracing his way out of the Labyrinth by the guidance of a thread, prepared for him by Daedalus at the intercession of the princess (regina) Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who had become enamored of Theseus. Domus; genitive. Error. Comp. V. 591.—28. Sed enim. See on I. 19.—30. Vestigia. The footsteps of Theseus.—31. Siniset dolor, had grief permitted. On the omission of ei, see H. 507, III. 1; B. 305; G. 600; M. 442, a, obs. 2; on the imperfect subj. for the pluperfect, H. 510, 2; A. 308, a; B. 306, c; G. 599, K. 1.—32. Conatus estat. Supply ilt, referring to Daedalus.—33, 34. Quin proutius perlegere, indeed, they would have examined successively. For the tense, see on 31. Omnia is here a dissyllable, om-nia. Praemissus, who had been sent forward, while Aeneas remained in front of the temple. From this it would seem that the Sibyl’s cave was at some distance, procul, from the temple of Apollo. See on 10.—36. Delphoe, the name here given to the Cumaean Sibyl. She is also called Amalthea, Herophile, and Demophile. Glaucli, (the daughter) of Glauce. Glauce was a marine divinity gifted with prophecy. For the genitive, see on I. 41.—38. Intacto, untouched; not yet brought under the yoke, and thus desecrated or rendered secular, βηστ δυντηρον. —39. Eidentis. See on IV, 57.—40. Sacra iussa, the commanded offerings.—41. Alta templi; here, the lofty or vast cavern of the Sibyl; the same as the antrum immame, 11, and the ingens antrum of the following line; and also the rupes ima, cumu saxum, etc., of III, 443, sqq. In like manner “templa” is applied by Ennius to Acheron in the Andromache: Acherusia templ, alta Orci loca. This sacred grotto, or holy place in the depths of the hill, was undoubtedly connected with the temple of Apollo (aurae tecta) by a passage in the rear, and thus was related to it as an adjutum. Such is the view of Ruaeus. But Henry’s theory, that the proper approach to the grotto is through the temple of Apollo, and that the Sibyl conducts Aeneas and his companions through this to the entrance (fores, limen) of the grotto, though ingeniously argued, is hardly probable.—42. Ingens; Thiel joins with antrum. In, inta; i.e., so as to form a cavern.—43. Adjus, passages; not all necessarily foot-passages, but channels, natural or artificial, communicating with the grotto, or antrum. Centum; for a number indefinitely great.—44. Unde, out of which; whenever the Sibyl gives utterance to her prophecies.—45. Ad limen, to the threshold at the inner end of a corridor, leading into the an-
trum. Henry, of course, understands the threshold and force to be at the end of the nave of the temple of Apollo. Posse re, to demand the fates; to pray for responses, which are revelations of the fates. —— 46. Deus! the priestess, while before the entrance, is already under the influence of the god. —— 47. Foris, the same as limen, above. Non—; not did not remain the same. —— 46. Non contae. Ancient soothsayers wore the hair unbound. That of Delphoe now becomes disordered. —— 49. Eable; join with tument. Maior visor, (she was) greater to the view; literally, greater to be seen. The infinitive is dependent on the adjective, as Hor. O. 1, 19, 7, lubricus aspic; O. 4, 2, 59, nieus visor. —— 50. Mortale; acc.; a human sound. See on 1, 328. Her whole frame expands, and her voice assumes an unnatural elevation and strength of tone. —— 51. Iam proplora, now nearer; already felt, though not even yet in his greatest power. Cessas in voto, do you delay to begin your prayers? —— 52. Neque ante; i.e., not before Aeneas shall have made supplication. —— 53. Attemtae. The cave of the Sibyl is personified as if itself awed by the presence of the god. —— 57. Qui direxi (direxisti). Apollo, as the patron of archery, gave Paris the skill to hit Achilles (Aeeicae) in the heel, the only point where he was vulnerable. —— 58. In. The preposition sub is placed in like manner after its noun in Ge. IV, 333. —— 59. Doce te; because it was the response of Apollo at Delos, III, 154, sqq., which led him to undertake his voyage, first to Crete, and finally to Hesperia. Penitus, far remote. He did not actually visit the Massyli and the shores of the Syrtes, but Carthage, near by them. —— 60. Fraentias, bordering upon; followed by the dative, as in III, 692. —— 61. Fremdumus, ve grasp; the significance of the word is shown the more distinctly by fugien- tis. Italy is seeking, as it were, to elude our grasp. Comp. V, 629. —— 62. Haec, etc., thus far let Trojan fortune have pursued us; and let that be enough of ill fortune to satisfy the hostile gods. For the perfect subj., see H. 488, 2; A. 266, c; B. 309, c; G. 253; M. 380. —— 63. Iam fes est, it is now right; it can not be opposed now to the divine decrees, even that you (Juno, Minerva, etc.) should spare the Trojan race. Non indebita. Supply nauti. —— 67. Paties, by, or according to, my fates. See I, 205. Da conside. The priestess, or prophetess, can give, or grant, this, in so far as she can inform them how to secure it. See on III, 85. —— 69. 70. An allusion to the temple of Apollo, erected by Augustus on the Palatine, in which a splendid statue of the god was placed between those of Latona and Diana. —— 71. Te quoque. This vow, made to the Sibyl to consecrate sacred arcana in the future kingdom of Aeneas for the preservation of her oracles, was fulfilled in the history of the so-called Sibylline books, or fates. These were at first, in the reign of the Tarquins, deposited in the Capitol; but, after the destruction of the Capitol and its contents by fire in the time of Sulla, B. C. 82, no new collection of such books for state purposes was made, until the building of the above-mentioned temple of Apollo. In this were deposited what were supposed to be genuine Sibylline books, or oracles, collected by Augustus from different sources, and placed in two chests at the foot of the statue of the god. Penestrania, sacred shrines; i. e., archives for the preservation of the books of the Sibyl. —— 74. Alma, kind prophetess. Viros. At first two, afterwards ten, and finally fifteen men (Quindecemviri Sacrorum) were appointed to the custody of the Sibylline books. —— 76. Ipsa canae. Comp. III, 457. —— 77. Phoebe—patiens, not yet yielding to Apollo. Divine inspiration is too much for human weakness at first to sustain, and her nature instinctively struggles against the influence. The prophetess thus resisting is compared to an unbroken horse, which resists the efforts of the rider to subdue his fierceness. Immansis, wild; join with bacchatur. —— 78. Si]; elliptical and interrogative, as in I, 181; whether she may. —— 79. Excusasse. The perfect infinitive is not used here merely for the pre-
ent; a usage which is occasionally met with in poetry, but it denotes the instant completion of the action; she desires to have done with the terrible influence. — 80. Fingit premendo, forms her to his will by curving. The metaphor is continued. — 81, 82. The priestess and Aeneas are in the cavern, in antro (see 77), in the general sense of the term, and before the threshold (ante foro) of the inner grotto, or place of the oracle; but, after Aeneas has made his prayer, the doors spontaneously open, and the Sibyl rushes in, leaving him on the outside; her voice is then immediately heard from within. But, if the antrum, as Henry thinks, is entered from the temple of Apollo, we must understand that the Sibyl has already passed into it at verse 45. — 84. Terrae. Supply pericula. Regina Lavinia; the kingdom to be established by Aeneas, of which Lavinium is destined to be the chief city. — 89. Defuerint. II. 473, 1; A. 281, R.; M. 840. Alius Achilles. This other Achilles is the Rutulian Turnus, who is already being raised up by the fates in Latium to resist the Trojans. — 90. Natus dea. Turnus was the son of the nymph or goddess Venilia. See X. 76. For the force of st ipsa, see II. 452, 6; B. 286, R.; G. 297, R. 2. — 90, 91. Nec-— haberit, nor shall Juno, (always) haunting the Trojans, anywhere be absent. Tenoris addita; i.e., adhering (in hatred) to the Trojans. — 91. Oum, at which time, or, and then. The fulfillment of the prophecy is found in VIII. 123, sqq.— 93. Omniaux; i.e., Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who had promised her in marriage to Turnus, but on the arrival of Aeneas violated that promise in order to espouse him to him, and thus brought about the war. Iterum; join with erit understood. Hospita Tenoris, a stranger (alien, or of a land foreign) to the Trojans; just as had been the case with Helen, who had been in like manner the cause of the war against Troy. — 96. Quam; for quantum; so much as. — 97. Graia urbe. Aeneas will find his first ally in Evander, a Grecian prince who had formed a little settlement, called Pallanteum, on what was afterwards named the Palatine hill, at Rome. See VIII. 79, sqq. — 99. Horrendas ambages, the dread mysteries; the ambiguous utterances of oracles. — 100. Ea frena, such reins; i.e., such influences as to make her prophecy thus. The metaphor in 77—80 is resumed. — 103. Rabila ora, frenzied lips. Comp. 80. — 105. Præcoxi; etc. He has been led to anticipate all hardships and encounter them in thought, by the revelations of Helenus and Anchises, III. 441; V. 730. — 107. Palus Acherontes refus, the lake of (or rising from) overflowing Acheron; an ablat. of description. The lake alluded to is probably that called in ancient times Acherusia palus, and at present Lake Fusaro, situated between Cuma and Misenum. Its waters were supposed to rise up from the river Acheron in the lower world. It is seen in the woodcut on the first page of this book, in the distance on the left. — 109. Contingat, let it be my lot. — 114. Invalidus, (though) feeble. Ultra sortem; for the proper lot of old age is quiet and ease. — 116. Mandata dabet. See V. 781, sqq. — 117. Potes omnia, you have all power, that is, so far as the object of my present petition is concerned; for you control the Avernian entrance to Hades. Omnia is a limiting accusative, denoting in respect to; as quid, III. 56. — 118. Hecate. See on 13. — 119. Si potuit. This, and the following conditional clause, are connected by our punctuation, as the protasis, to misereor, etc., have pity (and suffer me also to descend) if Orpheus—if Pollux could. But Thiel and others make et mi genus, etc., the apodosis; thus: If they had such power, because they were divine, I also am of divine parentage, and am therefore entitled to the same privilege. — 121. Of the twin sons of Leda, Pollux was the son of Jupiter, and Castor son of Tyndarus; so that one was mortal, the other immortal. But when Castor died, the love of Pollux led him to share his immortality with his brother by descending every other day to the lower world, and allowing Castor to dwell during the same day with the gods in Olympus. — 122. Viam. See on IV. 488.
Theseus. Theseus descended with his friend Pirithous into Hades to take away Proserpine.—123. Alden. Hercules brought Cerberus from the lower world, and afterwards Alcestis.—124. Arasque tenebat. See on IV, 219. We must suppose an altar placed in front of the limen.—126. Descentus Averno, the descent into Hades; dative for in Avernun. See on Lat., I, 6, and pelago, I, 181.—128. Superas ad auras, to the upper air; to this world of ours, above the regions of the dead. "Those who dwell in the lower world describe the world above with the same expressions which the dwellers upon the earth employ in speaking of the regions of light and of heaven." Ladewig. Comp. 436, 481, 568, 719.—129. Pauca, etc., a few (only) sons of the gods, whom propitious Jupiter has loved. The descent to Hades is easy and open to all; in the natural order of things mortals are continually thronging to the lower world; but only a gifted few, men of divine birth and character, are permitted both to descend and return again.—131. Tenent omnis, etc., woods occupy the whole region between; i. e., between the upper and lower world. Cocytus, Styrx, and Acheron are used indifferently to denote the waters which are supposed to flow around Hades. More strictly, they are branches of one great stream. See on 295.—133. Menti (est), your mind has. For the infinitive after amor, cupido, see on II, 10.—134. Bis; i. e., once now, and again after death. This is said on the supposition that Aeneas will die like other men.—137. Folis, vimpne, join with aureus; golden in respect to its leaves and stem. II. 424; A. 253; B. 261; G. 398; M. 272.—138. Iunoni inferae. Comp. IV, 638. Dictus aecer, consecrated.—141. Qui, as an indefinite, any one. In prose, cuiquum would have been used in the foregoing clause, and the pronoun omitted here. Fetus, the growth; the golden-leaved branch.—142. Hoc sumum munus, this as her peculiar gift; most dear to her.—144. Simili—metallo, a twig of the same metal puts forth leaves; or join metallo with frondescit as an abl. of manner.—145. Alte, i. e., with your eyes directed high. Eite, properly; not by cutting, but by pulling off with the hand; join with corpe. —146. Sequetur, will yield.—148. Praeterea. She has now given the necessary directions for his descent to the lower world, and now moreover adds of her own accord the information following in regard to the sudden death of Misenum. Tibi; the datius ethicus.—160. Incetat, defiles; in a religious sense.—161. Consulta, responses. The term was used technically of the legal advice given by Roman lawyers.—152. Sedibus suis, to his own resting-place; the tomb.—153. Duc, lead (to the altar). Nigras pecudes. See on V, 738. Prima, first; here, preliminary, initiatory; prior to the descent into Hades.—154. Sic, thus; i. e., by first making such a sacrifice.

150-235. Aeneas returns to the shore, and discovers that the dead body spoken of by the Sibyl is that of Misenum. While preparing the funeral pile, he enters the forest and is led by the doves of Venus to the tree on which the golden bough is held. He plucks the branch and conveys it to the cave of the Sibyl, and then completes the funeral rites of Misenum.

158. Cui. See on II, 704.—162. Diceret. The question depends on servabant. They were uncertain what person the Sibyl spoke of; for they could not think that her words (149, 150) had reference to Palinurus, who had been lost on the first night of the voyage from Sicily to Cumae, and, according to the words of the shade of Palinurus, 356, at least three days before their arrival at Cumae.—163. Indigna, unworthy; not such a death as was meet for a hero.—164. Aecidmen, the son of Aetolus; Acolus, a Trojan, mentioned in XI, 542, as slain in battle with the Latins.—165. Aer. Comp. III, 240. Ciere, ascendere. H. 533, II, 3; A. 273, d.; M. 419. Cantu, with the sound. Servius says that Vergil had left this verse unfinished, and that the last three words were inserted ex tempore when he...
was reading the Sixth Book to Augustus.—170. Non inferiora, fortunes not inferior; for Aeneas was a hero of the same rank as Hector, with whom he is placed side by side in XI, 289.—171. Personat. For the tense, see on I, 494. Ooche. He used the shell on this occasion, such as Triton himself employed, thus showing still more daring in competing with him.—173. Exeustum. See on I, 69. Si or dare dignum. This indicates a doubt as to the truthfulness of the report about the manner of his death.—176. Inser Sibyllae. See on p. 152.—177. Aram sepulcrum, the altar of a sepulchre; the funeral pile, termed below, 215, pyra.—178. Ocelo; dat. for ad caelum.—179. Stabula. Comp. tecla, 8.—182. Montibus, from the mountains. The ad in adverbial has reference to the pyre.—183. Primus, foremost. Comp. I, 24.—184. Accidit, etc.; literally, “is girded with the same weapons”; we may translate: Handles the same implements; referring especially to the axe.—185. Ipse, he himself, while employed in common with the rest, is also turning over in his mind these thoughts; those, namely, which follow.—187. Si, if only, O that. Arbores, on the tree.—188. Quando, since. As she has proved true in regard to Misenum, she must be trusted also as to the golden bough.—191. Ipse sub ora, under his very eyes; so that they could not fail to attract his attention. Ocelo, for de caelo.—193. Maternas, sacred to his mother. Doves as well as swans were sacred to Venus.—196. Pinguem, fertile; since it produces such a bough.—196. Rebus; dat.—197. Vestigis pressit, he checked his steps; stopped in order to watch the first signs given by the birds.—198. Quae signa ferant, what tokens they bring; what signs, by which he may be led to the wished-for tree.—199. Tangit prodire, advanced, or kept advancing only so much. The infinitive is historical.—200. Possent. See on I, 20. Acie, the abl. of instrument.—201. Graevolentia, pronounced here in four syllables, graevolentia.—203. Sedibus, etc., they alight in the wished-for place on the twofold tree. Gemina indicates the twofold nature of the tree; one part ordinary wood and foliage, the other, the branch of gold. Some MSS. have geminae. Optatis refers to the wish of Aeneas to discover the tree.—204. Discolor, variegated; the gleaming of the gold contrasting with the green of the other foliage. Aura; for splendor, radiance.—205. Viscum, a parasite growing on oaks and other trees, and penetrating with its roots into the inner bark of the foreign tree (non sua arbor).—206. Seminat, produces.—207. Orococ refers to the yellowish-green bark of the mistletoe twigs.—209. Ille, abl. of situation. —211. Constantem, lingering; not actually resisting, for this would be inconsistent with the words of the Sibyl in 148; but slow to yield as compared with the eagerness of Aeneas, described by avidus. —214. Taedis; join with pinguem; robore with ingenium. See on IV, 505.—216. Inextric. It was customary to cover the sides of the pyre with dark green boughs. Nupcrda. The fumes of the cypress were said to counteract the odor of the burning body.—217. Armis. The arms and clothing of the dead were burned with the corpse.—218. Undantia refers to the water boiling up in the caldron.—220. Toro, on the (funeral) couch or bier, on which the body was placed or laid in state, after being washed and anointed. Then in the usual order of funeral ceremonies the lamentation was raised (fit geminlus), but the order is not here observed.—221. Velamina nota, well-known habiliments; familiar to the eyes of them all.—222. Subiisse feretro, took up the bier; took the bier upon their shoulders. The accusative is the usual construction with this sense of subire. See III, 118.—223. Ministerium; in apposition with the predicate subiisse feretro. Comp. IX, 58; X, 311. More parentum, etc., after the custom of their ancestors, with averted faces they held the torch to the foot (subiectam tenere facem) of the pile; i. e., after they had deposited the corpse thereon.—224. Congesta, contributed; brought together. The
participle is understood with dapes and crateres. — 225. Dapes, the victims; such also being burned on the funeral pile. Olive, abl. of description. — 229. He also thrice passed around the assembly with pure water. He sprinkled them thrice with a branch of olive dipped in water. This was the lustratio, a ceremonial cleansing, necessary to remove all religious impurity supposed to be contracted from the presence of a dead body. The act of lustrating or purifying was expressed in the old Latin by circumferre, which thus acquired a transitive signification analogous to that of circumdare, and thus was followed by the accusative and ablative. — 230. Felicit, fruitful. The wild olive, wild pine, and non-fruitbearing trees are called infelices. The laurel was generally used instead of the olive for the lustratio. — 231. Novissima verba. It is uncertain whether the reference here is to the last salutation addressed to the dead, or to the last word, ilicit, addressed to the assembly, as a signal for retiring; but most commentators adopt the former interpretation. See on 1, 219. — 233. Susa arma; namely, the oar and trumpet. — 234. Missenus. The name of the lofty promontory, Missenum, now Capo Miseno, which forms the northwestern point of the bay of Naples, suggested the story of the death and burial of Missenus there.

286-288. Aeneas at midnight makes the proper sacrifices preparatory to entering upon his journey to the lower world. At sunrise Hecate approaches; the cavern of Avernus opens, and the Sibyl rushes in, followed by Aeneas.

236. Praecepta. See 153. — 237. Spelunca; not the grotto of the oracle under the Acropolis, but a cave on the shore of Lake Avernus, a short distance from Cumae. — 238. Tuta, guarded. — 239. Volantes, flying creatures. — 242. This line is generally regarded as an interpolation. — 243. Nigrantis tegae, with black bodies; for the accusative, tegae, see I, 228. The sacrifices are made as directed in 153. — 245. Carpae setas. She plucks some of the hairs from the forehead to throw into the fire as the first offering (libamina prima) to the infernal gods. See on IV, 698. — 247. Voca, emphatic; with a loud voice. Comp. IV, 510. — 250. Matri Eumenidum; Nox, Soror; Terra. — 252. Stygis regis; Pluto. Nocturnae aras. It was customary to make offerings to the infernal deities by night. Inchoare, as a ceremonial term, Servius says, is used for facere, make or consecrate. In infernal rites the ground hollowed out was substituted for an altar. — 253. Solida viscera, the whole of the flesh; all parts of the victim excepting the skin. See on I, 211. The gods below required a holocaust. — 254. Super is separated from in fundens by tmesis, and also, has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. — 255. Primae ortus, towards the light and rising of the earliest sun; at the first flush of day. — 256, 257. Inga silvarum, the wood-covered summits. Canes. “Stygian hounds” were supposed to accompany Hecate and the Furies. — 258. Adventans des. The approach of the goddess, Hecate, to open the way, is announced by the howling of her dogs. Procul est profani. This is the sacred formula employed on solemn occasions to warn away the initiates. The words are addressed to those of the Trojans who have been present to aid in slaying and burning the victims. See 248. — 260. Vagina cripte ferrum. The drawn sword, though useless in itself, will give him greater boldness at the first sight of the shadowy monsters which he is about to encounter.

264-294. After invoking the favor of the deities, whose realms he is about to describe, the poet enters upon this new and difficult part of his work. Aeneas first passes through the vestibule, where he is startled by many hideous forms.

265. Chaos, as a person, is sometimes represented as the father of Night and of Erebus, and sometimes as a deity of Hades. — 266. Sit numine vestra. Supply fas mihi from the foregoing clause; let it be right for me with
your consent. Or sit may be for long, as in E. X, 46.—269. Vacuity, empty. Because unoccupied by material bodies. Insania regna, the realms of shadows.—270. Maligna, treacherous, or dim.—273. The woes which afflict men in various ways, continually destroying life, and conducting men, as it were, to the lower world, personified in hideous forms, occupy the very entrance, as the point whence they can most easily continue their fatal work.—274. Utroque curae, avenging cares; the pains of conscience.—276. Maligna, that tempts to robbery and other evil deeds. Egestas is called turpis, loathsome, with reference to the equalor of the poverty-stricken.—279, 279. Mala mensis gandis, the guilty joys of the mind; all evil desires. Adverse in limine. On the threshold that meets you after passing through the vestibule just described; that is, at the doorway of Hades.—280. Ferre. The last two vowels here form a diphthong. The Eumenides are conceived to have seats at the entrance of Hades, as well as in Tartarus, and even on the threshold of Jupiter's palace. See XII, 849.—281. Viperem. The hair of Discord, like that of the Furies, and of the Gorgons, was entwined with snakes. See page 172.—282. In medio, in the midst of the vestibule; or, perhaps, of the court beyond.—283. Vulgo, in common. Comp. III, 643.—284. Haerens in prose would have been in the infinitive with tenerer, dependent on ferunt.—286, Scyllae, Scyllas; such monsters as Scylla.—287. Centumgeminus, the hundred-handed. The term seems to be used indefinitely. Bevina. The Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules.—288. Tricorporis umbrae. The giant Geryon, slain by Hercules in Gades (Cadiz), said to have had three bodies.—292. Tenuis, etc., that they as thin ghosts without a body. For the mood of admete and inrure, comp. 1, 53, and note.

295–396. Aeneas comes to the border of Acheron, and among the throng of shades waiting to cross the river in the boat of Charon, discovers Orontes.

395. Acherontis. Three rivers surround the abodes of the dead. Vergil places the Acheron first; this flows into the second, called Cocytus; the third is the Styx. The Phlegethon and Lethe are separate from the others. See 550, sqq., and 705.—296, 297. This torrent, mingled with slime, and of unfathomable depth, boils up, etc.—299. Teribilis squalors; abl. of description with Charon. Some, however, join it with horrendus.—300. Stant—Hanna, his eye-balls glare with flame; or, following Wagner, his eyes stand fixed with flame; stare being thus equivalent to rigiere, and flamma an ablative of cause.—301. Noto, by a knot. His chlamys was not fastened with the usual clasp. See figures of Melicertes and Ganymede, pages 105 and 106.—302. Velis ministrat, manages (it) with the sails. Others make velis the dative. Comp. X, 218.—304. Sed cruda, etc., but the old age of a god is green.—305. Hither to the bank the whole streaming multitude, etc. Comp. hic caeco lateri, II, 18, and hic in vasto antro, III, 616.—306. From Ge. IV, 475–477. Corporea—formae. Comp. III, 704.—309, 310. Quam multa, etc., as many as the leaves in the forests, that descending fall with the first frost of autumn. Lapsa serves as an incentive of cadunt.—311. The comparison here seems to be simply between the assembling, or thronging together, of the ghosts and that of the birds; not at all between the localities in which they are gathered. The shades flock to the river; the birds to the sea-shore; the crossing of the sea, suggested by ab gurgite, forms no part of the similitude any more than in VII, 706; neither has the poet in mind as an element of the comparison the passage across the river.—313. Stabant, etc., they (the ghosts) stood beseeching to cross the channel first. For the infinitive, see on III, 134. Cursum, either channel, stream, or, as some take it, the voyage itself, or passage over, as the direct object of transmitters; thus: to make their course or way across.
—316. Subnotas arcet, removes and drives away. See on I, 69.—317. Miratus—tumultu; a parenthetical sentence. Comp. IV, 165.—321. Olll. Comp. I, 254.—324. Omins numen, by whose divinity. After iurare the poets sometimes use the accusative without per, in imitation of the Greek idiom. The violation of an oath which called the Styx to witness, subjected the god thus perjured to the power of death.—325. Haec; opposed to hi.—327. Nec datu: nor is it permitted; i. e., to Charon.—329. Errant, they (the unburied) wander.—332. The reading animo is retained here, as well as in X, 686, though animo there has a little better MS. authority. The genitive seems very improbable.—333. Mortis—parentis, deprived of the honor due to death; that is, of burial.—334. Lucaspis; one of the friends of Orontes. See I, 113.—335. Simul vectos, sailing in company; i. e., with Aeneas. Others understand simul obruit.

337–338. Aeneas meets with the shade of the pilot Palinurus, who gives an account of his fate after being cast into the sea by Somnus, and begs that his body may be found and buried, or that he may now accompany Aeneas to Elysium. The Sibyl consoles him with the promise that his remains shall be honored, and that his name shall be given to the land where his body lies, though it is impossible to grant his second request.

338. Libyos cursu, on the Libyan voyage; on the voyage from Africa to Italy; for they had started from Libya, or Africa, though the voyage was interrupted by the landing in Sicily. Servat. See on I, 494.—339. Medias—undas. The ablat. makes the idea of situation prominent, as after meriti, 348.—343. Namque hii, etc. Aeneas speaks here of some revelation of Apollo which has not been introduced into the foregoing narrative.—343. Nec; etc. It was not a god, but the drowsiness of the pilot, so far as he himself is aware, which caused him to fall from the ship.—350. Before regebam supply quo as the instrument.—361. Præcipitans; intransitive, as in II, 9; falling headlong. Maria. For the accusative, see on 324.—353. Spoliata arma, deprived of its arms; i. e., of its rudder. Excusa magistro, robbed of its pilot; the regular form would have been excuse magistro. Comp. I, 115.—354. Undas; ablative absolute.—356. Aqua; ablat. of situation, with exit. —357. Ab unde; join with prosperi. He had floated on the rudder. See V, 858.—358. Tuta tenetem, etc., already I was in safety (holding places which would have been safe), unless; etc. For this elliptical usage of the indicative, see H. 476, 2; A. 308, b; B. 306, e, R.; G. 246, R. 3; M. 348, d.—360. Capita—mouths, the sharp points of a cliff.—361. Præsidem, a watch. In their ignorance they took me to be a shipwrecked voyager loaded with all the valuable goods I could save.—362. Versantis. The body is dashed to and fro by the advancing and receding waves.

—363. Quod. See on II, 141.—365. Malis; the woe he suffers in consequence of being unburied.—365, 366. Terram inceps; as on the remains of Polydorus, III, 63, and Msenus, above, 232.—366. Petes. You can do it by sailing back to Velia.—367. Diva creatrix, thy goddess mother.—374. Tu. The pronoun expressed here denotes surprise. Annem; probably the Cocytus. Comp. Ge. 3, 37.—375. Eumenidum. The full meaning seems to be, “where all fearful beings and, especially, the Furies dwell.”—377. Cape dicta memori; i. e., take my words into your memory.—378. Phintimi, the inhabitants around; i. e., the Lucanians. Longe latere; join with acti. —379. Prodigis—caelestibus. There was a tradition that the Lucanians, being visited by a pestilence, made expiatory offerings for the murder of Palinurus.—380. Tumulo mittent, will bring to the tomb.—381. Asternum. The cape is still called Punta di Palinuro.—382. Farumper, for a little while; then to return again.—383. Cognomine terra, on account of the land named after him. Cognomine is the ablative of the adjective cognominis, agreeing with terra.
384. Ergo, like igitur, resumes the thread of a narrative. — 385. Iam
indej perhaps best joined with prope exit; even then; i.e., even from that
moment. Ab unda implies “from the midst of the stream.” — 388. Arma-
tus. Charon is alarmed at the appearance of an armed man, remem-
bering the disturbance formerly occasioned in Hades by the visits of
Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithous. — 389. Fare iam istino, speak
even there (thence) where you are.
— 392. Nec sum laetatus. When
Hercules went into the lower world to bring up Cerberus, Charon, be-
ing terrified, carried him at once over the Styx, and, as a punish-
ment, was imprisoned a year by the command of Pluto. Buntem j
for adventiuentem. — 393. Assumpsise
lauon, that I received him on the
water. — 394. Dis geniti. Theseus
was a son of Neptune, Pirithous
of Jupiter. — 395. Custodem. The
dog, Cerberus. — 396. A solo regis.
When Hercules appeared, Cerberus
fled for refuge to the throne of Plu-
to. — 397. Dominam, the queen;
Proserpine. Ditis; join with thal-
amo. — 398. Amphyrysus. The Sibyl
is so called as the servant of Apollo,
who had himself received the desig-
nation Amphyrysus for keeping the
oxen of King Admetus near the
river Amphyrysus. — 400. Liceit, it
is permitted; i.e., so far as we are
concerned. Aeneas has no such
violent purpose as the heroes you
have mentioned. — 401. Before
terrest supply ut. — 402. Patru,
of her uncle; for Proserpine was
the daughter of Jupiter, brother of
Pluto, her husband. Servet limen,
may keep the mansion; abide in
the mansion. — 405. Imago, the
idea; the representation, view, or
exhibition of such piety as that
which is seen in Aeneas. — 407.
Tumida — raidunt, his swollen breast
subsides from anger. Some trans-
late ex, after, but there is a closer connection here than merely that of time.
It is the transition from one state of feeling to another. — 408. Nec plura his,
nor (does she add) more to these things. Others make his in the ablative after
plura, supplying dixit. — 409. Fatales virgae, the branch of Fate; because the
branch served as the token that he had been called by the fates to Hades. See 147. "Longo post tempore, (now) after a long time."—411. Alias animas; a contracted form of expression for alias, quae animas fuerunt.—412. Foras laxat, clears the hatches; i. e., here, the boat.—413. Ingentem. The form of the hero is great and ponderous, in contrast with the frail structure of the boat, and with its ordinary passengers.—414. Sutilis. The boat was made either of reeds sewed together, or of a frame covered over with hides which were sewed together. Eimosa. Not bearing the weight and strain of a body of reeds and blood, the seams start open in cracks; (rimis futiscunt) like those of the ships strained by the waves, 1, 122. Palades; for paludis aquam.—416. In. See on II, 664.—417. Reina; accusative after personal. Comp. 171.—418. Adversus; opposite to them as they land.—420. Melle soporatem—offam, a cake steeped in honey and in soporific drugs. Soporatum can not strictly apply to melle, and must be regarded here as joined with it by a kind of zeugma. In strictness the language would be melle imbutam et frugibus medicatis soporatum.—421. Fame. H. 137, 2; A. 348, 5; B. 158; G. 77; M. 19, 2, obs.—424. Occupat, gasina, or hastens through; seizing the time before the dog shall recover from the opiate. Sepultus; i. e., in somno. Comp. II, 265.—425. Evaditque ripam, escaping from the bank. Evadit is used with reference to the threatened hinderance interposed by the watch-dog. The verb with —que appended, as frequently, may be rendered by a participle.

426-429. Aeneas first comes to the abode of those who have died in infancy, and of those who have been put to death under false accusations, or who have been impelled by the hardships of life to commit suicide.

427. In limine primo, at the very threshold. Having passed by the cave where the watch-dog lies, he now enters by a gateway the dwelling-place of the shades.—430. Mortis. For the case, see on roti, V, 287.—431. Nec sine sorte, etc. The customs of the Romans are here alluded to. Minos as quaesitor, praetor, or presiding officer of the court, assigns judges, or jurors (judices), to decide on the case of each individual. These jurors he appoints by drawing lots, inscribed with the names of those entitled to be judges, from an urn (movet urnam). Conington supposes sedes to refer to the abodes of the shades in general, and not alone to those of the class just mentioned.—432, 433. Silentum—discit, he both summons the assembly of the silent (shades) and investigates their lives and their transgressions. That is; it is his prerogative to summon them before the court, and to investigate and decide each case according to the method of procedure above explained. The Greeks, however, supposed Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Aeacus to constitute one tribunal, acting, of course, without the intervention of jurors. —436. Asthere in alto. See on 128.

440-476. Aeneas next arrives at the fields of mourning (lugentes campis), where dwell the shades of such as have in any way come to an untimely end on account of love. Here he meets Dido, and in vain tries to obtain her forgiveness.

440. Partem fusii in ommn, extending in every direction.—442. Quos; the masculine, because both sexes are included.—443. Myrtce. The myrtle is sacred to Venus, the goddess of love.—446. Phaedra, Phaedra, the wife of Theseus, killed herself, because her step-son, Hippolytus, refused to entertain her wicked passion. Procris, Procris, the wife of Cephalus, concealed herself in the woods to watch her husband, when hunting, and was thus accidentally killed by his spear. Eriphyle, Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiaras, bribed by Polynes, persuaded her husband to go to the Theban war, and was killed by her son Alcmeneon.—446. Nati vulnera, wounds received from her son. Comp. II, 436.—447. Enudace, or Evadne, the wife
of Cepheus, perished by casting herself, through love and despair, upon
his funeral pile. Paraphrase. See on 24. His. See on II, 704. Laothoe, the
wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek slain at Troy. She is said to have paid
divine honors to an image of her dead husband, and to have perished by
casting herself into the fire into which her father, Acetas, had thrown the
image.—143. Iunius, etc. Ceaneis was changed by Neptune into a youth,
under the name of Caeneus. Thus transformed, he was also made invulnerable,
and, hence, in the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithae, in which Ca-
neus was engaged, the Centaurs cast stones upon him until their weight forced
his body into the earth. In Hades the youth was again transformed to
Caeneis, the beautiful girl. —145. Quam is governed by suis. Translate,
and as soon as the Trojan hero stood near her. —145, 143. Umbram ob-
serant. Comp. 349. Umbram and umbras have about equal M.S. authority
here. —153. Prima mensa, in the beginning of the (lunar) month; when
the new moon is easily obscured, and one may be uncertain whether he
sees it or not. —154. Per nubila, with with, and vixil and vidisse. —156. Nun-
tius is referred by some to the light of the funeral pyre (see V, 2-7); by
others to the message of Mercury, IV, 661. Both are unsatisfactory.
Tidings of Dido’s fate could have easily been brought by trading vessels from
Carthage to Sicily, while Aeneas was still there. Ergo like our then, when
mournful tidings are confirmed. Comp. Hor. O. 1, 24, 5, Ergo Quindecim,
—159. Si qua fides, etc., if there is any (binding) pledge in (this) lower
world—by this I swear. He knows not what form of oath may satisfy the
shades of the dead. —132. Sunt ait, equalit, or voices, with mold.
Some translate, rough, or rugged, through neglect. —134. Tantum, such as
to cause thy suicide. Comp. IV, 419. —135. Aspexit, etc., for aspecuit. For
the case, see on capitis, 524. —133. Extrema est, etc., this by fate is the
last word I address to thee. Strictly, extremum is an indefinite substantive,
and there is no word understood. Quod is a cognate accusative, like qui, III, 58.
Fate. Fate will not suffer him to see her again, for after death he
can not expect to dwell in the lugubris campi. —137. Ardentem and suantem
agree with animum. Her mind shows itself in her angry look; and thus,
as it were, it is her mind which sterily surveys him. Torus. See on multa,
I, 465. —136. Loshab, for lasibat. Lasimass; more naturally of Aeneas
than Dido. —149. Comp. I, 482. —1471. Stet is substituted poetically for
sit. See on inciso, I, 46. The subject is illa understood.—1473. Vili. See
on cui, I, 448. —1475. Causum, smitten to the heart by her unhappy
fate.

477-547. Aeneas comes next to the place set apart for the abode of deceased war-
riors. Here he sees the ghosts of many Grecian and Trojan heroes; among these
Deiphobus, one of the sons of Priam, who had married Helen after the death of Paris.
He relates to Aeneas the story of his own murder by the hands of Menelaus, who was
introduced into his chamber by Helen on the night of the sack of Troy.

477. Datum, permitted; the way which he was allowed by the fates, or
the gods, to pursue through the infernal regions in search of his father.
Comp. datum tempus, 537. Molitor, according to Heyne, here merely means
pursues; others understand toils along.—477, 478. Arte—ultima, they
were now arrived at the furthest fields; the farthest in this division of
Hades, which seems to terminate with the wall of Tartarus, and the
entrance to Elysium. —479. First are noticed the heroes of the Theban war,
antarior to the siege of Troy. —481. Ad superson, among those in the upper
world; among the living. See on 123. But ad here, as Servius thinks, is
equivalent to apud.—484. Ceres iuirum, consecrated to Ceres; priest of
Ceres.—488. Conferre gradum, to walk by his side.—491, 492. Trepidare,
BOOK SIXTH.

etc.; historical infinitives.—496-497. Orca, etc.; Greek accusatives. Populata raptis auribus, robbed of the ears torn off. H. 414; A. 248, a.; B. 256; G. 389; M. 260, a.—496. Pavitantem, trembling; fearing to address Aeneas, because he felt himself to be miserably deformed and scarcely recognizable. Tegentem; for tegere volentem.—499. Supplicia; used here not with the notion of penalty, but to express more forcibly the inhuman cruelty of the mutilations he had suffered. Ultra, first; voluntarily; without waiting to be spoken to by Delphobus.—501. Optavit seems to denote the deliberate cruelty of the deed.—502. Qui tantum, etc., to whom has so much power over thee been allowed? Impersonal verbs may become unipersonal when the subject is a neuter pronoun. See M. 218, and obs. 2.—502, 503. Suprema nocta. The night of the sack of Troy.—505. Tumulum inanem (comp. III. 304); a tomb erected by Aeneas at Rhoeetum, while he was preparing his fleet at Antandros.—506. Manis vocavi. See on vocatos, I, 219.—507. Nomen et arma, etc., thy name and arms keep the ground in memory. The cenotaph bears the name (Διόφεσσον σῖμα) and the arms of Delphobus. To, thee thyself; that is, thy body. The vowel is unelided and shortened.—508. Patría ponere terras, to place (bury) thee in thy native land.—509. Tibi. See on I, 328.—510. Funeris umbra, to the shades of (my) dead body.—511. Lasaenae; Helen. See II, 601.—513. Ut; interrogative, as in I, 466. Falsa; because they were occasioned by the false belief that the Greeks had departed.—514. Menimineae. Supply te.—515. Salta super vent, leaped over. See on II, 237.—516. Gravis; like festa armis, II, 288.—517. Illa, etc. Helen was acting in concert with the Greeks. By leading the Trojan women about the city (circum) in a choral procession (chorum), shouting the praises of Bacchus, she easily obtained the opportunity, without exciting suspicion, of giving the signal with a torch from the Acropolis, which was answered by the torch on board the ship of Agamemnon, so that Sinon could at the proper moment release the Greeks from the wooden horse. Chorus is here a religious or festive procession. Thumantes orgia, celebrating the orgies (of Bacchus). Circum is adverbial.—518. Ex arce. She herself gave the signal from the Acropolis with the torch which she bore in the procession.—520. Confestum; not yet recovered from the hardships of the long siege of Troy.—524. Subducrat. The pluperfect is to be taken strictly, implying that the sword, the most important thing, was first secured, and afterwards the other arms.

Capitl. The dat. after subdomo is analogous to the dat. after cripio. See on mishi, II, 735.—525. In II, 567, sqq., Helen is represented as seeking refuge in the temple of Vesta, through fear both of the Greeks and Trojans. What is here described by Delphobus may have occurred in the early part of the attack, and subsequently the fear of punishment may have taken possession of her, as there stated. But it may be better to allow that Vergil has written one of the passages in forgetfulness of the other. Limina, the chamber.—526. Amanti, to her fond husband.—528. Thalamos; dat. for in thalamum.—529. Hortator—Asoli, Ulysses, the instigator of crimes. There was a story that Ulysses was the illegitimate son of Sisyphus, and, hence, he is here contemptuously styled Asoli, from Asolus, the father of Sisyphus. Instaurata, repay; cause such things to be perpetrated again, but let it be upon the Greeks.—531. Qui—atulerint; what chances have brought you living hither? Observe the force of circum. The question depends on fare.—532. Pelagine, etc. Ulysses, according to Od. X, 508, XI, 13, sailed to the boundaries of the ocean, and thus came to the entrance of Hades. Thus, one might reach the lower world by the wanderings of the sea.

595-597. The Sibyl interrupts the conversation of Aeneas and Delphobus. The journey is continued, and presently they come in sight of the gate and walls of Tart-
Aeneas inquires the meaning of the horrible noises arising from within, and the Sibyl describes the punishments inflicted on the wicked.

532. Huic vice sermonum, in or during this interchange of discourse. Quadragesimus, In VII, 26, in is expressed. —533. Lam-exam, had already passed the middle of the heavens; i.e., in the upper world. They are aware of the progress of the day in the world above, while they are wandering among the shades. Aeneas and the Sibyl had commenced the descent at dawn (see 258), and must return at sunset. More than half the day has already been consumed, and still the interview with Anchises must be secured. "Our now, in or on her journey.—539. Nox ruit, night hastens on; is rapidly coming up, following Aurora. See on II, 250.—540. Parites in ambas, into two parts; the point where two ways are formed from one; a bivium. Ambas for duas. The region through which they have passed from the Styx to the parting roads which they have now reached, seems to have been set apart for those who in different ways have met with a premature death; whether in infancy, or by unjust violence, by suicide, or in war.—541. Dexter qua, merely a displacement of the relative for qua dextera; which way leads on the right to the palace (mesnia) of Pluto, by this, etc. The accusative, Elysium, like Italiam, I, 2.—542. Exsonee poemas. The left-hand part, or way, is figuratively said to exercise, or carry on the punishment of the wicked, because it leads to the place where punishment is executed.—545. Explabum numerum, I will fill up the number; that is, of my companions. I will again return to my comrades. The point where the two ways diverge marks the boundary of the region assigned to those who have fallen in battle.—547. In verbo, with the word, or with these words.—548. Reiput Aeneas. Aeneas, while still standing at the junction of the two ways, withdraws his eyes from the retiring shade of Daphobus, and beholds the triple walls of Tartarus rising at the end of the left-hand avenue. Sub rupe minstra; i.e., under the left-hand side of the towering rock which separates the two ways.—549. Necia latra, broad, or wide-extended prison-walls; an immense enclosure formed of three concentric walls.—551. Phlegathon, the river of fire which surrounds the walls of Tartarus as a moat. Terqueque = torquens. The river, like a stream of lava, hurls rocks along its channel.—552. Prima; see on II, 279; fronting the beholder. —553. Bello, given by several MSS., is preferred by Bibbeck to the old reading, ferro. —554. Turris; here, a gate-tower. —555. There is an inconsistency between the statement here and that in 280, unless we suppose that the Furies can perform their offices in both places, and on earth besides.—558. The infinitives are historical. For the usage of the participle tracta, see on II, 413.—559. Fades, forms, kinds; what forms of wickedness (are punished here).—561. Ad auras, (riases) on high. —563. Pass. Supply est.—594. Me praesert, placed me over, or made me priestes of. Comp. 113.—585. Deus poemas; i.e., punishments inflicted by the decree of the gods. Per omnia, through all places; through all parts of Tartarus; just as Dante is led by the shade of Vergil through the places of torment.—586. Rhadamanthus deals only with criminals previously tried and convicted by Minos, and hence sits before Tartarus, where his office is like that of the Triumviri Capitales, to mete out punishment (castigare) to those who have been consigned to his charge. In order to do this, he ascertains the greater or less enormity of their crimes by questioning (audit), and in some cases by torture (subigit futeri). Bega; with our punctuation in apposition with haec loca. —587. Castigatque audiente dolos seems to be a hysteron proteron (see II, 358), and, as such, may be translated: And, hearing (ascertaining by examination), punished craftily mischief. Dolos for crimes; as generally there is more or less of cunning either in planning or concealing crime.—588. Quae is relative, the antecedent picula being omitted after futeri. See on I, 157. As picula here implies both crimes.
and atonement for crimes, we may translate a little freely: \textit{Whatever atonements for perpetrated crimes any one, etc. Ayud superos; join with distuit. Furto mani, by vain (i.e., unsuccessful) concealment.---570.} Continue forthwith; as soon as Khadamanthus has awarded the punishment. Aednota flagella, armed with the scourge.---571. Quatit, lashes.---572. Anguis. Her whip is armed with snakes. Sororum. Her sisters Allecto and Megera aid her.---573. Tum damnum. When the scourging has been performed, the gate of Tartarus opens wide, and the condemned are thrust in by the Furies. Sacer. Comp. III, 57.---574. Custodia, for custos, refers to Tisiphone; so also facies, below.---577. Saeurior; even than the Furies. Tum. While these objects are so terrible, \textit{at the same time} Tartarus itself is frightful on account of its vastness.---578, 579. The depth of Tartarus is twice as great as the distance \textit{(suspectus, upward view)} from earth to heaven.---580. Genus Terrae, progeny of Terra. Titania pubes; the Titans, sons of Caelus and Terra,

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\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{jupiter-giants.png}
\caption{Jupiter destroying the Giants. (From an ancient gem.)}
\end{figure}

who at first with Saturn held sway over the universe, but were at last conquered by Jupiter and hurled down to Tartarus by his thunderbolts.---581. For the construction of \textit{Delecta}, see on IV, 406.---586. \textit{Dum imitatur.} Even while imitating the lightning and thunder of Jupiter, he was overtaken with his punishment. Jacob thus makes \textit{dum} refer to the commencement of his sufferings. Ladewig thinks the line has probably been transferred in the MSS. from what was probably its original place between 588 and 589. The usual translation makes \textit{dum = quia, because} he imitated, or for imitating.---588. Urbem; i.e., Salmonia.---591. Aera, with bronze. He rode in a bronze chariot over plates of bronze or copper. \textit{Simularet.} See on I, 886.---593. \textit{Taedis; the cause of fumes.}---594. \textit{Turbine.} See on I, 45.---595. \textit{Alumnum; either for filium, or else to be taken literally, foster-son, according to the myth which said that Titvos was the son of Elara and Jupiter, who concealed him in the womb of Terra, to save him from the jealousy of Juno.}---596. \textit{Cernere erat; for cernera, or licuit cernere. Zumpt, 227, makes \textit{set} in this usage equivalent to \textit{licit}.}---598. \textit{Pecunia poenis, fruitful for punishments.} His liver daily reproduces itself for renewed tortures.
599. Epulis; dative for ad epulas. — 602. Cadenti. Supply silici. — que
loses its final vowel here by synapheia. — 604. Toris. For the case, see
on foribus, 1, 449. — 605. Furiarum maxima. Either Allecto or Megaira.
— 608. No. Supply sunt si, or erat cernere eos. — 609. Pulssus parce. One
of the laws of the XII tables said: Qui patrem pulsaverit, manus et
praecidantur; another: Patronus, si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto. It
was natural to infer that what was regarded as so criminal on earth should be

Sisyphus, Ixion, and Tantalus.

severely punished also in Tartarus. Clienti. The claim of the client to the
protection of his patron was as sacred as that of a child on a parent. —
610. Qui soli, etc., who reposed alone on their accumulated wealth; imparting
none even to their relatives (suus). — 613. Impia. The Roman civil wars are
thus designated. D ominor um — dextrae, to violate their pledges to their mas-
ters; the right hands of masters, because the right hand of a master is grasped
when a promise is made. — 615. Poenam. Supply expectant. Quae forma,
etc., what kind (of crime), or what circumstances (of life) have plunged
the men (in woe). So Ladewig. For the indicative in dependent questions, see
on 779. — 618. Theseus was chained to a rock in Tartarus on account of the
attempt mentioned above in 397. Phlegyas, the father of Ixion, had set fire
to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in Tartarus was condemned to a pun-
ishment similar to that of Tantalus. — 622. Finit, refinit, put up and took
down; established and annulled. Roman laws were engraved on bronze
tables and fastened on the walls of the Capitol. Marc Antony is an example
of such a reckless ruler as is here pointed out. — 625. For the subjunctive
present here, see on I, 58.

628–633. Aeneas deposits the golden bough in the vestibule of Pluto's palace, and
passes on to the right into the Elysian fields. Here he sees the shades of various
classes of men engaged in the pursuits and pleasures in which they delighted when
living. Among these is the ancient bard Musaeus, who, by the request of the Sibyl,
points out the way to the place where the shade of Anchises dwells.

639. Susceptor — munus, finish the offering you have undertaken; i. e.,
the gift of the golden branch to Proserpine. — 630. Cyclopopum educta caminis,
reared from, built by the forges of the Cyclops. The palace of Pluto is of
iron wrought by the Cyclops, or workmen of Vulcan. — 631. Adverse for-
nice porta, the gates under (literally, in) the archway opposite; opposite to us. The gate opens at the inner end of the arched or vaulted vestibule in front of the palace. 632. Hæc domus; for the singular. Pia семt the (divine) instructions. 633. Opa σιν; δοια; see on I, 422. — 634. Peribus; the same as the porta, 631. — 635. Aditus, the vestibule. Here, as at the entrance of a temple, there is a vase of holy water, with which the devotee must purify himself. — 636. In limine. He suspends the branch on the door-post. — 637. Divas, to the goddess; an objective genitive. — 638. Devenare loce Santor. Comp. I, 365. — 640, 641. Bic, purpuresse, an ethereal atmosphere, more expansive (than that of the regions just left by Aeneas) and of glowing light, here clothes the fields. So Heyne. Others repeat vestit, and others, again, put largior and lumine into the predicate; thus: clothes more largely and with glowing light. — 641. Norunt, they (the shades) enjoy. — 645. Sacros. Orpheus, the most famous bard of the heroic period, is also called here priest, because the Grecian orgies and mysteries were first celebrated by him. — 646. Oboquitur, sounds in response. He accompanies with his lyre either the songs of others, mentioned in the above passage, or, what is more probable, his own. The verse may be rendered: strikes in responsive numbers the seven distinctions of sounds, or, more freely, the notes of the seven strings. The lyre of seven strings, furnishing seven open notes, is assigned to him, though that number of strings was not used until a later period. Some make numeris in the dative case, and refer it to the rhythms or measures both of the singers and dancers; as if Orpheus were accompanying, or, rather, leading them with his instrument. But Vergil would more naturally conceive of Orpheus as Horace (O. 2, 13, 24, sqq.) does of Sappho and Alcaeus, as playing in response to, or accompanying, his own voice, while the shades gather round to listen. — 647. Digitis, pectus. He touches the strings with his fingers to produce a soft sound, and with the plectrum when louder notes are required. — 649. Melioribus annis, in the better times; the ages before Laomedon and Priam. — 653. Curruum; pronounced here currum. — 558. 659. Unde annis, whence the stream of the Eridanaus rises in a swelling tide, etc.; plurimus is emphatic and in the predicate. Supervis Ladewig translates, above; i.e., out in the world above. Comp. Ge. IV, 386, sqq. 380. Passi, who have suffered. For the construction, see on IV, 405. 683. Vitam, (human) life. — 364. Maremo, by their services. — 687. Musaum; Musaeus, a contemporary of Orpheus, and, like him, revered as one who had made use of poetry and music as means of redeeming men from barbarism. Homer could not be introduced here, as he lived long after Aeneas. — 674. Riparum torus, the (turfy) couches of the shores. Recensia rivis, fresh with brooks; watered by fertilizing streams, and therefore always green. — 675. Pert orde: "carries (you) in respect to feeling"; leads, directs. — 676. Tramites; abl. of situation. — 677. Nitanis. Comp. 640. 678. Ostentat. Musaeus from the top of the hill shows them the pathway, and they descend on the other side, while he returns to his companions. Dehinc. See on I, 131. — 679. Penitus, far down (in the valley). — 680. Iturus, destined to go. — 681. Studio recolens, considering earnestly. — 682. Forte; join with the two verbs. It so happened that he was just at this time tracing out the destinies of his descendants.

674-731. Anchises receives Aeneas with an affectionate greeting, and first converses with him on the nature and condition of the innumerable spirits which are seen flitting about the river Lethe.

685. Palmas utrasque. See on V, 233. — 686. Gens, Thriel takes here for oculis, as in Propert. III, 12, 26. — 687. Expectata parenti, expected, looked for, by thy father. As if he had said, I have long hoped that your filial piety would impel you to make this visit. — 688. Iter durum, the diffi-
cult passage; the horrors and toils of the descent. — 690. Futurum, that it would be; i. e., that you would come; join with both the preceding verbs. — 691. Ours, my anxious hope. — 692. Terras. See on II, 654. — 695. Aeneas seems to refer to such dreams and apparitions as are mentioned in IV, 658, and V, 722, of which Anchises himself has no knowledge. — 696. Tendere edicit. For the infinitive, instead of the subj. with ut, see on III, 184. — 700-702. Repeated from II, 789-794. — 703. In valle reducta, in the secluded valley; the convalle (678) in which Aeneas has found his father; a vale completely shut in by hills, and thus separated from the other parts of Elysium. Aeneas is struck with amazement at the multitude of spirits fleeting about the banks of Lethe, which winds through this valley. — 704. Virgultus somantia silvae, the rustling shrubbery of a forest. Forbiger prefers the reading silvis, but it has not good MS. authority. — 706. Gentes populique, nations (or races) and tribes. — 709. Strepit, murmura; i. e., with the hum of the vast multitude. Supply sic, answering to velit. — 710. Subito; an adjective; join with view. — 711. Incisus. Comp. II, 207. Ea—porro, those far-off winning streams. — 713, 714. Quibus—dubentur, to whom new bodies are destined by fate; bodies other than those which they have previously occupied in the world above. See 748-751. The view here given by Anchises of the origin, successive states, and final destiny of souls, is probably the expression of Vergil's own belief, as derived from the study of the Greek philosophers. — 715. Secures laticies; literally, "the waters without care"; the waters of rest. — 716. Haec, these spirits; these in particular. Anchises points out a certain portion of the multitude, or, rather, one out of the populi mentioned in 706. — 717. Iampride cumo. These words belong equally to the foregoing line and to this. — 718. Quo magis. See on III, 377. Italia reperta, in the discovery of Italy; i. e., that you have at length, after so much hardship, achieved your voyage to Italy. For the use of the participle, see on II, 413. — 719. Aliquis, any indeed. Ad caelum, to the upper light; as opposed to Hades. See on 128. — 720. Sublima, on high, or up; join with ire. Comp. I, 415. — 724-732. A spirit (spiritus) endowed with intelligence (mens)—that is, a life-giving and intelligent soul—pervades the whole world in all its parts; the soul of which the material universe is the body. From this anima mundi emanate the individual souls of all living creatures, which are thus scintillations, as it were, from the ethereal fiery substance of the all-pervading spirit. Hence these seeds, or souls, possess a fiery energy (immeus vigor) such as belongs to the ethereal or celestial substance from which they originate (caelestis origo). — 724. Campos ligantem; i. e., the sea. — 725. Titanis astra, the heavenly bodies; the sun and the stars; or, as some of the best commentators understand, the Titanian orb, the sun; the plural being put for the singular. Comp. IV, 119. — 726, 727. Spiritus, the principle that gives vitality; mens, the intelligence which directs. Artus, the parts; the members of the great material body (mole, magnum corpus) which contains the universal spirit. — 728. Indo, from this source; i. e., from this combination of the universal soul with the material elements—air, earth, water, and fire—just described. — 729. Marmoreo sub aqua, under its smooth surface; like polished marble. — 730. Ovis seminibus, to these seeds of being; these sparks from the all-pervading fire, or principle of vitality and thought. — 731. Quantum. This ethereal force manifests itself especially in man, so far as the benefic influences of the animal passions do not impede its working. — 733. Hinc, hence; by reason of this; i. e., from the debasing union of the body with the soul, implied in the preceding clause. Fear, desire, grief, and joy were all regarded, especially by the Stoics, as weak affections contracted by the soul from the body. Auras; here, the pure air; the upper region of the heavens (caelum) from which they sprung. — 734. Clausae. Supply animae,
or illae.—737. Penitus; join with inolecere; —que, and indeed.—738. Multa dixi concreta, many impurities long accumulating; waxing with the body in growth. Inolecere. Supply illis, or animis. Mires modis, in a wonderful way. Comp. I, 354. —740-742. The punishments inflicted for the purification of souls are varied according to the nature and degree of the guilt contracted in life. Exposure to the winds suffices for one class; others must be purged under a great gulf of water, while the deepest infection is purged by fire.—742. Infestum scelus, the contracted guilt.—743. Quisque—Manes, we suffer each his peculiar punishments; his own purgatory. Manes signifies, 1, the shades of the dead; 2, Hades, or the abode of the shades; 3, avenging powers of the lower world; 4, penalties inflicted by these powers. In the last sense it seems to be used here, though other explanations are given. The idea of the whole passage (743-751) seems to be this: We are all punished for actual sin with penalties more or less severe, and which require more or less time, according to the degree of the moral infection. Thereupon we are admitted to vast Elysium, and a few of us, by the special favor of the gods, not destined to go again, like these great multitudes (see 718, sqq.), into other bodies, but permitted to retain our identity, occupy these blissful fields until we are free from the last traces of inbred impurity (concretam lobem), and thus become once more unmixed, ethereal, fiery essence, as at the first. But all these, has omnes, “to whom earthly bodies are again allotted by fate,” are conducted after the lapse of a thousand years to the borders of Lethe, and prepared by its oblivious waters to enter upon that new existence. It seems obvious that Anchises, and such as he (pauci), who were already deified in the minds of their descendants, would not be represented as subject to the fate of the great multitude of shades destined to be transformed into other men. That is, Anchises must continue to exist as Anchises until his soul should resume its original condition as a part of the universal soul. Hence there was a marked contrast intended between pauci and has omnes.—745. Perfecto—arbe, the (proper) circuit of time being completed.—747. Aural—ignem, the fire of unmixed air; unmixed ethereal fire; the same notion as in 730. The Stoics believed that the soul would be restored at last to its original state; that is, would be absorbed in the anima mundi.—748. Has omnis. This whole multitude of spirits flitting about the Lethe. Mille retam, etc., have passed through the circuits of a thousand years; have gone through the annual round a thousand times. See on revolver, I, 9.—750. Immemores; i. e., no longer remembering the upper world. Supera convexa, the vault above; the sky of the upper world; as caelum, 719.

752-901. Anchises now conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl into the midst of the shades destined to enter new bodies, and points out among them the great characters who are in successive generations to illustrate the history of Rome. Having spent the time allotted to Aeneas in giving this account of his posterity, and in advising him as to his future conduct in Italy, Anchises dismisses him and the Sibyl from Hades by the ivory gate.

753. Smantem, murmuring. Comp. 709. —764. Posset. See on I, 20. —755. Adversus; opposite; as they approached from the opposite direction. Comp. adversum, 684. Legere, to gather up with the eye; to review or survey.—756. Deinde, immediately; i. e., after your generation shall have passed away. Sequatur, is destined to follow.—757. Maneant (tibi), await thee. Comp. I, 257. Ital de gente. They are to descend from Laevinia, the future Italian wife of Aeneas.—758. Nostrum—itaras, destined to succeed to our name.—759. Tua fata. See 890, sqq.—760. The Julian family was descended from Ascanius or Iulus, who succeeded to his father and founded Alba Longa (I, 287, sqq.); but the line of Alban kings sprung.
from Silvius, whom Lavinia bore to Aeneas late in life. This is the tradition adopted by Vergil. Others made Silvius the son and successor of Ascanius. Illyricus. Vide; used parenthetically. Pura haste, on a heelless spear. The shaft of the spear without the point was the symbol of royal and priestly rank; or, according to Servius, the reward of a first military success. For the case, see H. 421, n. 2; A. 254, b; B. 253, a; G. 403, R. 8; M. 264, obs.

761. Proxima—loci holds by fate the first (earliest) place in the light (above). By lot Silvius has precedence of all the rest in ascending into the upper world.—763. Postuma, latest.—765. Silvis. Hence his name Silvius; for he was born and reared in the woods.—766. Unde; for a quo.

767. Proximus, next to him, as they appear among the shades, not next in their historical order. The shades of the whole Alban dynasty are grouped around Silvius, but Procas, Capys, Numitor, and Silvius Aeneas, happen to be next to him.—770. Si umquam. Until his fifty-third year, Aeneas Silvius was kept from his throne by his uncle, who had acted as his guardian.

771. Viris. Their strength is indicated by their heroic forms.

772. Atque—garam, and they also bear their brows shaded with the civic oak. They shall not only be distinguished for warlike deeds, but they shall plant cities, and thus win the civic crown of oak-leaves; for the corona civile, or civic, is here the token of services rendered to the state in the arts of peace, though commonly the reward bestowed by the Romans upon a soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle.—773. Momentum, and the other proper names in this verse, are governed by some verb like condit, suggested by the following: impotent.—777. Nay, more, Romulus, the son of Mars, shall accompany his grandsire; yonder shade, destined to be Romulus, shall go into the upper world while his grandsire Numitor shall be still living, and shall be associated with him in the royal dignity.—778. Assaracite, of Assaracan, or Trojan blood; join with Ilia.—779. Vide (vilevum) is affirmative here, like nona. See Z. 352; A. 210, d; B. 223, a, R. 1; G. 456, R.; M. 451, a. Ut stant. The indicative is sometimes used by the poets in dependent questions. H. 529, II, 7; A. 334, d; G. 469, R. 1, end; Z. 553; M. 356, obs. 3. Geminae cristae, a double crest, or plume falling both over the front and back of the helmet, sometimes worn by warriors, and attributed to Mars; also, here, to Romulus, as indicating the glory he was destined to attain in arms.—780. And (how) the father of the gods himself already maris (him) with his peculiar honor; with the tokens of martial glory due to him. Suo is here equivalent to proprio, and refers to the object, Romulum or eum, understood (comp. III, 494, and see M. 490, b), and pete refers to Jupiter. Others understand both pete and suo of Mars.

781. Huius auspiciis. Rome commences her existence under the auspices of Romulus, and continues to advance and prosper under his protection after his deification.—782. Animae, her heroic souls, or men. Rome will produce men equal to the gods (Olympo) in greatness of soul. Others translate animes, her lofty spirit, referring it to Rome herself, as a person.—788. See Gc. II, 335. Septem and una are contrasted.—786. Partus. For the case, see on symbine, I, 275.—790. Magnum sub axe, up to the great vault; i.e., into the upper world. But some refer it to Olympus itself, and to the deification of the Caesars.—791. Saepius. See on tristior, I, 228.

792. Augustus. This title was bestowed upon Octavian by a decree of the senate in B.C. 27. Divi gens, the son of a deity. Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was regarded as a god after his death.

793. Latit; the ablative of situation after condit. —794. Saturni; dative of the agent. The reign of Saturn is "the golden age," which Augustus is destined to restore. Comp. I, 291.—795-797. Iacet—aptum. The land which he shall conquer beyond the Garamantes and the Indi is situated, according to the fancy of the poet, beyond the constellations (siderei) of the
BOOK SIXTH.

797. Comp. IV, 482. 798. Huius in adventum at, in view of his coming; join with horrent. Caspia regna; i.e., the realms of the Bactrians and Hyrcanians, who with the Parthians stood in awe of the power of Augustus. 799. Reponsis; abl. cause of horrent. 800. Turbant; used reflexively; are troubled. Even now, in the

Cybele, Corybantes, and the infant Jupiter. (From an ancient bas-relief.)

time of Aeneas, there are prophetic warnings, relating to the conquest of Augustus, which cause terror among the nations of Asia and Africa. 801. Nec vero, etc. Augustus made journeys to the remotest parts of the empire. He visited as many lands as Hercules in performing his labors, or as Bacchus in his eastern conquests. 802. Fixavit Icritis, though he pierced, or wounded. According to the received tradition, the stag was taken alive, though in Euripides, Hec. Furens, 878, it is said to have been slain. Aetipedem. The famous stag of Ceryneia in Arcadia had golden horns and brazen hoofs. For the mood after licet, see H. 515, III; A. 331, c, R.; B. 308; G. 609; M. 801. 803. Pacavit (pacaverit) nemora. Hercules captured the wild boar of Erymanthus, and thus secured quiet to the woods. Lernam. The district of Lerna itself was terrified with the conflict between Hercules and the Hydra. 804. Iuga fletit, guides his team; his “yoke” of tigers. 805. Nysa; a city of India, the name of which was also applied to Mount
Meroe, on which it was said to have been built by Bacchus. Thus Augustus is landed by Vergil, first, for establishing peace; secondly, for his conquests; and last, for his expeditions or "progresses."——806. Dubitamus, do we hesitate? The first person plural, as in I, 252, denotes the deep interest of the parent, identifying himself with Aeneas. Virtutem extendere factis, to advance our glory (gloriam virtute partam) by our deeds; by conquering Latium. Another reading, and of somewhat better authority, is virtute extenderis viris. For the infinitive here, see H. 505, II, 2; A. 278, c; B. 315, c; G. 551, R. 3; M. 875, c, obs. 3.——807. For the infinitive after proboet, see on V, 681.——808. Quis procul? The language is still that of Anchises, the question either indicating some uncertainty for the moment about the personage he is looking at, or else serving to break up the monotony of the narrative.——809. Sacra ferens, bearing sacrificial instruments; a symbol of priesthood.——810. Romulus was the military founder of Rome; by Numa it was first established on the basis of civil and religious laws. Primam is equivalent to primum.——814. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, whom Livy (I, 22) calls even more impetuous than Romulus, roused the city from the peaceful habits established by Numa.——815. Instantiae, too hasty; i.e., of his descent. Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa, according to Pomponius Sabinus, felt aggrieved by the election of Tullus in preference to himself, and went so far as to seek the favor of the people (gaudens popularibus auris) as a means of destroying the reigning king and his whole family; but when once established on the throne, he became "the good King Ancus."——818. Uterius. Brutus, in overthrowing the Tarquins, was the avenger of the wrongs of Lucretia and of the Roman people. Recep-
mentioned, caused his son to be beheaded for engaging in a single combat contrary to his orders.——825. Referentum signa; bringing back the standards. Camillus, by defeating the Gauls, recovered the standards which they had previously taken at the battle on the Allia, n. c. 390.——826. Iliae animae refers to Pompey and Caesar.——827. Nocte. The lower world, though Elysium has "its own sun," is night or darkness in contrast with the upper world, to which the term lux is applied, above, 721, and below, 828.——830, 831. Caesar, the father-in-law of Pompey, came from his Gallic conquests to engage in the civil war against his son-in-law.——830. Aggeribus, from the bulwarks; for the Alps may be called the ramparts of Italy. Monaco, the height of Monoeus, now Monaco, a promontory of the Maritime Alps, so called from the temple of Hercules Monoeus, which stood there.——831. The troops of Pompey at Pharsalus were, for the most part, legions which had been acting in the eastern provinces, assisted by allies under the command of Asiatic kings.——834. Tuque prior. Caesar did in fact manifest a disposition to forbear, and to prevent the impending war. See Merivale’s "Fall of the Roman Republic," ch. xi, at the end. Olympia. Caesar is descended from Iulus, and, therefore, from Venus and Jupiter.——836. Ille; Lucius Mummius, who conquered and destroyed Corinth, b. c. 146. Corinth; abl. absol. with triumphata.——838. Ille L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of the Macedonian king Perseus, is probably meant. Argos and Myconae, perhaps, are put for the whole of Greece. Comp. I, 234, 235.——839. Aesacidae. Probably Perseus is meant; for the Macedonian kings derived their lineage through Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus, from Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus.——840. Templum—Minervae, the violated shrines of Minerva. See on I, 41.——841. Cato; the elder Cato, or Cato the Censor, who died b. c. 149. Tacitus, unmentioned. Cossae. A. Cornelius Cossus, as consul and commander, b. c. 428, killed in battle Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, and bore in triumph the spolia opima to the temple of Mars. This honor happened only to two besides Cossus in the whole period of Roman history. These were Romulus and Marcellus. See 859.——842. Gracchi gens. The most illustrious of the family were Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, tribune and consul, who defended the elder Scipio Africanus from the attacks of Cato, and his two sons, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, who lost their lives in their vain struggle to ameliorate the condition of the plebeian order at Rome.——843. Scipii; Scipio Africanus Major, who closed the second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, and Scipio Africanus Minor, who captured and destroyed Carthage in the third Punic war. Parvo potentam, rich in poverty; having all the advantages of wealth by living contented with a little. Fabrius, though poor, was wholly uninfluenced by the offered bribes of Pyrrhus. See Liddell's "Hist. of Rome," 3, 26, 9.——844. Serrae; Caius Attilius Regulus, consul in b. c. 257, surnamed Serranus, because when his election was announced he was found cultivating his land, or planting in the furrow. He was also consul in b. c. 250, the year when his still more celebrated namesake came from Carthage on his mission to the Roman senate for the exchange of prisoners.——845. Maximus. This was an appellation of many of the Fabii. The one here referred to retrieved the fortunes of Rome, after the great disaster at Lake Trasimenus, b. c. 217, by keeping the field with a Roman army, and yet avoiding any general engagement.——846. A verse borrowed from Ennius.——847. Syranta sera, the breathing bronze; life-like statues of bronze. Mollius, more gracefully, or, perhaps, with more softness.——849. Oratunt—Malius. Roman oratory in the time of Vergil had attained to an excellence which might well vie with that of the Athenians; but here the great national distinction of the Romans, their greatness as warriors, conquerors, and rulers, is to be contrasted with those arts which character-
ize the Greeks.——850. Rario, with the wand. The astronomer drew his
diagram with a rod on wet sand spread upon a table.—852. Morem, the
terms or conditions.—854. Mirantibus. Aeneas and the Sibyl were filled
with wonder at the revelations thus far made by Anchises.—855. Marcellus;
the great Marcellus of the second Punic war, who obtained the third
spolia opima in his victory over the Cisalpine Gauls (see on 841), and was
the first Roman general who gave a decided check to Hannibal. The men-
tion of this great commander leads to the following allusion to his descen-
dant, the youthful Marcellus, son of Octavia, and adopted son of Augustus,
whose untimely death caused universal grief. This occurred in B.C. 23,
while Vergil was engaged in the composition of the Aeneid.—859. Quirini.
It would seem that the spolia opima, hung up in the temple of Jupiter Fer-
etrus, were regarded as sacred also to Quirinus.—860. Uaso, i.e., in com-
pany with Marcellus.—862. Lecta parum; equivalent to tria trium; too sad
for a youth. The shade is fancied to have already a forecast of his brief
life in the world above. Delecto—vultus, eyes of downcast look.—863. Virum;
i.e., the elder Marcellus. Sic, thus; as described in the words foregoing;
arrayed in glittering arms, noble in appearance, and yet sad and dejected.
——864. Filius? (is it) his son? Annes. —ne is appended to an without a
ffecting its meaning. See H. 351, I, 1; A. 210, R.; Z. 351.—865. Strepsi-
tus. The allusion is to the large retinue of friends and clients attending him,
and to the crowds saluting him when seen in public at Rome. Already the
spirits in Elysium, in anticipation, seem to bestow similar honors upon him.
Quantum instar in ipso, what majesty (there is) in him! ipso in contrast with
comitum.—866. Nox. Night hovers about him, casting the shadow of her
wings upon his forehead, and thus prefiguring his early death.—867. In-
gressum. Supply dicere.—870. Easo, to exist or live.—871. Visa. Coning-
ton construes: visa est futura futerse. Propria, enduring, or permanent. Comp.
I, 73.—872. Virum, as in I, 440, 507. The whole populace was assembled
on the Campus Martius at the funeral of Marcellus. His remains were de-
posited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, built five years before on
the bank of the Tiber.—876. Avos; i.e., the shades of the fathers.
878. Hen, etc. Alas that his piety, his faith, worthy of the golden age, and
his warlike spirit, are destined to so brief a period for their display.—
879—881. The subjunctive here denotes that Marcellus would have achieved
much had the fates permitted him to live.—882. Si qua. See on I, 13.
——883. Tu Marcellus eris, you will be Marcellus. If you can but overcome
the cruel decrees of fate, so as to live longer on earth, you will fully prove
to the world by your actual achievements all the greatness that is inherent
in your character; you will become that Marcellus which the Roman world
will expect to see unfold from your youthful promise. Date his. Anchises
is transported by his emotion to the scene which shall transpire centuries
hence, and imagines himself scattering flowers before the tomb. Comp. V,
79.—885, 886. Inani munere, a vain office; vain, because the dead receives
no benefit from it.—887. Abris; join with campis; in the ample airy
fields or grounds of Elysium, described above, 640, sqq.—890. Erin; for
exinda; then or thereupon; answering to the foregoing postquam.—892.
Qse quamque modo. Comp. III, 459.—893—896. This description of two
gates by which dreams ascend to the upper world is derived by Vergil
from the Od., XIX, 562—567. It is inserted here by the poet, interrupting
for a moment the regular narrative, in order to explain beforehand the
expression porta ebuna. It is followed.—893. Purtur, is reported,
said.—894. Veris umbris, to real shades; actual ghosts of the dead.—
896. Sed, etc., but (by this ivory gate, notwithstanding its beauty) the
Menes send false dreams (not true or living shades) to the upper world (ca-
sum). —897—899. Then, when Anchises has addressed (addressee) Aeneas
and the Sibyl in these words (the words given in the foregoing instructions), and has sent them forth by the ivory gate, he (Aeneas) speeds his way to the ships, and joins again his companions. Anchises conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl to the ivory gate as the one which affords the easiest and quickest ascent to the upper world. They are thus saved the toil of reascending by the way they came, which, according to the words of the Sibyl (128, 129), would have been a work of great labor.—897. Tam connects this sentence with verse 892, the narrative having been interrupted by the description of the two gates.—898. Prosequitur and emittit are in the present for the perfect after ubi, like venit after cum, I, 697.—900. Caletae; now Gaeta, on the coast between Naples and Terracina. Recto litore, straightway along the shore; literally: "by the direct shore." Comp. VIII, 67.

Pluto and Proserpine. (From an ancient bas-relief.)
The Trojan camp on the Tiber.

BOOK SEVENTH.

Arrival of Aeneas in Latium, and commencement of hostilities between the Latins and Trojans.

1–36. Aeneas buries his nurse on a promontory of Latium, which he names after her, Caleta. He then sails by the promontory of Circeium, the abode of the sorceress Circe, enters the mouth of the Tiber, and disembarks on the Laurentine bank of the river.

1. Tu quoque, *thou also*; as well as Misenus and Palinurus. See VI, 234, 381. The place where Caleta was buried is now called Gaeta.—3. Nunc, *now*; even in the poet’s times. *Sedem*; for *sepulcrum*. The passage may be rendered, and even now thy honored name keeps thy resting-place in memory, and the designation marks thy ashes. The name of the city, Caleta, is the *honos*; this preserves the memory of her burial-place. *Ossaque nomen signat* more distinctly expresses the idea contained in *servat honos sedem*.—10. *Circeae terrae*; the promontory of Circeium, on the coast of Latium, called in III, 386, *insula Circeas*. Homer, Od. X, 135, designated the dwelling-place of Circe as an island.—11. *Soils silla*; Circe.—11, 12. *Locus resonat*, makes the groves resound.—18. *Nocturna in lumina*; to illuminate the night; literally, for nocturnal lights; in denoting an object or
end.—15. **Euxandria**; historical infinitive. —18. **Formae luporum**; for *lupi*. Comp. V, 822. —20. **Terra ferarum**. Comp. I, 635. —21. Quae monstra talia, such fearful transformations as these; literally, which such prodigies. —27. Posterea; Supply *se*; were calmed. Comp. X, 109. —28. **Tonoae**, the ears. *Arbores* is understood. —33. **Alveo**; pronounced here *a-ve-yo*. —35. **Flectere**; instead of *ut* *flectant*.

37-44. Second invocation to the muse, at the opening of the second grand division of the poem, which describes the battles of the Trojans and Italians under Aeneas and Turnus.

37. **Begeus**; such as Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius. *Eratos*; the name of one of the muses for the general term muse. So often Calliope, Melpomene, etc. **Tempora rerum**, circumstances; aspect of things; i.e., in Italy. Supply *fuerint*. —42. *Animis, impellit*; impelled by passion. —45. *Moveo, I enter upon*. Comp. I, 262.

45-106. Latinus, the king of Latium, had an only daughter, whom his queen, Amata, had destined for the hand of Turnus, chief of the Rutulians. But before the arrival of the Trojans, Latinus had been warned by the oracle at Albania that his daughter was to marry a foreign prince.

46. **Regbat, had been ruling.** —47. Faunus; a deified prince of ancient Latium, regarded as a god of shepherds, as well as a god of prophecy. He was identified by the Greeks and later Romans with the Grecian Pan. *Marsis*, the guardian deity of the river Liris. She is here called Laurentian, or Latin, because Latium was bounded at one period by the Liris. —48. *Audelimos, we learn* by tradition. No doubt this is a genuine Italian tradition, unmixed with the fables of the Greeks, which confounded Saturnus, Faunus, Mavors, and other Italian deities, with their Kronos, Pan, Ares, etc. —51. *Primaque est, but he (virilis proles), when growing up, was snatched away in early youth.* —*que has here the force of “and indeed,” or “but.”* —52. *Tanta sedes, so great a kingdom.* *Filias, Lavinia.* —56. *Regia coniunxit; Amata.* —58. *Laurus; as in the palace of Priam. See II, 512, sq.* —58. *Externum.* As the bees had come through the air, *trans aestera*, and not from the immediate neighborhood, the arrival of foreigners was portended; as they had settled upon the summit of the sacred laurel, this indicated the occupation of the palace and kingdom by the strangers. —59. *Partis eadem, the same quarter to which the bees have directed their course.* —70. *Dominandum.* H. 240, 6; G. 191, 2; B. 95, 9; M.
115.—74, 75. Ornatum, comas, coronam, in respect to her apparel, etc. See on oculos, I, 228. —78. Ferri, was noised abroad. —79. Canebant, they (i.e., the prophets) foretold. —80. Portendero, that she was destined to bring. Others translate, it portended. —81. Oracula Fauni. The oracle of Faunus was in a grove near the fountain of Albunea, a deified prophetess, to whom a sulphurous fountain had been consecrated near Tibur, or Tivoli. The name is applied both to the nymph and the fountain. —82, 83. Sub alta Albunea; i.e., under the height from which the fountain of Albunea descended. —83, 84. Nemorum—sonat, which makes great woods resound with her sacred fountain. In this translation, which corresponds to that of Ladewig, maxima nemorum is a partitive expression for maxima nemora, governed by sonat, used as a transitive verb, like resonat, 12, insonuit, 451, and personat, VI, 418. The last explanation of Heyne, approved by Forbiger, makes maxima in apposition with quae, and supplies aquarum; thus: Albunea, which, greatest of the waters (streams) of the woods, resounds with its sacred fountain. Comp. Ge. II, 15. Mephistimo; the noxious exhalation rising from the sulphurous fountain, now called the Solfatara di Tivoli. —87. Quam tuitis—incombuit. This is a general account of the manner in which this oracle gave the desired information; which was by visions and voices, revealed to the priest while sleeping on the hides of the victims previously slain in sacrifice. In the present instance Latinus acted as priest himself; for in Latium the priestly office was a royal prerogative. —91. Acherontis, Acheron; for the powers of the lower world. Avernis, in Hades. —97. Mea. The voice is that of Faunus, the ancestor of Latinus.

107-147. While the Trojans are partaking of food on the shore, and using their loaves of bread for dishes on which to lay the gathered fruits, the bread itself being finally eaten, Ascanius exclaims, “We are eating our tables!”—and thus the prediction of the Harpy and of Anchises is fulfilled.

110. Aiores libra, wheaten loaves; usually for sacrifice, but not here. —111. Epulis, their food; i.e., the sylvan fruits they have gathered in the neighborhood. —111. Cereales solum, the Cereal support; the wheaten table. —114, 115. Orbem and quadris describe the loaf; which was circular, and divided into four equal parts, or quadrants, by radiating marks. —119. Ereptit—present, the father caught the word instantly from the lips of (the boy) speaking, and, amazed by the divine revelation, followed up (the omen); i.e., with the words following. —123. Anchises. Comp. III, 257, and note. —136. Primam, first of the deities; to be worshiped before all others on taking possession of a new land. Comp. primum, III, 437. —139. Phrygian materum: Cybele. See III, 111. —140. Duplides parentes, his two parents; Anchises in Hades, and Venus in Olympus.

148-194. On the following day the Trojans explore the neighborhood of their camp around the Tiber and the Numicius, and Aeneas sends a hundred envoys to confer with King Latinus, while he commences the building of his new camp, or city of Troy.

150. Diversi, in different directions. Haeo stagna. Supply esse depending on explorant, or a verb implied in it; they ascertain that these are the still waters of the fountain Numicius. The Numicius, or Numicus, a little stream on the coast of Latium, issues from a swamp. It is now called Stagno di Levante. —154. Romanis Pallavis, with the boughs sacred to Pallas; the olive, emblem of peace. Velatis, veiled; it is not used here of wreaths bound round the head, but borne in the hand; because being carried in the hand, they shade the person. Comp. VIII, 116; XI, 101. —157. Designat. Comp. V, 785. The little town thus inclosed was Troia Nova, or Castrum Troiae, four furlongs from the sea. See chart. —158. Molitur locus, builds
up the place; for "he builds houses in the place." Comp. 290. Conington, however, translates, "breaks ground."—160. Latinorum loses the last syllable here.—167. Ingentis, mighty; of noble aspect. The men are of heroic stature.—168. Tecta; here, the temple; according to the Roman custom of receiving envoys in temples.—169. Medius, in the midst of his attendants.—171. Urbe summa; i.e., on the Acropolis.—174. Omen, auspicious beginning; the sacred usage; a practice ominous of good to the reign of the new king.—176. Perpetuas mensas, at the continuous tables; the tables arranged in one unbroken line.—178. Oedro retains the final o.—186. —que in spiculaque is lengthened by the iuctus.—187–189. Ipsa—geratbat. The image of Picus, to whom the temple is dedicated, unlike the other statues, is in a sitting posture, in a conspicuous place, perhaps at one end of the court, holding the litus, or augur's staff, and clothed in a trabea, or striped toga. The litus is called Quirinalis, as being one of the symbols assigned by the Romans to Quirinus, the deified Romulus. For the government of the ablative, litus, supply some such word as instructus, easily suggested by the following succinctus.—190. Aurea; here pronounced au-rya.—191. Avem. Circe, the lover (conium) of Picus, transformed him into a woodpecker.

195 235. Latinus gives the envoys a kind reception, and Ilioneus, on their part, makes known the condition and wants of the Trojans, and presents the gifts sent by Aeneas. The king promises them a peaceful home in Latium, and, in obedience to the oracle, offers his daughter in marriage to Aeneas. The envoys are dismissed with presents for themselves and Aeneas, and return to the camp.

196. Anditique—cursum, and not unheard-of do you turn your course hither on the sea.—197. Egentia by meton. is transferred from the voyagers to the ships.—203. Saturni gentem. In the time of Saturn, the golden age, men acted uprightly, not by compulsion, but from goodness of heart, sua sponte, and by habit inherited from that ancient deity.—206. Auruncus sene, the Auruncian fathers. The Aurunci were an ancient tribe of Italians, situated between Latium and Campania. Ut; interrogative; (namely) how.—207. Dardanus. For the tradition, see III, 107, sqq., and note.—208. Thraciam Samum; the island of Samothrace, now Samothraki, in the upper part of the Aegean.—209. Hinc—ab sede, hence (namely) from the Tuscan seat. Comp. hac, II, 18, and E. I, 53. Corythi. The Etruscan Cortona.—211. Addit; by receiving Dardanus as a god to be worshiped, the golden palace of Olympus adds one (numero) to the altars of the gods.—215. Regiones vias, in respect to the direction of our voyage.—219. Ab love. Comp. n. on I, 28.—225. Et quum, etc., both if the farthest land removes any one by means of the encircling ocean, and if the belt of the torrid zone stretched between (in the midst of) four zones separates any one (from our part of the world), as (such an one) has heard how great, etc. Refuse, flowing round and round into itself, either enclosing islands or the whole continent. Forbiger makes oceano the ablative of situation. Its last vowel is retained here.—232. —que continues the negation.—237. Vitae; i.e., the fillets attached to the olive branches borne in their hands. Comp. 154, and note. Precantia; pronounced here pre-can-tya.—241. Hic repetit, calls (us) back hither. This interpretation of Heyne, mentioned
in my former edition, I now adopt as the more probable. Cicero, pro Domus, 67, uses repetio with this meaning. The subject is Apollo.—243. Dat. Aeneas is the subject.—246. Gustamen, the array; explained by sceptrum, etc.—254. Sortem, the oracle.—255. Meditatur, or some similar verb suggested by voluit, is understood before the infinitives; that this one was foretold as that son-in-law, etc.—255a. Quae occupet, which is destined to possess; such that it is destined to possess.—261. Rege Latino, as long as Latinus shall be king.—271. Hoc Latine restare cannot, they predict that this destiny awaits Latinum.—274. Numero omni, from the whole number; i.e., of his horses. This is preferable to the order interpretation, "for the whole number of Trojan envoys."—277. Ostro. The coverings of the horses are of purple cloth embroidered with gold.—282-284. Patri creavit. The cunning (daedala) Circe had bred these bastard horses by secretly putting a common mare to one of the horses of her father, the Sun-god. Thus she stole them from her father. The dat. as in V, 845.

285-340. Juno, enraged that she cannot ultimately prevent the success of the Trojans, determines, at least for the present, to visit them with her wrath. She summons the fury Allecto from the lower world to forward her plan of kindling strife between the Trojans and Latins.

286. Inachis. Argos is termed Inachian from Inachus, its ancient king and founder.—289. Num potuere, could they? was it possible that they should fall? etc. No! they found a way through the midst of battle and flames.—297. Credo, I suppose, forsooth; in bitter irony. 300. Ausa (sum), I have dared; i.e., even against the known decrees of fate.—304, 305. Mars, valuit. Pirithous, king of the Lapithae, invited all the gods to his wedding-feast, excepting only Mars. On account of this slight, Mars stirred up the Centaurs to make war on the Lapithae.—305, 306. Omoesit Calydoniae Dieneae. Calydon, an ancient state of Aetolia, had neglected the worship of Diana, who therefore punished its king, Oeneus, and his people, by sending a fierce wild boar to ravage their land.—307. Seolus, for poenam secleris. The accusatives Lapithae and Calydoniae are in apposition with gentem and Calydoniae in the foregoing clause.—310. Quod, but if.—313. At, or by, this sacrifice (mercede, reward or cost) of their people let the son-in-law and father-in-law consummate their alliance.—320. Cicisae, the daughter of Cisaeus; Hecuba. The allusion is to the dream of Hecuba before the birth of Paris. As she dreamed that her offspring would be a fire-brand, and the cause of the destruction of Troy, so has Venus brought forth in Aeneas a like offspring (idem)—one attended with the same destiny, who shall in like manner, by betrothing a foreign princess, occasion disaster to the new or restored Troy (Pergamum recidivum), and thus he shall be a second Paris.—326. Cordit, (are) a pleasure.—329. Atra. Dark and black are common appellations of all objects connected with the lower world, including both the ghosts, the gods, and monsters, and even Proserpine. The Romans conceived the hair of the furies to be composed wholly of serpents.—336. Versare, to involve in, distract with.—339. Crimina bellorum, i.e., crimina, ex quibus bella orientur; mutual wrongs and accusations which may lead to war.

341-406. The fury Allecto takes possession of the mind of Amata, and stimulates her to resist the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia. Unable to dissuade Latinus from his purpose, Amata conveys Lavinia to the woods, under the pretext of celebrating the rites of Bacchus.

348. Quo monstru, for ut su monstru. 350. Fallit parentem, bequeles her in her frenzy; as in her excitement she does not perceive the serpent.—354. Luna, the pest. Before she feels the full power of the serpent's spirit (viperem animam), she has recourse to gentle entreaties.—360. O gentes,
BOOK SEVENTH.

O (thou her) father. — 365. Quid; for qualis; what is thy honor? whither has thy good faith departed? — 367. Latinus, for the Latins. — 370. Reor. Amata judges that Ardea, the city of Turnus and the Rutuli, being separate from (dissedit, taken literally) and independent (libera) of the kingdom of Latinus, Turnus is a foreigner, externus, and that the gods so pronounce (dicere). — 372. Inachus Acrisiusque. According to the tradition which Virgil follows, Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, and granddaughter of Inachus, landed in Italy, and married the prince of the Rutuli, Pilumnus. Thus her descendant, Turnus, is of Argive extraction. — 377. Immensam, in its whole extent. She roamed wildly (lymphata) throughout the city, in every street and by-way, unrestrained by any sense of decorum, and therefore not keeping within the limited circle of her palace and royal walks. — 383. Dant animos, give life, velocity; i. e., to the top. — 385. Numine, the divine command. — 389. Euhoe; dissyllable. — 389, 390. Solum— vociferans, exclaiming that thou (Bacchus) alone art worthy of the virgin. — 390. Mollis. The thyrsi are wreathed with vine and ivy leaves; hence soft or pliant, with reference only to the leaves. Sumere. The subject is eam, referring to Laviniam. — 391. Te lustrare, moves around thee; that is, in the dances around thy altar. Passere arinem, unbinds her hair for thee; literally, feeds the hair; referring to the custom in the worship of Bacchus, of leaving the hair to hang loose. — 405. Stimulus— Bacchi, on every side, or everywhere pursues with the goods of Bacchus; i. e., with a power equal to the real influence of Bacchus.

406-474. Allecto now proceeds to Ardea, the city of Turnus, and appears to him in his sleep under the form of an aged priestess. Falling at first to rouse his spirit against Aeneas, she assumes her real form. Turnus awakes full of fury, and summons his followers to war against the Trojans.

412. Avis; dat. for ab axix. — 413. Fuit, has been; has ceased to be. Comp. II, 325. — 421-425. The whole passage implies that Turnus has been the principal defender of Latium against its enemies, especially against the Tyrrhenians. — 427. Adeo, even. So important is the occasion that Juno herself has directed me to say this. — 428. Saturnia. See on I, 23. — 430. In armis; join with laetus; eager for arms; with a mind joyful in the expectation of war. This is Wagner's interpretation. — 432. Magna; according to some, the accusative after iubet; the power of the gods demands great achievements (of thee). But others, perhaps more correctly; join magna with vis. — 433. Dicto parere festetur, consents to fulfill (obey) his promise. See above, 366. — 446. Oranti, while still speaking. Orare is used also in its etymological sense in X, 96. — 447. Tot hydris. Comp. 329. — 450. Gemmae. Two serpents were made conspicuous on the heads of furies and of the Gorgons. See woodcut, p. 172. — 459. Corpore; for ex corpore. — 460. Toro, etc. He seeks for his arms on the couch and in his dwelling; the sword especially on the couch. Heroes kept weapons by them, even when in bed. See VI, 524. — 482. Ira super, (and) anger still more; anger on account of the preference of Aeneas as suitor for Lavinia. — 484, 485. Aqual annus, the bubbling stream of water. — 467. Polluta pace, since the peace (between Latinus and Turnus) has been violated; i. e., by Latinus in now promising Lavinia to Aeneas. — 470. (He declares that he comes (to the contest) a match (eatis) for Trojans and Latins both. — 473. Hunc—iuentae, the wonderful grace of his beauty and youth moves one; admiration, that is, of Turnus, who is young and beautiful. Others are stimulated by the renown of his regal ancestors (atavi reges), and others by the memory of his former deeds in war.

475-571. Allecto turns now to the Trojans, and finding Ascanius engaged in the chase, she causes his hounds to attack a stag which is the favorite of the family of
NOTES ON THE AENEID. [477-606]

Tyrrenhus, the herdsman of King Latinus. The wounded stag flees to the house of Tyrrenhus for shelter. The herdsman calls to arms; Ascanius is succeeded by his countrymen, and the first blood is shed. Allecto is then dismissed by Juno to the infernal regions, by the way of Lake Amphiacton.

477. Arte nova, with new device; with the intention of devising a stratagem of mischief additional to those already executed. — 483. Cornibus ingens, lofty with his horns; for the prose form, cornibus ingentibus. — 490. Manum; genitive after patientem. But Forbiger prefers to make it in the accusative after patientem as a participle. — 493. Ille, himself; spontaneously. — Sera, etc., in the night, however late. — 494, 495. Fluvio secundo defeceret, was floating on the downward current. — 495. Elps, on the bank; at times reposing himself on the shore. — 498. Errant Deus. Unaided, his hand might have erred, but a superior power (Allecto is meant) directed the arrow. For the use of Deus, see on II, 632. — 504. Conclamat, clamore vocat. — 505. Pestis, the scourge; Allecto. She has already made the rustics aware of the outrage. — 514. Intendit voce, swells the blast. — 516, 517. The lake of Diana on the Alban mount, far to the southeast of the Tiber, and the Nar and Velinus far to the northeast, that is, the whole country far around heard the sound. The lake of Diana is now called Lake Nemi, near Aricia, fifteen miles south of Rome. The river Nar runs between Umbria and the Sabine country, and falls into the Tiber. The lake Velinus was produced by the overflow of the river Velinus, and was led into the Nar by an artificial channel cut through a ledge of rock by the consul M. Curius Dentatus, B.C. 270. This produced the celebrated fall of Terni. — 524. Non aertamine agresti (agitur), the contest is not carried on in the rustic manner. — 528. Ponto. This is a more authentic reading than vento. Primo may be rendered as the adverb primum. — 532. Fuerat maximus, had been the oldest; until now, when his life ends; when he is struck by the fatal arrow. — 533. Volvus; as in II, 559, for the weapon itself. Udae vocis, of the moist (passage of) the voice. — 541. Promissi facta postremus, having fulfilled her promise; literally, being made mistress of her promise. — 568. Rupto ingens Acheronte, vast by reason of the bursting of Acheron. H. 549, 5, note 2; B. 320; G. 427, R. 2; M. 426. — 571. Levabat; a customary action. Allecto was wont to relieve the world of her presence by descending through this opening. So Ladewig. Others take the imperfect to signify "one might see her now relieving," etc.

572-610. The strife is continued by Juno. The shepherds hasten to Laurentum, and Turnus with them urges Latinus to war. The king, resisting in vain, leaves the control of things to other hands. On the refusal of Latinus, Juno herself opens the Temple of Janus, as the signal of war. The Italians now make preparations for war, and their principal cities and nations are described.

572, 573. Extremam manum, the finishing hand. Ex acie, from the battleground. — 577. Igal, fiery passion; as in II, 575. — 580. Attonitas Baccho, maddened by Bacchus. — 581. Insultans, rush through; here a transitive verb. The husbands and sons of the Bacchans, influenced by the name of Amata, importune for (fatigant) war. — 591. Ub interval, when no power is given (the king) to overcome their mad purpose. — 593. Auras inani, the empty air; the air that can not answer his prayers. — 595. Haes poenas, punishment for these things. — 597. Seris, too late. — 598. Omnis—portus; the port in which I am seeking my refuge is so near that it is all (omnis) open before me (in limine); the passage may be translated, my haven of rest is all in view. — 601. Proinus, perpetually; continuously from that time. — 601, 602. Urbes Albanae; Alba had thirty colonies, which are here meant, as well as Alba itself. Alba was in fact the mother city of Latinum. See Mommsen, ch. III. — 605. The Hyrcanians were a Caspian tribe. See on IV, 367. Augustus sent an army against the Arabs in B.C. 24. The
Indi sent envoys to Augustus to sue for peace, at the time of his threatened invasion of the Parthians. The latter people, or rather their king Phraates, daunted by the preparations of Augustus, b.c. 23, voluntarily sent back the standards which they had captured from Crassus. This event is often mentioned by the poets as one of the most brilliant successes of Augustus.—607. Balli portae. See on I, 294.—609. Aere; here a disyllable, ae-rei. —612. Cincta Gabinia, with the Gabinian cincture; a peculiar mode of adjusting the toga. See "Dict. of Antiq."—613. Stridentia limina; in apposition with has (portas), these gates, (these) harshly cracking portals.—624. Arduus agrees with the gender of the individuals included in pars, but the singular for the plural is anomalous.—629. Adso, even; in addition to what is already declared, what is still more, five cities, etc.—631. The verse is spondaic, and the final syllable of turrisgernas is retained.—634. Spondaic.—635. Huo, i.e., to this employment.—639. Trilloem. See on III, 467.

641-617. After an invocation to the muses, the poet enumerates the Italian forces which assembled to the war, describing their chiefs, and the several localities and towns from which they were gathered.

652. Nequiquam. Because both father and son perished in the war. See X, 820, 908.—657, 658. Clipeo, etc., and on his shield he bears his father's symbol, the hundred snakes. Hydram is explanatory of anguis.—662. Geryones; a giant monster of Gades (Cadiz) in Spain, the keeper of beautiful cattle. He was slain by Hercules, who conveyed his cattle across the Alps to the valley of the Tiber.—664. Gerunt. The followers of Aventinus are meant.—665. Veru; a dart in the form of a spit. See "Dict. of Antiq."—666. Tenuens, throwing around himself, or around his body. Comp. VIII, 460.—668. Indutus capiti; supply the acc. illud; having put this on his head.—671. Gentem; for urbem, in apposition with moenia. Tibur was said to have been founded by three brothers from Argos, descendants of the soothsayer Amphiaras; and the town to have been named after Tiburtus, the oldest of the brothers.—681. Caeculus. Cato in the Origines says that some virgins, going for water, found Caeculus in the fire, and therefore called him the son of Vulcan, and also Caeculus, on account of his small eyes. Late, from far around.—682. Praeneste, now Palestrina, situated on a lofty hill at the entrance of the Campagna on the southeast. The woodcut gives a view of it taken from the opposite town of Colonna, the ancient Labicum. Quique, both the men who, etc. All the other places here mentioned are in the vicinity of Praeneste.—685. Quos, Amasene. Whom (thou dost breed), father Amasenus. The head-waters of the Amasenus were in the Volscian highlands, not far from Praeneste.—691. Messapus, a Tyrrhenian chief. His followers are from Fescennium and other places on the right bank of the Tiber, in southern Etruria.—695, 696. Hi, hi; two different divisions of his troops. Taliscos; the people of the town of Falerii. —695. Aequos is generally understood here in the sense of juc, equitabile; but by some as "dwellers of the plain." Jahn and others make it a proper adjective, Aequus, Aequian.—696. Habent seems to be employed here in two significations; these have (these troops contain) Fescennine battalions,
etc.; these inhabit the heights, etc.—698. Aequati numero, in equal ranks; arranged so as to be equal in number, rank after rank, in the column of march. Others understand, moving with regular step to musical numbers; equally guided by “the time” or rhythm; and this certainly is in keeping with the context.—701. Amissa. The river Cayster is meant.—703. Nec quisquam, etc., nor would any one suppose that brazen armed battalions were being gathered in (out of) such an immense host; or composed this mighty host. It seems more like a countless multitude of sea-birds.—707. Clausus. The poet fancies the Claudian family, gens Claudia, so celebrated in Roman history, to be descended from the hero Clausus.—710. Prisci Quirites; the early inhabitants of Cures, an ancient Sabine town, which gave its name in the historic period to the Quirites, or Roman citizens.—716. Ortinae classes, the troops of Orta. Only persons of the military age were enrolled in the classes at Rome. Hence, the term here is equivalent to milites.—717. The Allia is an ill-starred name on account of the great defeat sustained by the Romans there in the battle with Brennus, b. c. 390.—720. Val, or (as many) as. Sole nova, by the early summer’s sun.—721. Hermus; the Hermus, a river in Lydia.—724. Halassus; formerly under Agamemnon at Troy; hence Agamemnonius.—725. Felicia Baccho, fruitful in the vine; others: “propitious to the vine.”—726. Massica; the Massic fields, on the southern border of Latium. The other places mentioned in this passage are in the same region, the country of the Aurunci and Oscans.—728. Aequora, plains; subject of misere, supplied from the foregoing clause. Iuxta is an adverb here.—730. Aelydes. The Actys was a javelin which was hurled and then pulled back again by means of a thong attached to the shaft.—732. Comminus, for the close encounter.—734. Oebale. Oebalus was the son.
of Telon by the nymph Sebethis, daughter of the river god Sebethus in Campania. Telon had emigrated with his Teleboans from the island of Taphos near Acarnania to the island of Capreae opposite Naples. Oebalus, dissatisfied with his small dominion, secured additional possessions on the mainland in Campania. —742. The coverings of whose heads were (made of) the bark, etc. Qvis dat. after erant. —746. Oui gens, etc.; whose nation is the Aequiculan, most savage. —747. Duris gelaegis; the soil being rugged. —761. Ibat bello, went to the war; bello for in bellum. The story of Hippolytus or Virbius is partly of Greek and partly of Italian origin. —762. Mater Aricia, his mother (land) Aricia. Comp. X, 172. —763. Egeriae. Either there were two groves of Egeria, or the one so called near Aricia is the true one. —764. Litora; the shores of the Arician lake. Placabilis; because the altar of Diana here did not, as in Tauris, require human victims. —765. Novercae; Phaedra. See the story of Hippolytus in the "Classical Dict." —769. Pascale herbis, with the drugs of Apollo. Pronounce, here, Pue-o-nyis. —772. Herpetorom; Aesculapius, son of Phoebus. —777. Virbius. This name was borne both by the restored Hippolytus, and by his son, the leader here described as coming to the war. —784. Vertitua, moves around. —786. Aetnaeae ignis; i.e., flames as fierce as those of Aetna. —787. Tam magis, etc., so much the more it (was) raging.illa refers to Chimaera. With fremin and effere supply erat. —790. This device was appropriate to Turnus, as the descendant of Inachus. —796. Picti scuta, painted as to their shields; for pictis scutis. The Labici were from Labicum, now Colonna, south of Rome. —803. Camilla. This heroine, leader of the Volsci, is more particularly described in XI, 532-598. —806. Manus; the Greek accusative. —807. Pati and praevertere depend on amseta, though in the foregoing clause it is followed by the datives colo and calathis. —808. Intactae setgetis.
She could fly over the summit of the blades of standing corn, not seeming to touch them. This seems to be the more natural meaning, though *intactae* is taken by some in the sense of "unreaped" or "standing," analogous to *intactus*, Ge. III. 41. — 809. *Laesumet*; for *laesura esset.* — 814. Ut; interrogative. — 817. *Myrtum.* Shepherds made the shafts of their spears of myrtle-wood.

Teanum, now Teano, in the country of the Sidicini.
BOOK EIGHTH.

The alliance of Aeneas and Evander. The shield of Aeneas made by Vulcan.

1–101. While Turnus is opening the war, an envoy is sent by the Latins to solicit the aid of Diomed, who has settled in Apulia and founded Argyripa. Aeneas is advised by the god of the Tiber, who appears to him in sleep, to seek assistance from Evander, an Arcadian prince, lately established at Pallanteum, afterwards the Palatine Hill, on the Tiber. On the point of departing on this mission, Aeneas sees the sow with her thirty young on the shore, the omen mentioned by Helenus. He ascends the Tiber, which has slackened his current to favor him, and at mid-day comes in sight of the Palatine, and the settlement of Evander.
1, 2. Signum extulit. Vergil, according to the Roman custom, represents Turnus as raising the red banner, the signal of war, from the battlements of Laurentum.—3. Impulit arma, he urged on, called to arms. Others understand, clashed his arms.—8. Latos—agree, strip the fields of their husbandmen.—9. Urbem! Argyrira, which the hero Diomed founded in Apulia, on returning from the Trojan war, and fleeing from Argos and Aetolia to Italy.—10. Quo—ut is.—11. Aeneas; the subject of the infinitives, adventum esse, inferre, and dicere.—12. Regem se poscit, that he is demanded as king; i. e., of Latium.—25. Lachesis. See on I, 726.—27. Altium; a lengthened form of altum.—37. Bevehis, who bringest back; for the Dardanian race sprung from Italy. Nosus; for ad nos.—41. Concessisse, have subsided, come to an end.—47. Ex quo, from which time; i. e., in thirty years from the time of the discovery of this omen. Others understand loco; "proceeding from which place Ascanius shall found," etc.—61. Vergil, like other Roman writers who had studied the Greek literature, following the Greek notion that there were Pelasgic settlements in Greece, derives the word Palatium from the Arcadian Pallantium and Pallas, and hence supposes an Arcadian emigration to the valley of the Tiber.—54. Pallantium; the supposed original name of the city on the Palatine, of which Palatium was thought to be a corrupted form.—57. Recto flumine, by the direct course of the stream. Comp. VI, 900.—58. Here (on the banks of this stream) my great dwelling-place, head of lofty cities, is destined to rise. The reference is to Rome, which may be regarded as already rising; hence, exit. Servius understood by domus the palace of the river-god, and caput, the source of the river; thus, "My head-waters are from lofty cities"; i. e., those of Etruria.—66. Lacus! here, the bed of the river.—77. Corniger. River-gods were sometimes represented with the heads and horns of bulls; thus, Ge. IV, 371.—78. Propines, more manifestly than in a dream.—84. Emum, certainly, indeed; of course, as he ought, or as was to be expected. He follows the instructions of Helenus, III, 437-440, and of Tiberinus, above, 60.—87. Refuens, flowing back on his course, so as to stay the downward current.—89. Aquae aquas. See on V, 521.—90. Rumores sonus, joined with celerant, is commonly understood of the song of the oarsmen, chanted to the movement of their oars; with joyful shout. In some editions the words are joined with labitur, and then refer to the roaring of the water, which attends the swift passage of the keel. Secundo in either case denotes an accompanying or following sound, with the notion of favoring.—98. Procul lengthens the final syllable here.

102-158. Evander and his people are engaged, at the moment when Aeneas arrives, in celebrating a sacrifice to Hercules. Pallas, the son of Evander, at first threatens to resist the landing of the strangers; but their friendly character being ascertained, they are invited into the presence of the king, who listens with favor to the proposition of alliance, and promises assistance to the Trojans. They are then invited to join the Arcadians in their religious festival.

104. Hulsa una: poetic construction for una cum hoc.—108. Tacitus incumbere reminscit—tacitius inc. rem.; ply their oars in silence.—110. Quos; those who were attending the feast.—114. Qui genus, who by descent; of what descent? genus, Greek acc. Comp. genus, V, 285. Unde domo; for ex qua domo; literally, "whence in respect to home."—118. Bello superbce, by an unrighteous war; a war which is occasioned by their pride and arrogance in denying us a shelter in their country.—135. Subuent—reliquant. See on hysteron proteron, II, 259.—139. Ominasstus Atridas. Both the Atridae and Evander are descended from Jupiter; the Atridae through Tantalus, and Evander through Mercury.—132. Cognati patres, Aeneas is de-
scended from Electra, a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Dardanus; Evander from Maia, another daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury. —133. Et falsis aures volentem, and have driven (to you) by my fate, (myself) willing (to obey); i.e., while I myself gladly obey their behest. —146. Daunia. Turnus was the son of Daunus, and hence the term Daunia is not inaptly applied to the whole Latin gens, or nation, of which he is at present the leading spirit. —149. Supra, infra. The upper sea is the Adriatic, the lower the Tuscan. —151. Rebus spectata, tried by warlike deeds. —157. Hesione regna. Telamon, king of Salamis, an island of Attica, married Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam. Hence, she was queen of Salamis. —169. Mihi; dat. of the agent; by me. —177. Praeceptum. Aeneas is honored above his followers by being placed upon a seat or throne covered with the hide of a lion. The frame of the throne is of maple-wood. —178. Solo; dat. for ad solum. —180. Visera, the flesh; as in I, 211. —183. Perpetui, with long body. Lustralibus, expiatory; pertaining to the expiatory, or lustral, sacrifice.

188-279. Evander now explains to Aeneas the origin of this annual sacrifice to Hercules, by relating the story of Cacus, a giant of Mount Aventine, whom the hero had slain on this spot.

190. Saxis suspensa manu ripem, this crag suspended (supported) by the rocks; or overhanging with rocks. Comp. I, 166. —191. Dimiterat (sunt); the indicative after ut (how), as in VI, 856. Montis donus; the now empty cave on Mount Aventine, which had been the abode of Cacus. —197. Tabo is probably intended to modify pallida in the sense of ghastly, though others join it with ora. —200. Et nobis, to us also; as well as others who were suffering from monsters. Aliqua, at length. —202. Geryon. See on VII, 662. —203. Hac, this way. —204. Annem. The bank of the river Tiber is meant. —207. Stabulis, from the camp; i.e., from the resting-and feeding-place in the valley. —209. Pedibus rectis, from their advancing feet, Ladewig makes an ablative absolute. It may be, however, a dative after forent. —212. Quaerunt; an indefinite dative, limiting the whole clause. —215. Diceset, at their departures; abl. of time. —218. Custodita; though guarded. —221. Aërit. The Aventine, even now, is quite a bold eminence, especially towards the river, though much diminished from its original height. —226. Paterna, his father's; Vulcan's. —228. The final e in this verse is elided. —236. Ingo; join with pronas as abl. of manner. —237. Nitenas; i.e., with his shoulders. —245. Super, from above. —248. Insula rudement, roaring hideously. —259. Vaena; because they avail not against Hercules.

260. In nodum complexus; i.e., forcing his body and limbs by his powerful grasp into a knot. Others understand "forming a knot round him" with his own limbs. —261. Angit ellisos oculos. Hercules makes the monster's eyes start out by choking him. Solum, here, equivalent to privatus, drained of, and so followed by the abl. Comp. IX, 64. —263. Ahuratae, the possession of which he had denied.
268. Ex illo, from that time.—269. Primus—actus, etc., Petitions, the first institution, and the pinarian house, the guardian of the worship of Hercules, established this altar in the grove. Both the Petition and pinarian families were engaged from the first in this worship of Hercules at Rome.—274. Frugita, for porrigitia. 276. Bicolor, referring to the silvery color of the poplar-leaf on the under side, and the green on the other.

280-283. After completing the rites of Hercules, Evander conducts Aeneas to the city, and points out to him the places of interest around, and entertains him for the night in his dwelling.

295. Saulli. The Saulli were appointed priests of Mars by King Numus. Perhaps originally they were priests of Hercules.—288. Numerous; Juno. —291. Oechalia, destroyed by Hercules because Eurytus refused him his daughter Iole. Miles; here, a round number. —315. That the aborigines of different countries sprung from the rocks and trees was a common notion. —317. Paresse partes, to spare what was acquired; to be provident. —322. Compositum, assembled together. —326. De color, of debased color; an age of baser metal than gold; i.e., the brazen age. —329. Posuit; for deposit; i.e., laid aside its name of Saturnia, and then Ausonia, and several others, which successively gave place to newer names. —331, 332. Itali dirimi, we Italians called (it). Albula (as it was originally called). —336. Carmenta; an Italian divinity, here assigned to Arcadia.—338. The porta Carmentalis in Rome was at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The order of the words is et portam, quam Romani Carmentalem memorant. —339. Honorum. The name of this gate was an honor to the nymph, dating from the earliest times. —343. Rœbus, renders by convertit, transformed, made into, made; a doubtful signification of the verb, but at least as satisfactory as any of the interpretations proposed for it here. Luperca, a cave on the Palatine, sacred to Pan; named after the Parrhasian manner of the Lycean Pan; that is, named Luperca from lupus after the analogy of Arcas, Lycaeus, the Arcadian or Parrhasian appellation of Pan, which is here fancied to come from Ares. Ovid, however, Fast. II, 423, 424, derives the Greek term from Mount Lycaeus in Arcadia. —345. Argile. The Argiletum was a spat at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The name was supposed to be derived from Argis and letum, and to commemorate the murder of Argos, a guest of Evander, who had been put to death by some of the people without the king’s knowledge. Evander calls the place to witness his innocence of the murder (testatur locum), while he recounts the history of it (doeet letum). —347. Capitolia; the Capitoline, afterwards covered with the buildings of the Capitol, of which the chief was the temple of Jupiter, roofed with plates of gold. —358. Ianicum; the name of the hill opposite to the Capitol, and on the right bank of the river; higher than any of the seven hills. This was supposed to be the site of an ante-historic town founded by Janus. Another town of the same period, called Saturnia, was supposed to have existed on the Capitoline Hill. It is highly probable that these traditions were not unfounded. —361. Carinae. The Carinae was a quarter or street of Rome on the Esquiline, occupied by wealthy citizens; hence, lautar, elegant. —387. Ingentia. See on VI, 413.

369-453. While Aeneas is reposing under the humble roof of Evander, Venus applies to her husband, Vulcan, for a suit of armor for her son, which the god of the forge, on rising from sleep, orders the Cyclopes to make ready. He himself directs their labor in his workshop in the Vulcanean islands, near the coast of Sicily.

372. Auro, au-ryo.—375. Debita, (vastari) fated, i.e., to be destroyed. Comp. IX, 107. —381. Constitut. Is, or Aeneas, is the subject. —382.
Eadem, the same. I, therefore, who, as just said, made no request for your aid during the siege of Troy. Sanctum mihi numen rogo, I ask of thy divinity, which is sacredly dear to me, or revered by me; that is, as thy spouse. 383. Füla Nerei, the daughter of Nereus; Thetis, who had obtained from Vulcan a suit of arms for Achilles, her son. The wife of Tithonus, Aurora, had secured the same favor for Memnon. See on I, 489. 385. Mœnia, cities. 391, 392. Temitru, etc. Following Ruseus, we may translate thus: When the fiery crack, broken (in the cloud) by the flashing thunder-bolt, gleaming with light, darts through the clouds. The lightning often appears like a zigzag chink or crack of fire running along the clouds. Comp. III, 199. 395. Ex alto, far-fetched; remote reason. 399. Deem also. The fates would have permitted the siege of Troy to be lengthened; they had only decreed the destruction of the city sooner or later, without fixing any limit to the duration of the siege. 402. Electro, from ἔλεκτρον, with the first syllable shortened. It was a mixture of gold and silver in such proportion (four parts of gold to one of silver) as to have the color of amber. 403. Animæ refers to the blasts of the forge. 407, 408. Medio—curricula, in the midst of the track (or revolution) of Night already passing away; or, more literally, driven on (i.e., by the Hours, and beyond the meridian). Comp. III, 512, and the kindred description of the passage of Aurora beyond the meridian, VI, 535, 586: roges—axem. 408. Tenui Minerva, with the scanty loom; Minerva (i.e., here, the art of spinning and weaving) yielding but a scanty living to the poor weaver. 417. Liparae, Lipara, one of the Aeolian or Liparian islands. The island of Vulcan is in the south part of the group, now called Vulcano, and containing the town of Vulcanello. 419. Astrea; i.e., like those of Aetna. Incubitus; ablat. of place; (made)

The aegis. Vulcan at his forge. (From an ancient gem.)

on the anvil. 421. Strictrææ Chalybæum, the masses of iron. The Chalybes were a people of Pontus, skilful workers of iron. 422. Domus, tellus; in apposition with insula. 423. Hoc; an old form for huc. 426. His mani-
bus = horum manu. Informatum, shaped out; in the rough and unfinished.

437. For the form of the fulmen see page 178. 436. Aegida. The woodcut shows the aegis as originally worn over the breast. 436. Squamis—polibant, were ornamenting with polished golden scales of serpents.

443. Septemos—impedit, they wove together orbs upon orbs (literally, orbs with orbs) seven in number. The shield is made of seven circular plates of metal joined plate upon plate, in order to secure the proper thickness and strength. 445. In numerum, in order; each striking his blow in turn, and in regular time. Versant. While the blows are alternately given by two, the mass is turned from side to side on the anvil by the third workman. The plural indicates that this is a part of the common work of the forge in which all three are engaged.

454. Evander and Aeneas in the morning confer together. Evander advises Aeneas to seek the aid of the Etrurians, who have thrown off the authority of the wicked King Messentius; placing under his command at the same time all the forces he himself can raise, and with them his son Pallas. While they are engaged in this conference the clang of gleaming armor and the sound of a trumpet are heard in the sky. Aeneas sends back a part of his followers to Ascanius with tidings of his success, while with the rest he prepares to depart into Etruria.

461. Lemnus. Vulcan, according to mythology, was cast from heaven and fell upon the island of Lemnos, where he was nurtured, and afterwards worshipped as the tutelary deity of the island. 461. Volcanum. Roof-swallows are meant. 463. Tyrrhena. The sandal here is called Tyrrhenian, as the trumpet, below, 526, as an appellative in common use; or, else, it is understood that Evander has adopted them from the Etrurians. The former explanation is the more reasonable. 461. Limina ab alto: to be understood literally. The threshold was commonly of stone, and elevated from the ground. 461, 462. Gemini custodes canes, two doge guardians (of the house). 463. Secura, the retirement. 466. Licito. Now at length the important conference was permitted by the circumstances. 472. Præcincto nomine. For such reputation or name as is ascribed to me, the aid I can afford is small. 473. Tusco. The Tiber is frequently called Tusean, because it rises in Etruria and flows along its borders. 476. Populous. The Etrurians were divided into twelve nations or populi, each having its own king, or lucumo, and when assembled for war one of the lucumones was appointed chief. Their camp, or army, being thus made up, is opulent, or strong in kingdoms; made up of many royal armies.

481. Deinde, then or afterwards; join with tenuit; this (city), which was flourishing many years, Messentius afterwards held, etc. 489. Infantis; adverbially. 493. The infinitives here are historical. 493. Puppae; populi. They are assembled on the sea-shore, not far from Caere, ready to sail for the coast of Latium, near Ardea. 504. Hoc. Evander points across the Tiber in the direction of Caere, where the Etrurians are encamped. Their territory extends to the Tiber, opposite Evander; hence, hoc campo. 506. Tarshon; the Lucumo in temporary command of the Etrurians. 507. Succedam, (requesting) that I proceed to the camp. Ut is omitted. 508. Sauda, by generations or years of life. 511. Hinc, from this country; Italy; hence, not completely externus, as required by the soothsayer. 533. Si sigillum, etc. The apodosis is suggested by pata-bant; they were pondering many stern thoughts in their anxious hearts, and would have continued thus meditating, unless, etc. Either Venus herself is supposed to have been permitted on this occasion to use the thunder, or Jupiter hurts it by her request. Comington. 525. Esere. The flashing of arms in the sky, the sound of trumpets, and other warlike tokens, in the heavens, were not unfrequent to the imagination of the Romans, as mentioned by Livy and other historians. See Liv. B. XXII, 1, and Ge. I, 474.
BOOK EIGHTH.

539. Per sudum, through the clear sky; though the arms themselves were surrounded by a cloud. — 531. Promisses. The promise is not before mentioned in the poem. — 533. Olympos; for ab Olympos; by Olympos. The heavenly token summons me (is intended for me), not for thee. — 542. Herculea ignibus. Aeneas proceeds at once to the ara maxima, or great altar of Hercules, where the worship had been conducted on the previous day, and there, as the one to whom the supernatural sign had been sent, he renews the altar fires, and makes offerings first to Hercules, as the deity of the place, and then to the household gods of Evander, who have received and sheltered him, and who had also been included in the sacred honors of the day before. Or, else, all this worship is performed by Aeneas at the family altar of Evander, fire having been conveyed thither the night before from the ara maxima. — 547. In belis, on warlike perils; not actual war. — 552. Ex mortem; not drawn by lot like the rest; therefore equivalent to egregium, insignem.

554–607. The parting of Evander with Aeneas and Pallas, and the arrival of Aeneas at the camp of the Etrurians near Caere.

555. Regis; Mezentius. — 558. Euntia. Supply filii, suggested by pater and the general sense of the passage. — 559, 570. Finitimo huo capili, this person (reigning) near him; me his neighbor; the readings finitimus and finitimos have less authority. — 576. In unum, to a meeting. — 579. Abrumpere. Comp. IV, 631. — 588. Fictis armis. The Arcadians painted their shields with symbolic figures. — 589. Perfusus unda, bedewed with the waves; just risen from the eastern ocean. — 597. Caeridae amnem, the river of Caere; the river running by the town of Caere, called also Caeritanus, and now Vaccina. — 598, 599. The circling hills shut in and surround the wood (lucus or nemus through which the river runs) with the dark fir that covers their slopes. The perf. inclusurae is a present perfect. — 601. Dianum, and a (festival) day; a day set apart to his worship. — 604. Lods, in position; join with tutu. De collic. The whole Tyrrhenian army (legio) could be seen from the hill, appeared to the view from the hill, where it was encamped. Comp. III, 647, and note. De collis is not the position of the spectator, Aeneas, but that of the object beheld, namely, the Etrurian army. So Ladewig. — 605. Latia in arva probably refers to a broad plateau on the summit of the hill, affording a convenient and safe camping-ground. — 606. Huic; i.e., to the nemus or sacred grove in the valley. He does not visit the Etruscan hill on the hill until the following morning, when he forms the league with Tarchon. See X, 148, sqq., where this part of the narrative is resumed.

608–790. Venus brings to Aeneas the shield wrought by Vulcan, and adorned with raised work illustrating the following events and scenes in Roman history: 1, the story of Romulus and Remus; 2, the rape of the Sabine women; 3, the punishment of Mctus Fufetius; 4, siege of Rome by Porsenna; 5, Manlius and the Gauls; 6, a procession of the priests of Mars and Pan; 7, the punishment of Catiline in Tartarus; 8, the battle of Actium; 9, triumph of Augustus.

610. Galido secretum flumina, withdrawn by the cool stream (apart from his followers). Flumina appears to be an ablative of instrument, as that which holds him in its solitude separated (secretum) from his comrades; not, as being interposed between him and them. Egelido (chilly), for et gelido, given in some editions, is a more authentic reading, but out of keeping with the context. — 630. Fecerat et, he had also represented. In this sense facere takes the infinitive after it. — 635. Sine more] contrary to the usage of nations; lawlessly. — 636. Omnes in caveae, in the assembly of the circus. — 644. Tullus; Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome. — 647. Accipere. Supply illus, the Romans, as the subject. — 652. In summa, on the top of the shield; on the upper part of the orb as it stood, or as it would appear when
held up before the warrior in battle. But Hayne explains it as "the top of the arx or citadel."—664. Recens regis, the palace (always) fresh. The hut of Romulus, built in the first days of Rome, was always renewed by the Romans whenever its thatch had decayed, and therefore it was recens, as represented on the shield.—660. Virgatia. The small cloaks of the Gauls were striped or checked, like the plaids of their modern kinsmen, the Scottish highlanders.—664. Lanigeros. The peak on the cap of the Salian priest, or priest of Mars, was encircled at the base by a flock of wool.—670. Secretus, set apart from the wicked.—671. Haece inter, etc. The battle of Actium, perhaps, filled up the center of the shield.—673. Argento; join with clari. Comp. III, 484.—676. Erat, it was possible to see. See on

Anubis.

VI, 596.—680, 681. Tempora flammas vomunt; referring to the ornaments on his helmet. Patrium vertice sidus. A star appears in the bas-relief work just over the head of Augustus. This is the Julium, here patrium sidus, termed also in E. IX, 47, Caesaris astra, a comet which appeared while Augustus was celebrating the funeral games in honor of Caesar. Augustus

Nile, as a river god. (From an ancient coin.)
was the adopted son of Caesar.—688. Oenianx; Cleopatra, the paramour of Antony.—696. Sistro. The *sistrum* was a small musical instrument of iron, used in the worship of Isis.—697. Anguis. There is a reference here to the *asps* which Cleopatra is said to have used as the instruments of her death.—698. Monstræ. The Egyptian gods had the heads of beasts; Anubis that of a dog; hence, *ladrator*. These are represented as fighting against the gods of Rome.—710. Iapygæ Ferdinand, to be carried by the Iapyx; or north-west wind.—712. Tota veste vocantem, inviting with all his (unfolded) mantle. The god of the Nile is represented as opening his ample robes to receive the fugitives.—725. Lelegas Cariacu; the early inhabitants of the west coast of Asia Minor; put here for the people of Asia Minor in general.—727. Bioamis; perhaps said with reference to the two principal outlets of the Rhine, the Vahalis and Rhenus. See on 77.
VERGILIAN DICTIONARY.
ABBREVIATIONS.

a., active.
abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
c., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
def., defective.
dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dim., diminutive.
dissyll., dissyllable.
distrib., distributive.
encl., enclitic.
et al., et alibi, and elsewhere; i. e., not unfrequent.
f., feminine.
fig., figuratively.
freq., frequentative or frequently.
gen., genitive.
id., idem.
impers., impersonal.
inc., inceptive or inchoative.
ind., indicative.
indec., indeclinable.
 indef., indefinite.
inf., infinitive.
intens., intensive.
interj., interjection.
terrog., interrogative.
irreg., irregular.
m., masculine.
meton., metonymy.
n., neuter.
neg., negative.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
obs., obsolete.
p., participle.
pa., participial adjective.
pass., passive.
pl., plural.
prep., preposition.
pron., pronoun.
rel., relative and related.
rt., root.
s., see.
s., singular.
sc., scilicet, one may supply, or understand.
subs., substantive, -ly.
sup., superlative.
trisyll., trisyllable.
w., with.

[Note.—Words and roots, whether Latin or Greek, etymologically related to the words defined, and also Greek words identical with the Latin, are placed immediately before the definitions, the former in parentheses.

The parts of compound words are not indicated separately when they appear unmodified in the compound form, nor when prepositions in composition are modified only according to the general rules mentioned under the definitions of prepositions.

In verbs, only the principal parts are given which are understood to be in actual use; and generally one of the numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, designates the conjugation, and therefore the form of the infinitive.

References to the Eclogues and Georgics are indicated respectively by the letters E. and G.; numerals without letters refer to the Aeneid.

The characters I, i, are substituted both in the text and dictionary for J, j. Therefore, for Ja, Jo, Ju, Ja, je, ji, jo, ju, at the beginning and in the middle of words, see Ia, Io, Iu, ia, ie, ii, io, iu, in the proper alphabetical order.]
VERGILIAN DICTIONARY.

AB

Ab, a, abs, prep. with abl. (ad), from, in relations of space, time, source, cause, and agency; from, 1, 371; following a substantive directly, with ellipsis of participle, 1, 100; from or of, G. 2, 243; at, on, to, 7, 106; from the direction, on the side of, 5, 19; in respect to, 11, 174; according to, 9, 285; from a period or point of time, 2, 87; since, after, 1, 730; next to, after in rank, E. 5, 49; from, by means of, by reason of, by, of things, G. 1, 284; of persons, by, 2, 429; a tergo, from the rear, behind, 1, 186; ab integro, anew, again, E. 4, 5; ab usque, as far as from, even from, 7, 289. In composition, ab is unchanged before vowels and before i (= i), h, d, l, n, r, s; becomes abs before c, q, t, as before p; a in aefius from absom; and au in aufero, from ab and fero, and in aufiguo, from ab and fugio.

Absactus, a, um, p. of abigo.

Ab astris, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 344.

Abas, ntis, m., 'Abras. 1. The twelfth king of Argos, grandson of Danaus, 3, 286. 2. A Trojan, follower of Aeneas, 1, 121. 3. An Etruscan, 10, 437.

Abditus, a, um, p. of abdo.

Abdo, didi, ditum, 3, a., to put away; with the point or place where, in the abl. alone or with a prep., the acc. with prep., or the dative; to hide, shut up, 1, 80; to bury, plunge, thrust, 2, 555.

Abdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead away; remove, take away, 3, 601; take away by force, 7, 302; draw back, 5, 428.

Abductus, a, um, p. of abduco.

Abella, ae, f., Abella, a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples, now Avella Vecchia, 7, 740.

Abeo, ivi or ili, itum, tre, irreg. n., to go away, depart, 2, 675; go off, go aside, turn off, 5, 168; pass into, sink into, 5, 700; go forward, take the lead, 5, 318; retreat, 2, 382; change or be transformed, G. 4, 410.

Abfōre, abfūi, etc., s. absum.

Abicio (Abicio), iisci, iectum, 3, a. (ab and iacio), to cast off, away, or down, 10, 798.

Abiectus, a, um, p. of abicio.

Abies, ētis (often trisyll. in the oblique cases), f., a fir-tree; fir-wood or fir-timber, 2, 10; meton., a ship, 8, 91; a lance, 11, 667.

Abigo, ēgi, actuam, 3, a. (ab and ago), to drive off or away from, i. e., beyond (others, in), 8, 407; drive away, 11, 231.

Abicio, s. abicio.

Abitus, ēs, m. (abeo), a departure, 8, 214; a passage or outlet, 9, 380.

Abituno, iunxi, iunctum, 3, a., to unyoke, G. 3, 518.

Abiuro, ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to swear off; deny upon oath; deny, disavow, 8, 283.

Abiatūs, a, um, p. of aufero.

Abiūra, īri, ētum, 3, a., to wash away, 9, 518; cleanse, purify, wash, 2, 720.

Abiatūs, a, um, p. of abiu≈.

Abnēgo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to deny, refuse, with acc. and dat., 7, 424; with inf., G. 3, 456; alone, 2, 654.

Abnūra, ēni, nūtum or nūtum, 3, a. and n., to shake the head in dissent; refuse, with acc., 4, 106; reject, 5, 581; forbid, with acc. and inf., 10, 8.

Abōlō, ēvi, ētum, 2, a., to cause to
wane or waste; to destroy, 4, 497;
cleans, G. 3, 560; efface, wipe out, 11, 790; obliterate the memory of, 1, 730.
Abolescere, svi, 2, inc. n. (abo leo), to decay, 7, 292.
abruptus, a, um, p. of abruptio.
abripio, i, a, reptum, 3, a. (ab and rapio), to take away violently; smite, carry away, 1, 108; 4, 600.
abrumpo, rapi, rumpere, 3, a., to break off, away, or tear away from, 9, 118; tear asunder, rend, 3, 199; end suddenly or abruptly, 4, 388; put an end to, 4, 631; violate, 3, 55; p. abruptus, a, um, having burst, bursting, breaking forth, G. 3, 259; subj.: abruptum, i, n., anything broken off; a precipice; abyss, chasm, 3, 422; in abruptum, headlong, 12, 687.
abruptus, a, um, p. of abrupmo.
abs, prep. a. ab.
abscessus, s, m. (abscendo), a going away, retreat, 10, 445.
abscindo, cudi, clasm, 3, a. (abs and caedo), to cut off (others, abscindo), 12, 511.
abscindo, cudi, clasmum, 3, a., to tear off, away, from, 5, 685; separate, 3, 419; tear, 4, 690.
abscensus, a, um, p. of abscondo.
abscondo, di and didi, ditum, 3, a., to put out of sight, hide, conceal, G. 3, 558; to conceal, 4, 387; lose sight of, withdraw from, 3, 291.
absens, tis, p. of absens.
absisto, stiti, 3, n., to stand off or away from, followed by the abl., alone or with prep.; withdraw from, 6, 299; fly, dart from, 12, 102; with inan., desist, cease, 6, 399; alone, stop, cease, 1, 192.
abstinere, i, tentum, 2, a. and n. (abs and teneo), to hold or keep off from, or abstain from, with abl., 7, 618; alone, abstain, restrain one’s self; 2, 594.
abstractus, a, um, p. of abstrahere.
abstrahere, traxi, tractum, 3, a., to drag or lead away, 8, 263.
abstrado, fist, fistum, 3, a., to push or thrust off; to conceal, hide, 6, 7.
abstrudere, a, um, p. of abstrudo.
abstulere, perf. of anfero.
absuem, affi or abfi, afftiturus or abfftiturus, abesse, irreg. n., to be away;
to be absent, 2, 630; distant, 11, 907; to be wanting, missing, 1, 584; inf., abs, or abs, will be wanting, 8, 147; p., absent, ntis, absent, 4, 83.
absiendo, mpel, mptum, 3, a., to take away; of death, to end, destroy, 3, 654; exhaust, spend, 7, 301; consume, devour, 3, 267; cut off, end, 1, 555.
absentemus, a, um, p. of absuemus.
abund, adv., with genit. (abundus), sufficiently, enough, 7, 552.
Abundo, svi, Atum, 1, n., to overflow; abound, G. 3, 394; be well stored with, with abl., G. 4, 140; pa.: abundantans, ntis, overflowing, 11, 547; full of, abounding in, with genit., E. 2, 90.
Abydus (-oe), i, f. and m., Abydos, Abydos, the modern Avidos, a town in Asia Minor, opposite Sestos, G. 1, 307.
Ac, s. atque.
Acalianthis, Idis, f., Acaliathis, the thistle-fin ch, gold-fin ch, or yellow-bird, G. 3, 388.
Acamias, ntis, m., Acadia, Acamias, a son of Theseus and Phaedra, 2, 262.
Acanthus, i, m., Acanthus. 1. The plant bear’s-foot; the acanthus, 1, 649. 2. An evergreen thorn-tree of Egypt, G. 2, 119.
Acarnania, anis, adj., of Acarnania, a country between Epirus and Asia; Acarnanian, 5, 298.
Acca, se, f., a companion of Camilla, 11, 890.
Accedo, essi, essum (perf. ind., accessis for accessitis, 1, 201), 3, n., to go or draw near to; approach, with acc. alone, 1, 307.
Accellere (adce), svi, Atum, 1, a. and n., to hasten; make haste, 5, 675.
Accendo, di, nsum, 3, a. (ad and con do, rel. to candeo), to set fire to, G. 3, 414; light up, entkindle, 5, 4; enrage, exasperate, incense, 1, 29; incite, rouse, 4, 293.
Accessus, a, um, p. of accendo.
Acceptus, a, um, p. of accipio.
Accessus, s, m. (accedo), a going near to; an access, approach, 8, 570.
1. Accido, cdi, 3, n. (ad and cedo), to happen, 12, 583.
2. Accido, cdi, cissum, 3, a. (ad and
acciō, to cut into, or up; cut, 2, 667; eat into, devour, consume, 7, 125.

acciōnus, a, um, p. of accingō.

acciōne, xii, nctum (pass. inf., accingēre, 4, 485), 3, a., to gird on; gird, 2, 614; arm, equip, 6, 194; make one's self ready; prepare, 1, 250; G, 3, 46; resort to, 4, 498.

accīo, i, itum, 4, a., to summon, call, 11, 255.

accipio, cōspī, ceptum, 3, a. (ad and capio), to take to one's self; to receive, 1, 304; take in or up, admit, receive, 1, 123; 3, 79; entertain, 3, 333; see, 6, 155; hear, attend, listen to, learn, 2, 65; heed, regard, 4, 611; pa.: acceptus, a, um, acceptable, G, 2, 101.

accipiter, tris, m., a hawk, 11, 721.

acciōsus, a, um, p. of accīō.

1. acētus, a, um, p. of accio.
  2. acētus, ës, m.; used only in the abl. sing. (acciō); a summons, call, 1, 677.

acciōnis (acciōnis), e, adj. (acciōn-), leaning on or against, 10, 225.

acciōvis (acciō-), e, adj. (ad and cli-
  vus), inclining upward, gently rising, G, 2, 276.

acciōlia, ae, c. (acciōlo), a borderer, 7, 729.

acciālo (acci-,) cōlī, cultum, 3, a., to
dwell near or by, G, 4, 288.

acciōmodo (acci-,) i, itum, 1, a.,
to fit one thing to another; to buckle,
gird, 2, 398.

acciōmodus (acci-,) a, um, adj., fit,
suitable, 11, 522.

acciōbo (acci-,) ëi, itum, 1, n., to lie
near or by, to recline, 6, 606; bend over,
project, G, 3, 384.

acciāmbo, cūbiti, cūbitum, 3, n. (acci-
būo), to lay one's self down, at or upon;
recline, with dat., 1, 79.

acciāmbo (acci-, i, itum, 1, a., to
place heap on heap; heap up, load;
honor, 6, 885.

acciurro, curri, seld. cīcurri, cursum,
3, n., to run to; run, hasten up, 5, 451.

acciēr, criā, cre, adj. (ac-crier, root
ac, as in acuo), sharp; fig.: bitter, pen-
gent, 7, 281; ardent, active, strong, 1,
280; brave, valiant, 8, 441; spirited, full
of life, life-like, 5, 254; elastic, spring-
ing, 7, 164; swift, nimble, G, 3, 119;

Acēry, 1, 444; fierce, furious, 2, 414;
keen, urgent, 1, 262; diligent, G, 2, 405;
ad.: accēriter; comp.: accērissim, more
globly, G, 4, 243.

Acērobo, no perf., ātum, 1, a. (acē-
bus), to embitter; to aggravate, aug-
ment, 11, 407.

acciērus, a, um, adj. (acci-), harsh,
bitter, in taste; fig.: cruel, fierce, 5,
492; fatal, direful, G, 3, 419; sorrow-
ful, sad, mournful, 5, 49; 6, 429; pl.:
acciēba, ārum, n., vengeful deeds, 12,
500; adv.: accērbiss, harshly, G, 3, 149;
savage, fiercely, 9, 794.

acciēras, a, um, adj. (acci-), of ma-
pel; maploid, 2, 112.

acciēra, ae, f., an incense-box; a
censer, 5, 745.

acciērās, ārum, f., a town in Cam-
pania, N. E. of Naples, now Acerra, G, 2,
235.

acciērus, ā, m., a heap, G, 1, 185;
pile, 4, 402; store, sack, G, 1, 268.

acciēsa, ae, f., a town in Sicily, named
after Acetis, 5, 718.

acciēsas, ae, m., Acetes or Segestus,
the son of Creitus, a Sicilian river-
god, and Egesta or Segesta, a Trojan
woman, 1, 185.

acciēsmenēdes, s. Achemenides.

acciēlus (poet., āchēlēs), a, um,
adj. (Achaia), of Achaia; Achaean;
Grecian, 2, 462.

acciēlus, a, um, s. Achaeus.

acciēta, ae, m., Achates, a companion
of Aeneas, 1, 174, et al.

acciēlōius, a, um, adj. (Achelos),
of the Achelous, a river of central Greece,
now the Aspropotamo; Acheleian (or,
such as that of the Achelous), G, 1, 9.

acciēmēnides (Achaem-,) ae, m.,
Achemenides, a companion of Ulysses,
2, 614.

acciēron, utis, m., 'Acheînos, the Ache-
ron, a river of Hades, 6, 295; met., the
lower world, 5, 99.

acciēles, is (eso or 1), m., 'Achillēs,
the son of Peleus, King of Thesea, and
Theseis, daughter of Nereus, 1, 460, et al.

acciēllēs, a, um, adj. (Achilles), of
Achilles; Achillean, 3, 388.

acciēvus, a, um, adj. (Achaeus),
Achaean; Grecian, 1, 488; pl. subse.
acciēvi, ārum or ōm, the Greeks, 2, 108.
ACIDALIUS, a, um, adj. (Acidalia, 'Akwelía, an appellation of Venus, derived from the name of a fountain in Boeotia), pertaining to Venus; Acidalian, 1, 720.

Acidus, a, um, adj. (acuo), pointed, sharp; sharp-tasted; sour, G. 3, 390.

Acies, ël. f. (rt. ac, rel. to āsōs), a sharp edge or point; edge, 2, 333; an arrow-head, 11, 562; the side of the eye, 6, 200; the eye, 4, 643; an army in line of battle; army, 10, 406; the shock of battle, 12, 662; pl.: acies, glances of the eye; the eyes, 12, 556; squadrons, battalions, troops, 2, 569; battles, 6, 589; acies inferre, to charge, 10, 364.

Aclys (άκλυς), ὑδις, f., ágyalos, a small javelin; dart, 7, 730.

Aemón, ōnis, m., 'Akmwv, a Trojan, 10, 128.

Acetes (Aketes), is, m., 'Aketvws, the armor-bearer of Evander, 11, 80.

Aconcītum, i, n., ákonoivos, the poisonous herb aconite, wolfsbane, monkshood, G. 2, 152.

Aconteus, ël,m., a Latin warrior, 11, 612.

Acquiro, s. adquirō.

Acráglas (-gans), antis, m., 'Akrágevas, Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti, 3, 703.

Acrisoniánus, a, um, adj. (Acrisione), pertaining to Acrisio or Danaíd daughter of Acrisius; Acrisioeán, 7, 410.

Acrílis, ni, n., 'Akrísios, a king of Argos, son of Abas, 7, 372.

Acris, s. acer.

Acrón, ōnis, m., 'Akwroín, a Greek warrior, 10, 719.

Acta, ae, f. (ātrη), the sea-shore; beach, shore, 5, 618.

Actæus, a, um, adj., 'Akrwios, pertaining to Acte or Attica; Athenian, E. 2, 24.

Actílas, ëdis, adj. (Aktř, Attica), Athenian, G. 4, 468.

Actius, a, um, adj. (poet. for Actiscus, from Actium), pertaining to Actium, a promontory and town of Epirus, celebrated as the scene of the decisive victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, in B. C. 31; Actian, 3, 280.

Actor, òris, m. 1. The name of a

TROJAN, 9, 500. 2. The name of an Auruncian, 12, 94.

1. actus, a, um, p. of ago.
2. actus, ës, m. (ago), a driving or impelling; speed, swift descent, 12, 687.

Actétum, adv. (actus), promptly, immediately, 9, 265.

Aceto, ël, fitum, 3, a. (rel. to āsọs), to make pointed; to sharpen, whet, 8, 385; fig.: stimulate, provoke, 7, 390; incite, rouse, G. 4, 485; pa.: āctūs, a, um, sharpened, pointed, sharp, 1, 45; of sound, shrill, loud, G. 3, 94.

Acus, ës, f. (acuo), a needle, 9, 582.

Āctūs, a, um, p. of acuo.

Ad, prep. followed by acc. 1. In relations of place: to, towards, at, by, near, before, freq.; present with, among, 6, 481; after a subs., with ellipsis of prep., 10, 255. 2. Of time: at, just at, about, by, 4, 513, et al. 3. In other relations: in one’s esteem, with, 12, 649; in comparison, E. 3, 48; ad unum, even to a single one, to the last one, to a man, 5, 687; ad plenum, to the full, brimful, G. 2, 244; ad vivum, to that which is alive, to the quick, G. 3, 442; ad Himmum, to the mud, to the bottom, G. 4, 428; ad usque, as far as, 11, 263, et al.

In composition, ad remains unchanged, according to the best usage, in all combinations except the following: The d is assimilated to a following c; usually to p; less frequently to n; less correctly to f; better dropped before gn, sp, sc, et, but often retained; either assimilated or unchanged before g; either unchanged or assimilated before r, s.

Adactus, a, um, p. of adigo.

Ađám, ñis, m., ādēam, that which can not be overcome; the hardest iron, steel, adamant, 9, 552.

Aδāmis, ël, m., the father of Acheimètes, 3, 614.

Ad. For words beginning with these letters, see acc.

Addenseó, ëre, and addenseo, ëre, a., to make compact; close up, 10, 429.

Addice, ëdi, dictum, 8, a., to pronounce for; assign to; give up to, 8, 655.

Additus, a, um, p. of addo.

Addo, ëdi, dictum, 3, a., to put or lay
ADDUCO

near to or by; put on, 5, 817; add, join, 9, 765; erect on, 8, 336; give, impart, 1, 598; add, bestow, 5, 249; addere se, to join, 2, 339; in spatiis, to throw one's self or rush into the course, G. 1, 513.

adduceo, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead or draw to; lead on, 10, 380; draw to, bend, draw tight, strain, of the muscles, 5, 141; of a bow, etc., 5, 507; contract, G. 3, 483.

adductus, a, um, p. of adduco.

addibo, addi, addin, 3, a., to eat up, devour, consume, 9, 537.

1. addibo, avi or i, Itum, ire, irreg. a. and n., to go to, approach; visit, 4, 56; reach, 4, 382; encounter, undergo, 1, 10.

2. addibo, adv. (ad and old acc. eom), to this or that point; so far, to such a degree, so very, so much, E. 2, 25. et al.; with correl. ut following, 11, 436. et al.; explanatory of a preceding statement, so much, so, 1, 567, et al.; so, therefore, 4, 533; added to this, besides, moreover, G. 4, 197, et al.; frequently emphasizing a word or statement, ay indeed, ay also, indeed, even, 3, 203; 7, 427; iamque adeo and nunc adeo, and even now, indeed now, already, or moreover, 5, 323; 9, 156, et al.; usque adeo, up to such a point, even so, so much, E. 1, 12; of time, without accompanying an adv. of time, then indeed, E. 4, 11; hinc adeo, even from, just here, E. 9, 59; vix adeo, hardly even, 6, 493.

addemptus, a, um, p. of adimo.

adesset, s. sum.

addabilis (aff.), e, adj. (adfor), that can be spoken to; easy to be approached, 3, 631.

additus (aff.), sē, m. (id.), a speaking to; address, 4, 284.

adfecto (aff.), sē, sētum, 1, freq. a. (adicio), to strive after; grasp, seize, 3, 670; seek, G. 4, 562.

adferre (aff.), attili, adìtum (allitum), ferre, irreg. a., to bring, bear, or carry, convey to, 12, 171; bring hither, 6, 532; to present, 3, 810; pass. : adferri, to be brought to, with acc., 7, 217.

adfacio (aff.), fēcī, fectum, 3, a. (ad and facio), to affect; reward, 12, 362.

adfligō (aff.), fīxī, fīxum, 3, a., to

fasten to, G. 2, 313; put to, 9, 536; perf. p. pass. : clining to, 5, 862.

adfixus (aff.), a, um, p. of adfito.

adfligō (aff.), fīxī, fīxum, 3, a., to beat or strike upon; pa. : adflictus, a, um, dejected, desponding, 2, 92; wretched, troubled, 1, 432.

adfligō (aff.), sē, um, p. of adfligō.

adflīctus, a, um, p. of adfligō.

adfligō (aff.), fīxī, fīxum, 3, a., to beat or strike upon; pa. : adflīctus, a, um, dejected, desponding, 2, 92; wretched, troubled, 1, 432.

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adflīctus, a, um, p. of adfligō.
adiunctus, a, um, p. of adiungo.
adiungo, adiungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., to join, train to, G. 1, 2; moor, 9, 69; associate
with, 8, 515; add, E. 6, 43; to ally, 7, 298.
adiūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to swear by,
with acc. of the thing sworn by, 12, 816.
adiūvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to give aid
to; to help, aid, support, 5, 345; encourage,
stimulate, incite further, 12, 219.
adiābor (all-), lapsus sum, 3, dep.
n., to glide to; with dat., rarely acc.,
sail to, reach, 3, 569; advance, glide
(with abl. of manner), 10, 269; fly to, 9,
474; descend, fall upon, 12, 319.
adiūcrímanus (all-) (p. of obsol. ad-
lacrimo), weeping, 10, 683.
adiāpsus (all-), a, um, p. of adiabor.
adīgo (all-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., to tie
or bind to; hold fast, hold, 1, 109; con-
strain, confine, 6, 459.
adīquor (all-), locutus sum, 3, dep.
a., to address, 1, 229.
adīdo (all-), īūsī, īūsum, 3, n., to
speak playfully; sport, mock, jest, 7, 117.
adīō (all-), īūlī, 3, a., to wash
against; wash, 8, 149.
admirō, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to ad-
mire, 6, 406; wonder, 2, 797; pa.: ad-
mirandus, a, um, marvelous, G. 4, 3.
admissēo, miscūi, mixtum or mist-
tum, 2, a., to mingle with, with dat., G.
4, 287; to associate, unite, join, 7, 579.
admissus, a, um, p. of admitto.
admitto, mīsī, missum (pass. inf.
admitter, 9, 231), 8, a., to allow to go to
a place; to admit, 6, 390; p.: admiss-
sus, a, um, being let go, soars (others,
being assumed), in some editions for
amissi, 11, 272.
admōnēo, īū, ītum, 2, a., to put in
mind; remind; admonish, warn, with
acc., 4, 363; incite, urge on, 10, 587;
with infn., G. 4, 187; with interrogative
clause, 10, 153; remind, remonstrate,
cautious, E. 6, 4.
admordēo, mordi, morsum, 2, a., to
gnaw upon or into; gnaw, G. 2, 879.
admorsus, a, um, p. of admirdeo.
admōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., to
move, bring near to; to carry, convey
to, 3, 410; apply to, touch, E. 3, 48; ad-
movere ubera, give suck, 4, 367.
adnītor (ann-), nīsus or nīrus sum,
3, dep. n., to press upon; with dat., lean
against, 12, 99; lean, rest upon, 4, 690;
alone, make effort, strive, 5, 293; ply
the oars, 4, 583.
adnīxus (ann-), a, um, p. of adnītor.
adno (anno), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a.,
to swim in, sail towards or to, with dat.,
1, 588.
adnōcosco, s. agnosco.
adnūo (ann-), nihil (ātum, rare), 3, a.
and n., to nod to; with dat., acc. and
dat., and infn.; assent, consent, 4, 123;
promise, 1, 250; direct, permit, 11, 20;
favor, G. 1, 40.
adnōcsco, olēvi, ultum, 8, inc. n.
(adoleo), to grow up, of animals or
plants, G. 2, 583; become mature, ripe,
12, 428; burn, blase, 4, 379; pa.: adnō-
tus, s, um, grown up; mature, 1, 431.
adnōs, is or Idis, m., Adēna, the son
of Cinysters, king of Cyprus, beloved by
Venus, E. 10, 18.
adōpērio, īū, tum, 4, a., to cover up,
cover, 3, 405.
adōpertus, a, um, p. of adopero.
adōrens, a, um, adj. (ador), of spell
or ligne wheal, 7, 100.
adōrīor, ortus sum, 4, dep. a., to rise
towards or upon, to approach; to aim
at, undertake, attempt, 6, 387.
adp. For words beginning with these
letters, see app.
adque, s. atque.
adquīro (acq-), qutelī, quetum,
3, a. (ad and quasco), to seek in addi-
tion; gain, 4, 175.
adōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to pray to;
supplicate, worship, adore, 1, 48.
adortus, a, um, p. of adotor.
adrisco, s. arrīgo.
adrīpio, s. arripio.
Adrastus, i, m., Ἀδραστος, king of
Argos, 6, 480.
Adrīkous, i, s. Hadriacus.
adsc. For words beginning with these
letters, see asc.
adsensus (assensus), ës, m. (adsen-
tio), an assenting; answering sound,
response, echo, G. 3, 45; applause, 10, 97.
adsentio (-a-), sensi, sensum, 4, n., and, more frequently, adsentior, sensus sum, 4, dep. n., to give consent; to assent, agree, 2, 130.

adservo (a-), avi, stum, 1, a., to keep carefully; guard, watch, 2, 763.

adidēo (a-), abdi, sequum, 2, n. (ad and sedeo), to sit by, besides, 11, 304.

adidēic (a-), adv. (adidēus), persistently, perpetually, constantly, 4, 268; frequently, E. 2, 4.

adidēus (a-), a, um, adj. (adideo), abiding by; persistent, constant, 4, 447; perpetual, G. 2, 149; frequent, 9, 345.

adidēlis (a-), e, adj. like, similar to, 6, 608.

adidēlīo (a-), avi, stum, 1, a., to make like; to counterfeit, feign, 10, 639; pass., to make one's self like, 12, 264.

adissto (a-), attest or adstiti, 3, n., to stand at, by, or present; stand, 12, 790.

ads. For words beginning thus, see asp.

adst. For words beginning thus, see aset.

adsueco (a-), avi, stum, 3, a. and n., to accustom to, make familiar, habituate to; with dat., acc. and dat., and infin., to get or become accustomed, be wont, learn, G. 1, 42, et al.; with abl., 7, 748; adsuece, bella animis, instead of adsuece, animos bellis, to cherish war in the heart, 6, 832.

adsuektus (a-), a, um, p. of adsueco.

adsultus (a-), fes, m. (ad and salio), a leaping upon; an assault, attack, 5, 442.

adsum (-a-), additi or affitii, esse, irreg. n. (collateral form of imp. subj.): addōrem (a-rem), -es, -et, -ent, to be near or by, G. 4, 19: to be present, at hand, or here, 1, 595; to have arrived, 2, 122; to be with, attend, 2, 701; aid, accompany, 10, 547; come, B. 2, 45; be propitious, 8, 116; to beset, 2, 330; inf. : addōre, to be about to come, destined to come, 7, 370.

adsurgo (a-), surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., to rise up; rise, 4, 86; swell, fume, 10, 98; rise up in reverence, honor, yield to, G. 2, 98.

adt. s. att.
AEACIDES

bles; the innermost part of a temple; accessible only to the priest; a shrine, sanctuary, oracle, 3, 115; the interior of a tomb, or shrine of the dead, 5, 584.

AEACIDES, ae, m., AEACIUS, a son or descendant of AEACUS. 1. Achilles, as the grandson of AEACUS, 1, 99. 2. Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, 3, 266. 3. Perseus, their descendant, King of Macedon, 6, 639.

AEAEUS, a, um, adj., AEAEUS, of AEACUS, the island of Circe; AEAEUS or Colchian, 3, 386.

AEIDES, ae, f.; in the sing., a temple; pl., a dwelling, palace, 2, 462; apartments, court, 2, 457, 512; a hive, G. 4, 238.

AEELICO, Avi, Atum, 1, a. (aeides and facio), to build; to construct, make, 2, 16.

AEAGAEON, onis, m., AEGAEON, AEGAEON, a giant, also called Briareus, 10, 565.

AEAGUS, a, um, adj., AEAGUS, pertaining to the AEAGUS, 3, 74.

AEGON, ois, m., AEGON, AEGON, the shield of Jupiter, carried also by Pallas; the aegis, 3, 354.

AEGON, ois, m., AEGON, AEGON, a shepherd, E. 3, 2.

AEGRE (aegor), feeble; with difficulty, hardly, with toil, G. 3, 534.

AEGRESO, 3, inc. n. (aegreso), to become sick; grow worse, 12, 46.

AEYPTUS, a, um, adj. (Aegyptos), Egyptian, 8, 688.

AEGYPTUS (-tus), f., AEGYPTUS, Egypt, G. 4, 210, et al.

AEMULUS, a, um, adj., striving to equal; competing, rivaling, 5, 187; envious, 5, 415; a rival for, aspiring, 10, 971.

AEQUO

AEMIDAE, ae, m., a son of AEneas; pl.: AEMIDAE,AEUM, followers of AEneas, the Trojans, 1, 555; AEMIDAE, 3, 18.

AEMIDAE, a, um, AEMIDAE, a Trojan chief, son of Venus and Anchises, and hero of the Aemid, 1, 99. 2. AEneas Silvius, one of the Alban kings, 6, 709.

AEHELIS, Idis or Ido, (AEneas), the Aemelian poem, the Aemid.

AEHELIS, a, um, adj. (id.), of AEneas, 7, 1.

AENIDES (AENIDES), ae, m. (AENUS, AINES, a collat. form of AENAEUS), a son of Aeneas or AEneas; Jules, 9, 658.

AENANUS (AENANUS), a, um, adj. (AENUS), of bronze; brazen, 2, 470; subj.: AENANUM, 1, n., a bronze or brazen vessel; caldron, 1, 213, et al.

AEOLIS, ae, f., AEOLIS, AEOLIS, an island near Sicily, the home of Aeolus, 1, 52.

AEOLUS, a, um, adj., AEOLUS, pertaining to Aeolus: AEOLUS, 5, 791.

AEOLUS, i, m., AEOLUS, AEOLUS. 1. The god who ruled over the winds, 1, 53. 2. A follower of AEneas from Lynceus, 12, 542.

Aequaneus, a, um, adj. (aequus and aeurn), of equal age, 2, 561.

Aequallis, e, adj. (aequus), equal; of the same age, 10, 194; fellow, companion, G. 4, 460; subs. c., companion, 5, 468.

Aequus, adv. (aequus), equally; alike, G. 2, 213.

AEQUI FALSCI, s. FALSCI.

Aequiculus (-culus), a, um, adj. (Aequus), of the Aequi, a tribe adjacent to the Latins and Volscians, near Rome; Aequian, 7, 747.

Aequipatro (aequipatro), Avi, Atum, 1, a. and n. (aequus and paro), to judge as equal; to be on an equal footing with, to equal, E. 5, 48.

AEQUO, Avi, Atum, 1. a. and n. (aequus), to make equal in size, number, weight, etc., 1, 193; 5, 419; to equalize, divide equally, 1, 508; make equal in length, 9, 338; in height, raise to, 4, 89; to level, G. 1, 178; to equal, be equal
to, G. 4, 133; to be as high as, on a level with, G. 1, 113; keep pace with, 6, 263; return equally, requite, 6, 474; lift, exhaust, 11, 125; pa.: aequātus, a, um, made equal or even; steady, 4, 557.

aequor, Cris, n. (aequo), an equal, horizontal, or level surface; the surface of the sea; the sea, 1, 146; E. 9, 57; water, 6, 355; wave, 3, 197; a level field, plain, 5, 456; a race-course, the circus, G. 2, 541; low land, 12, 524; top of the ground or soil, G. 1, 50.

aequorēsus, a, um, adj. (aequor), pertaining to the sea, marine, sea-. G. 3, 243.

aequus, a, um, adj., plain, even; on a level with, leveled, with dat., 12, 569; equal, open, fair, 11, 706; equal, adequate, prepared, 10, 450; favorable, 1, 479; healthful, harmless, salubrious, G. 3, 546; impartial, equitable, just, 6, 199; unprejudiced, unbiased, 9, 234; aequor pedestal, with foot to foot, face to face, 12, 485; aequum est, it is just, 12, 20; aequius fuerat, it would have been more just, 11, 115; subs.: aequum, i., n., that which is even; right, justice, 2, 427; in aequum, to the open field, 9, 68.

Aēr, ēris, m. (acc. aēra or aērenī), aērī, the air or atmosphere, 1, 300, et al.; summus aēr, the topmost part, airy summit of, G. 2, 123.

aērītus, a, um, adj. (aēre), furnished with copper or bronze; made of bronze, 2, 481; bronze-covered; armed with bronze, aērun, G. 8, 675; armed with bronze; armed, 7, 708.

1. aērēus, a, um, adj. (id.), made of copper or bronze; bronze, brazed (see def. of aēris), 1, 448; brazed beaked, 5, 198; of the copper or bronze plates or scales of a corselet, 10, 313.

2. aērīus, s. aērīus.

aēripes, eōris, adj. (aēris and pes), brazed- or bronze-footed, or hoofed, 6, 602.

Aērīus (ērus), s. aērīus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the air; derived from the air, dewy, G. 4, 1; airy, aērial, 5, 520; rising into the air; towering, lofty, 3, 291; air-clearing, 9, 803; G. 1, 375.

aēs, aēris, n., copper, bronze; brass, in one of the old English usages of that word, 1, 449, et al.; anything made of copper or bronze; a trumpet, 3, 240; symbal, G. 4, 151; armor, 2, 734; shield, 2, 545; a bronze statue, G. 1, 180; 6, 847; a track or course of bronze plates (others, a bridge of bronze), 6, 591; a ship's prow or beak, or a copper-bottomed ship, 1, 55; pl.: aera, n., money, 11, 329; aerea nexus, bronze-bound, of bronze, 1, 448.

Aescūlus (escū-), i., f., an oak producing edible acorns; an oak, G. 2, 10.

Aestas, ētis, f. (aētēs), the summer, 1, 265, et al.; summer-air, 6, 707; a year, G. 3, 190.

Aestifer, ētis, ērum, adj. (aestus and foro), heat-bringing, sultry, G. 2, 338.

Aestivus, a, um, adj. (aestas), of summer, G. 4, 52; subs.: aestīva, ērum, n., a summer field, G. 3, 472.

Aestūto, ētis, atum, n. (aestus), to glow, to be dried up or parched, G. 1, 107; boil up; heat, foam, 6, 297; ērne, 8, 258; rage, seethe, 12, 660.

Aestus, ētis, m. (rel. to aēta), glowing heat; heat, E. 8, 98; summer, G. 1, 297; a boiling; a billowy motion; waves of flame, flames, 2, 706; wave, surge, 1, 107; tide, sea, flood, 3, 419; inflammation, fever, G. 3, 459; tide (of feeling), agitation, 4, 532.

Aetēs, ētis, f. (for aevis, fr. aeum), life-time, age, 1, 705; old age, 2, 596; period, generation, age, 7, 680; lapse of time; time, 8, 200.

Aeternus, a, um, adj. (for aviter-, lasting, through ages; eternal; immortal, 1, 36; perpetual, 4, 99; adv.: aeternum, for in aeternum, continually, eternally, 6, 401; for ever, 11, 98.

Aether, ēris, m. (acc. aethera and aetherem), aērip, the upper air; ether, sky, heaven, 1, 90; in a general sense, air, 1, 587, et al.; personified, Aether, Jupiter, G. 2, 305.

Aethēriūs (-ēus), a, um, adj. (aether), pertaining to the upper air; ethereal, heavenly, 1, 394, et al.; airy, 8, 608.

Aethērops, ēris, m., Aēriōs, an Aethiopian, E. 10, 68.

Aethēn, ōnis, m., Aērōn, Aethon, one of the chariot horses of Turnus, 11, 89.

Aethēra, ae, f., aērēs, the cloudless air; serene sky; heaven, 3, 585, et al.
AETNA

Aetna, se, t., Almē, a volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily, 3, 579.

Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. (Aetna), of Aetna; Aetnaean, 3, 673.

Aetolius, a, um, adj., Aetolēs, Aetolian, 11, 438; Aetola urbs, Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes, 11, 339.

Aeum (-vum), 1, n. (asiēr), indistinct time; lapse of time, time, 3, 415; age, 2, 638; old age, 2, 509; fēt, 10, 589; immortality, 10, 235.

Aëer, fra, frum, adj., African, G, 3, 344; subs.: Afrī, Afrum, m., Africans, 8, 734.

aff. For words commencing with these letters, see aff. 1. Africus, a, um, adj. (Afer), African, 4, 37.

2. Africus, i, m. (id.), the southwest wind; now called by the Italians Africo or Gherbino, 1, 86.

Afōrem, Afīt, etc., s. absum.

Agamemnōn, a, um, adj., 'Agama-mōnōs, pertaining to Agamemnon; Agamemnōn, Argive, Grecian, 4, 471.

Aganippē, ēs, f., 'Aganippe, a fountain sacred to the Muses at the foot of Helicon, in Boeotia, E, 10, 12.

Agathyrsos, Afrum, m., 'Agathhysros, a Scythian tribe dwelling on the river Maros in what is now Hungary, remarkable for the practice of tattooing their bodies, 4, 146.

Age, s. ago.

Agellus, i, m. (ager), a little field; a little farm, E, 9, 3.

Agonēr, mīrīs, m., 'Agōnēr, a son of Neptune and Lyba, king of Phoenicia and ancestor of Dido, 1, 338.

Ager, gri, m. (āpios), the land pertaining to a person or community; land under cultivation; a field, 2, 306, et al.; land, 1, 343, et al.

Agger, ērīs, m. (aggero), materials gathered to form an elevation; a heap of earth or stones, dike, embankment, bank, 1, 112; 2, 496; heap of earth, 9, 567; of snow, G, 3, 354; top, summit, ridge, raised surface, 5, 44, 273; a rampart, 9, 769, et al.; a height or rising ground, 12, 446; aggēres, mountains, mountain-ramparts, 6, 890.

1. aggēro, ēvi, stum, 1, a. (agger), to pile up, G, 3, 556; fig., increase, aggravate, 4, 197.

2. aggēro (adg-), gessi, gestum, 3, a., to bear to; heap upon, add to, 3, 63.

aggloomēro (adg-), ēvi, stum, 1, a. and n., to wind upon; to gather, assemble, crowd to, 2, 341; se agglomerare, to join themselves to, 12, 458.

aggrōdïor (adg-), gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (ad and gradior), attempt, dare, with inf., 2, 165; to advance towards; approach, 3, 38; attack, 9, 325; assail, have, 2, 463; accord, address, 3, 358; advance to, aspire to, E, 4, 43.

aggressus, a, um, p. of aggradior.

Agis, Idis, m., a Lycian, follower of Aeneas, 10, 751.

Agitator, oris, m. (agito), one who drives; a charioteer, 2, 476.

Agito, ēvi, stum, 1, intens. a. and n. (ago), to put in motion; drive, G, 3, 181; drive away, G, 3, 415; drive, pursue, 2, 421; persecute, 6, 68; harass, haunt, 3, 331; stir up, arouse, 10, 71; hasten, 2, 640; move, animate, 6, 727; excite to, 9, 187; practice, exercise, 12, 397; spend, pass, G, 4, 154; to manage, take in charge (whether as a writer or a husbandman), G, 3, 287; pass.: agitāri, to ride about, 11, 694.

Agmen, Insis, n. (id.), that which is driven or moved; direction of movement; a train; gathering, winding, G, 3, 422; swarm, G, 4, 59; herd, flock, drove, 1, 186; an army, on the march; battalion, squadron, 5, 884; army, 11, 60; troop, band, 5, 549; company, multitude, throng, 5, 378; assemblage, gathering, crowd, G, 1, 322; motion, stroke, of oars, 5, 211; stream, current, 2, 782; course, 2, 212; a leader, 10, 561.

Agna, ae, f. (agnus), an ewe lamb, 5, 772.

Agnoceo (adg-, adn-), nōvi, nītum, 3, a., to know a second time or again; to recognize, 1, 470.

Agnum, i, m. a lamb, 1, 635.

Agō, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (rel. to ēye), to put in motion; to drive, 1, 333; force, impel, 3, 5; urge, incite, 7, 393; expel, G, 2, 190; advance, 9, 505; move, turn, G, 2, 392; pursue, 5, 116; drive away, dispel, G, 1, 413; lead, 4, 546; send forth,
Alba, ae, f., Alba or Alba. Longa, a town on the Alban hills in Latium, from which Rome originated, 1, 271.

Albānus, a, um. adj. (Alba), pertaining to Alba; Alban, 1, 7; subs.: Albānī, orum, m., the Albans, 5, 500.

albēo, 2, n. (albus), to be white, 12, 86.

albesco, 3, inc. n. (albeo), to grow white, whiten, G. 3, 387; to brighten, dawn, 4, 505.

Albēla, ae, f., the Alβula; an ancient name of the Tiber, 8, 332.

Albūnēa, ae, f. (albus), Albunea, a fountain at Tibur; also personified as a nymph, 7, 83.

Alburnus, i, m. (id.), Alburnus, now Monte di Postigione, a mountain in Apulia, G. 3, 147.

albus, a, um. adj. (rel. to ἀλφῆς), white, 8, 362; pale, E. 7, 36; blank, undecorated, 9, 543; subs.: album, i., n., whiteness, white, E. 2, 41.

Alexander, dī, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.

Alcēnor, crīs, m. 1. Alcanor, a Trojan hero, 9, 672. 2. A Rutulian, 10, 388.

Alcēthous, i, m., Ἄλκαθος, a Trojan, 10, 747.

Alcīdes, ae, m., Ἀλκεῖδης, a descendant of Aloeus; Hercules, 5, 414, et al.

Alcimēdōn, ontis, m., Ἀλκιμῆδων, a Greek wood-cutter, E. 8, 97.

Alcīnōs, i, m., Ἀλκίνοος, King of Phaëacia, G. 2, 87.

Alcippē, es, f., a shepherdess, E. 7, 14.

Alcon, ōnis, m., a shepherd, E. 5, 11.

alecyon (bale-), ōnis f., ἄλεκυον, a kingfisher, halcyon, G. 1, 309.

Alexo, s. Allecto.

Alēs, Ítis (gen. pl. sometimes alitíum, 8, 27), adj. (ala), winged, swift, 5, 561, et al.; subs. c., a bird, 1, 394; an owl, 12, 362.

Alētēs, is, m., Ἀλήτης, a companion of Aeneas, 1, 121.

Alexis, Ídīs (acc. Alexim, voc. Alexi), m., Ἀλέκες, a shepherd, E. 2, 1.

algā, ae, f., sea-weed, E. 7, 42.

Alia, s. Allia.

Alīas, adv., s. alias.

Allībi, adv. (allius), elsewhere, G. 1, 55.

Allēnus, a, um. adj. (id.), pertaining to another, another's, G. 4, 244; strange,
Alger, ëra, ërum, adj. (ala and gero), wing-bearing; winged, 1, 683.

Allo, adv., s. alius.

Allipes, ëdis, adj. (ala and pes), wing-footed, 12, 494; subs. m., wing-footed horse.

Aliquâ, s. aliquis.

Alliquando, adv. (alius and quando), at some time; formerly, 8, 609; at length, 3, 300.

Aliqui, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron. (alius and qui), some, any, in affirmative sentences, 2, 48.

Aliquid, s. aliquis.

Aliquis, quid, indef. subs. pron. (alius and qui), some one, any one, something, in affirmative sentences, R. 2, 71; some one, 6, 864, et al.; some other, 2, 48; acc. : Aliquid, as to something, in some respect, somewhat, in some degree, 10, 84; adv. : Aliquî (scil. ratione, via) (abl.), in some way, E. 3, 15.

Aliquot, indecl. adj. (alius and quot), some, some few, E. 1, 70.

Allter, adv. (alius), in another manner; otherwise, 1, 309.

Allum, ël, s. allium.

Allias, a, ud (gen. Allias, dat. Alli), adj. and subs. (rel. to Allia), other, another; freq.; repeated : Alis—Allus, one—another, G. 1, 141, 142; pl. : Alli—alli, some—others, 1, 457, 428; different —different, G. 1, 276; used once for Alli—alli, 4, 593; adv. : Alli (archaic dat.), elsewhere, to another place, E. 5, 100; Allas (acc. pl. or archaic genit.), at another time, G. 1, 487.

Allacrifmans, s. adl.

Allapsus, s. adl.

Allecto (Alecto), us, f., 'Allârê, Alecto, one of the furies, 7, 324, et al.

Allia (Alla), ae, f., the Allia, a small stream running into the Tiber, 11 miles above Rome, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, b. c. 389, 7, 717.

Aligo, s. adligo.

Allium (Allum), ël, n., garlic, E. 2, 1.

Alliquor, s. adlquor.

Alludo, s. adlindo.

Allo, s. adluo.
or consider one thing after another, 4, 257.

alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), one after the other; alternating, 6, 121; by turns, in succession, 5, 376; every other, G. 1, 71; every second, 12, 283; abl. as adv.: alternis (sc. victibus), by turns, E. 3, 59.

altrix, f., a nurse; mother-nurse-, native-, birth-, 3, 273.

altum, s. altus.

altus, a, um, pa. (alo, rear, cause to grow, hence), raised high; high built, G. 1, 485; high, lofty, 5, 429; on high, aloft, 11, 837; high-born, noble, ancient, 4, 200; renowned, 10, 126; deep, E. 6, 76; deep or deepy, 12, 357; subs.: altum, i, n., the deep; the lofty: the deep sea, the main, the deep, 1, 3; the sky, heaven, air, G. 2, 210; i, 397; ex alto, from the heaven, in the sky, G. 1, 284; from afar, far-fetched, remote, 8, 386; pl.: alta, from, high places, heights of heaven, 6, 787; heights, hills, 11, 797; battlements, 9, 169; alta petere, to aim high, 5, 508; comp.: altior, ins. higher, taller, 8, 168; superl.: altissimus, a, um, very high, 8, 284.

älumnus, i, m. (id.), a foster-son, 11, 39, et al.

alvēare, is, n. (alveus), a bee-hive, G. 4, 34.

alvēus, i, m. (alvus), a cavity, hollow, G. 2, 458; the hollow trunk of a tree; meton., a boat, 6, 419.

alvus, i, f. (alo ?), the abdomen, the belly, G. 3, 427; waist, 12, 273; body, 2, 51.

ámans, ntlis, s. amo.

ámárcus, i, m., ámáρκος, marjoram, 1, 698.

ámáror, gris, m. (amarus), bitterness, G. 2, 247.

ámárus, a, um, adj., bitter, G. 2, 86; brackish, salt, briny, E. 10, 5; fig., bitter, 4, 208; biting, 11, 337; cruel, 10, 900.

ámāryllis, fdlis, f. 1. A shepherdess, E. 1, 5. 2. A servant, E. 8, 77.

ámásēnus, i, m., the Amaensus, a river of Latium, now the Toppia or Flume dell' Abbazia, 11, 547; the river-god Amaensus, 7, 685.

ámastres, i, m., a Trojan, 11, 673.

ámāta, ae, f., the wife of Latinus, 7, 343, et al.

ámáthmus, untis, f., a town of Cyprus, now Limnsos, 10, 51.

ámázon, onis, f., 'Amachon, an Amazon, one of the race of female warriors, said to have dwelt on the Thermodon, in Asia Minor, 11, 648, et al.

ámázonis, idis, f. ('Amachon), an Amazon, 1, 490.

ámázonius, a, um, adj. (Amazon), Amazonian (such as the Amazons used), 5, 311.

ambages, is, f. (in good usage in the abl. sing. and all cases of pl.) (ambigo), a going about; a winding, 6, 29; fig., details, particulars, story, 1, 343; mysteries, 6, 90; winding or tortuous prefixed, G. 2, 46.

ambéstio, édi, ésum, 3, a., to eat round; to consume, devour, eat, 8, 257.

ambésus, a, um, p. of ambeto.

ambī (amb-, am-, an-), an insep. particle (rel. to āsĩ), round, around, about; on both sides.

ambigus, a, um, adj. (ambigo), going about; uncertain, doubtful, undecided, 5, 286; twofold, 3, 180; dark, obscure, 2, 99; unreliable, treacherous, 1, 661; hesitating, uncertain, 5, 655; in suspense, 8, 580.

ambio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, a. and n. (ambo and eo), to go round; encompass, 6, 550; fig., approach, address, 4, 283; entrap, cajoile, 7, 383.

ambō, ae, o, adj. (āmphi), both, 1, 458.

ambrosia, ae, f., áμβροσία, ambrosia, the food of the gods, G. 4, 415.

ambrosius, a, um, adj. (ambrosia), ambrosial, heavenly, divine, 1, 408.

ambūro, usi, ustum, 3, a., to burn round; pa.: ambustus, a, um, blazing, singed, 12, 301.

amellus, i, m., the aster, star-wort, G. 4, 271.

ámens, ntis, adj. (a and mens), out of one's mind or senses; amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad, furious, 2, 314; 4, 203; distracted, 3, 307.

ámens, ntis, adj. (a and mens), out of one's mind or senses; amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad, furious, 2, 314; 4, 203; distracted, 3, 307.

ámēntum, i, n. (f. augmentum, fr. ago), a thong attached to the shaft of a javelin or other missile; meton., a javelin (others, a sling), 9, 685.

ámérinu, a, um, adj. (Amerina),
of Amerina, a town of Umbria, now Amelia; Amerinian, G. 1, 265.

amicio, icui or icui, icium, 4, a. (am and iacio), to throw around; veil, cover, 1, 516.

amicitia, ae, f. (amicus), friendship; pl., friendly alliance, 11, 821.

1. aminetus, a, um, p. of amicio.

2. aminetus, ius, m. (amicio), a ceiling or draping of the person; an upper garment, covering; cloak, mantle, veil, 3, 405; 5, 421.

amicus, a, um, adj. (amo), loving, friendly, kind, favorable, propitious, of persone, 2, 735; of things, 2, 255, et al.; subs.: amicus, i. m., a friend, freq.

Aminaeus (Aminæus), a, um, adj.,出产的, of Aminaeas, a grape-growing region of Picenum, G. 2, 97.

amissus, a, um, p. of amitto.

Amieturnus, a, um, adj. (Amiternum), of Amienurn, a Sabine town near the source of the Alenus, now S. Vittorino; Amieterinum, 7, 710.

amito, misi, museum, 3, a., to send away; to let go, 5, 833; 2, 148; lose, 3, 710; p.: amissus, a, um, missing, 1, 217; lost, 3, 341; slain, 11, 868; dead, G. 4, 213.

Ammon, s. Hammon.

amnis, is, m., properly, a broad and deep stream; flowing water; a river, freq.; stream, 4, 164; brook, E. 5, 25; water, 12, 417; amnis Euménidum, the Cocyts, 6, 374.

amo, avi, átum, 1, a., to love, be fond of, like; of the passion of love, E. 3, 79; of intelligent or moral esteem, 6, 129; of a liking or fondness for inanimate things, E. 7, 68; of inanimate things as subjects, G. 4, 124; fig., to keep close to, hug the shore, 5, 163; without an object, to be in love, to love, 4, 101, et al.; subs.: amans, nis, c., a lover, E. 8, 26; G. 4, 488; loving, fond wife, 1, 352.

amoenus, a, um, adj., charming; usually to the sight, delightful, pleasant, 6, 638.

amomum, i, n., ãmωνορ, an aromatic shrub; balsam; spikenard, E. 3, 89.

ámor, oris, m. (amo), love, affection, in all senses; the passion of love, E. 2, 68, et al.; love, affection, or esteem, in all human relations, as parental, filial, of friends, allies, etc., 4, 924, et al.; of gods, 7, 709; of animals, G. 4, 177; love, liking, fancy, fondness, preference, for things, 11, 583, et al.; freq.; the hippocmanes, or bunch of flesh supposed to appear on the forehead of a new-fed colt, and instantly devoured by the dam, unless intercepted, and used as a love-charm, 4, 516; personified: Amor, Oris, m., Cupid, Love, the god of love, 1, 663; pl.: amores, um, m., affections, love, 4, 28; mutual love (others, strong affection), 5, 834; eager wish, desire, E. 9, 56.

Amóvésa, movi, mótum, 2, a., to move away, take away, remove (others, emove), 6, 536.

Amphiónon, ónis, m., 'Αμφίων, a king of Thebes, son of Antiope and Jupiter, and husband of Niobe, famed as a musician, E. 2, 24.

Amphítryónádēs, ae, m., Hercules, the son of Amphítryon (so called, though he was the son of Jupiter by the wife of Amphítryon), 8, 103.

Amphýrýs, a, um, adj. (Amphyrýs), pertaining to the Amphýrus; Amphýrian, an epithet of Apollo, who kept the flocks of Admetus on the Amphýrus; hence, of a priest or priestess of Apollo, 6, 398.

Amphýrus, i, m., 'Αχύρσος, the Amphýrus, a small river in Pithoiós, on the banks of which Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus, G. 3, 2.

amplector, xus sum, 3, dep. a., to embrace, clasp, 3, 607; wind, pass around, 5, 86; encircle, coil around, 2, 214; wreath, E. 3, 45; fig., comprehend, embrace, in description, G. 2, 42.

1. amplerus, a, um, p. of amplerctor.

2. amplexus, is, m. (amplector), an embrace, 1, 667.

amplexus, adv., a. amplus.

amplexus, a, um, adj. (am and pleo), spacious, large, ample, 2, 310; splendid, magnificent, glorious, 4, 93; comp. amplior, us, larger, E. 3, 105; adv.: amplius, more, longer, 1, 683; again, G. 4, 503.

Ampsánactus (Ampsánactus), i, m., Lake Ampánactus (now Lago d’Ampánac), in the country of the Hirpini, from its
Amurca (Amurga), s. f., ἀμύργυς, the scum of oil, G. 1, 194.

Amycæae, arum, f., ἀμύκεας, a town of Latium, 10, 564.

Amycæus, a, um, adj. (Amycæae), of Amycæa, a town in Laconia; Spartan, G. 3, 89.

Amynæus, i, m., Ἀμύνας. 1. Amynæus, a son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians, famous for his prowess in boxing, 5, 373. 2. A companion of Theseus, 1, 221. 3. Another Trojan of the same name, 9, 772.

Amynatas, ae, m., Ἀμύνατας, a shepherd, E. 2, 35.

Amynthæonius, a, um, adj. (Ἀμυνθαών), an epithet of Melampus, the seer, as a son of Amythaon, G. 3, 550.

Αἰ, conj., properly introducing the second member of a double question; or, 6, 533; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence (the first member being suppressed), then, or rather, or perhaps, or even, 4, 535.

Anagnia, ae, f. Anagnia, a town of the Heron, now Anagni, 7, 664.

Anæpsa, cymphis, adj. (am and caput), two-headed or two-edged, 7, 535; fig., twofold, 8, 47; uncertain, wavering, doubtful, 5, 664; 10, 804; perplexed, perplexing, intricate, 5, 599.

Anchémolus, i, m., a Latin warrior, 10, 399.

Anchises, ae, m., Ἀγχισιός, son of Cany and Themis, and father of Aeneas by Venus, 2, 687, et al.

Anchisæus, a, um, adj., Ἀγκίσιευς, of Anchises, 5, 761.

Anchiladæs, ae, m., Ἀγκίλαδης, son of Anchises; Aeneas, 5, 407.

Anële, is, n., a small oval shield; target, 7, 188; pl.: anëlla, luum, the sacred anëlla, made by the Romans in imitation of the anëlla which came down from heaven, 8, 664.

Ancora, ae, f., ἀγκώρα, an anchor, 1, 169.

Aeneus, i, m., Aenæus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, 6, 815.

Androgææ, ëæ, and Androgææ, ëæi, m., Ἀνδρόγεως. 1. Androgææus, a son of the Cretan king Minos, murdered by the Athenians, 6, 20. 2. A Grecian chief at Troy, 2, 371.

Andromæchæ, ae, f., Ἀνδρομάχη, wife of Hector, 2, 456.

Antæthum, i, n., ἄνταιθορ, dill, anise, E. 2, 46.

Anfractus, ãs, m. (am and frango), a breaking round; the winding of a way in and out, 11, 523.

Angitlia, s. Angitilia.

Ango, xii, nctum or xum, a, to squeeze, compress, 8, 230; choke, G. 3, 497.

Anguis, is, m. and f. (perh. rel. to ἄγχος), a snake of any kind, serpent, 2, 579; Hydra, 8, 380; the constellation Serpens, G. 1, 305.

Anguitia (Angitia), ae, f., Anguitia or Angitia, a sister of Circe, worshiped by the Mares, 7, 759.

Augustus, a, um, adj. (Ango), strait, narrow, 3, 411; straitened, perilous, 11, 309; short, G. 4, 206; humble, G. 3, 220; subs.: augustum, i, n., a narrow place, passage, 3, 333.

Anhællus, ãs, m. (anhelio), hard-breathing; puffing, panting, 5, 199.

Anhælo, ãvi, ãtum, i, n. and a. (am and halo), to pant, 5, 254; of a furnace, to puff, roar, 8, 491.

Anhelus, a, um, adj. (anhelio), panting, G. 1, 250; short-breathing, G. 2, 133; gasping, thudding, 6, 48; wheezing, G. 3, 497.

Anien, s. Anio.

Aniænus, a, um, adj. (Anio), of the Anio. G. 4, 369.

Anís, e, adj. (anus), of an old woman; an old woman's, 4, 641.

Anima, ae, f. (rel. to ánoos), a breeze or breath of air; the air, E. 6, 92; breath, G. 3, 134; wind or blast of the bellows, 8, 408; breath, 9, 580; breath of life, the soul, spirit, life, 1, 93; life-blood, 10, 909; soul, 9, 580; the soul of the dead, shade, manes, 5, 81; the spirit or soul not yet inhabiting its destined body, 6, 720.

Animadversus, a, um, p. of animadverter, observed, G. 2, 259.

Animál, ãlis, n. (anima), a living being, animal, 3, 147; a brute animal, beast, animal, E. 6, 40.

Animóösus, a, um (animus), coura-
geous, full of spirit, bold, 12, 277; proud, G. 8, 81; bustling, G. 2, 441.

Animus, i. m. (anima), the rational spirit or soul of man; freq.; the mind, 1, 464, et al.; design, intention, purpose, 4, 699; mind, memory, 1, 28; E. 9, 51; the heart; feeling, disposition, affection, inclination, 1, 304, et al.; the spirit of brutes, G. 3, 119; of plants, nature, G. 2, 51; pl.: animi, crum, m., lofty spirit, heroism, 6, 702; daring; courage, confidence, 2, 617; strength, G. 2, 350; passion; anger, rage, 1, 57; arrogance, pride, 11, 806; fury, 10, 387; of things, life, velocity, 7, 893.

Anio (Aniēn), ēnis or ōnis, m., the river (now the Teverone), a branch of the Tiber, flowing from the Sabine Mountains through Latium, 7, 683.

Anius, ii., m., a king of Delos and priest of Apollo, 3, 60.

Anna, ae, f., a sister of Diō, 4, 9.

annālis, e, adj. (annus), pertaining to years, or lasting through a year; subs. m.: annales, ēnum, annālia, records; story, history, 1, 573.

annitor, s. adnitor.

annixus, s. adnixus.

anno, s. adnus.

annōsus, a, um, adj. (annus), full of years; aged, old, 4, 441; hoary, 6, 282.

annuco, s. annuuo.

annus, i. m., a year, freq.; a season, portion of the year, E. 3, 97; magnus annus, a complete year, or the great annual circuit of the sun, 3, 384.

annūna, s, um, adj. (annus), annual, yearly, 5, 48.

ansa, ae, f., a handle, E. 6, 17.

anser, ēris, m., a goose, G. 1, 119.

Antaeus, i., m., 'Aρταίος, a Latin, stain by Aeneas, 10, 561.

Antandros (-us), i, f., 'Aρτανδρός, Antandros, a coast town in Mycia, at the foot of Mount Ida, 3, 6.

antē, prep., with acc. of place, order, and time, and adv. of time or precedence. 1. Prep., in front of, before, 2, 469, et al.; of order or degree, before or beyond, 1, 347; of time, before, 4, 328. 2. Adv., beforehand, 1, 673; previously, past, 1, 198; first, 12, 660; sooner, E. 1, 60; followed by quam, s. antequam.

antēxo, ivi or ii, ire, irreg. n. and a., to go before; surpass, 12, 84.

antēfēro, tūli, lātum, ferrae, irreg. a., to bear before; to prefer, 4, 371.

Antennae, ērum, f. (ante and annis), Antennae, a Sabine town on the Anio, 7, 631.

antenna, ae, f., a sail-yard, 8, 549.

Antēnōr, ōris, m., 'Αντέρος, Antenor, a Trojan prince, nephew of Prīam, who fled from Troy, and settled in northern Italy at Pataium, or Padua, shortly before the arrival of Aeneas in Latium, 1, 249.

Antēnōridēs, ae, m., a son or descendant of Antenor; Antenōridae, the three sons of Antenor, Polybus, Age- nor, and Acamas, 6, 494.

antēquam (or, separated, ante- quam), adv., before that; sooner than, E. 1, 60, 64.

antes, ēnum, m. pl., rows or ranks of vines, G. 2, 417.

antēvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., to come before; anticipate, prevent, G. 3, 71.

antēvōle, ēvi, stūm, 1, n., to fly before (treated by some as one word, but usually separated), 9, 47; 12, 455.

Antheus (dissyl.), ēos or ēs, m., Antheus, a companion of Aeneas, 1, 181.

Antigōnes, is, m., Antigones, a shepherd, E. 5, 89.

Antiphātes, ae, m., 'Antiphārēs, Antiphates, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, 9, 696.

antiquus, a, um, adj. (ante), done or existing before; pristine, of old, ancient, 1, 12; aged, old, 2, 714; former, 4, 458; illustrious, noble, 12, 529.

Antōniius, ii, m., M. Antonius, the Triumvir, 8, 685.

Antōres, ae, m., a Greek warrior, follower of Evander, 10, 778.

antrum, ii. n., āvtrum, a cave, cavern, grotto, 1, 166; a hollow, G. 4, 44.

Ānūbīs, is or Idīs, m., 'Aρνόβις, a god with the head of a dog, worshiped by the Egyptians, 8, 698.

ānus, ēs, f., an old woman, 7, 419.

anxius, a, um, adj. (ango), troubled or troubling; disquieting, 9, 89.

Añxur, ūris, m., Añxur, or Terracina, a town on the coast of Latium, 10, 545.
Anxurus, a, um, adj. (Anxur), of Anxur, 7, 799.
Añnius, a (Gr. form Αννισ), um, adj. (Aoniis), of Aonia, Aonian, Boeotian, E. 6, 12.
Aornos, i, m., ἀορνος, birdless; Lake Avernus (now Lago d'Averno), in Campania, 6, 242.
Apenninicola, s. Appenninicola.
Apenninus, s. Appenninus.
Aper, pri, m. (rel. to κάρπος), a wild boar, 1, 324, et al.
Aperio, τι, pertum, 4, a. (ab and root par, whence pario), to uncover, lay bare, 1, 107; throw open, open, 2, 60; disclose to the view, 3, 206; disclose, reveal, 6, 12; pass. : Aperiri, to appear, 8, 681; p.: Apertus, a, um, open, 8, 585; unguarded, 11, 748; pa., open, 1, 155; clear, pure, 1, 587.
Ape, lcis, m., the point of anything; peak, top, summit, 4, 246; pointed flame, 2, 683; cone of a helmet, 10, 279; a peaked cap, 8, 664.
Apichinus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 702.
Apis (-es), is, f., a bee, 1, 430, et al.
Aplium, i, n., parsley, E. 6, 68.
Apollo, Inis, m., Απόλλων, Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, medicine, music, poetry, and archery, 2, 490; met., a temple of Apollo, 3, 275.
Appareo (ad-), τι, atum, 2, n., to come into sight; appear, 2, 622, et al.; be laid open, exposed to view, 8, 241; attend, 12, 800.
Apparero (ad-), avi, atum, 1, a., to get ready, prepare; resolve, be ready; with infin., 11, 117.
1. Appello (ad-), puli, pulsum, 3, a., to drive to; bring, convey to, 1, 377; draw up to, moor on the shore, 7, 39.
2. Appello (ad-), avi, atum, 1, a. (1. appello), to address; name, designate, call, 5, 540.
Appenninicola (Apenn-), ae, m. (appenninus and calo), a dweller in the Apennines, 11, 700.
Appenninus (Apenn-), i, m., the Apennines, the great mountain-chain of Italy, 12, 708.
Appeto (ad-), avi or ti, atum, 3, a., to push for; attack, assail, 11, 377.
Applico (ad-), avi or ti, atum or itum, 1, a., to fold upon; join to; impel, drive to, 1, 616; fasten, nail to, 12, 308.
Appono (ad-), posui, positum, 3, a., to place at or for; place, G. 4, 280.
Apprma, s. primus.
Aquicus, a, um, adj. (aperio), open to the sun; sunny, E. 9, 49; sun-loving, 5, 123.
Apto, avi, atum, 1, a. (aptus), to fit, join, or fasten to; with acc. and dat., 8, 721; put on, 2, 380; get ready, prepare, 10, 250; with acc. alone, get ready for action, G. 4, 74; fit out, prepare, 1, 552; with abl. of manner, 8, 60.
Aptus, a, um, adj. (obs. apo), fixed, joined to; joined together, G. 3, 168; fitted with, studded, 4, 482; fit, adapted, meet, G. 2, 284.
Apud, prep. with acc. (id. ?), near to; with, by, at, before, in presence of; near by, 5, 251; among, 2, 71; with, in respect to the mind, 4, 559; with pronouns, at one's home, on one's ground, E. 3, 62. Often written aput.
Aquae, ae, f., water, 1, 105, et al.; rain, G. 4, 166; a stream, river, E. 9, 9.
Aquarius, ii, m. (aqua), the constellation Aquarius, G. 3, 304.
Aquicola (cülus), i, m., a Rutulan, 9, 984.
Aquila, ae, f., an eagle, 11, 752, et al.
Aquilo, onis, m., the north wind, G. 2, 404; wind in general, 1, 391; wintry, tempestuous wind, 3, 235; the north, 1, 102.
Aquor, itus sum, 1, dep. a. (aqua), to fetch, find, get water, G. 4, 193.
Aquentus, a, um, adj. (id.), abounding in water, bringing rain; watery, rainy, 4, 52.
Ara, ae, f. (rel. to άπω, to raise), an altar, 3, 514, et al.; funeral pile, 6, 177; pl.: Arae, Arum, the Altars, a reef in the Mediterranean Sea between Sicily and Africa, 1, 109.
Arabs, Abis, m., *Αράβας; an Arabian, 8, 706.
Arabus, i, m., an Arabian, 7, 605.
Aracythus, i, m., *Αράκυθος; a mountain between Boeotia and Attica, E. 2, 24.
ARANEIA

ărānēs, ae, f. (ἀράχνη), a spider. G. 4, 247.

Ārar, āris, m., the Arar, a river of Gaul running into the Rhône at Lyons, now the Saone, E. 1, 63.

ārātor, āris, m. (aro), a plowman. E. 3, 42, et al.

ārātrum, i, n. (id.), a plow. 5, 755, et al.

ārāxes, is, m., ἀράξης, the Araxes, a river of Armenia Major, 8, 728.

arbor, (oös), āris, f., a tree, freq.; timber, wood. 5, 504; an oar, 10, 307.

arbōrēus, a, um, adj. (arbor), pertaining to a tree or trees; tree-like, massive. 12, 888; branching, 1, 190.

arbustum, i, n. (id.), a growth of trees; a grove; thicket. 10, 363; of vines and trees cultivated together, orchard, vineyard. G. 2, 416.

arbūtēs, a, um, adj. (arbūtus), of the arbutus. G. 1, 168.

arbūtum, i, n. (id.), the berry of the arbutus. G. 1, 148.

arbūtus, i, f., the arbutus, or arbutus-tree; wild strawberry-tree, an evergreen prized for its delicate foliage. E. 3, 62.

Arcādia, ae, f., ἀρκαδία; the central country of Peloponnesus, G. 3, 892.

Arcādius, a, um, adj. (Arcadia), of Arcadia. G. 4, 288, et al.

arcānum, a, um, adj. (arca), pertaining to a chest; hidden, secret. 4, 422; subs.: arcānum, i, n., a secret. 1, 232.

Arcas, ādis, m., ἀρκας; an Arcadian. 10, 452; E. 10, 31; Arcadian in character or accomplishment, i.e., skilled in pastoral song. E. 7, 4; adj. 11, 835.

Arcens, ntis, m., Arcens, a Sicilian. 9, 581.

arcō, cī, 2, a. (ἀρχέω), to incline, shut in; restrain, bind. 2, 406; debar, keep off, repel, 1, 455; protect, save from, 8, 73; with dat. G. 3, 155.

arcēs (arcessō), iūvi, itum, 3, a. (ar for ad, and cedo), to cause to come; send for, summon. 5, 748; hasten, provoke. 10, 11; draw, derive. G. 4, 224; call up, bring, 6, 119.

Arcētius (Archētius), ii, m., a Rutulian warrior. 12, 459.

Archippus, i, m., king of the Marsi. 7, 752.

ARTEIUSA

adj. (arcus and tenens), bow-bearing; subs. m., the archer; Apollo, 3, 75.

Arctos, i, f., ἄρκτος; the constellation of the Great and Little Bear, or of the Great Bear alone; duo Arctos, the two bears, G. 1, 245; the north, 6, 16.

Arcturus, i, m., ἀρκτοῦρος; the principal star in the constellation Boötes. Arcturus, 1, 744, et al.

arctus, s. 2, artus.

arcus, ius, m., a bow, 5, 500, et al.; the rainbow, 5, 88; the shoot of a tree bent into an arch, a grafting-sprig. G. 2, 26.

1. Ardēs, ae, f., Ardea, the chief town of the Rutulians. 7, 411.

2. ardēs, ae, f., the heron. G. 1, 364.

ardens, ntis, s. ardeo.

ardēo, arsi, arsum, 2, n. and a., to burn. G. 1, 391; to be on fire, or in flames. 2, 811, et al.; be burned. 2, 581; to flame. G. 1, 498; fig., rage in combat, 1, 491; burn with impatience, to long. 1, 515; burn with love, 4, 101; glow, 4, 283; love. E. 2, 1; pa.: ardēus, ntis, burning, hot, sparkling, flaming. 5, 687; bright. 4, 482; inflamed, blood-shot. G. 3, 505; impassioned, ardent, eager. 1, 423; spirited, flamy. 1, 472; glowing, lofty. 6, 180; fierce. G. 3, 46; furious. 2, 599; angry. 6, 487.

ardēsco, arsi, inc. n. (ardeo), to begin to burn; fig., burn. 1, 713; to increase, grow louder and louder. 11, 607.

ardor, āris, m. (id.), a burning; fire, flame. 11, 788; heat, drought. G. 3, 432; ardor, zeal, fervor. 4, 581.

ardūs, a, um, adj., steep; erect, high. G. 1, 240; raised high. 2, 475; 5, 480; lofty, towering. 2, 838; rearing. 11, 638; with upraised head. G. 2, 145; subs.: ardūnum, i, n., a high place. G. 3, 291; height, 5, 695; 7, 569.

ārēs, ae, f., a threshing-floor. G. 3, 133.

ārēna, s. harena.

ārēnōsus, s. harenaeus.

ārens, ntis, p. of areo.

ārēo, āi, 2, n., to be dry. E. 7, 57; wither, 13, 142; pa.: ārens, ntis, dry; dried up, shallow. 3, 350; dry, thirsty. G. 1, 110.

Ārēthusa, ae, f., Ἄρεθυσα. 1. Ar-
ARGENTEA

ARGENTEAUS, a, um, adj. (argentum), silver, silvery, white, 8, 655.

ARGENTUM, i, n. (άργυρος), silver, 1, 359, et al.; articles of silver; plate, 1, 640.

Argi, οῦρ, m., and Argos, n. (nom. and acc.), "Αργος, Argos, the capital of Argolis, and a favorite abode of Juno, 1, 24; Greece, 2, 95.

Argiletum, i, n., the Argiletum, a place in Rome at the foot of the Capitoline hill, 8, 345.

Argilia, ae, f., ἀργυλλος, clay, G. 2, 190.

Argitis, Idis, f., the argite, a species of Grecian white grape, G. 2, 99.

Argivos, a, um, adj. (Argos), belonging to Argos; Argeia; Grecian, 2, 254; subs.: Argivi, οῦρ (ο̂μ), Argivos, Greeks, 1, 40.

Argos, άς, f. (acc. o), not used in dat. and abl., "Αργός, the ship Argos; the ship which bore Jason and his crew of heroes to Colchis in search of the golden fleece, E. 4, 34.

Argulleus, a, um, adj. of Argolis; Argolic; Grecian, 2, 55.

Argos, s. Argi.

Argumentum, i, n. (arguo), the means of making clear; subject, theme, story, 7, 791.

Arguo, άς, itum, a., to make clear; to manifest, show, betray, 4, 13; prove, 9, 268; accuse, 11, 384; pa.: argutus, a, um, clear; clear-sounding; shrill, tuneful, E. 7, 24; melodious, E. 9, 66; whistling, rattling, whizzing, 7, 14; chirping, prattling, G. 1, 377; grating, G. 1, 143; sharp, G. 3, 80; rustling, E. 7, 1.

1. Argus (Argos), i, m., a guest of Evander, 8, 346.

2. Argus, i, m., "Αργός, Argus, the hundred-eyed keeper who was made the guard of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Juno, 7, 791.

argutus, a, um, arguo.

Argyria (ppa), ae, f., "Αργυρία, Argyria, afterwards Arpi, a town built by Diomedes in Apulia, now Foggia, 11, 246.

ARGUMENTUM

Argenis, ae, f., a nymph, mother of Virtus, 7, 762.

Arîdes, a, um, adj. (areo), dry, parched, 5, 200; thirsty, G. 4, 98; of sound, unmusical, harsh, crashing, G. 1, 357.

Arises, Ietis (oblique cases often tri-syll.), ιτιμ, ιταμ, 1, a., and n. (arises), to strike; to stumble; dash, 11, 890.

Arion, ονίς, m., "Αριων, a famous cithara-player of Lesbos, once thrown into the sea by sailors, and saved by a dolphin, E. 8, 57.

Arisa, ae, f., a town in the Troad, 9, 264.

Arista, ae, f., the beard of corn or wheat; a head or ear of wheat, E. 4, 28; a blade of wheat, G. 2, 258; corn or wheat, G. 1, 8; corn or wheat crop, G. 1, 220; an ear of corn or wheat (others, a harvest or year), E. 1, 70.

Aristaeus, i, m., "Αρισταεύς, Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, who taught men how to manage bees and the dairy, and to cultivate the olive, G. 4, 317.

Arīdaius, a, um, adj. (Arius), of Arius, in the island of Chios; Chics., E. 5, 71.

arma, οῦρ, n. (rel. to ἄρος), arms, defensive and offensive; freq.: armor, 10, 181; suits of armor, 8, 655; fig., or warlike exploits, 1, 1; conflict, 12, 344; implements, equipments, instruments, utensiles, 1, 189; sails, 5, 15; rudder, helm, 6, 353; military power, warlike command, 12, 192; war, conflict, 12, 6; means of injury, weapons, 2, 99; arma movere (of the lion), to prepare for battle, 12, 6.

armātus, a, um, a. arma.

Armēnius, a, um, adj. (Armenia), Armenian, E. 5, 29.

armamentālis, e, adj. (armamentum), of a drove; of the herd; undbroke, 11, 571.

armamentarius, i, m., (id.), a herdsman or shepherd, G. 3, 344.

armamentum, i, n., collective (aro), beasts used for plowing; cattle, 2, 499, et al.; of all kinds of animals, a herd, drove; of deer, 1, 185; of horses, 3, 540.
armiger, ēri, m. (arma and geno), an armor-bearer, 2, 477; armiger Jovis, the eagle as the bearer of the thunderbolts of Jupiter; Jove’s armor-bearer, 9, 554.

armipotens, nis, adj. (arma and potens), powerful in arms; valiant, brave, warlike, 2, 425.

armisōnus, a, um, adj. (arma and sono), making arms to resound; with resounding arms, 3, 544.

armō, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (arma), to equip with arms; arm, equip, 2, 385, et al.; fit out, make ready, prepare, 4, 299; fig., imbue, charge, 9, 773; p.: armātus, a, um, armed, G. 1, 255; charged, 12, 887; subsc.: armātī, Grum, m., armed men, warriors, 2, 485.

armus, i, m., ἀρμὸς, the shoulder, strictly at the shoulder-blade; of beasts, shoulder, 11, 497; flank, side, 6, 881; of men, the shoulder, 11, 644; pl.: armī, Grum, the many frame (according to the interpretation of some), 4, 11.

āro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (ἄρω), to plow; till, cultivate, 4, 219; of navigation, to plow, 2, 780; of age, to furrow, 7, 417.

Arpi, Grum, s. Argyripa.
arquitenēs, nīs, a. arcitenens.
arrectus, a, um, p. of arrego.
arreptus, a, um, p. of arripio.
arrigo (adr-), rexi, rectum, 3, a. (ad and rego), to raise up; erect; bristle up, 10, 726; fig., to excite, rouse; p.: arrectus, a, um, standing up, rising; erect, 5, 493; bristling, 11, 754; attentive, 1, 152; animated, roused, encouraged, 1, 579; ardent, intent; intense, 5, 188; in fearful expectation, 12, 781.
arripio (adr-), āli, reptum, 3, a. (ad and rapio), to seize for one’s self; seize, 9, 561; lay hold upon; surprise, 9, 13; fig., hasten to, gain, 3, 477.

Arruns (Aruns); nīs, m., Arruns or Aruns, an Etruscan follower of Tar- chon, 11, 759.

ar, tis, f. (rel. to obs. ἀρ, from rt. ar, the right way), acquired skill: dexterity, 5, 521; art, 2, 15; warlike device, craft, 5, 442; skillful effort or toil, 5, 270; attainment, science, 7, 772; virtue, quality, G. 3, 101; prophetic wisdom, 5, 705; aim, vocation, pursuit, 6.
ASELLUS

Askra, a town in Boeotia near Mount Helicon, where the poet Hesiod was born; hence, as an epithet of Hesiod and of his poetry, Asclepeia, E. 6, 70.

Asellus, i. m. (asinus), an ass, a donkey, G. 1, 273.

Asia, ae, f., 'Asia. 1. Asia, a town of Lydia, near the river Cayster. 2. Asia Minor; Asia, 7, 224, et al.

Asilas (Asyllas), ae, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 571. 2. An Etruscan chief and soothsayer, 10, 173.

Asilus, i. m., a gad-fly; horse-fly, G. 3, 147.

1. Asilus, a. um, adj. (Asia), of Asia, a town near the Cayster; Asian, 7, 701.

2. Asilus, ii, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 123.

aspargo (ads-, -aspergo), Inis, f. (aspergo), a sprinkling upon; spray, 3, 534.

aspecto (ads-), svii, stum, 1. intens. a., to look at or upon, behold, 10, 4; survey earnestly, 6, 186; with admiration, 1, 490; with regret, 5, 615.

aspectus (ads-), Bss, m. (aspiclo), a looking at; meton., that which is looked at; a vision, 9, 657; a view, sight, 4, 314; appearance, presence, 1, 613.

asper, ëras, ërum, adj., rough, 2, 979; thorny, prickly, E. 3, 80; sharp, E. 10, 49; rugged, craggy, jagged, 6, 360; chased, embossed, 5, 287; fig., of the weather, stormy, 2, 110; of temperament, spirit or nature, barbarous, 5, 730; formidable, fierce, 1, 14; full of strife, warlike, 1, 291; cruel, stern, 6, 882; angry, 1, 279; bitter, 2, 96; displeased, 8, 365; of the taste, harsh, bitter, G. 4, 277.

1. aspergo (ads-), spersi, spersum, 3, a. (ad and spargo), to sprinkle upon, G. 3, 419; to sprinkle, G. 4, 62.

2. aspergo, s. aspargo.

aspernir (incorrectly, ads-), stsum, 1, dep. a. (ab and aspere), to slight, despise, 11, 106.

aspéro, ëvi, stum, 1, a. (asper), to make rough; raise, arouse, lift up, 3, 285.

aspersus (ads-), a. um, p. of aspergo.

aspicio (ads-), spexi, spectrum, 3, a. (ad and specio), to look at; to behold, see, 1, 393, et al.; fig., to consider, 1, 536; regard, pity, 2, 690.

aspire (ads-), ëvi, stum, 1, a. and n., to breathe to or upon, 5, 607; breathe or emit fragrance, 1, 684; fig., inspire, 9, 535; aid, favor, prosper, 2, 886; aspire, 12, 352.

asporto, ëvi, stum, 1, a., to carry from or away, 2, 778.

Assaraci, orn, m., the Aslaraci, two Trojan heroes, 10, 124.

Assaracus, i, m., 'Asparaske, Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilos, and grandfather of Anchises, 1, 284.

asse, asal, assu. For words beginning with these letters, s. adse, adsi, adsa.

Asylius, a. um, adj. (Asyria), Assyrian; Syrian, Phoenician, Tyrian, G. 2, 465.

ast, conj., s. at.

asto (ads-), stiti, 1, n., to stand at, near, or upon; alight, 1, 801; stand, 9, 677; be present, 3, 150; stand or be ready, 3, 123; stand up, rise, G. 3, 545; impend, 3, 194.

astringo (ads-), struxi, strictum, 3, a., to bind together; close up, G. 1, 91.

astrum, 1, n., ástron, a star, 1, 287, et al.; pl.: astra, orn, heaven, 3, 158; Titania astra, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, or stars, 6, 795; Caesaris astra, the comet which appeared during the celebration of the funeral games in honor of Caesar; the star of Caesar, E. 9, 47.

Astur (Astyr), ëris, m., Astur, an Etruscan chief, 10, 180.

astus, f., m., cunning; abl. astu, with cunning, craftily, 10, 522.

Astyénax, actis, m., 'Asvndas, Astyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, put to death by Ulysses after the capture of Troy, to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy which said that Troy should be restored by him, 2, 457.

Astyr, s. Astur.

Asyllas, s. Asilas.

Asylum, i. n., ásolum. 1. A place of refuge; an asylum; a temple, sanctuary, 2, 761. 2. The Asylum established by Romulus on the Capitoline, 8, 242.

at (ast), conj., denoting addition either with the notion of difference, or of decided opposition (àrop), but, 1, 46; however, yet, after concessive or condi-
tional propositions, G. 4, 206, G. 4, 941; in adding new particulars, and in transitions, but also, but, now, 4, 1; denoting indignation, with exclamation, 2, 553.

**Atavus**, l. m. (ad and avus), a great-great-grandfather, or forefather of the fifth previous generation; forefather, 7, 474.

**Ater**, tra, trum, adj., black; dark, gloomy, 1, 60, et al.; smoky, lurid, 7, 456; 4, 384; dotted, dark, 8, 622; soiled, blackened, 2, 272; fig., sad, fatal, 6, 429; venomous, deadly, G. 1, 129; of the odor of smoke, 12, 591.

**Athesia**, is, m., the Athesia (now the Adige or Etsch), a river in the N. E. part of Upper Italy, 8, 680.

**Athōs**, Onis or o (gen. not in use), m., "Athes, a mountain in Macedon on the Strymonian gulf, 12, 701.

**Atil**, orum, m., the Atil, a Roman gens, 5, 568.

**Atina**, ae. f., *Arva*, a town of Latium, still so called, 7, 630.

**Atinas**, Atis, m., Atinas, a Latin chief, 12, 661.

**Atians**, s. Atias.

**Atlantis**, Idis, f., a daughter or female descendant of Atlas; Electra, 8, 185; pl.: **Atlantides**, um, the Pleiades, G. 1, 221.

**Atlas** (Atlans), antis, m., *Arlas*, Atlas, a king of Mauretania, famed for his knowledge of the stars, and hence said to have borne the heavens on his head and shoulders, transformed, according to mythology, by Perseus with the Gorgon’s head into the mountain that bears his name, 1, 741, et al.

**atque**, or **ac**, conj. (ad and que), and in addition, or and besides; and, as well, and indeed, and, 1, 575; freq.; even, 2, 626; in comparisons, as, 4, 90; than, 8, 561; repeated, atque—atque, both—and, E. 5, 23.

**atqui**, conj. (at and qui), but, yet, G. 3, 526.

**Atrides**, ae, m., *Apselius*, a son or descendant of Atrus; pl.: **Atridae**, arum, the Atridae (Agamemnon and Menelaus), 2, 104.

**Atrium**, li, n., a rectangular area in the middle of a dwelling, partly open to the sky; and often surrounded with a

**Colonnade; the court or principal apartment of a dwelling; or, in a house containing more than one court, the forecourt or first hall; a court, hall, 2, 483, et al.

**Astro**, Ocis, adj. (ater), cruel, fierce, relentless, 1, 602.

**Attactus**, (ad-ts), us (only in the abl., attactn), m. (attingo), a touching; touch, 7, 850.

**Attero** (ad-ts), trivi, tritum, 3, a., to rub upon; wear, E. 6, 17; bruise, tear, G. 4, 304; trample upon, G. 4, 13.

**Attingo** (ad-ts), tigi, tactum, 3, a. (ad and tango), to touch against; touch, G. 3, 923; grasp, 9, 553; fig., attain, reach, arrive at, 5, 707; come upon, overtake, 4, 568.

**Attollo** (ad-ts), 3, a., to lift or raise up, G. 4, 217; throw, cast up, 8, 574; rear, build, 2, 185; fig., to raise, excite, 2, 381; with ac, lift one’s self or itself, 4, 680; come into view, appear, 3, 265; fig., arise, be exalted, 4, 49; pass.: **Attollis**, to rise, 5, 127.

**Attondeo** (ad-ts), tondi, tonsum, 2, a., to clip, prune, G. 2, 407; browse, feed upon, E. 10, 7.

**Attōno** (ad-ts), 3i, Itum, 1, a., to thunder at; pa.: **Attōnitus**, a, um, fig., stunned, agitated, 7, 880; amazed, astonished, 3, 172; afflicted, overwhelmed, 12, 610; spell-bound, hushed, 6, 53.

**Attorequō**, 2, a., to swing or hurl, 9, 53.

**Attractus** (ad-ts), a, um, p. of attracto.

**Attracto** (ad-ts), traxi, tractum, 3, a., to draw or bring to, 11, 259; fetch, bring up, G. 3, 505.

**Attrereo** (ad-ts), 3i, Itum, 1, a. (ad and tracto), to handle or touch, with the notion of violating, 2, 719.

**Attritus**, a, um, p. of attero.

**Atlis**, Ae, m., *Arus*, a young comrade of Ascanius, 5, 583.

**Auctor**, ōris, c. (augelo), one who increases, promotes, or produces: an originator, author, contriver, 2, 150; giver, G. 1, 27; founder, father, 4, 365; adviser, counselor, guide, 5, 17; favorer, patron, abettor, 12, 159; messenger, 10, 510; harbinger, G. 1, 432; sender, 9, 421.

**Auctumnus**, i, s. autumnus.
AUDAX

audax, &c. (archaic fut. subj. ausim), semi-dep., 2, a. and n., to dare; with inf., freq.; dare, venture upon, attempt, with acc., 10, 811, et al.; to venture, 2, 347; p.: audens, ntis, venturing, daring, 2, 347; pa., bold, brave, 10, 284; compar.: audentior, bolder, more boldly, 6, 95; p.: ausus, a, um, having dared, daring, 5, 792; subs.: ausum, i, n., a daring deed; outrage, 2, 535; archaic fut. subj. as pres.: ausim, I would dare, E. 3, 32.

audio, Ivi, Itum, 4, a., to hear, with acc., or acc. and infin., freq.; to listen to, hear of, 2, 11; to heed, 4, 612; p.: auditus, a, um, heard of, known by report, 7, 196; pa. subs.: auditum, i, n., a thing heard; report, 3, 107.

Audi tus, a, um, p. of audio.

aufero, abstoll, ablatum, ferre, irregular. a (ab and fero), to carry, bear, or take away, 4, 29, et al.; remove, cut off, 4, 699; lay aside, leave off, 8, 499; craze, lead astray, E. 8, 49; with se, withdraw, 4, 359.

Auffius, i, m., the Auffius (now the Ofanto), a river in Apulia, 11, 405.

augeo, xi, ctum, 2, a., to cause to grow or increase; increase, 5, 555; load, pile, 7, 111; augment (better add), 7, 211; multiply, 9, 407.

augur, uris, m., and rarely f., a soothsayer, foretelling from any kind of sign; augur, diviner, prophet, 4, 376.

augurium, ii, n. (augur), the business of the augur; augury, divination, 1, 392; an augury, omen, portent, 2, 708; oracle, 3, 89; presage, 5, 593.

auguro, svi, stum, i, n. (id.), to divine, conjecture, 7, 273.

Augustus, i, m., Augustus; the venerable; the surname given to Octavius Caesar by the senate, B. C. 27, and, after him, to the emperors generally, 6, 792.

aula, ae, archaic genit. si, f., aedilis, a forecourt, atrium; court, peristyle (as surrounded with columns); hall, 8, 584; palace, royal seat, 1, 140.

aulaeum, i, n., aulae, a curtain, covering, hangings, embroidered stuff, tapestry, 1, 697.

AUSONIDES

Aulestes, is, m., an Etruscan chief, 10, 207.

Au lis, Idis, f., Άλες, the port on the eastern shore of Greece, whence the Greek fleet sailed to the siege of Troy, 4, 428.

Aunus, i, m., an Italian chief, 11, 700.

auris, ae (archaic genit. ai), f., aipa, the air in gentle motion; a breeze, 3, 356, et al.; air, 4, 278, et al.; a blast, E. 9, 58; aether, spirit, 6, 747; splendor, brightness, 6, 204; favor, applause, 6, 816; pl., air, 1, 59, 387; ad auris, to or into the air, on high, upward, G. 2, 363, et al.

auratus, a, um, adj. (aurum), gilded, G. 4, 371; golden, of gold, 12, 183; embroidered with gold, 5, 250.

auris, a, um, adj. (Id.), of gold, golden, armed with gold, 11, 490; E. 7, 36; gilded, 6, 13; gold-colored, E. 3, 71; fig., beautiful, fair, 10, 16; perfectly pure and happy, golden, 6, 792.

auricollus, a, um, adj. (aurum and comus), golden-haired; fig., golden-leaved, or with golden spray, 6, 141.

auriga, ae, c., a charioteer, 5, 148; a groom, 12, 85.

auris, is, f. (rel. to audio), the ear, 2, 119, et al.; aures aratri, the earthboards, mold-boards, or side-boards of a plow, G. 1, 172.

auritus, a, um, adj. (auris), having ears; long-eared, G. 1, 308.

aurora, ae, f., the dawn, morning, 3, 521; personified, Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, who precedes the horses of the sun-god, 4, 585; the east, 8, 696; the sun, 6, 585.

aurum, i, n., gold, 1, 349, et al.; metal, a golden goblet, 7, 245; golden bit, 7, 279; golden spot or streak, G. 4, 99.

Auruncus, a, um, adj. (Aurunca), Auruncan, of Aurunca, an ancient town of Campania, 12, 94.

AUSONIDES, ae, pl. Ausonidae, Aum and um, m. (Ason, the eponymous father of the Ausones), the Ausonians or primitive people of lower Italy; Italians, 10, 564.
AUSONIUS

AUSONIUS, a, um, adj. (id.), Ausoni-an; Italian, 4, 349; subs.: Ausoni-li, orum, m., the Ausoni-ans; Italiens, 11, 238.

AUSPEX, fcl. c. (avis and specio), one who divines by watching birds; a di-viner; fig., a leader, author, patron, guide, director, 3, 20.

AUSPICium, II, n. (auspex), an aus-pice; omen, token, sign, 3, 499; power, authority, 4, 103; will, 4, 341; conduct, leadership, 11, 847.

Auster, tri. m. (aswē, to make dry), the southerly or south wind, opposite to Aquilo; G. 1, 462, et al.; wind in gen-eral, 3, 70; meton., the south, G. 3, 198.

AUSTRINUS, a, um, adj. (Auster), southern, G. 2, 271.

AUSUM, l. s. andeo.

AUSUS, a, um, p. of andeo.

AuTuM, conj., indicating an actual and positive alternative, and not, like vel, leaving the choice to the mind; or, 1, 70, et al.; but sometimes used indifferently with vel, ve, sive, 1, 379; repeated: aut—aut, either—or, 1, 396, et al.

Autem, conj. (rel. to aut), but, yet, however, truly, indeed, now, moreover, denoting contrast, difference, addition, or transition; freq.

AUTOMEDON, onitis, m., Brutéauo, the chariot of Achilles; and, after the death of Achilles, armor-bearer of Pyrrhus, 2, 477.

AUTumnus (aut–), I, m. (according to Curtius, from augeo), the season of increase; autumn, 6, 309, et al.

AUXILLium, II, n. (augeo), that which promotes; assistance, help, relief, succor, 1, 571; remedy, G. 2, 130; pl. auxilla, orum, help, assistance, 2, 163.

ÆVÁRUS, a, um, adj. (aveo), desires of gain; greedy, G. 1, 47; covetous, avaricious, 1, 383; rapacious, devouring, G. 2, 492; fig., of the land ruled over by an avaricious prince, 3, 44.

ÆVECtUS, a, um, p. of aveho.

ÆVÉCHO, xi, ctum. 3, a., to carry away, 2, 179; pass.: avectus esse, to have sailed away, departed, 2, 48.

ÆVÉLLO, velli or vulsi (volsi), vulsum (volum), 3, a., to pluck or tear off, or away; from, with acc. and abl., take away, steal, 2, 165; to force away, 11, 201; p.: avulsus (=volus), a, um, torn from, 2, 608; torn, rent, 3, 575.

ÆVÉNUS, ac, f., oats; wild oats, E. 5, 37; oat, a straw, an oat, an oat pipe; a pipe, E. 1, 2.

1. ÆVÉNTINUS, i, m., a Latin chief, 7, 657.

2. ÆVÉNTINUS, i, m., the Aventine mount at Rome, 7, 659.

ÆVÉRUS, i, m. (aspores, birdless), Avrurus, a lake near Naples, between Batae and Cumæae, in Campania, now Lago d'Averno. Near it was one of the entrances to Hades; hence, the lower world, Avrurus, 6, 126; portus Avér-nus, the harbor of Cumæae, near Avrurus, 5, 813.


ÆVERSUS, a, um, p. of averto.

ÆVERTO (Avorto), verti (vorti), ver-sum (voreum), 3, a., to turn anything away from, followed by an abl. with or without a prep., 1, 38, et al.; turn or drive away, 1, 472, et al.; transfer with acc. of place, 4, 106; drive away, end, 4, 547; to pervert, unsettle, craze, E. 8, 67; neut. by omission of se, to turn away, 1, 402; pass.: avertil, as middle or dep., with acc., to be averse to, to shun, loathe, G. 3, 499; p.: Æversus (Æversus), a, um, turned away, 1, 482; with averted face, 6, 224; pa., retrograde (better adverb), G. 1, 218; askance, 4, 362; remote, 1, 558; fig., indignant, 7, 618; displeased, 2, 170.

ÆVLIÆRIUM, II, n. (avis), a haunt or home of birds, G. 2, 480.

ÆVIDUS, a, um, adj. (aveo), longing, eager, 1, 514; eagerly, quickly, 6, 210; with longing, 3, 183; hungry, G. 2, 375; eager for destruction, devouring, de-structive, beneful, G. 3, 553; with infin., 12, 290; with gen., eagerly, desires of, eager for, 9, 661.

ÆVIS, is, f., a bird, 6, 193, et al.

ÆVITUS, a, um, adj. (avus), of a grand-father; ancestral, ancient, 10, 752.

ÆVIVUS, a, um, adj. (a and via), path-less, 2, 736; devious, unapproachable, 12, 480; that can not be tracked, inaccessible, eluding pursuit, 11, 810; subs.:
AVOLO

śviṃuṃ, n. m., a devious, inaccessible place, or way, 9, 58.
śvōlo, śvi, śum, 1, n., to fly away, 11, 712.
śvulsus, a, um, p. of avello.
śvuncūlus, i, m. (avus), an uncle on the mother's side; uncle, 3, 343.

BELLATRIX

avus, i, m., a grandfather, grandsire, 2, 457; sire, father, ancestor, 6, 840.
axis, is, m. (ἄξων), an axle, G. 3, 107; synecdoche, car, chariot, 5, 380; the axis of the heavens, the sky, the heavens, 4, 492; the pole; the north pole, the north, G. 2, 271; G. 3, 351.

B

bāca (bacca), ac, f., a berry, 3, 649; Siclyonia baica, the olive, G. 2, 519.
bacātus (baccaūs), a, um, adj. (bacca), set or studded with pears; or made of beads, pearls, etc., 1, 655.
baccar (-char), āris, n., and baccārālis, is, f., Bάκκαρος, a plant with an aromatic root; possibly, the lady's glove, or, perhaps, Celtic valerian, E. 4, 19.
Baccālis, a, um, adj. (Bacchus), of or pertaining to Bacchus or wine; of Bacchus, G. 2, 454.
bacchar, āris, s. baccar.
bacchor, ātus sum, i, dep. n. and a. (Bacchus), to perform the orgies of Bacchus; rage, rave, 8, 78; rush or run madly or wildly, 4, 301; fly wildly, 4, 638; p.: bacchōtus, a, um, resounding with the revels of Bacchus, 3, 125; filling with fury, spreading fury, 10, 41; bacchōta virginitōs, resounding with the bacchanalian cries of virgins, G. 2, 487.
Bacchus, i, m., Bάκχος, Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine, 1, 734; wine, 1, 215; the vine, G. 2, 118.
Bactra, orum, n. pl., Bάκτρα, Bactra (now Balkh), the chief city of Bactria (Bokhara), 8, 689.
Bālānea, ārum, t., Bāla, Baalae, a town on the Bay of Naples, west of Puteoli, 9, 710.
balantes, ium (um), s. balo.
bālātus, ās, m. (balo), a bleeding, 9, 565.
Bālēāris, e, adj. (Baleares), of the Baleares, or islands of Majorca and Minorca; Balearic, G. 1, 309.
bāle, āvi, ātum, i, n., to bleed; subs.: bālans, nīs (sc. ovīs), f.; pl.: bālantes, ium or um, sheep, G. 1, 272.
balsāmum, i, n., Bάλσαμος, gum of the balsam-tree; balsam, G. 2, 119.
baltēus, i (gen. dissyl., 10, 496), a balt, 5, 313.
bārāthrēum, i, n., βάραθρον, an abyss, chasm, gulf, 3, 421.
barba, ae, f., the beard, 3, 593.
barbāricus, a, um, adj., βαρβαρός, foreign, barbaric, 3, 504.
barbārus, a, um, adj., βαρβάρος, barbarian, savage, 1, 539; foreign, barbaric, 11, 777; subs.: barbārīus, i, m., a barbarian, mercenary stranger, or soldier, E. 1, 72.
barcae, orum, m., Bάρκαιος, the Barcaebrae, people of Barce or Ptolemais, a town in Cyrenaica, 4, 43.
Bareš, es, f., the nurse of Sychaeus, 4, 632.
Bātūlum, i, n., a Samnite town in Campania, 7, 739.
Bāvius, ii, m., a Roman poet of inferior talent, envious of Vergil and Horace, E. 3, 90.
bētātus, a, um, s. beo.
Bēbrīcūs, a, um, adj., Bēbrīcian or Bithynian; of Bēbrīcian, a country in Asia Minor on the coast of Bithynia, 5, 373.
Belgicus, a, um, adj. (Belgae), Belgic, G. 3, 204.
Belēides, ae, m., Bελείδης, a son or male descendant of Belus, 2, 82.
Bella, ae, f., the reading adopted by Ribbeck from the MSS. for Abella, 7, 740. What place it designates is uncertain.
bellātor, āris, m. (bello), a warrior, 11, 553; adj., warlike, 12, 614; war., G. 2, 145.
bélātrix, īcis, f. (id.), a female warrior; adj., warring, a warlike heroine, 1, 493.
bellipōtēns, nīs, adj. (bellum and potens), powerful in war; subs. m., the god of war, 11, 8.
bello, Avi, Atum, 1, n., and bellor, dep. 1, n. (bellum), to wage war; fight, 1, 466; dep., 11, 660; subs.: bellans, ntis, c. pl., bellantes, lum or um, combalants, warriors, G. 3, 183.

Bellôna, ae, f. (id.), the goddess of war; sister of Mars, Bellona, 7, 319.

bellus, ae, f., a beast, large, monstrous, or hideous, 6, 287.

bellum, i, n. (duellum, fr. duo), conflict; war, freq.; a battle, 8, 629; personified: Bellum, war, the demon of war, 1, 294.

Belus, i, m., Belus. 1. Belus, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido, 1, 621. 2. The founder of the kings of kings from whom Dido was descended, 1, 729.

Bênacus, i, m., a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, through which flows the Mincius (now Lago di Garda), 10, 205.

bênê, adv. (bonus), well, freq.; pleasantly, sweetly, sweetly, E. 2, 48; wisely, safely, E. 3, 94; compar.: melius, better, G. 3, 204; better, more, 1, 432.

bênêfactum, i, n. (benefacio), a kindness, G. 3, 525.

bênignus, a, um, adj., of a kindly spirit; benevolent, friendly, favorable, hospitable, 1, 304.

béo, Avi, Atum, 1, a., to bless, make happy; ps.: beatus, a, um, blessed, happy, 1, 94.

Berecyntius (-thius), a, um, adj. (Berecyntos), pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybèle, 6, 784.


bl, s. bis.

Blânor, Òris, m., founder of Mantua, E. 9, 60.

bíbo, bíbl, 3, a., to drink, 1, 473, et al.; of things inanimate, E. 8, 111; draw up, gather rain, G. 1, 980; fig., 1, 749; of weapons, 11, 804.

biblius, a, um, adj. (bibo), drinking readily; absorbing quickly; draining, G. 1, 114; dry, 6, 227; porous, G. 2, 348.

blêblerôs, Òris, adj., of two colors, 8, 276; mottled, dappled, 5, 566.

bicornis, e, adj. (bis and cornu), two-horned; of rivers, with reference to their divided mouths, 8, 727; two-pronged, G. 1, 204.

1. bidens, ntis, adj., having two teeth or two complete rows of teeth; subs. f. (ec. victima), an animal suitable for the altar; a sheep with two conspicuous teeth supplanting two of the milk-teeth; a sheep, 4, 57.

2. bidens, ntis, m., a two-pronged hoe, a mattock, G. 2, 355.

bifer, éra, Òrum, adj. (bis and Iero), bearing twice a year, G. 4, 119.

bifóris, e, adj., having two doors or openings; twofold, double; of a double pipe with one mouth-piece, 9, 618.

biformis, is, adj. (bis and forma), of twofold shape or form, two-formed, 6, 25.

bifrons, ntis, adj., two-faced, double-faced, 7, 130.

bignae, Òrum, f. pl. (bis and jugum), a team of two horses; a car or chariot drawn by two horses; a car, 2, 272; bigis in albis, in a chariot drawn by two white horses, 12, 164.

blügis, e, adj. (id.), double-yoked, two-yoked, G. 8, 91.

blügus, a, um, adj. (id.), of a two-horse team or chariot; coupled, yoked, 10, 233; chariot-, 5, 144; subs.: blügi, Òrum, m., a double team or two-horse chariot, 10, 575.

bilingualis, e, adj. (bis and lingua), double-tongued; fig., deceitful, treacherous, 1, 661.

blîlix, Òcis, adj. (bis and licium), two-threaded, double-plaited, 12, 376.

bimembris, is, adj. (bis and membra), having two kinds of members; subs.: bimembres, lum, m., Centaurs, 8, 293.

blimus, a, um, adj. (bis), of two years, G. 4, 299.

blni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. (bis), two by two; two to each, 5, 61; poet. as cardinal, two, 1, 313, et al.

bipâtens, ntis, adj. (bis and pateo), with twofold opening; with twofold or double doors, 2, 300.

bipennis, e, adj. (bis and penna), two-winged; two-edged, 11, 185; subs. f., a two-edged axe, 2, 627; an axe, G. 4, 331; a battle-axe, 2, 479.
Bipes, ēdis, adj., two-footed; two-legged, G. 4, 889.

birêma, is, f. (bis and remus), a boat with two oars, or ship with two banks of oars; a galley or ship, 1, 183.

bis, adv. (in composition bl), twice, 1, 381.

Bisaltae, arum, m., the Bisaltae, a people of Thrace dwelling on the Strymon, G. 3, 461.

Bitias, ae, m. 1. Bitias, a Carthaginian nobleman, 1, 738. 2. A Trojan, 9, 672.

bitimen, Inis, n., a pitchy kind of earth; bitumen, G. 3, 451.

bivius, a, um, adj. (bis and via), leading two ways, 11, 510; subs.: bivium, ii, n., the meeting of two roads; a crossway, 9, 288.

blandus, a, um, adj., fondling; savoring, G. 3, 496; coaxing, G. 3, 185; persuasive, alluring, enticing, 1, 670; grateful, calm, 5, 887; charming, in token of fondness, E. 4, 28.

blatt, ae, n., a moth, G. 4, 248.

Bôla, ae, f., a town of the Aequi in Latium, 6, 775.

bônum, a, um, adj., good, in every sense, freq.; friendly, kind, 1, 105; fit, valuable, proper, 5, 483; skilful, expert, able, nimble, 5, 480; auspicious, propitious, 1, 734; with infin., learned, skilled, E. 5, 1; subs.: bônum, i, n., a good thing; good; blessing, happiness, G. 2, 488; comp.: mellior, Ius, better, freq.; superior, 5, 68; greater, 9, 166; subs.: mélulius, oris, n., a better thing; mélus est, it is better, G. 2, 273; in mélus, for the better; to a better state, 11, 426; mélûra, um, better things, 12, 153; superl.: optimus (optimum), a, um, best, freq. For the adv. mélulius, s. bene.

Bôotes, ae, or is, m., Bôôrs, the constellation Bôôtes, G. 1, 229.

Bôrêas, ae, m., Bôpès, the north wind, 3, 687; the god of the north wind, Boreas, son of the river-god Strymon (others, the north), 10, 350.

bôs, óvis, c. (Boôte), an ox, 2, 806; bull, 5, 405; cow, 7, 663; heifer, 7, 790; pl., cattle, 3, 220; E. 1, 46.

braceolum (brâcch-), ii, n., Bôôxôw, strictly, the forearm from the hand to the elbow; in general, the arm, 2, 792, et al.; fig., limb, branch, of a tree, 6, 283; sail-yard, 5, 859; of walls, 3, 586.

bractéa, ae, f., a thin plate of metal; gold-foil, -leaf, 6, 209.

brêvis, e, adj. (brâxēs), short, of space, 3, 507; shallow, 5, 281; of time, brief, 10, 467; subs. pl.: brevis, ium, n., shoes, 1, 111.

brêviter, adv. (brevis), briefly; in few words, 1, 561.

Brăreus (trisyll.), êl, m., Brâpēs, Briareus, or Aegaeon, one of the three Uranids, or sons of Uranus, giant monsters with a hundred (i.e., very many) hands, 6, 287.

Britanni, ôrum, m., the Britons, E. 1, 67; embroidered figures of Britons; Brittons, G. 3, 95.

Brôntes, ae, m., Brôôrs, one of the Cyclopes, in the forge of Vulcan, 8, 495.

brûma, ae, f., the winter solstice; winter, 2, 472.

brûnaméis, e, adj. (brama), of the winter; wintry, 6, 305.

Brútus, i, m., a surname of the Ju- nian gens, derived from Lucius Junius Brutus, the patrician leader who de- livered Rome from the Tarquins, 6, 818.

bûbo, ônis, m.; f. only once in Ver- gil, 4, 462, an owl.

bûbulicus, i, m. (bubulus), a herds- man, E. 10, 19.

bûcina (bucëina), ae, f. (bucca), a trumpet, 7, 519.

bûcôlicus, a, um, adj., boukolîcês, pertaining to herdsmen and shepherds, pastoral; subs.: bûcôlica, ôrum, or ôn, n., pastoral poems, bucolics.

bûcûla, ae, f. (bos), a heifer, E. 8, 86.

bûfo, ônis, m., a load, G. 1, 184.

bull, ae, f. (bulus), something resembling a bubble; a boss, a stud, 9, 359.

bûmastus, i, f., bouamast, the bu- mastus, a kind of grape growing in large clusters, swelling like a cow's udders, G. 2, 102.

bûris, is, m., the crooked hind piece of an ancient plow; plow-tail, G. 1, 170.

Bûsfris, îdis, m., Bouôpês, a king of Egypt who sacrificed strangers, and was killed by Hercules, G. 3, 5.

bustum, i, n. (obs. buro), the mound where the dead have been burned; funeral pile, 11, 301; tomb, 12, 863.
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<td><strong>Būthrotum, i. n., Bouphrotōn, a town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto, 3, 293.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cācūmen, inis, n. (acumen), a point, peak; summit, 3, 374; tip, cutting, or scion, G. 2, 29.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cācus, i. m., Kātus. Cacus, the great of the Aventine, slain by Hercules, 8, 194.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cālāver, ēris, n. (cado), a dead body, carcass, corpse, 8, 284.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cado, cēcīdi, cēsum, 3, n., to fall, sink down, freq.; set, of the sun and stars, 2, 9; fall in battle, 2, 368; in sacrifice, 1, 394; of the wind, subside, cease, E. 9, 58; of the sea, subside, beushed, 1, 154; sink in death, die, 10, 300; of care or thought, yield, give way, cease, G. 3, 188; to fall out, happen, 2, 710; cadere in quenquam, fall to the lot of any one, come into one's mind or heart, possess anyone, E. 9, 17.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cādūcus, a, um, adj. (cado), liable to fall; destined, doomed to fall or die, 10, 623; actually falling, fallen, G. 1, 388; slain, 6, 451.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cādus, i. m., kādōs, a jar; wine-jar, 1, 193; an urn, 6, 228.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caea, s. Cea.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caeclius, i. m., son of Vulcan, and mythical founder of Praeneste, 7, 681.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cæcus, a, um, adj., blind, freq.; blinded, mentally, reckless, 1, 349; 11, 781; with fury, mad, 2, 387; of things which baffle or obstruct the sight or the mind, dark, 3, 300; hidden, covered, 1, 536; secret, private, 2, 453; from behind, 10, 783; uncertain or dim, 9, 518; uncertain, 6, 30; unknown, G. 2, 508; aimless, 4, 209; blinding, 12, 444; of uncertain origin, 12, 617; of sound, indistinct, subdued, 10, 98; obscure, 12, 591.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caedes, is, f. (caedo), a cutting off or down; bloodshed, havoc, slaughter, 1, 471, et al.; deadly blow, 2, 536; bloody attack, assault, 3, 256; blood, 9, 818; pl.: caedes, tum or um, slaughter, bloodshed, 11, 648, et al.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Buxum, i. n. (buxus), boxwood, G. 2, 449; meton., a top, 7, 889.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Buxus, i. f. (buxis), the box-tree; meton., a flute or pipe, 9, 619.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Byrsa, ac. f., Bīsra, the citadel of Carthage, 1, 967.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caedicus, i. m., Caedicus, an Etruscan chief, 9, 363.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caedo, cēcīdi, cēsum, 3, a. (rel. to scindo), to cut, freq.; loop off, prune, G. 2, 812; cut down, slay, 2, 256; sacrifice, 5, 96; strike, 10, 404.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caelestis (coelis), e, adj. (caelum), belonging to the sky; celestial, 1, 11; heaven-sent, divine, 6, 379; subs.: caelestes, tum or um, c., the gods of heaven, 1, 387.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caelicula (coelalis), ae, c. (caelum and coelo), an inhabitant of heaven; a god, 2, 641, et al.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caelifera (coelis), āra, ārum, adj. (caelum and fero), heaven-bearing, sky-bearing, 6, 736.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caelo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (caelum, a graver), to cut in relief; carve, engrave, chase, emboss, 1, 640.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caelum (coelis), i. n. (pl.: caelli, ārum, m.), the sky, the firmament, the heavens; heaven, 1, 225; region, 1, 381; air, weather, 5, 18; the upper world or abode of living men, as distinguished from Hades, 6, 896; the light, G. 3, 417; day, G. 3, 327; year, G. 4, 100; de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, E. 1, 17; personif.: Caelus (Cœlum), i. m., the god Cælum, father of Saturn, 7, 140.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caeneus (disyll.), ēs, m., Kauvēs. 1. A Thessalian girl, formerly named Caenis, transformed by Neptune into a boy, 6, 448. 2. A follower of Aeneas, 9, 573.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caenum (coeis), i. n., dirt, mud, mire, slime, 6, 296.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caere, n., indeclin. (gen. Caeritēs, f., abl. Caeretē, f.), Caēnē, Caere or Agylla, in the southern part of Etruria, now Cerveteri. 8, 507; 10, 133.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caerula, s. caerulus.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caerulēs, a, um, s. caerulans.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caerulēs (caerulēs), a, um, adj., dark blue, 2, 381; sea-colored, azure, 5, 381.</strong></td>
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CAESAR

819; dark; black, 3, 64; subs. : caerula, orum, n., the dark blue waters; the sea, 3, 208.

Caesar, Aris, m., a surname of the Julian gens, esp. Caius Julius Caesar, dictator and founder of the Roman empire, E. 9, 47. His name was inherited by his nephew and adopted son Octavius and his successors; Augustus Caesar, 1, 238; 6, 782.

cæsâries, ei, f., the hair of the head, 1, 550, et al.

cæsepæs (ceesp–), Itis, f. (caedo), turf, sod, 3, 804.

cæstus (cest–), us, m. (caedo), a gauntlet for boxing; thongs or straps, loaded with lead, and bound round the hand and arm, 5, 69.

cæsus, a, um, p. of caedo.

cætûres, a, um, s. ceterus.

cætra (cëtra), ae, f., a short Spanish shield; buckler, target, 7, 782.

Cælus, i, m., Kaikos. 1. Cælus, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 183. 2. A river of Mysia, falling into the sea near Lesbos, G. 4, 370.

Cæsàta, ae, f. 1. The nurse of Aeneas, 7, 2. 2. A town and haven of Latium, named after the nurse of Aeneas (now Cala), 6, 900.

Càlçber, bra, brum, adj., of Calabria, a country at the southern extremity of Italy; Calabrian, G. 3, 425.

càlâmus, i, m., kàlamos, a reed or cane; stalk, G. 1, 76; a pen, style, E. 1, 10; a pipe, E. 2, 34; an arrow, E. 3, 13.

càlathus, i, m., kàlathos, a wicker-basket; work-basket, 7, 805; milk-pan, G. 3, 402; cup, E. 5, 71.

càlecar, Aris, n. (calx), a spur, 6, 881.

Càlchas, ntis, m., Kàlys, Calchas, a priest and prophet of the Greeks at Troy, 2, 100.

Càlchidícus, s. Chalcidicus.

càlco, avi, atum, i, a. (calx, the heel), to put under the heel; trample upon; mix by trampling, 12, 340; squeeze out, G. 2, 244.

Càlculís, i, m. (calx, a stone), a gravel stone, pebble, G. 2, 180.

Càlßfácio, fécì, factum, 3, a.; pass., Càlßfíto, factus sum, fíóri (caleo and facio); to make hot, glowing, 12, 66; fig., excite, arouse, 12, 269.

Càlëo, hì, 2, n., to be warm; to glow, 1, 417.

Càles, ím, f., Kalësia, a town of Campania, now Calvi, 7, 728.

Càlìdus, a, um, adj. (caleo), warm, hot, 6, 218; reeking, 10, 486; of the spirit or disposition, hot, ërë, G. 3, 119.

1. càlìgo, Itis, f., mist, fóxo, 9, 203; misty obscurity; darkness, dimness, obscurity, 6, 267; smoke, 11, 187; cloud of dust, 9, 36; blinding dust, 12, 406.

2. càlìgo, Are, 1, a. and n. (1, caligo), to be dark. G. 4, 469; darken, 2, 600.

Càllìpé, es, and Càllìpës, ae, f., Kàllìpes, chief of the Muses, and mother of Orpheus, 9, 585; E. 4, 57.

Càllis, is, m., a narrow, uneven footpath; path, 4, 406.

Càlor, oris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat, G. 1, 89; vital heat, 4, 705; sweat, G. 1, 190; pl.: càlòres, warmth, heat, rays, G. 2, 270.

Càlttha, ae, f., a marigold, E. 2, 50.

Càlax, cis, f., and rarely m., the heel, 5, 224; the hoof of a horse, the forefoot, or hoof, 10, 892; a spur, 11, 714.

Càlìbëi, es, f., an aged priestess of Juno, 7, 419.

Càlìycdon, ònis, f., Kàlybëi, a town of Aetolia, the abode of Meleager, 7, 306.

Càmàrìna (Càmërìs), ae, f., Kàmàrbës, a Syracusan colony on the south-west coast of Sicily, now Camarana, 3, 701.

Càmënae (aënae, òenae), ãrum, f. (cano), the Muses, E. 3, 59.

Càmërs, tis, m., Camerites or Camere, a follower of Turnus, 10, 592.

Càmilla, ae, f., a Veleean heroine, ally of Turnus, 7, 808, et al.

Càmìllus, i, m., M. Fùrius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, who expelled the Gauls from Rome after the capture of the city, B. C. 390, 6, 885.

Càmìnus, i, m., kàmnës, a furnace; forge, 6, 630; crevice, cavity, 3, 580.

Càmoënae, s. Camenae.

Càmpànum, a, um, adj. (Campania), of Campania, the country lying on the bay of Naples; Campanian, 10, 145.

Càmplus, i, m., a plain, field, 5, 123, et al.; a race-course, 5, 144; a field of combat, 12, 118; fig., of the surface of the sea, plain, 6, 724; Mavortis Cam-
pus, the Campus Martius, or Field of Mars, on the bank of the Tiber at Rome, 6, 873.

cámara, ura, úrum, adj., turned inwards, crumpled, crooked, G. 3, 55.

canádis, is, m., a channel; pipe, G. 4, 205.

cancer, cri, m. (skápísos), a crab, G. 4, 48; the constellation Cancer, E. 10, 63.
cándelo, dí, 2, n., to be of pure whiteness; pa.: cándens, ntis, white, 4, 51; at white heat; glowing, 3, 573; 1, 91.
candidus, a, um, adj. (candeo), pure white; snow-white; white, 6, 706; fair, 5, 571; divinely fair (others, robed in white), E. 5, 56; comp.: candidor, somewhat gray, growing gray, E. 1, 29.
candor, oris, m. (id.), shining, brilliant whiteness; whiteness, 3, 583.
1. cánens, ntis, p. of caneo.
2. cánens, ntis, p. of cano.

cáneco, dí, 2, n. (canus), to be white or gray, G. 2, 13; to be bright or sparkling with dew, G. 3, 585; to whiten, 5, 416; pa.: cánens, ntis, white, G. 2, 129; hoary, 10, 192; glazing, failing in death, 10, 418.
cánis, is (gen. pl. canum, G. 3, 404), c., a dog, freq.; Canis, Sirius, the dog-star, G. 2, 353.
cánistra, orum, n. pl., kánastpa, a basket; baskets, 1, 701.
cánities, éi, f. (cannus), hoaryness, grayness; gray hair, 6, 300; gray hairs, old age, 10, 549.
cáno, cécini, 3, n. and a., to make musical and rhythmical sounds with voice or instrument; to make melody, play, or sing, E. 1, 57; to sing, rehearse, celebrate in song or verse, 1, 1; to speak in measure or rhythm; to proclaim, as prophet or priest, 2, 176; reveal, 3, 155; foretell, 2, 124; rehearse, narrate, 4, 14; explain, interpret, 5, 324; warn, 12, 28; forebode, croak, 11, 399; sound, 7, 513.

cánópous, i, m. Kávefous, and Kávefous, a town on the western mouth of the Nile, G. 4, 987.
cánor, oris, m. (cano), melody; sound, G. 4, 71.
cánórus, a, um, adj. (id.), tuneful, harmonious, 6, 120; warbling, G. 2, 328; resounding, 9, 503.
canthérus, i, m., kávápros, a large drinking vessel with two handles; a tankard, goblet, E. 6, 17.
canto, avi, atum, 1, intens. n. and a. (cano), neut., to sing, E. 5, 72; use magic; cantando, by incantations, E. 8, 71; act., to sing, celebrate in song, E. 5, 54.
cantus, is, m. (id.), a singing or playing; melody; song, 1, 306; strain, sound, 5, 165; incantation, charm, 7, 754.
cánum, a, um, adj., white, of the hair and beard; whitened, hoary, of frost and cold, G. 1, 43; of the sea, foaming, hoary, 8, 672; gray-haired, venerable, hoary, 1, 292.
cápella, ae, f. (caper), a she-goat; a goat, E. 2, 68, et al.

cápenna, a, um, adj. (Capena), of Capena, a town in the southern part of Tuscany, 7, 697.
cáper, pri, m., káperos, a he-goat; a goat, E. 3, 23, et al.
cá pesso, estvli or essil, essitum, 3, intens. a. (capio), to seize, 3, 234; fig., lay hold of, assume, 8, 507; seek to reach, hasten to, 4, 846; undertake, achieve, perform, 1, 77.

cáphèreus (Caphèreus), éi, m., Káphèreiv, Caphareus, a promontory on the southern coast of Euboia, now Capo del Oro, 11, 260.
cápillus, i, m., the hair, G. 1, 405.
cápio, cèpi, captum, 3, a., to take with the hand, freq.; seize, 2, 314; fig., conquer, 9, 267; occupy, 1, 396; catch, captivate, deceive, G. 1, 423; charm, allure, G. 3, 392; to blind, G. 1, 183; receive, accept, 3, 488; enter upon, celebrate, 7, 403; contain, 7, 466; confine, 9, 644; captus occultus, blind, G. 1, 183; p. subs.: captus, i, m., a prisoner, captive, 2, 64.
cápistrum, i, n. (capio), a halter, head-stall, G. 3, 183; muzzle, G. 3, 399.

Cápitòllum, ìi, n. (capūt), the Capitol, or national temple on the Capitoline hill at Rome, containing the shrines of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, 6, 383; pl., the Capitoline places, or buildings; the Capitolium, 8, 653.
cápra, ae, f. (caper), a she-goat; a goat, G. 3, 300.
cáprēs, ae, f. (id.), a kind of wild goat; a roe, G. 2, 874.
Cāprae, ărum. f. (id.), Caprae, now Capri, an island in the Bay of Naples, 7, 735.

cāprōlus, i. m. (id.), a young goat, E. 2, 41.

cāprigēnus, a, um, adj. (capre and geno), pertaining to goats; of the goat kind, of goats, 3, 291.

cāptivus, a, um, adj. (capio), taken in war; captured, captive, 2, 765; of a captive or of captives, 10, 590; subs.: captivus, i. m., a captive, 9, 273.

capto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (id.), to lay hold upon vigorously; seize, catch, of game, G. 1, 189; of the air, 3, 514; breathe, enjoy, E. 1, 53.

captus, a, um, p. of capio.

Cāpula, ae, f., the capital of Campania, now Santa Maria di Capua, G. 2, 224.

cāpūlus, i. m. (capio), the handle; till, 2, 558.

cāput, ētis, n., the head of men or animals, freq. : by synecdoche, the person, being, life, 2, 751, et al.; living body, life, 4, 609; personal interest, welfare, fortune, life, 4, 354; of plants, the head or flower, 9, 437; of other objects, a captain, leader, chief, 11, 390, et al.; author, instigator, source, cause, 11, 361; chief town, capital, sovereign city, 10, 303; a peak or summit, 6, 380; point, end, of a bow, 11, 861; root, G. 2, 355; of rivers, etc., fountain-head, source, spring, G. 4, 819; pl.: cāpīta, in enumerating animals, head, 3, 391; in caput, headlong, 1, 116; supra caput, overhead, above, 3, 194; hoc caput, this person, me, 8, 570.

Cāpyus, ēs or ūs, m., Cápyus. 1. The commander of one of the ships of Æneas, 1, 183. 2. The eighth king of Alba, 6, 798.

Car, āris, s. Care.

carbēsus, a, um, adj. (carbasus), of linen, lawn, linen-, 11, 776.

carbēsus, i. f. (pl. carbēsæ, ărum, n.), kāpsmaros, linen, cloth or web of lawn, 8, 34; canvas; a sail, 3, 357.

carcer, ēris, m., a dungeon, hold, prison, 1, 54; carcer, or pl.: carceres, the stalls; the starting place or barrier in the circus or race-course, 5, 145.

carchēlam, iu, n., kārpēstov, a large drinking vessel with two handles; bowl, beaker, 5, 77.

cardo, īnis, m., a hinge, pivot, 1, 449; the socket in which the pivot plays, 2, 498; fig., a turning point, crisis, emergency, 1, 672.

cārdus, i. m., a thistle, G. 1, 152.

cārectum, i. n. (carex), a place where sedge grows; the rushes, E. 3, 20.

cārentum, for carentium, gen. pl. of carens, p. of careo.

cārēo, ūi, ītum, 2, n., to be without, G. 1, 455; to be free from, 2, 44; to be deprived of, 4, 429.

Cāres, īnum, Gr. acc., as (sing., Caris, īris, m. (Caris), the Carians, of Caris in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, 8, 795.

cārex, īcis, f., reed-grass, sedge, G. 3, 231.

cārīna, ae, f., the keel of a ship, G. 2, 445; ship, 4, 398; a boat, 6, 391; frame, timber, 5, 683.

Cārīnae, ārum, f., the Carīnae, a quarter of Rome between the Cœlian and Esquiline, 8, 361.

carmen, īnis, n. (for casmen), a song, hymn, ode or poem, freq.; a line or verse, 8, 387; epitaph, E. 5, 42; a response, prophecy, 3, 445; an incantation, charm, spell, 4, 487; a theme, G. 3, 3; cry, moan, 4, 463.

Carmenis, is, f. (carmen), Carmenis, a prophetess, mother of king Evander, 8, 386.

Carmetēlia, e, adj. (Carmetis), of Carmetis, 8, 338.

Carpēthius (Carpēthius), a, um, adj., Kapēthos, of Carpēthian, an island northeast of Crete; subs.: Carpethium, ii, n., the Carpēthian sea, 5, 595.

Carpō, psi, ptum, 3, a., to pull or pull, crop, browse upon, eat, graze, G. 2, 201; cause to graze, pasture, G. 3, 325.

spin, G. 4, 388; gather, 8, 146; fig., catch, breathe, enjoy, 1, 388; consume, 4, 2; devour, waste, 4, 33; aēra carpere, to fly (of the short flights of insects), G. 4, 311.

Carthāgo, s. Carthago.

cārus, a, um, adj., dear, 4, 91, et al.; poet., active, loving, fOND, 1, 677; affectionate, tender, 11, 315.
căsă, ac, f., a hut, cabin, cottage, E. 2, 29.

căsēus, i, m., cheese. E. 1, 35.

căsia, ae, f., sacra, cassis; wild cinnamon, G. 2, 495; a fragrant shrub with leaves like those of the olive; mezereon; thymelaeæ, E. 2, 49.

Camil/a, ae, f., the mother of Camilla, 11, 543.

Caspēria, ae, f., a town of the Sabines, 7, 714.

Caspium, a, um, adj., of the Caspian sea, Caspian; Asiatic, 6, 793.

Cassandra, ae, f., Κασσάρις, a daughter of Priam, beloved of Apollo, and inspired by him with prophecy; but, because she did not requite his love, condemned to foresee the destruction of Troy without being believed by her countrymen, 2, 246.

casses, ium (abl. sing., casse), m. (cadto), a net, toils, G. 3, 371; web, G. 4, 217.

cassida, ae, and cassis, Idis, f., a helmet (of metal), 11, 775.

cassus, a, um, adj. (prhsp. for carusus, fr. careo), void; deprived of, 2, 85; fruitless, vain, 12, 780.

Castālia, ae, f., Καστάλεια, a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, G. 3, 299.

castănca, ae, f. (κάστρων), the chestnut-tree, G. 2, 15; the chestnut, E. 1, 82.

castellum, i, n. (castrum), a fortress, stronghold, castle, 5, 440.

castigo, ēvi, āstum, i. a. (castum and ago), to chastise, punish; chide, reprove, rebuke, 5, 387.

Castor, ēris, m., Κάστωρ, a Trojan warrior, 10, 124.

castŏrum, ei, n. (castor), a secretion of the beaver used as a medicine; beaver-stone, G. 1, 59.

castra, orum, n. (sing., castrum, i, n., castle, fort), a camp, 2, 462; fleet, 4, 604; naval camp, station, 3, 519; hive, 12, 589.

1. Castrum Înui, a town in Latium near Antium and Ardea, 6, 775.

2. castrum, i, n., s. castra.

castus, a, um, adj. (rel. to καθαρός), pure, 6, 563; pious, 3, 409; sacred, holy, 6, 661.

caśus, ās, m. (cado), a falling; fall, G. 1, 840; descent, departure, 2, 597; fortune, chance, fate, 1, 615; event, 8, 533; hardship, misfortune, 1, 599; danger, peril, 2, 563; juncture, crisis, 4, 560; fate, death, 5, 869.

cătilia, (trisyll. cātēya), ae, f., a missile weapon; cælia, 7, 741.

cătēna, ae, f., a chain, fetter, 6, 558.

căterva, ae, f., a troop, squadron, band, 2, 370; crowd, throng, multitude, 2, 40; flock, 11, 456.

cătervātum, adv. (căterva), in flocks, G. 3, 556.

Cătillus, ae, m., L. Sergius Catiline, the conspirator, 8, 668.

Cătillus, i, m., Catillus, with his brother, Tiburtius, founder of Tibur, 7, 672.

Cāto, ēris, m., a family name in the Porcian gens. 1. M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor and also Senex, 6, 841.

2. M. Porcius Cato the younger, who perished by his own hand at Utica; hence, called Uticensis, 8, 670.

cătūlus, i, m., a young dog; a whelp, E. 1, 23; a hound, G. 3, 403; the young of wild animals; a cub, whelp, 2, 357; the young of snakes, G. 3, 498.

Caucāsus (-sūs), a, um, adj. (Caucasus), of Caucasus, G. 2, 440.

Caucāsus, i, m., Caucasus, the Caucasus; the Caucasus mountains, between the Caspian and Euxine, 4, 367.

cauda, ae, f., the tail, 3, 428, et al.

caudex, ēcis, m., the trunk or stock of a tree, G. 2, 30.

caulæ, ērum. f., an opening, a passage; sheepfold, 9, 60.

caulis, is, m., a stalk, 12, 413.

Caulon, ōnis, m., Caulon, or Caulonia, a town on the east coast of Bruttium, near Castell Vetere, 3, 553.

Caurus, i, m., the northwest wind, G. 3, 356.

causa (caussa), ae, f., a cause, reason; 1. 25; cause, occasion, 2, 295; pretext, excuse, occasion, 4, 51; a reason, an argument, 8, 395; a cause (judicial), 6, 849; with in fin., 10, 90.

causor (caussor), ētus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (causa), to give reasons; plead in excuse, or plead excuse, E. 9, 56.

cautes, is, f., a craggy or pointed rock, or cliff; rock, crag, 3, 534.
cautious, adv., comp. of caute; more cautiously, 11, 163.

cavēa, ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place; that part of the theatre or circus which was occupied by the spectators, 8, 886; a theatre; natural amphitheatre, 5, 340; a bee-hive, 4, 58.

cavēo, cavēi, cautum, 2, n. and a., to be on one's guard; to beware, w. sub., 11, 238; w. infin., E. 9, 25.

caverna, ae, f. (cavus), a hollow; cavern, 2, 58, et al.

cavo, avi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to hollow or scoop out, G. 3, 87; p., cavātus, a, um, hollowed out, G. 1, 138; vaunted, 1, 310.

cavus, a, um, adj., hollow, 1, 81; full of holes or cavities, G. 4, 44; concave, 8, 599; deep, G. 1, 593; arching, vaunted, 2, 487; caveæ manus, the palms of the hands, 12, 90; subs.: cavus, i. m. (sc. locum), a hollow place, hole, G. 1, 184.

cyāstrus (-tros), i, m., Cāvēstros, the Cayster, a river of Lycia, now the Menderes, G. 1, 884.

cēa, ae, and Cēos, o, f., Kēos, Kīa, Kēos, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, now Zāa, G. 1, 14.

cērēpīdes, ae, m., Kērēpōdēs, a son or descendant of Cērops; pl., the Athenians, 6, 81.

cērēplus, a, um, adj. (Cērops). Athenians, G. 4, 270.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, a. and n., to go, freq.; go away, depart, 6, 460; retire, withdraw, recede, 3, 496; desist from, 9, 620; give way, 7, 636; abate, 9, 126; draw back, 5, 445; submit, yield, 2, 794; fall to, come into one's possession, 3, 297; to come behind, 3, 484; result, turn out; turn out well, prosper, 12, 148.

cēdrus, i, f., kēdros, the cedar, 11, 137; cedar wood, 7, 178.

cēlēno, us, f., Kēlēnū, one of the Harpies, 3, 211.

cēlēbro, avi, ātum, 1, a. (celeber), to attend or be present in great numbers; to attend, honor, 1, 785; celebrate, 5, 58; observe, 8, 268.

cēlēnna (Cēlēnna), ae, f., a town of Campania, 7, 789.

cēler, ĕris, ĕre, adj., fleet, rapid, active, nimble, swift, 4, 180, et al.; in a predicate, swiftly, 6, 425.

cēlēro, ĕvi, ātum, 1, a. (celer), to speed, hasten, 1, 357, et al.

cēlius (trisyll.), ĕl, m., Kēleus, the father of Triptolemus, G. 1, 165.

cēlla, ae, f. (celo), a store-room, granary, wine-cellar, G. 2, 90; cell of the honey-comb, 1, 493.

cēlo, ĕvi, ātum, 1, a., to hide, conceal, 1, 351, et al.

cēlīs, a, um, adj. (cello), high, lofty, 1, 56, et al.

centaurēum, i, n., Kēntaúreus, centaur, a medicinal plant, said to have cured the wounds of the Centaur Chiron, G. 4, 270.

centaurus, i, m., Kēntaurōs. 1. A Centaur, a fabulous monster, with a human head and neck and the body of a horse, 6, 286. 2. The name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas (fem.); 5, 122.

centūs, a, um, distr. num. adj. (centum); pl., a hundred each, 9, 162; sing. (after the analogy of multus, many) a unit repeated the hundredth time, render by the plural, a hundred, 10, 207; as cardinal, a hundred, 10, 566.

centum, indecl. num. adj. (skerôv), hundred, 6, 625.

tentumgōmnēs, a, um, adj., hundred-fold; of the hundred-(or many-)handed Briareus, 6, 357.

cēra, ae, f., wax, E. 8, 80, et al.; pl., waxes, G. 4, 57, et al.

cērās, i, f., kēparos, the cherry-tree, G. 2, 18.

cēraunia, orum, n. pl., Kēraunía, sc. ñm, the Ceraunian peaks, a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus, 3, 506.

cērbēros, i, m., Kēberōs, Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Pluto, 6, 417.

cērēllis, e, adj. (Ceres), of Ceres; pertaining to Ceres or to grain, G. 2, 517; sacred to Ceres, G. 1, 212; Cērēllia arma, utensils for preparing grain or making bread; instruments of Ceres, 1, 177.

cēbērum, i, n. (rel. to kēs), the brain, 5, 418, et al.

cēres, ĕris, f., daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture, G. 1, 7; meton., corn, grain, 1, 177; bread, 1, 701; cake, loaf, 7, 118; Ceres labo-
rata, bread, 8, 181.
CEREBUS

cērēus, a, um, adj. (cera), waxen, 12, 589; wax-colored, yellow, E. 2, 53.
cērintha, ac, f., κῆρινθος, the wax-flower, honey-wort, G. 4, 63.
cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a. (rel. to κρίνω), to distinguish; discern, perceive, see, behold, 1, 418; freq.; decry, 3, 552; for decernere, to contend, decide, 12, 709.
cernūs, a, um, adj., with head or face prone downward; pitching, bending with the head to the ground, prostrate, 10, 894.
certamen, Inis, n. (certo), a straining, a struggle; effort, 5, 197; combat, emulation, strife, 3, 128; battle, G. 4, 86; war, 8, 689; contest, game, 5, 286.
certātim, adv. (id.), with straining or contention; emulously, yoking one with another; with every blow, 2, 688; emulously, 3, 290; impatiently, 11, 426; as if in rivalry; fiercely, 11, 309; eagerly, G. 1, 385.
certē, adv., a. certus.
certo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (certus), to make certain by conflict; to contend, 2, 80; struggle, strive, 3, 688; with dat., to struggle against, contend with, rival, G. 2, 99; vie with, E. 5, 8; with inquin., 4, 445; imper.: certatur, it is fought; we fight; certatum est, we have fought, 11, 313; certandum est, we must fight, 13, 890.
certus, a, um, pa. (certo), determined; distinct, G. 1, 60; separate, peculiar, G. 4, 155; fixed, 2, 350; 6, 673; stated, G. 2, 829; direct, 2, 212; resolved, 2, 354; certain of, resolved on, 4, 554; confident, stout, 9, 249; unerring, 12, 490; secure, 9, 96; trustworthy, sure, faithful, 1, 576; undoubted, true, 6, 822; certum est, it is determined, I resolve, we resolve, 3, 686; (aliquem) certum facere, to inform, 3, 179; adv.: certē, certainly, surely, at any rate, at least, 1, 234, et al.
cerva, se, f. (cervus), a hind, 4, 69; stag, 6, 802.
cervix, ics, f., the neck, including the back or nape of the neck, 1, 477, et al.
cervus, i, m. (rel. to κέρας), a stag, deer, 1, 184, et al.
cespes, s. caespes.
çecco, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (cede), to remit action; stay, linger, rest, G. 1, 71; be inactive, 1, 672; cease, 2, 468; delay, 6, 51; imper.: cessatum est, delay has been made, has happened, 11, 388.
cestus, s. caestus.
cōste, s. cetus.
cōtēra, s. ceterus.
cōtērus (caet-), a, um, adj. (nom. sing. masc. not used) (Cētos), the other, 2, 207; other, G. 3, 3; the rest of, 5, 74; freq.; n. pl.: cōtērē, adverbially, in other respects, 3, 594; as to the rest, henceforth, 9, 686.
Cēthēgus, i, m., a Rutulian, 12, 513. cētra, s. castra.
cētus, i, m.; cētos, i, n.; pl., cēte; κῆρος, whales, sharks, sea-monsters, 5, 822.
ceu, adv. and conj. (ce-ve), as, just as, 5, 83; as if, 2, 438, et al.
Chalcidicus, a, um, adj. of Chalcis, the chief town of Euboea; Chalcidian, 6, 17; pertaining to the poet Euphorion of Chalcis, E. 10, 50.
Chalybes, um, m., Χάλυβες, a people of Pontus, skillful in making steel; the Chalybes, G. 1, 59; met., masses of steel or iron, 8, 421; metalla Chalybium, mines of iron, 10, 174.
chalybo, ìbīs, m., χάλυβος, steel, 8, 445.
Chōs, ēnīs, m., Χῶς, a Trojan, brother of Helenus, 3, 335.
Chōnīa, ac, f., Χόνια, a country of Epirus, named after Chōn., 3, 335.
Chōnīlus, a, um, adj. of Chōnia; Chōnian, 3, 293.
Chōs (only in nom. and acc. sing.), n., Χῶς. 1. Void and boundless space. 2. Chaos, father of Night and Erebus, 4, 510; placed among the infernal gods, 6, 265.
Chōrōn, onīs, m., Χώρων, son of Erebus and Night, and ferry-man of the Styx, 6, 299.
Chōrybdis, is, f., Χώρυβδης, a whirlpool near the Sicilian coast, in the Straits of Messina, opposite the rock of Scylla; personified as a monster, 3, 430.
chōlae, ārum, f., χώλαι, claws; the arms of the constellation Scorpio extending into the constellation Libra; the Cho- lae, G. 1, 33.
chēydrus, i, m., χῆτυδρος, a water-snake, G. 3, 415.
Chimaera, ae, f., Χίμαιρα. 1. A monster, said to have infested Libya, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and breathing out fire, 6, 298. 2. The name of one of the ships of Æneas, 5, 118.

Chiron, Onis, m., Χείρων, the Centaur, distinguished for his skill in medical plants, G. 3, 550.

chlamys, χλαμύς, a mantle or cloak of woolen cloth, worn by the Greeks; a mantle, 3, 484.

Chloerus (disyll.), χλόερος, m., Chloerus, a Trojan, priest of Cybele, 11, 768.

chorēa, ae, f., χορεία, a circling dance, 10, 224; a dance, 6, 644.

chorus, i., m., χορός, a dance in a circle; a dance, G. 4, 533; a company of singers or dancers, choir, train, 1, 499; band. troop, 5, 561; festival, 11, 737.

Chremis, is, m., Χρέμις. 1. A satyr or faun, E. 6, 13. 2. A Trojan, 11, 675.

Citius, i., m., Citius, G. 2, 216.

cicada, ae, f., a grasshopper, tree-cricket, katydid, G. 3, 329.

cistrix, f., a scar, G. 2, 879.

Cicones, um, m., Cicones, the Cicones, a tribe of Thracians near the Hebrus, G. 4, 550.

cista, ae, f., a hemlock; a stalk of hemlock; a reed, pipe, E. 2, 36.

cisto, ctvi, citum, 2, a. (κιστός, κιτός), to cause, to move; stir, 2, 419; agitate, move, 4, 122; excite, kindle, rouse, 6, 165; raise, 12, 104; call upon, invoke, 3, 08; call up, exhibit, 5, 585; of tears, shed, 6, 468; pa.: citus, a, um, swiftly moved or driven, speedy, rapid, swift, 1, 301; as an adv., 4, 574; adv.: elto, speedily; soon; comp.: citius, 5, 242.

Cimino, i., m., Lake Cimino, now Ronciglione, in Etruria, 7, 697.

1. cinctus, a, um, p. of cingo.
2. cinctus, f., m. (cingo), an encircling; a mode of girding; a cincture, 7, 612.

cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., to gird, 2, 520; clothe, 8, 262; surround, inclose, 1, 112; encompass, envelop, 5, 13; wreath, crown, 5, 71; involve, 1, 673; fly around, 1, 365.

cingulum, i., n. (cingo), a girdle, belt, 1, 492.

cinis, ēris, m. (rel. to κοίνος), ashes, embers, 5, 743; ashes of the dead, 4, 34; meton., tomb, sepulchre, 4, 683.

Cinna, ae, m., C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, E. 9, 35.

Cinaphiles (Cyn-), a, um, adj. (Cynys, Kyno), of the Cinyps, now the Cinípho, or Wadi Quasam, a river flowing through Libya; Cinyprian, Libyan, G. 3, 312.

Cínys, i, and Cinýras, ae, m., a Ligurian chief, 10, 184.

circál, adv. and prep. with acc. (rel. to circum); adv., around, 7, 535; prep., about, around, G. 4, 75.

Circæus, a, um, adj. (Circe), of Circe, 7, 10.

Circe, es or ae, f., Kíren, a sorceress, daughter of Helios and Perse or Perseis, 3, 386, et al.

circensis, e, adj. (circus), pertaining to the Circus Maximus; Circensian, 8, 636.

circulus, i, s. circulus.

circŭs, s. circumĕo.

circŭlītus, f., m. (circumeo), a going round; circuit, 3, 413.

circŭlus (circulus), i, m. (circus), a circle or orbit; ring; chain, torques, collar, 5, 559.


circundō, dēdi, dūtam, dāre, 1, a., to put or throw around; with abl., to encircle, surround, encompass, inclose with, 1, 369; G. 2, 535; of hunting, to traverse, scour, E. 10, 57; of dress, gird, 9, 462; adorn, 6, 207; sel, 1, 593; border, 4, 187; with dat., throw around, 2, 792; twine or coil around, 2, 219; put round, 2, 510.

circumĕo (circŭs), tīvi or ii, tītum, 4, n. and a. (circum and eo), to go about, circle round, 11, 761.

circumfero, tīlī, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., to bear round; pass around, sprinkle, purify by sprinkling, 6, 229; cast about, 12, 538.

circumflecto, flexi, flexum, 3, a., to bend around; turn far round, 3, 490.

circumfundio, tīdī, tīsium, 3, a., to pour around; to encompass, surround,
Circumfusus, aum, p. of circumfundus.

Circumfligo, avī, ātum, 1, a., to tie or bind round or to, 11, 555.

Circumplector, plexus sum, 3, dep. a., to embrace; circire, surround, 5, 312.

Circumvesto, stēti, 3, a. and n., to take one’s stand around; gather round; assail, surround, 8, 490.

Circumvĕono, 1, n. and a., to sound about; raise a din around, 8, 474.

Circumspicio, speci, spectum, 3, a. and n. (circum and specio), to look around; cast a glance round upon; survey, 2, 68; look round and see, 12, 886; observe, 3, 517; look round for, look out, seek, G. 3, 390.

Circumst, stēti, 1, a. and n., to stand around; hem in; threaten, beset, 10, 905; encompass, threaten, 3, 559.

Circuitextus, a, um, pa. (circum and texo), woven round, 1, 649.

Circumvecto, 1, freq. a. (circumveho), to carry round about; pass., to examine minutely; describe, G. 3, 285.

Circumvĕnieo, vēni, ventum, 4, a., to come about; surround, 6, 182.

Circumvĕlito (or separately, circum vĕlito), avī, 1, freq. a. and n. (circumvolo), to fly around, G. 1, 377.

Circumvĕlo, avī, ātum, 1, a., to fly around, or surround in flying; hover round, sloop round, 3, 283; ensnare, cover, 2, 360.

Circumvolvo, no perf., volvētūm, 3, a., to roll round; pass., to complete, 3, 284.

circus, i, m., cirkos, a circle, circuit, circular area, 5, 289; surrounding multitude or throng of spectators, 5, 109.

Cissēs, ēs, f. (Cisseus), the daughter of Cisseus; Hecuba, 7, 280.

Cisseus (diisyll.), ēs, m., Kisseus. 1. Cisseus, a king of Thrace, said by a late myth to have been the father of Hecuba, 5, 537. 2. A Butidan, 10, 317.

citātus, a, um, p. of cito, swiftly driven or swiftly running, 12, 373.

Cithaeron, ōnis, m., Kitharō, a mountain of Boeotia, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated, 4, 808.

Cithārra, ae, f., kithara, the cithara, cithern, or lyre, 1, 740.

citius, s. cieo.

cito, adv., s. cieo.

citūs, a, um, p. of cieo.

civīlis, e, adj. (civis), pertaining to the citizen; civīc, civic, 6, 773.

civis, is, e., a citizen, 2, 42, et al.; pl., comrades, 5, 196.

clades, is, f. (rel. to klásai, to break), destruction; slaughter, carnage, 2, 361; scourge, destroyers, 6, 849.

clam, adv. (celo, kalōptos), secretly, 1, 350.

clāmo, avī, ātum, 1, a. and n. (rel. to kalēm), to call, 12, 660: call; call upon, 4, 674; utter a name, call, E. 6, 44; cry out or aloud, shout, 9, 442.

clāmor, ēris, m. (clamo), a shout, et al.; loud cry or shriek, 2, 488; a call, 2, 762; clamor, outcry, shouting, 1, 87; sound, roaring sound, 3, 566; buzzing, humming, G. 4, 76.

clangor, ēris, m. (clango), a clashing sound; braying, din, blast, 2, 818; rushing sound, flapping, 3, 293.

Clānius, II, m., a river in Campania (now the Lago), often damaging with its floods the town of Acerrae, G. 2, 225.

clāresco, ēs, 3, inc. n., to become clear to the ear or eye; grow loud, increase, 2, 301.

Clārius, a, um, adj., of Claros, a town in Ionia, noted for one of the oracles of Apollo located there, now Zile; Clarian, 3, 360.

1. clārus, a, um, adj., clear, of sight or sound; clear, 1, 588; shining, bright, lustrous, 9, 593; making clear; fair, bright, G. 1, 460; shrill, loud, 3, 519; fig., renowned, 1, 284; noble, illustrious, honored, 1, 550.

2. Clārus, i, m., Clarus, a Lycian follower of Aeneas, 10, 120.

classicum, i, n. (classis), the sound of the trumpet; the trumpet, 7, 687.

classis, is, f. (kalēm), a fleet, 1, 39; a ship, 6, 384; a troop or body of soldiers, 7, 716; pl., armies or hosts (coming in ships or fleets), 3, 602.

Claudivus, a, um, adj. (Claudius),
pertaining to the family of Claudius; Claudian (clau-, elo-), clausi, clausum, 3, a. (clāvis), to shut or close; freq.; shut up, E. 6, 56; stop, E. 3, 111; shut up or close against, 1, 283; inclose, bound, 8, 473; confine, 6, 734; with circum, inclose, surround, 1, 311.

claudus, a, um, adj., lame, limping, matmed, 3, 273.

claustra, orum, n. pl. (clando), fastenings; bolts, bars; barriers, 1, 56; narrow, straits, 3, 411; a mole or dam, G. 2, 161.

1. Claudius, i, m., a chief of the Sabines, 7, 707.
2. clausus, a, um, p. of clando.
clāvis, ae, f., a club, 10, 318.
clāvus, i, m., a nail, a peg; a helm, 5, 177.

cīfens (clā-), entis, m. (clneo, to hear), a client, dependent, 6, 609.

cīlpēsatus (clyp-, clūp-), a, um, adj. (clipeus), armed with a shield, or shield-bearing, 7, 733.

cīlpēs (clyp-, clūp-), i, m., and cīlpēsum, i, n. (rel. to καλυπτω), a round shield; a shield, 2, 227, et al.

Clītumnus, i, m., the Clītumnus, a river in Umbria, now the Clītuno, G. 2, 146.
clīvosus, a, um, adj. (clivus), sleep, sloping, G. 2, 212.
clīvus, i, m. (clino), a descent, slope, E. 9, 8.

Clīstanthus, i, m., commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 222.

Clīella, ae, f., the Roman heroine who escaped with other maiden hostages from the camp of Porsena, and swam across the Tiber to Rome, 8, 651.

Clōnius, ili, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.

Clōnus, i, m., the name of a Grecian silversmith, 10, 409.

Clūentius, ili, m., a Roman gentile name, 5, 123.

cīlpēus, s. clipeus.

Clūnus, i, m., the name of Clusium, 10, 455.

Clūsius, ili, n., one of the chief cities of Etruria, now Chiisii, 10, 187.

Clīymēnē, ea, f., Kāmēn, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, G. 4, 345.

cīlpēus, s. clipeus.

Clītius, iī, m., the name of several Trojans, 9, 774; 10, 129, et al.

Cnōsis (Cnoös-, Gnōs-), i, m., adj. (Cnosus or Gnosus), of Gnosus, a city in Crete; Gnosian; Cretan, 3, 115.

cō, s. cum.

cōactus, 3, um, p. of cogo.

Cōcles, itis, m., Horatius Cocles, the Roman hero who defended the bridge against the Tuscan, 3, 10, 650.

cōetus, a, um, p. of cogo.

Cōcētus, i, m., Kāvarōs, the Cōcētus, “the river of lamentation,” in the lower world, 6, 132.

Cōcētius, a, um, adj., of Cōcētus, 7, 479.

Cōdrus, i, m., Kōupos, an obscure poet, envious of Vergil, E. 5, 11.

cōelo, s. caelo.

coelegis, coeliōla, coellfer, coelum, s. caelestis, etc.

coenum, s. caenum.

cōēo, cōivi or cōiī, cōītum, cōīre; irreg. n. and a., to go or come together, assemble, 7, 582; come together in conflict, join battle, G. 4, 73; of the blood, stand still, conceal, curdle, 3, 30; come to terms, form a compact, 7, 317; coire in unum, to come to one place, unite, concentrate, combine, 9, 501, et al.

coeplio, coepli, coeptum (the tenses of the stem of the present are archaic), 3, a. and n., to begin, 1, 521; pa. subs.: coeptum, i, n., a thing begun; an undertaking, enterprise, design, 4, 642, et al.

coeptus, a, um, p. of coeptio.

cōerceō, cūl, citum, 2, a. (com and arceo), to keep in, hem in, confine, restrain, 6, 439; push on, lead on, 9, 27.

coeuralis and coerülus, a, um, s. caerulus.

coeus, iis, m. (coeo), a coming together, an assembly, 5, 43; a flock, 1, 358; banquet, feast, 1, 733.

Coeus, i, m., Koios; one of the Titans, and father of Latona, 4, 179.

cōgito, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to ponder, intend, G. 1, 462.

cognātus, a, um, adj., near by birth; kindred, 3, 502.
cognitus, a. um, p. of cognoscio.
cognomen, Inis., n., a name common to a family; a surname; name, 1, 267.
cognominis, e., adj. (cognomen), of the same, or his name, 6, 883.
cognoscio, n ōvî, nîtum, 3, a., to get complete knowledge of; ascertain, trace out, G. 2, 490; know, E. 1, 42; learn, 2, 10; for agnosco, recognize, 6, 840.
cōgo, cōgī, cōactum, 3, a. (com and ago), to drive, lead, assemble together, 4, 289; to pen, fold, E. 3, 20; condense, 5, 20; thicken, stiffen, G. 4, 86; press, extract, G. 4, 140; arrange, G. 2, 62; close up, 12, 457; urge, impel, 9, 468; force (of tears), feign, 2, 199; compel, 1, 563; with two accusatives, 8, 56.
cōlābēo, ēō, ētum, 2, a. (com and habeo), to hold together, restrain, confine, 3, 424; check, curb, repress, 12, 314.
cōlōrēs, tis., f. (rel. to χώρης), a cohort, one of the divisions or regiments of a Roman legion; a cohort, G. 2, 279; a fleet or squadron, 3, 563; a troop, 11, 500.
cōlēcio, s. conicio.
col. For this form in composition, s. cum.
collābōr, s. conl.
collāpeus, s. conl.
Collātīnus, a, um, adj. (Collatia), of Collatio (now Castellaccio), a town of the Sabines near Rome; Collatine, 6, 774.
collātus, s. conl.
collectus, a, um, s. conl.
collīgo, s. conl.
collīs, is, m., a hill, freq.
collūceo, s. conl.
collūquium, II, s. conl.
collūceo, s. conl.
collūdō, s. conl.
collum, i, n., the neck of men and animals, 1, 654, et al.; of a plant, 9, 436; pl. the neck, 11, 692.
collustro, s. conl.
cōlo, ū, cultum, a. and n., to till, cultivate, 1, 532; inhabit, live in, dwell in, G. 3, 490; fig., care for, cherish, love, favor, 1, 16; observe, 7, 602; revere, honor, 4, 453; worship, 5, 68; p.: cultus, a, um; subs.: cultura, orum, n., plowed fields, G. 1, 158; fields, G. 4, 136; fields or meadows, G. 4, 372; plantations, trees, G. 2, 196.
cōlōcāsia, ae, f., and cōlōcāsalum, ii, n., kolosaria and kolosatos, a kind of Egyptian lily, E. 4, 30.
cōlōnus, i, m. (colo), a cultivator or tiller; a husbandman, freq.; settler, colonist, 1, 12.
cōlor, oris., m., color, 4, 701, et al.; complexion, hue, 4, 558.
cōlōrātus, a, um, pa. (coloro), colored; swarthy, tawny, G. 4, 222.
cōlōber, ūber, m., a snake, serpent, 2, 471.
cōlum, i, n., a strainer, G. 2, 242.
cōlūmba, ae, f., a pigeon, dove, 2, 516.
cōlūnum, ae, f. (cello), a column, pillar, 1, 428; Protel columnae, the pillars of Proteus; the northern extremities of Egypt, 11, 262.
cōlūrnum, a, um, adj. (corylus or corulus), of hazel; hazel, G. 2, 896.
cōlus, i and is, f. (rarely m.), a distaff, 7, 805; spinning, 8, 409.
cōm, prep., archaic form of cum; which sec, ad fin.
cōma, ae, f. (κόμα), the hair, 1, 319; mane, 10, 736; fig., foliage, leafy crown, 2, 629; leaves, branches, G. 2, 386.
cōmans, nts, s. 1, como.
cōmes, ītis, com. (com and eo), a comrade; companion, 2, 294; friend, follower, 2, 796; attendant, 4, 664; ally, confederate, 2, 181; guide, 6, 288; guardian, tutor, 9, 649.
cōmētae (cōmētae), ae, m., κοιμήτρις, a comet, G. 1, 488.
cōminus, s. comminus.
1. cōmitātus, iis, m. (comitor), an accompanying or following; a suite, train, retinue, 4, 215.
2. cōmitātus, p. of cōmitor, ūs, sum, 1, dep. a. (comes), to accompany, attend, follow, 3, 960; p.: cōmitātus, a, um, attended, accompanied, 1, 312, et al.
commāculo (comm-), ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to stain all over, or much; pollute, E. 8, 49.
commendo (comm-), ēvi, ētum, 1, a. (com and mando), to commit, consign, intrust, 2, 748.
commercium, ii, n. (commercior), trade; negotiation, compact, 10, 532.
commínus (cūminus), adv. (com and manus), hand to hand, 7, 553, 783; immediately, G. 1, 104; near at hand, G. 3, 374.

commisceō (com-misceō), cītī, mixtum or mistum, 2, a., to mix together; freq.; blend, mingle, 3, 683.

commissum, i, s. committo.

commissors, a, um, p. of committere.

committō (comm-), misi, missionem, 3, a., to send or bring together; join, unite, 3, 428; engage in, 5, 69; join, begin battle, 11, 589; perpetrate, commit a crime, 1, 231; begin, 7, 542; consign, intrust, 10, 150; sow, plant, G. 1, 228; manum committere, to engage in conflict, to fight, 12, 60; subs.: commissum, i, n., an offense, a fault, a crime, 1, 136.

commixtus, a, um, p. of commisceo.

commōdus, a, um, adj. (com and modus), fit, G. 4, 129.

commōtus, a, um, p. of commoveo.

commovēō (comm-), movi, motum, 2, a., to move completely; move rapidly in procession, 4, 301; rowe, start from cover, 7, 494; shake, stir, 5, 217; disturb, move, 1, 128; agitate, terrify, 1, 360.

commūnis, e, adj., shared together; common, 2, 573; public, 11, 495.

1. cómo, no perf., cómatum, n. and a. (coma), to be hairy or long-haired; pa.: cómans, ntis, hairy, 3, 468; crested, 2, 391; leafy, 12, 413; flowering, G. 4, 122.

2. cómo, mpi, mptum (comtum), 3, a. (com and emo), to arrange; of the hair, comb, dress, bind up, 6, 48; trim, 10, 822; adorn, deck, 7, 751.

compactus, a, um, p. of compingo.

compāgēs (con-), is, f. (com and pango), a joining; fastening, joint, 1, 122.

1. compello (con-), svi, stum, 1, a., to addresses, accost, speak to, 1, 581; greet, salute, 3, 299; call or cry out to, 5, 161.

2. compello (con-), pūlī, pulsum, 3, a., to drive together; compel; force, drive, 1, 575.

compesceō, cētī, 3, inc. a. (compes), to restrain, repress; prune, G. 2, 370; put an end to, cut off, G. 3, 408.

compingo (con-), pēgi, pactum, 3, a. (com and pango), to join together; pa.: compactus, a, um, close-jointed, 12, 674; compactly made, E. 2, 86.

compitum (compētum), i, n. (competo), the junction of roads or streets; cross-roads, G. 2, 382.

complector (con-), xus sum, 3, dep. a., to embrace, E. 5, 22; cover, 2, 514; hold, 5, 31; seize, grasp, 11, 745.

complēo (con-), svi, stum, 2, a., to fill up; fill, 2, 20; complete, 5, 46; fulfill, 9, 108.

1. complexus, a, um, p. of complector.

2. complexus (con-), Is, m. (complector), an embracing; embrace, 1, 715.

compōno (con-), pōtiī, pōtiēm (part. sometimes compostus), 3, a., to put together; raise, build, 7, 6; found, 3, 387; lay up, store, 8, 317; put in order, arrange, adjust, G. 4, 417; to regulate, G. 3, 192; close, 1, 374; put to rest in the tomb, bury, 1, 249; end, 4, 341; appease, calm, 1, 128; agree upon, form, 10, 15; put side by side for comparison, to compare, E. 1, 24; bring together in society or in peace, 8, 391; pass., to be decided, to end, 12, 109; adv.: composito, by compact, 2, 129; se componeere, to place one's self, recline, G. 4, 189.

comporto (con-), svi, stum, 1, a., to bring together, carry away, 9, 613.

compōsīto, s. composo.

compōsitus (compostus), a, um, p. of composto.

comprehendo (comprehendo, con-), ndi, nsum, 3, a., to take hold of completely, seize, grasp, 2, 793; inclose, include, G. 1, 423; catch, 7, 73; to include in description, enumerate, describe, 6, 826.

comprehensus, a, um, p. of comprendo.

compressus, a, um, p. of comprimo.

comprimo (con-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (com and premo), to press together; repress, check, restrain, stay, 2, 73.

comptus (comtus), a, um, p. of como.

compulsus, a, um, p. of compello.

con, s. 1, cum.

1. conātus, a, um, p. of conor.
conatus, ἄσ, m. (conor), an effort, attempt, 12, 910.

concāvus, α, um, adj., completely hollow; hollow, concave, 5, 677.

concādeo, essi, essum, 3, α. and n., to retire; come away, come, 2, 588; go away, depart, 2, 91; withdraw, i.e., bid adieu, farewell, E. 10, 63; subside, come to an end, terminate, 8, 41; allow, yield, grant, concede, 5, 738; give up to, abandon, 7, 395; yield, give up the contest, E. 2, 57.

concentus, ἄσ, m. (concono), singing, music, melody, G. 1, 423.

conceptus, α, σ, p. of concipio.

concessus, α, um, p. of concedo.

concha, σ, f., κόρυξ, a shell-fish; cockle-shell, shell, G. 2, 348; a shell used as a trumpet; conch, 6, 171; 10, 509.

1. concīdeo, cfdi, cfsum, 3, a. (com and caedo), to cut entirely; to trench, G. 2, 290.

2. concīdeo, cfdi, cfn, 3, n. (com and ca-dō), to fall completely; fall down, fall, 2, 582.

concīdeo, fvi, itum, 2, a., to call together; incite, to stir up, arouse; enrage, fire, make furious, 9, 694; hurl, shoot from, 12, 921; disturb (or consita, dotted), 3, 197; pass., to be impelled on, dart along, 11, 744; hasten, speed, 12, 902.

concīlio, fvi, itum, 1, a. (concilium), to bring into accord; to win or gain over; procure, secure, 1, 79.

concilium, τα, n. (com and calo, call), a body called together; assembly, council, 2, 89; throng, company, 3, 679.

concipio, επι, eptum, 3, a. (com and capio), to take completely; assume, 11, 519; take in; conceive, 5, 38; imagine, 4, 502; to be possessed, filled with, 4, 474; conceive, form, or express in words; form, draw up, 12, 13.

concīto, fvi, itum, 1, intens. a., to move with force; hurl, 11, 754; spur, 11, 742; with se, to speed, ἄγ, 7, 476.

concītus, a, um, p. of concito.

concītāmo, fvi, itum, 1, n. and a., to call out aloud; shout, cry, 3, 523; call together, 7, 504.

concīlīdeo, cludi, cludsum, 3, a. (com and cludio), to shut completely; shut around, inclose, surround, 1, 425.

condeñor, κρις, adj., of the same color, 8, 82.

condeñores, rdìs, adj. (com and cor), of one mind or spirit; harmonious, friendly, 6, 527, et al.

condeñido, didi, dtum, 3, a., to trust, intrust, 10, 286.

condeñesco, crēvi, crētum, 3, n., to grow together; grow thick, G. 1, 302; combine, E. 6, 34; to freeze, G. 3, 300; stiffen, 12, 605; p.: condeñitus, a, um, concreted, matted, 2, 277; formed by natural growth, contracted, accumulated, 6, 738.

condeñitus, a, um, p. of condeñesco.

condeñitūs, ἄσ, m. (condulo), a lying together; wedlock, G. 4, 198.

concurro, curri (rarely curcuri), cursus, 3, n., to run together or at once; crowd around, 12, 297; rush, 2, 315; rush to conflict, 7, 224; rush against a foe; with dat., engage, encounter, 1, 493; impers.: concurruntur, a charge is made, they charge, joint battle, G. 4, 78.

concurrusus, ἄσ, m. (concurro), a running together; thronging, 6, 318; concurseus, multitude, throng, 5, 611.

concūtio, cessi, ccessum, 3, a. (com and quatio), to shake completely; shake, 2, 639; push, 8, 237; rouse, spur, 8, 3; sift, examine, search, 7, 393; gallop, strike with panic, terrify, 4, 666; smile, afflic, 5, 700.

concussus, a, um, p. of concutio.

condensus, a, um, adj., thick, crowded, close together, 2, 517.

condicio (conditio), ορις, f. (condo), terms, choice, 12, 880.

conditor, ορις, m. (id.), a founder, 8, 313.

conditus, a, um, p. of condito.

condo, didi, dtum, 3, a., to put or place together; found or build, 1, 5; compose, sing, E. 6, 7; put together, devise, establish, 10, 35; establish, restore, 6, 793; close, G. 4, 496; put away, cover up, conceal, hide, with place in abl. with or without in, or in acc. with ad, 2, 24, et al.; treasure up, keep, 3, 388; consign to the tomb, bury, 3, 68; pass., sink or set, 7, 719; se condere, to go, hasten for protection, 9, 39; confine, 9, 32; plunge, 8, 66; bury, conceal, 2, 621;
condere soles, to bring suns to their setting, or days to an end, E. 9, 52.

conduco, xi, ctum, 3, a., lead, bring together; contract for, hire, rent, 12, 530.

conductus, a, um, p. of conduco.

conecto (connecto), xūi, xum, 3, a., to fasten together, connect, G. 4, 257; twist together, 8, 437.

connexion (connex.), a, um, p. of connecto.

confectus, a, um, p. of conficio.

confère, tūli, coniātum (collātum), ferre, irreg., a., to bring together; conferre graduam, to walk side by side, accompany, 6, 488; conferre manum or signa, to join battle, 11, 517; 8, 44; se conferre, w. dat., to oppose, 10, 735; conferre certamina, to wage conflicts, 10, 147.

confertus, a, um, pa. (confercio), crowded together, 2, 347.

confessus, a, um, p. of confiteor.

confesstim, adv. (confero), immediately, forthwith, 9, 231.

conficio, fēcī, fectum, 3, a.; pass.: conficior, confici, and confio, fīrēi (com and facio), to make completely, finish, accomplish, achieve, complete, 5, 582; work out; traverse, G. 2, 541; wear out, waste, 3, 590; exhaust, 4, 599; destroy, 11, 824; make infrm, 11, 85; pass.: confīrēi, to be accomplished, 4, 116.

confidens, nīs, p. of confido.

confido, fiūs sum (rarely fīdī), 3, n. and a., to put entire trust in; to trust in, w. dat. or abl., 1, 432, et al. : pa.: confidens, nīs, bold, shameless, G. 4, 445; superl.: confidīntissimus, a, um, most daring, G. 4, 445.

configo, xī, xum, 3, a., to fasten together or firmly; transfix, pierce, 2, 429, et al.

confiso, fīrī, s. conficio.

confissus, a, um, p. of confido.

confītēr, fessus sum, 2, dep. a. (com and fatoer), to confess, acknowledge; manifest, reeal, 2, 591.

confius, a, um, p. of confingo.

confilgo, xi, ctum, 3, a. and n., to strive against; fight, contend, 2, 417.

confio, avi, ëtum, 1, a., to blow powerfully; to force, G. 1, 508.

confundo, fūdī, fōsum, 3, a., to stab, wound, 9, 445.

confossus, a, um, p. of confodio.

confugio, fūgī, 3, n., to flee for refuge; flee, 8, 438; resort; flee, come for succor, 1, 606.

confundo, fūdī, fōsum, 3, a., to pour together; mingle with, 3, 696; troubles, confuse, 2, 736; disturb, interrupt, violate, 5, 503; p.: confusus, a, um, mingled, confused, promiscuous, 6, 504; bewildered, confounded, 12, 665.

confusus, a, um, p. of confundo.

congēmino, avi, ëtum, 1, a. and n., to redouble, repeat, 12, 714; multiply, multiply blows with, 11, 606.

congēmo, fī, 3, a. and n., to groan deeply; send forth a sigh or groan; fig., to creak or crash, 2, 631.

congéró, gessi, gestum, 3, a., to bring together; collect, heap up, 2, 786; construct, build, 6, 178; absol., build (nest), E. 3, 69.

congestus, a, um, p. of congere.

congrandior, essus sum, 3, dep. n. (com and gradior), to step, go, together; encounter, 1, 478; join battle; proceed to battle, 12, 13.

1. congressus, a, um, p. of congredior.

2. congressus, ës, m. (congregor), a coming together; conflict, assault, 12, 514; pl., an interview, 5, 733.

conicio (conicio, cicio), iēci, lectum, 3, a. (com and facio), to throw together; pile up, 5, 663; throw, cast, hurl, 2, 545; turn, 12, 488.

conectus, a, um, p. of conicio.

conifer, ëra, ërum, adj. (conus and fero), cone-bearing, 3, 680.

conitior (conitior), nixus or nisus sum, 3, dep. n., to lean or brace one's self against; struggle, strive, put forth all one's strength, 5, 264; strain every nerve, 9, 709; for enitor, to yean, bring forth, E. 1, 15.

coniugium, fī, n. (coniungo), a joining together; marriage, wedlock, 4, 173; meton., husband, wife, consort, 2, 579; 3, 298.

coniunctus, a, um, p. of coniungo.

coniungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., to join
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together, E. 2, 32; clasp, 1, 514; fasten, moor, 10, 653; unite, ally, associate, 5, 712; marry, unite, E. 8, 32.

coniunx (-lux), fīgis, c. (coniungo), a consort; husband, 1, 343, et al.; wife, 2, 597, et al.; betrothed, 3, 381; spouse, bride, 9, 139; loved one, love, E. 8, 67.

coniūro, avi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to swear together; conspire, unite, 8, 5; confederate, G. 2, 497; with inâni., G. 1, 280.

coniunxus, a. coniunx.

coniunxus, a., um. p. of conitor.

coniūpsus (coll-), a., um. p. of coniūbor.

coniūbor (coll-), lapesus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip or fall together or completely; sink down, 6, 226; swoon, faint, 4, 391; fall, 4, 664; drop off, G. 8, 485.

coniūtus (coll-), a., um. p. of coniūro.

conlectus, a., um. p. of conligo (coll-), légī, lectum, 3, a. (com and lego), to gather, collect, G. 1, 427; assemble, 1, 143; gather up, fold up, 1, 530; furl, 5, 15; contract, 12, 802; increase, 9, 68; conligere se in arma, to gather one's self behind his shield, 10, 412.

coniūco (coll-), avi, ātum, 1, a., to place together, place in relation; place, G. 4, 424.

coniūquium (coll-), η, n. (coniūquor), a talking together; discourse, 7, 91.

coniūco (coll-), 2, n., to be wholly shining; shine on every side; be lighted up; shine, 4, 567; be refluent, 10, 589.

coniūdo (coll-), līsi, līsum, 3, n., to play together, G. 1, 369.

coniūstro (coll-), avi, ātum, 1, a., to cast light upon; to look at, inspect, survey, 3, 651.

comm. For com or con compounded with words beginning with m, see comm.

connecto, s. conexco.

connexus, s. conexus.

connitor, s. conitor.

coniunxus, a. um. s. conitor.

conntbium, s. conntbium.

Cūnōn, onis, m., Kōwr, a mathematician and astronomer of the time of the Ptolemies, Philadelphus and Eurygetes, E. 3, 40.

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cōnor, ātus sum, 1. dep. a., to undertake, essay, attempt, try, 3, 792.

comp. For com or con compounded with words beginning with p, see comp.

conr. For com or con compounded with words beginning with r, see corr.

consanguinēus, a., um. adj. (com and sanguis), having common blood; kindred, 12, 40; subs.: consanguinēus, i., m., a brother, 6, 278; kinsman, 5, 771.

consanguinēitas, ātis, f. (consanguinēns), kinship, 2, 86.

concede, ndī, nsum, 3, a. and n. (com and scendo), to ascend, etimbd, 1, 180; mount, 12, 730; embark on, 1, 381.

consitcns, a, um. adj. (com and scio), having complete knowledge; conscious, 5, 455; conscious of, 2, 141; conscious of guilt, guilty, 2, 99; witnessing (w. dat.), 4, 167; having knowledge in common, or a mutual understanding; confederate, 2, 287.

consequor, citus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow closely, follow up, pursue, 2, 409; overtake, 12, 375.

1. consēro, sēvi, sētm or sētum, 3, a., to sow or plant, G. 2, 58; sprinkle with (or concoit, disturbed), 3, 197.

2. consēro, sērī, sertum, 3, a., to tie together; fasten, 3, 594; arm, 11, 771; consere procella, to join battle, engage in, fight, 2, 398.

consertus, a., um. p. of consero.

consensus, us, m. (consido), a sitting together; an assembly (others, place of assembly; others, tribunal or platform), 5, 290; an assembly, 5, 340.

consido, ēdi, sessum, 3, n., to sit or settle down together or completely; sink, 2, 624; sit, 4, 573; sit in mourning, 11, 350; take a seat, 5, 136; alight, 3, 245; settle, 10, 780; dwell, 1, 572; abide, rest, 11, 915; to lie at anchor, to anchor, 3, 378; to be moored, stationed, 7, 431.

constellum, η, n. (rel. to consulato), counsel, advice, 5, 728; plan, purpose, 1, 281; a council (in some texts), 2, 80.

consist, stītum, stīnum, 3, n., to stand still; stand, 1, 226; halt, stop, 1, 187; rest, G. 4, 27; 1, 187; land, tread, 1, 541; settle, 8, 10; alight, rest, 4, 235; to be quiet or at rest, 1, 643.

constitus, a., um. p. of 1, conserto.
consōnō, ūi, 1, n., to sound at once or together; sound loudly; resound, 5, 149.

consors, sortis, adj., having a common lot; participating, a companion, 10, 908; poet. pass., shared in common; common, G. 4, 153.

1. conspectus, a, um, p. of conspicio.

2. conspectus, ēs, m. (conspicio), a seeing or viewing; view, sight, 1, 84; presence, 6, 108; medio in conspectu, in the midst of the gazing assembly.

consipicio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (com and specio), to have a complete view of; to look at, see, behold, 1, 152; descry, discover, find, 6, 508; pa. : conspectus, a, um, conspicuous, G. 3, 17.

consiprō, ūvi, stūm, 1, n., to blow, sound together, 7, 615.

consterno, strāvi, stārum, 3, a., to strew over; cover, strew, 4, 444.

constitūo, ūi, stūm, 3, a. (com and statuo), to place, station, 5, 130; erect, build, raise, 6, 506; resolve, determine, 1, 309.

consto, stīti, stārum, 1, n., to stand together; be or remain fixed; be settled, calm, 8, 518; be determined, 5, 748.

constructus, a, um, p. of construo.

constrō, xi, ctum, 3, a., to pile together, heap, gather, G. 4, 213; build up, 9, 712.

consūscius (trisyll. in poet.), ūvi, stūm, 3, inc. a. and n. (consueo), to accustom, G. 4, 429; to acquire a habit or habitus, G. 2, 272; p.: consūsitus, a, um, onced, accustomed, familiar, 10, 887.

consūsitus, a, um, p. of consueco.

consul, ūlis, m., one of the two coordinate chief magistrates of Rome; originally called praetors; a consul, 6, 819.

consūlō, ūli, stūm, 3, a. and n., to consult; advise, 11, 344; inspect, 4, 64; observe, 9, 322.

consultum, i, n. (consulō), a thing deliberated upon; a decree; response, oracle, 6, 151; deliberation, 11, 410.

consūmo, mpel, mplum (mtum), 3, a., to take entirely; use up, devour, consume, 5, 527; spend, 2, 705; drain, G. 3, 178; pass., to be spent, wear out, spend one's life, E. 10, 45.

consumptus, a, um, p. of consumo.

consurgō, surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., to rise together, rise up; rise at once, 8, 110; rise, 5, 90; rise or spring to the ears, ply, 10, 299.

1. contactus, a, um, p. of contingo.

2. contactus, ēs, m. (contingo), a touching together or upon; touch, 3, 237.

contāgium, ūi, n. (id.), contagion, infection, E. 1, 51.

contēgo, xi, ctum, 3, a., to cover, 12, 885.

contemno, psi, ptum, 3, a., to scorn, contemn, despise, set at naught, 8, 364; defy, 3, 77.

contemplor, ētus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (com and templum), to consider, observe, G. 1, 187.

contemptor (-mtpor), ūris, m. (contemo), a despiser, scorrer, 7, 648.

contendo, di, tum, 3, a., to stretch completely; stretch, strain, G. 3, 596; strain the bow, 12, 815; level the arrow, 5, 518; shoot, 5, 590; endeavor, strive, 1, 158; contend, 4, 108; hold, steer, 5, 884; vie with, emulate, G. 2, 96; contend in skill of any kind, E. 7, 18; 5, 291.

1. contentus, a, um, p. of contendo.

2. contentus, a, um, p. of contino.

conterrēo, ūi, stum, 2, a., to frighten greatly; terrify, 3, 597.

conterritus, a, um, p. of contereio.

contexo, xūti, xtum, 3, a., to weave together; construct, build, 2, 112.

contextus, a, um, p. of contexo.

conticesco, ticūi, 3, inc. n. (post class., contico), to become still; be still, hushed, silent, 2, 253.

contigūus, a, um, adj. (contingo), near, within reach, 10, 457.

continēo, ūti, tentum, 2, a. (com and teneo), to hold together or in; keep together; hold, restrain, 2, 598; check, stay, 3, 598; confine, G. 1, 259; pa.: contentus, a, um, content, satisfied, 5, 314.

1. contingo (-tunguo), 3, a., to wet, moisten, anoint, season, tinge, G. 3, 408; 448; saturate, fill, 7, 480 (possibly 2, contingo is the verb in all these passages).

2. contingo, tigi, tactum, 3, a. and
n. (com and tango), to touch, 2, 183; take hold of, 2, 299; strike, 2, 649; attain, arrive at, reach, 5, 18; fall to, fall to the lot of, 11, 371; imper. : contingit, it happens, falls to one's lot, chances, 1, 96.

continuo, adv. (continue), immediately; in the first place, G. 1, 169; forever, always, G. 1, 60.

contorquēo, rsì, rtum, 2, a., to turn round entirely, twist; turn, 3, 563; hurl, cast, lance, 2, 52; 9, 705; hurl, sweep away, G. 1, 481.

contortus, a, um, p. of contorquēo.

contra, prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc., over against; opposite to, 1, 13; against, 5, 370; to, 9, 290; adv., opposite (others, in turn), E. 7, 8; on the contrary, 12, 779; on the other hand, in reply, 1, 76.

contractus, a, um, p. of

contrāho, xi, ctum, 3, a., to draw together, contract, G. 1, 34; bring together, collect, assemble, 3, 8; gather, assume, 12, 891; p. : contractus, a, um, made narrow, contracted, G. 4, 295; rigid, stiffened, stiffening, G. 4, 259.

contrārius, a, um, adj. (contra), opposite; fig., contrary, opposed, opposing, 2, 59; unfavorable, adverse, 1, 229; subs. : contrāria, orum, n. pl., opposite things, different counsels, 12, 487.

contrēmo, ìi, 3, n., to tremble, 7, 515.

contristo, āvi, stum, 1, a. (com and tristis), to make sad, sadden, overcast, G. 3, 279; render baneful or adverse; sadden, 10, 275.

contundo, tōdī, tunsun or tōsum, 3, a., to pound thoroughly; beat, bruise, pound, E. 2, 11; fig., subdue, conquer, 1, 994; afflict, G. 4, 240.

contusus, a, um, p. of contundo.

contus, i, m. (corrēs), a pole, 5, 208.

contūsus, a, um, p. of contundo.

conjūbium (connūbium), (sometimes triyllum), n. (con and nudo), nuptials, marriage, 1, 73; wedlock, nuptial rite, 2, 136; marriage tie, nuptial bond, 3, 819.

cōnus, i, m., κόνος, a cone; the metallic point or apex of a helmet, 3, 498.

convallis, i, a., a valley completely enclosed by hills; a valley, vale, 6, 139.

convecto, i, intens. a. (conveho), to carry, bring together; convey, 4, 405.

convello, vellī, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., to pull violently; pluck, tear, pull up.

3, 34; wrench forth, 12, 774; cut off, 6, 148; loosen, G. 1, 457; p. : convulsus, a, um, rent, shattered, 1, 893; convulsed, 5, 143.

convēnīo, vēni, ventum, 4, a. and n., to come together; meet, assemble, 1, 361; imper. : convenit, it is meet, proper, fit, G. 1, 3; it is agreed, stipulated, covenanted, 12, 184.

conventus, us, m. (convenio), an assembling; assembly, 6, 733.

conversus, a, um, p. of

converto, ti, sum, 3, a., to turn completely; turn back, to invert, reverse, 1, 81; wheel or turn against, 12, 548; turn, 3, 191; change, 2, 73; pa. : conversus, a, um, turned, turning, 12, 172; opposing, 12, 716; returning (others, conversa), 7, 543; transformed, 12, 623.

convexus, a, um, pa. (conveho), brought to a focus; converging; hollow, 11, 515; concave; vaulted, E. 4, 50 (carried, the reading in MSS. and some editions for conversa), 7, 543; subs. : convexum, i, n., a convexity; recess, 1, 310; pl. : convexa, orum, vault, arch, 4, 451; the concave vaulted sky or heavens, 6, 241; convexities, sloping or hollow sides, 1, 606.

convīvium, iū, n. (com and vivō), a banquet, 1, 638; feast, E. 5, 69.

convulsus, a, um, p. of convello.

convolve, vi, ctum, 3, a., to roll together; roll up, coil, 2, 474.

cōdōrīor, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., to arise completely, or at once; break out, arise, 1, 148; intervene, come to pass, occur, G. 3, 478.

cōplā, ae, f. (com and ope), complete supply; abundance, plenty, E. 1, 82; force, numbers, 2, 564; host, 11, 834; ability, power, means, 5, 100; opportunity, 9, 720; permission, liberty, 1, 550.

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., to cook; to cause to boil, G. 4, 498; parch, dry up, G. 4, 498; ripen, G. 2, 522; to season (others, harden in the smoke), 11, 553; fig., vex, fret, 7, 845.

1. cor, rdiis, n. (κερα), the heart, G. 3, 106; of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; mind, heart, breast, 1, 50; disposition, spirit, 1, 803; pleasure, delight, 7, 926.

2. cor, a. cum.
Cora, ae, f., a town of the Volsci in Latium, now Core, 6, 775.

coram, prep. and adv.: prep. w. abl., in the presence of; before; adv., in person, face to face, openly, in presence, 1, 580, 586.

Cora, ae, m., a hero of Tibur, 7, 672.

Córinthus, i, f., Korinthos, a city of the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mumiuss, B. C. 146, 6, 896.

córium, n., n. (χέρνον), skin, hide, G. 8, 559.

1. cornéus, a, um, adj. (cornu), of horn, 6, 894.
2. cornéus, a, um, adj. (cornuas), of corneal-wood, 3, 22.

corniger, érs, érum, adj. (cornu and gero), horn-bearing; horned, 8, 77.

cornipes, édis, adj. (cornuas and pese), horn-hoofed, 6, 591.

cornix, nicis, f., a crow, E. 1, 18; G. 1, 388.

corna, ńis, n. (κέρας), a horn, 4, 61; horny substance, horn, G. 3, 88; a trumpet or horn, 7, 615; bow, 7, 497; a douche or drenching horn, G. 3, 509; the knob or tip of the helmet in which the crest is inserted, 12, 89; pl.: cornua, ārum, the ends of sail-yards, 3, 549; horns of the moon, 3, 645; in cornua surgere, to rise as to the horns; i.e., having high-branching horns, 10, 725; irasci in cornua, to throw fury into the horns, 12, 104.

cornum, i, n. (κόρνων), the cornel-cherry or cornel-berry, 3, 649.

cornus, i (or us), f., the wild cherry-tree, G. 2, 448; a spear-shaft; a lance or javelin, shaft, 12, 267.

Córroebus, i, m., Kóroèbos, Coroebus, a Phrygian chief, son of Mygdon, lover of Cassandra, 2, 341.

córna, ae, f. (κόρνη), a crown, 1, 655; wreath, garland, 3, 525; a crown or throng; a circle of defenders on a rampart; a garrison, 9, 508; a circle or crowd of assailants, 9, 551; the constellation corona, G. 1, 222.

córno, ávi, étum, i, a. (corona), to encircle with a crown or garland; crown, wreath, 4, 506; encompass, surround, 9, 580; wreath, the wine-beaker (others, fill to the brim), G. 2, 523.
Corynaeus, i. m. 1. Corynaeus, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 298; 12, 296. 2. Another Trojan, 9, 571.

Corythus, i. m., Kepheus, an ancient city of Etruria, later, and now, Cortona, 3, 170.

corythus, a. gorythus.

cōsa, cōtis, f., a whetstone, 7, 227; a flint or jagged rock; cliff, E. 8, 43.

Cossa, ae, and Cossae, ärum, f., Cosa, a town in Etruria, now Ansedonia, 10, 169.

Cossus, i. m., a family name in the Cornelian gens; especially, A. Cornelius Cossus, who won the spoils optima from the king of Veii (B. C. 429), 6, 841.

costa, ae, f., a rib, 1, 211; side, G. 1, 275.

cothurnus (cōturnus), i. m., kōthoros, the cothurnus; a triple soled shoe, or buskin, worn in tragedy, E. 8, 10; a kind of half-boot; hunting-boot, buskin, 1, 221; meton., for tragedy, or the tragic style, E. 8, 10.

cretbro, onis, m., a hornet, G. 4, 245.

cretis, adv., to-morrow, E. 3, 71.

creassus, a, um, adj., thick, gross, fat; dense, murky, G. 2, 290; dotted, 5, 469; close-clinging, G. 2, 286; miry, G. 2, 110; making gross or fat, fattening, G. 3, 205.

crastinus, a, um, adj. (cras), pertaining to the morrow; to-morrow's, 4, 118.

кратер, эрис, m., acc. sing. эра, pl. эрас, кератос, a large mixing bowl or urn; mixer; bowl, 1, 724; jar, 6, 225.

крести, is, f., a hurdle; wicker-work, wattles; net-work, fabric, G. 4, 214; a harrow or drag, G. 1, 95; crates pectoris, the walled covering of the breast; the ribs, 12, 508.

крестрикс, icis, f. (creo), she who brings forth; a mother, 6, 367.

крестер, bra, brum, adj. (rt. cresteraenth creresco), repeated, frequent, 2, 731; coming thick and fast, 11, 611; blowing fresh; fresh, 5, 704; abounding in, full of, 1, 85; n. pl., as adv.:

крестра, frequently, G. 3, 500.

крестеско (crebesco), búi, 3, inc. n. (creber), to become frequent, prevail, 19, 222; to increase, swell, 12, 407; blow fresh, 8, 580.

cretitus, a, um, p. of credo.

crēdo, didi, ditum, 3, n. and a., to intrust, believe; freq.; with dat., acc. and dat., or with object clause; trust to, 5, 800; confide, 4, 422; put faith in, 7, 97; trust, 2, 48; believe, think, 1, 287; with se, trust one's self to; risk, 5, 263; imper.: crēditur: non bene, one does not wisely trust; it is not safe to trust, E. 3, 95; in pass. voice with personal subject, 2, 196.

crēdimus, a, um, adj. (credo), ready to believe; with dat., trusting to; non credimus sum, I give no heed, E. 9, 34.

crēmo, avi, ätum, 1, a., to burn, 6, 224, et al.

crēmōna, ae, f., a town in northern Italy, E. 9, 28.

creō, avi, ätum, 1, a., to bring forth, bear, G. 1, 279; produce, 7, 283; p.:

creātus, a, um, born of; begotten by, 10, 517.

crepido, inis, f., a base; a mound, bank; brow, edge (of a rock), 10, 658.

crépito, in. n. (crepo), to make a rattling noise; crack, crackle, murmur, rustle, 3, 70; crack, crack, 5, 126; rattle, 5, 459; ring, G. 2, 540; dash, 11, 299.

crēpitus, śws, m. (ld.), a din; thunder-clap, peal, 12, 923.

crepo, il, îtum, 1, n. and a., to rattle; crack, crack, 5, 206; rustle, 11, 775.

crēs, éris, m., Kρῆς, a Cretan, 4, 146.

cresco, crevi, crēstum, 3, inc. n. (creo), to wax, grow, G. 2, 55; increase, E. 2, 67; rise, G. 2, 336; swell, G. 1, 329; p.:

crescens, nis, rising (others, nascentem), E. 7, 295; p.: crētus, a, um, sprung from, born of, 2, 74.

Crēsius (Cressius), a, um, adj., Kρῆς, a Cretan woman, 5, 285.

Cressa, ae, f., Kρῆσσα, a Cretan woman, 5, 285.

1. Crēta, ae, f., Kρῆτη, Crete, a large island south of the Aegean Sea, now Candia, 8, 104.

2. crēte, ae, f. (sc. terra), Cretan earth; chalk, G. 2, 215; chalky loam, potters' clay, G. 1, 179.

Crētea, a, um, adj. (Creta), of Crete; Cretan, 3, 117.

Crētes, a. Cres.
Crétèusc (Crétèusus) (dissyll.), ēi, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 774. 2. A Greek ally of Aeneas, 12, 598.
crètæs, a, um, p. of cresco.
Crélæsa, ae, f., Krélæsa, the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam, 2, 562.
crîmen, Inis, n. (cerno, kîrsvs), an accusation, arraignment, charge, 2, 93; imputation, 12, 16; fault, crime, 2, 65; infamy, 10, 851; cause of woe, 10, 183; guilty occasion, guilty instigator, 12, 600; cause, 7, 329.
Crîmsius, s. Crinisius.
crînális, e, adj. (crinis), of the hair, belonging to the hair, 11, 578.
crînis, is, m. (cresco ?), the hair, 1, 490; train of meteors, 5, 528; often in the pl., the hairs of the head, the hair, E. 6, 68.
Crînisius (Crînisius), i, m., Krînisus, a river in the southwestern part of Sicily, 5, 88.
crînitus, a, um, adj. (crinis), long-haired, 1, 740.
crîspô, no perf., ștum, 1, a., to crisp, curl: to vibrate, brandish, 1, 318.
crista, ae, f. (kîrsvs, top ?), a crest, plumage, 3, 468; helmet, 7, 185.
cristátus, a, um, adj. (crista), crested, plumed, 1, 468.
crôcèus, a, um, adj. (crocus), of saffron, G. 1, 56; saffron-colored, yellow, 4, 565.
crôcus, i, m., Krôkos, saffron, G. 4, 182; saffron-color, 9, 614.
Crônius, ii, m. (preferred by Ribbeck to Clônius), a Trojan, 10, 749.
crôdielis, e, adj. (crudus), unfeeling, ruthless, cruel, inhuman, 2, 124; relentless, 1, 547; unnatural, 6, 24; mortal, deadly, 2, 561; bloody, 1, 355; bitter, 1, 861.
crôdâlîter, adv. (crudelis), cruelly, barbarously, 6, 493.
crôdesco, dì, 3, inc. n. (crudus), to become hard; to grow worse, increase, G. 3, 504; to grow fierce, 7, 788.
crûdus, a, um, adj., bloody, raw; of untanned hide, of raw hide, 5, 69; covered with blood, bloody, 12, 507; fresh, strong, vigorous, 8, 304; rough, green, 9, 748; deadly, cruel, fatal, 10, 688.
crûento, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (cruentus), to make bloody, stain with blood, 10, 781.
crûentus, a, um, adj., bloody, bloodstained, 1, 290; covered with blood, 10, 498; of bloody hue, G. 1, 306.
crûdrôr, oris, m., shed blood; gore, 3, 4; 4, 455; blood, G. 3, 516.
crûs, oris, n., the leg, especially from the knee to the ankle, G. 3, 58.
crûsta, ae, f., crust; a cake of ice, G. 3, 860.
crûstum, i, n. (rel. to crusota), a crust, 7, 115.
Crûstâmâria, orum, m., Crûstumâria, Crûstumâeri, or Crûstumâum, a town of the Sabines, later of the Tuscanile, N. E. of Fidenæ, 7, 351.
Crûstûmâus, a, um, adj., of Crûstumâum, G. 2, 88.
cûbâlile, is, n. (cubo), a lair, bed, couch, 3, 394; nest, G. 1, 411; hive, G. 4, 45.
cûbîtum, i, n. (id.), the elbow, 4, 699.
cûcâmîs, âris, m., a cucumber, G. 4, 122.
cui, dat. of qui and quis.
cûlus, gen. of qui and quis.
cûlmen, Inis, n. (rel. to kûkôvus, hill, or acc. to some, contr. from columnus), a top, summit, height, 2, 260; house-top, ridge, roof, 2, 458.
cûlmus, i, m., a stalk, stem, G. 1, 111; thatch; straw-hut, 8, 654.
cûlpa, ae, f., a wrong action; crime, fault, 2, 140; offense, reproach, G. 2, 455; infection, disease, G. 3, 468.
cûlpô, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (culpa), to blame; pa.: culpâtus, a, um, at fault, blameable; the guilty cause, 2, 602.
cûlt, orum, s. colo.
cûlter, tri, m. (colo), a plow-share; a knife, 6, 248.
cûlter, oris, m. (id.), a husbandman, cultivator, G. 2, 114; inhabitant, G. 1, 14; worshiper, 11, 788.
cûlrix, îcis, f. (id.), an inhabitant; protectress, 3, 111.
cûlum, i, n., s. colo.
cûltûra, ae, f. (colo), a cultivating; dressing, trimming, G. 2, 420.
1. cûlûs, a, um, p. of colo.
2. cûlûs, ûs, m. (colo), a tilling; tillage, E. 4, 48; care, management, G. 1, 3; civilization, 8, 515; dress, guise, appearance, 3, 591; habits, mode of life, life, 5, 730.
1. **cum**, prep. with abl., with, 1, 74, et al.; **cum primum**, with the first; in the first place, chiefly, G. 1, 178. With personal pronouns me, te, se, etc., it is suffixed; as, mecum, tecum, etc.; and usually with the relative; as, quocum, quibuscum, etc. In composition the archaic form **cóm** is employed instead of **cum**; remaining unchanged before b, m, p; changed to **con** or **col** before l, cor before r, co generally before vowels, h, and gn; and before all other letters, **con**.

2. **cum (quum)**, adv. and conj. (qui); adv., when, freq.; and then, 8, 10; vel cum, then again, 11, 406; conj., whereas, while, when, though, since, because, freq.

**Cúmaei, arum (Cúmē, 68), f., Kýμω, Cumaean, an ancient Grecian town of Campania, west of Naples, 6, 2.**

**Cúmaeus (Cúmæus)**, a, um, adj. (Cumaean), Cumaean, 3, 441.

**cumbia, ae, f., s. cumba.**

**cúmulo, ávi, átum, 1, a. (cumulus), to heap up; load, 5, 592; make greater, increase, 4, 496.**

**cúmulus, i, m., a heap; ridge, G. 1, 105; flood, mass, 1, 105.**

**cúrnábula, árum, n. (curnae), a cradle; birthplace, 3, 106; hives, G. 4, 66.**

**cunctor, átus sum, 1, dep. n., to delay, hesitate, linger, wait, 4, 133; resist, G. 2, 236; keep one's ground, stand at bay, 10, 717.**

**cunctus, a, um, adj. (coniunctus), all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole, 1, 154.**

**cúneus, i, m., a wedge, 6, 181; a wedge-shaped battalion; battalion, 12, 269; dare cuneos, to form battalions, 12, 575; pl.: cuædis, árum, the seats of the theatre; an assembly, 5, 664.**

**Cúpido, ònis, m., a Ligurian ally of Aeneas, 10, 186.**

**Cúpencus, i, m., a Rutulian, 12, 539.**

**cúpido, ònis, f. (cupio), ardent longing, desire, G. 1, 37; love, 7, 189; ardor, thirst, 9, 354; resolve, 2, 349; personified: Cuüpido, ònis, m., Cupid, the son of Venus, and god of love, 1, 658.**

**cúpidus, a, um, adj. (id.), desirous, fond, fondly, 8, 165.**

**cúprio, ívi or ii, átum, 3, a., to desire, be desirous; wish, 6, 717; long, 4, 394.**

**cúpressus, i, f., Kýmπpωρος, the cypress, G. 1, 20; a branch of cypress, 2, 714.**

**cúr (archaic quor), adv. (for quae), wherefore, for what reason, why, 1, 406, et al.**

**cúra, ae, f., care, solicitude, anxiety, 1, 261; toil, 9, 499; charge, duty, 1, 704; management, breeding, G. 1, 3; love, passion, pang, 4, 591; affection, love, 1, 646; thought, 9, 787; grief, anguish, 4, 882; personified: Cúræ, Cúres, 6, 274.**

**cúrcúlia, ònis, m., a weevil, wheatworm, G. 1, 188.**

**Cúres, ònis, m., a Sabine town, east of Rome, now Corse, 6, 811.**

**Cúrletes, um, m., Kophôres, the earliest inhabitants of Crete; Cretans, 8, 181.**

**cúria, ae, f. (rel. to Quiris), one of the divisions of the Quirites of which the Comitia Curtiata were composed; the place for the meeting of their senate; hence, a senate-house, 7, 174.**

**cúrro, ávi, átum, 1, a. (cura), to care for; have in charge; regard, attend to, 2, 596; bring about, effect, G. 2, 263; to take care of; refresh with rest, food, and sleep, 3, 511; G. 4, 187; cultivate, tend, dress, G. 2, 397.**

**curricúlum, i, n. (curro), career, course, 8, 406.**

**curro, cúcurri, cursum, 3, n., to run, freq.; advance, run on, E. 4, 46; now, 1, 607; dart, shoot, 2, 694; penetrate, thrill, 2, 120; with cogn. acc., traverse, sail over, 8, 191.**

**cursus, òs, m. (curro), a chariot, car, 1, 158; a chariot-team, chariot-horses, 7, 163; a plow or plow-wheels (others, cursus), G. 1, 174; pl. for the sing., 10, 574.**

**cursus, òs, m. (id.), a running; running, 12, 890; hastening, hurrying to and fro, 4, 672; race, G. 3, 182; speed, 5, 67; way, passage, voyage, course, 1, 157; career, onset, 12, 489; pursuit, 9, 559; hunting, the chase, 5, 258; stream, current, channel, 6, 318.**

**curvo, ávi, átum, 1, a. (curro), to bend, curve, 3, 533; swell, 3, 564; to
arch over or raise in the form of an arch, G. 4, 361; wind, G. 7, 581.

cuvrus, a, um, adj. (rel. to circus, kuvres), curved, bent, bending, 2, 51; curving, 2, 748; crooked, G. 1, 170; stooping forward, bending, bent, E. 3, 42.

cuspin, isis, f., a spear-point, 7, 817; point, 5, 903; spear, lance, javelin; a spear, 12, 390; a spear or, perhaps, the shaft of a spear as a scepter, 1, 81.

custodia, ae, f. (custos), a watching, watch, G. 4, 165; guardianship, care, G. 4, 387; a watch, guard, 6, 574.

custodio, i, f. (custodia), to guard, 8, 218.

custoditus, a, um, p. of custodio.

custos, Odys, c. (kustes, to hide?), a guard; overseer, watchman, keeper, freq.; shepherd, E. 3, 5; guardian, governor, master, 5, 546; collectively, a patrol, a guard, 1, 564.

Cybeles, s. Cybele.

Cybeles, es, and Cybeles, es, or ae, f., Kuebeles and Kubhes. 1. Cybele, the principal goddess of Phrygia, corresponding to the "Magna Mater" of the Romans, and often identified with Rhea and Ops, 10, 220. 2. A mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybele, 3, 111.

Cybelus, i, m. (a reading adopted from the MSS. by Ribbeck), a mountain in Phrygia, 3, 111; 11, 708.

Cyklades, um, f., Kuklades, the Cyclades, the islands grouped around Delos in the Aegean Sea, 3, 127.

Cyclopius (-es), a, um, adj. (Cyclops), pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean, 1, 301.

Cyclops, Opis, m., Kuklyps, a Cyclops, one of the Cyclops, fabulous giants of Sicily, supposed to have a round eye in the middle of the forehead, 3, 560.

1. Cynus (Cynus), i, m., Kynos, a swan, 1, 393.

2. Cynes (Cynus), i, m., Kynos, a king of the Ligurians, friend of Phaethon, placed among the constellations as the swan, 10, 189.

Cydippes, es, f., kudippe, a Nereid, G. 4, 399.

Cydnon, onis, m., Kudnon. 1. A Cypriote or Cretan; of Cydonia, now Canea, on the north coast of Crete, 12, 588. 2. A Trojan warrior, 10, 325.

Cydonius, a, um (Cydonias), Cydonian, Cretan, E. 10, 59.

Cylioudr, i, m., kuliodro, a cylinder; roller, G. 1, 178.

Cyllaros, i, Kullaros, the horse of Polux, G. 3, 90.

Cyllenion, es or ae, f., Kullenia, a mountain in the east of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury, 8, 189.

Cyllenus, a, um, adj. (Cyllene), of Cyllene; Cyllentian; subs. m., the Cyllentian god; Mercury, 4, 268.

Cymba (cymba), ae, f., kymba, a boat, skiff, 6, 303.

Cymbalum, i, n., kymbalon, a cymbal, G. 4, 54.

Cymbulum, ii, n., kymbos, a small skiff-shaped drinking cup; cup, 3, 66.

Cymae, Cymaeus, s. Cumaen, Cumaean.

Cymodicé, es, and Cymodocé, ae, f., Cymodoce, a Nereid, 5, 826; 10, 225.

Cymothoe, es, f., Kymothoia, Cymotheos, a Nereid, 1, 144.

Cyniphius, s. Cinphysius.

Cynthius, a, um, adj. (Cynthus), pertaining to mount Cynthius; Cynthian, G. 3, 36; subs. Cynthius, ii, m., the Cynthian god; Apollo, E. 6, 3.

Cynthus, i, m., Kuños, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Diana, 1, 498.

Cyparissus, i, f., kyparissos, a cypress, 3, 680.

Cyprus, i, f., Kuños, a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1, 622.

Cyrene, es, f., Kurene, the daughter of Hypseus and mother of Aristaeus by Apollo, G. 4, 821.

Cyrnus, a, um, adj. (Cyrnus, Kupos, the Greek name of Corsica), of Cyprus or Corsica; Corsican, E. 9, 80.

Cytherea, orum, n., Kuthera (now Cerigo), an island south of Laconia, near which Venus was said to have been born of the foam of the sea, 1, 683.

Cythereus, a, um, adj. (Cythera), Cytherean; subs.: Cythera, ae, f., the Cytherean goddess; Venus, 1, 257.

Cytisus, i, c., kytos, the cytisus, a kind of clover, E. 1, 79.

Cytorus (-os), i, m., Kytos, a mountain of Paphlagonia, G. 2, 437.
Dācus, i, m., a Dacian, G. 2, 497.
1. Daedālus, i, m., δαίδαλος, Daedalus, the father of Grecian sculpture: supposed to be of the time of Minos and Theseus; employed by Minos to build the Cretan Labyrinth, 6, 14.
2. daedālūs, a, um, adj. (δαίδαλος), artificial, skilful, cunningly wrought, G. 4, 179; wily, artful, 7, 283.
Dāesae (Dāesae), ērum, m., Δααι, the Dahae, a Scythian people beyond the Caspian, 8, 728.
damma (dama'), ae, c., a fallow-deer, doe, E. 8, 28.
damnu, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (damnum), to inflict loss upon; to doom, condemn, consign, decree, with dat., 4, 699; to condemn, with gen., 6, 430; hold, bind, with abl., E. 5, 80.
Dāmoetas, ae, m., a shepherd, E. 2, 37.
Dāmon, ōnis, m., a shepherd, E. 8, 16.
Dānā́ē, es, f., Δανάη, daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus, 7, 410.
Dānous, a, um, adj., Δανός, of Danaus, king of Argos; Grecian, 3, 602; subs.: Dānā́ē, ōrum, m., Δανώ, the Greeks, 2, 327.
Daphnis, īdis, m., Δάφνις, a youthful shepherd, E. 2, 30, et al.
daps, ēpis, f. (δάφνις, outlay; σέρ-ρος, a meal), usually found in the pl., but the genit. pl. is not used; a feast, banquet, 1, 210; food, viands, 1, 706; flesh of sacrificial victims, 6, 225.
Dārdaniā, ae, f., Δαρδανία, for Troy, 2, 281.
Dārdānides, ae, m., Δαρδανῖδες, a son or descendant of Dardanus; Aeneids, 10, 545; pl.: Dārdānīdae, ērum (um), the Trojans, 1, 560, et al.; adj., Dardanian, Trojan, 2, 59.
Dārdānis, īdis, f., Δαρδανίς, a daughter or descendant of Dardanus, 2, 787.
Dārdānus, a, um, adj. (Dardanus), Dardanian, Trojan, 5, 711; subs.: Dārdānus, ii, m., the Dardanian; the Trojan, 12, 14.
1. Dārdānus, i, m., Δαρδανός, Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra, father of the Trojan line of kings, and thus progenitor of the Romans, 6, 650, et al.
Dārō, ōnus, m., a Trojan boxer, 5, 369.
dātor, ōris, m. (1, do), a giver, 1, 734.
Dauclus, a, um, adj. (Daucus), of Daucus, a Rutulian; Dauclian, 10, 391.
Daunius, a, um, adj. (Daunus), pertaining to Daunus, father or ancestor of Turnus; Daunian, 12, 785.
Daunus, i, m., a mythic king of part of Apulia, father-in-law of Diomedes, and father of Turnus, 10, 616.
dē, prep. with abl., from, of place, time, source, material, etc.; freq. out of, E. 8, 32; away from, 6, 85; just from, on, 10, 478; of, 2, 78; made of, G. 8, 13; sprung from, 10, 350; by, of, 4, 327; according to, after, 1, 318; over, upon, 6, 502; concerning, for, about, 12, 765.
dēa, ae, f. (fem. of deus), a goddess, 1, 17.
dēbellātor, ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror, 7, 651.
dēbello, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to war to the end; to put down by war; subdue, conquer, 5, 781.
dēbēo, ē, ītum, 2, a. (de and habeo), to owe, 10, 883; secure, bind, E. 8, 94; pass.: dēbēri, to be due, meet, 2, 588; decreed, 3, 184; 6, 714.
dēbilis, e, adj. (de and habilis), disabled, maimed, crippled, 5, 271; feeble, useless, 12, 50.
dēbilito, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (debilis), to weaken, abate, 9, 611.
dēbitus, a, um, p. of debeo.
dēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., to withdraw, go away, depart from, 4, 306; stand back, retire, 5, 551; retire from, avoid, with dat., E. 8, 89; retire before, G. 3, 467; of the sun, to set, G. 1, 450.
decem, num. adj. indecl. (dēca), ten, 2, 198.
dēceptus, a, um, p. of decipio.
dēcerino, crēvī, crētūm, 3, a., to decided, determine, resolve, 4, 475; contend, combat, 7, 595.
décero, psi, ptum, 3, a. (de and carpo), to pluck off; crop, pluck, 6, 141.

décet, cit, 2, impers. n., it is becoming; meet, proper, fitting, 4, 597.

1. décido, cidi, ctum, 3, a. (de and caso), to cut, loop off, 11, 5.

2. décido, idi, 3, n. (de and caso), to fall down; fall, 5, 157.

Décti, ürum, m., several illustrious Romans of the Decian gens, especially the father and son Decius Mus, one killed in the battle of Vésuvian, B.C. 340, the other in the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 296, 6, 694.

décimus, s. decumus.

déciplo, cêpi, ceptum, 3, a. (de and capio), to deceive; beguile, delude, mislead, 3, 181.

décisus, a, um, p. of 1, decido.

décisaro, avi, átum, 1, a., to make clear; to declare, proclaim, 5, 246.

décisino, avi, átum, 1, a. and n., to turn down or away; of the eyes, to close in sleep, 4, 185.

décolor, oris, adj., of debased color; of baser metal; vitiated, corrupt, 8, 236.

décquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., to boil down, G. 1, 295.

decor, oris, m. (decet), fitness, propriety; grace, comeliness, beauty, 5, 647.

décoro, avi, átum, 1, a. (decus), to adorn, decorate, 6, 217; honor, 11, 25.

décorosus, a, um, adj. (decor), fit, proper, becoming, 5, 543; graceful, beautiful, 1, 589; adorned, 5, 183; shining, 11, 194.

décusmus (décimus), a, um, adj. (decem), the tenth, 9, 155.

décurre, cucurri or curri, cursum, 3, n. and a., to run down, hasten down, 2, 41; descend, 5, 610; run completely round, 11, 189; sail over, sweep over, 5, 212; go over, pursue, G. 2, 39.

décursus, fis, m. (decursum), a running down, descent, 12, 528.

décus, oris, n. (decet), that which is becoming; grace, ornament, decoration, 1, 423; glory, honor, distinction, 2, 89; pride, 10, 588; beauty, 1, 592; dignity, honor, 5, 174; an honor, honorable gift, 12, 88.

décution, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (de and quatio), to shake off, G. 1, 131.

décusus, oris, n., dishonor, disgrace, shame, 10, 651.

dédignor, astus sum, 1, dep. a., to deem unworthy, disdain, scorn, refuse, 4, 536.

dédo, ddi, dtum, 3, a., to give up, G. 4, 90.

dédúce, xi, ctum, 3, a., to lead, draw, bring down, E. 8, 70; of ships, to launch, 3, 71; lead, conduct, 2, 800; carry away, 6, 397; draw (in some texts for diduco), G. 2, 354; drain, G. 1, 114; derive, G. 3, 122; p.: deductus, a, um, drawn out thin in spinning; pa., slender, humble, E. 6, 5.

deductus, a, um, p. of deduco.

déerro (in poets often dissyll.), ávi, átum, 1, n., to go astray, E. 7, 7.

défectus (fis, m. (deficio), an eclipse, G. 2, 478.

défendo, di, sum (pass. inf. defendier, 8, 493), 3, a. (de and obsol. fendo), to ward off; with acc. and dat., E. 7, 47; forbid, avert, with acc., 10, 905; defend, guard, protect, 2, 257.

défensor, oris, m. (defendo), a defender, protector; applied also to inanimate things, 2, 521.

défensus, a, um, p. of defendo.

déféro, túli, látum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry or bring down or away; bear, convey, 4, 229; conduct, lead, 5, 730; to report, 4, 299; pass.: déferrí, to plunge, E. 8, 61.

défessus, a, um, p. of defetisocr.

défetisocr (-frátisocr), fessus sum, 3, dep. (de and fatisocr), to become weary, tired, fatigued, 1, 157.

déficlo, fécí, fectum, pass. (from dé-fo): dêfát, fíleri, 3, n. (de and facio), to make off from; free one's self from; desert, leave, forsake, 6, 196; fall, be wanting, 2, 505; be exhausted, fail, G. 3, 96; give way, sink, 6, 354; faint, 4, 689; to be broken down, prostrated, sick at heart (others, swoon), 11, 231; to be depressed, discouraged, 12, 2; pass.: défát, fíleri, to be wanting, E. 2, 22.

défigo, xi, xum, 3, a., to fasten or fix down or in; the object on, or in which, in the dat., or in the abl., with or without a prep.: fix, direct, 1, 226; plant, G. 2, 290; p.: defixus, downcast, 6, 156.
DEFIT, Decri, s. deficio.

defixus, a, um, p. of defigo.
deflecto, Xi, xum, 3, a., to turn aside, 10, 381.
deflectus, a, um, p. of deflecto.

deflenus, e, adj. (de and forma), unskilfully, G. 4, 478.
deforme, as, Etum, 1, a., to disfigure, 10, 844; clothes in mourning, sad

defoetus, a, um, p. of defoedo.
defringo, frigi, fractum, 3, a., (de

DEMENS

definratum, i, n., must or grape-juice

boiled down, G. 4, 269.
defunctus, a, um, p. of defunctor.
defungor, functus sum, 3, dep. n., to

complete, finish a duty, etc.; go through

with, 6, 88; to have done with, 6, 306; used

absolutely; to get through, fulfill

one's destiny or course, 9, 98.
degener, cris, adj. (de and genis),
degenerate, 2, 549; of base descent, 4, 13.
degenero, as, Etum, 1, n. (degener), to

grow worse, degenerate, G. 1, 138.
dego, egi, 3, a. (de and ago), to pass,
spend, 4, 551.
degusto, as, Etum, 1, a., to taste of ;
touch, 12, 376.
dehinc (often monosyll.), adv., from

this place; from this time; thereupon,
then, 1, 131; in enumeration for dein unde,
then, G. 3, 167.
dehisco, htr, 3, n. (de and hisco from hiyo), to open, yawning, 1, 106; crack

open, G. 3, 432; stand open, open, 6, 52.
delicio (delicio), isci, lectum, 3, a.
(de and isco), to cast down, 6, 581;
strike down, slay, 11, 642; drive down,
4, 132; shoot or bring down, 5, 542;
strike, G. 1, 333; deprive of, 3, 317;
delicere vultum, to cast down the eyes,
3, 330; pass.: delici, to be disheartened,
dismayed, 10, 558.
delictus, a, um, p. of delicio.
delicio, s. delicio.
dedinde (often dissyll.), adv., from

that place (rarely) or time; then, there-
upon, 5, 321; now, immediately, 4, 451;
next, still, 9, 781.
Delophes, as, f., Aiqueia, a Nymph

in the train of Juno, 1, 72.

Deiphobus, i, m., Deisphos, a son

of Priam, who became the husband of

Helen after the death of Paris, 6, 495.
delabor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to

glide, slip, or fall down; descend, 3, 233;
fall in with or upon, 2, 377.
delapsequo, a, um, p. of delabor.
delatus, a, um, p. of deferro.
delictus, a, um, p. of deligo.
1. delictus, a, um, p. of deligo.
2. delictus (often confounded with
delactus), fis, m. (deligo), a choosing
out, selection, choice, G. 3, 72.
delico, as, Etum, 2, a., to destroy, 9,
248; slaughter, 11, 698.
deletus, a, um, p. of deleo.
Delia, s. Delius.
delibo, as, Etum, 1, a., to step; kiss,
12, 494.
deliciae, as, f., and delicium,
i, n., a delight, joy; a loved one, dar

ling, favorite, E. 2, 2.
deligo, legi, lectum, 8, a. (de and lege), to choose from; choose, 2, 18.
delitesco, tdl, 3, inc. n. (de and latesco), to hide; lurk, lie hidden, 2,
136.
Delius, a, um, adj. (Delos), of Delos;
Delian, an epithet of Apollo, who was
born in Delos, 3, 162; subs.: f., Delia,
se, Diana, sister of Apollo, E. 3, 67.
Delos, i, f., Deos, an island in the mid

of the Cyclades in the Aegean,
where Latona gave birth to Apollo and
Diana, 4, 144.
delphinium, as, and delphinus, i,
m., delphis, a dolphin, 3, 429, et al.
delabrum, i, n. (deluo), the place

for sacrificial cleanings; a shrine,
temple, sanctuary, 2, 235, et al.
deludo, idsi, liisum, 3, a., to deceive,
mock, delude, 6, 344.
demens, utis, adj., out of one's mind,
insane, foolish, mad, blind, 4, 107; sub., fool, 11, 399.

dementia, a. t. (dementia), madness, frenzy, folly, 5, 465.

 démérgo, mersi, mersum, 3, a., to dip, plunge, 9, 119.

 démérsus, a, um, p. of démérgo.

 déméssus, a, um, p. of déméto.

 déméto, sêi, ssam, 3, a., to reap; clip, break off, pluck, 11, 68.

 démissus, a, um, p. of démmito.

 démmito, mpsi, mptum, 3, a., to send down, 1, 297; carry down, sink, lower, E. 9, 8; dig, sink, G. 2, 331; pour, G. 4, 543; shed, 6, 433; let down into, receive, admit, of the mind or the senses, 4, 498; consign, condemn, 2, 85; convey, conduct, 5, 20; transmit, hand down, 1, 298; of a sloping hill, dímittere lugum, descent, E. 9, 8; dímittere mentem, to lose heart, sink into despair, 12, 609; p.: dímissus, a, um, let down; hanging down, 4, 248; derived from, G. 3, 85; pa., low, subdued, 3, 320; downcast, 1, 561.

 dêmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, a. (de and emo), to take away, remove, 2, 775.

 Démódôcüs, i, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 418.

 Démôléos, i, m., a Greek slave by Aeneas in battle, 5, 290.

 Démôphôön, ontis, m., a Trojan slave by Camilla, 11, 177.

 démôrór, âtus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to linger, protract, 2, 648; detain, 3, 401; wait for, await, 10, 30.

 dênum, adv. (de, hence, perhaps meaning downmost), at length, at last, 1, 629; at least, indeed, especially, G. 1, 47.

 dêni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib., ten by ten; ten each; as cardinal, ten, 1, 381.

 dênique, adv., at last, at length, finally, 2, 70, 265.

 dens, utis, m. (dêsôs), a tooth, 3, 664; the fluke of an anchor, 6, 3; a plow-share, G. 2, 423; pruning-hook, G. 2, 405.

 densô, ère, and denso, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (densus), to make thick; thicken; close up, 12, 264; cast thick, shower, 11, 650; gather together, crowd, 7, 791.

 densus, a, um, adj., thick, dense, crowded, compact, G. 2, 227; in close array, serried, 2, 383; numerous, G. 3, 308; many, G. 4, 347; frequent, 5, 450; concentrated, powerful, furious, G. 3, 196; loud, great, G. 4, 216; in dense ubere, on closely planted soil, G. 2, 275; pl.: densus, n. (se. semina), close together, densely, G. 2, 275.

 denteâ, is, n. (dens), a share-beam, G. 1, 172.

 dênuñtio, âvi, âtum, 1, a., to announce emphatically; declare, foretell, 3, 366.

 dêpasco, pâvi, pastum, 3, a., and dêpascor, pastus sum, 3, dep. a., to devour, consume, 2, 213; feed down, G. 1, 112; taste, 5, 93; feed upon, graze, G. 4, 599.

 dêpastus, a, um, p. of dêpasco.

 dêpecto, no perf., pexum, 3, a., to comb down or off, G. 2, 121.

 dêpello, pâli, pulsum, 3, a., to pull, drive from or away; drive, E. 1, 32; drive from the dugis, weak, E. 3, 82; drive away from, w. acc. and abl., 5, 737.

 dêpendeo, 2, n., to hang down; hang, 1, 735.

 dêpono, pôstiti, pôsitum, 3, a., to put down or aside; recline, 7, 106; put off from, put on shore, 5, 751; lay down, lay, 6, 693; stake, wager, E. 3, 81; set, plant, G. 2, 24; 6, 683; lay aside, dismiss, banish, 2, 76; pass., of sickness, to be laid down, dying, despaired of, 12, 395.

 dêpôstitus, a, um, p. of depono.

 dêprécor, âtus sum, 1, dep. a., to aver by praying; deprecate; beg for mercy, 12, 391.

 dêprendo (dêpréhendo), prendi, prensum, 3, a., to catch, surprise, overtake, 5, 52; intercept, 10, 98.

 dêprensus (dêprehensus), a, um, p. of deprendo.

 dêpressus, a, um, p. of deprimô.

 dêprimô, pressi, pressum, 3, a., to press down, press deep, G. 1, 45; pa.: depressus, a, um, low, deep, G. 3, 276.

 dêprômo, mpsi, mptum (-mtum), 3, a., to draw forth, 5, 501.

 dêpulsus, a, um, p. of depello.

 Derennus, i, m., an ancient king of Laurentum, 11, 850.

 dêrectus, a, um, p. of derigo.

 dêrigesco, gûi, 3, inc. n., to grow completely stiff; to be cold, stiff, para-
lyzed with fear, 3, 260; stand staring, 7, 447.

dērigo (dirigo), rexl, rectum, 3, a. (de and rego), to lay straight, bring into a definite line; to aim, direct, 1, 401, et al.; draw out, set in array, G. 2, 281.

dēripio, ripti, reptum, 3, a. (de and rapio), to tear away; cast off; loosen (others, diripere), 3, 267; strip off (others, dirip.), 1, 211; take down, G. 3, 242; haul down, launch (others, dirip.), 4, 599; cut off (others, dirip.), 10, 414.

dēro—dērunt, for deco—decrunt, s. decum.

dēsaevio, ui, 4, n., to rage furiously; rage, 4, 83.

dēscendo, di, sum, 3, n. (de and scando), go or come down; to descend, 2, 438; to stoop to, 5, 782.

dēscensus, us, m. (descendo), a going down; descent, 6, 126.

dēscribo, pei, ptum, 3, a., to mark off; divide, distinguish, E. 3, 41; describe, 6, 850; write, 3, 445.

dēseco, ui, ctum, 1, a., to cut off, 8, 438.

dēsēdi, s. desido.

dēsectus, a, um, p. of deseco.

dēsēro, ui, rtum, 3, a., to disconnect, loosen one’s self; leave, 3, 711; forsake, abandon, desert, 4, 323; leave behind, 5, 220; give up, break off, 9, 694; pa.: desertas, a, um, desolate; abandoned, 12, 634; uninhabited, solitary, lonely, 3, 646; subs.: deserta, orum, n., desert, waste places, 1, 884; haunts, 7, 404.

dēsertor, oris, m. (desero), one who has deserted; a renegade, 12, 15.

dēsertus, a, um, p. of desero.

dēsidia, ae, f. (desido), sloth, G. 4, 94.

dēsido, sēdi, 3, n., to sink down (old reading, descendimus), 8, 505.

dēsigno, avi, atum, 1, a., to mark out, designate, 5, 755.

dēsillio, ui, ultum, 4, n. (de and salio), to leap or spring down; alight from, 10, 453.

dēsino, avi or ii, atum, 3, a. and n., with infinitive: to leave off, cease, desist, 4, 380; with accusative, cease, end, E. 8, 63; forbear, E. 5, 19; n., forbear, 10, 881; end, E. 8, 11; terminate, 10, 211.

dēsasto, stīti, stītum, 3, n., to cease, desist, w. abl., 1, 37; w. dat., 10, 441.

dēsōlo, avi, atum, 1, a. (de and sole), to make solitary, lay waste, 11, 267; leave without guidance, deprive of commanders, leave in disorder, 11, 870.

dēspecto, avi, atum, 1, intens. a. (despicio), to look down upon, 1, 396.

dēspectus, a, um, p. of despicio.

dēspicio, speci, spectum, 3, a. (de and specio), to look down upon, 1, 224; despise, reject, 4, 96.

dēspāumo, avi, atum, 1, a., to remove the scum; skim, clear, G. 1, 296.

dēstillo (distillo), avi, atum, 1, n., to drip, trickle down, G. 3, 281.

dēstino, avi, atum, 1, a. (de and sta, wh. sto), to place apart; destine, doom, 2, 129.

dēstitō, ui, stām, 3, a. (de and stāno), to set apart; abandon, leave, E. 1, 61.

dēstringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, a., to strip off (old reading for destringe), G. 2, 300; bind (old reading for districtr), 6, 617.

dēstruō, struxi, structum, 3, a., to destroy, tear down, 4, 306.

dēsūceo (in poetry trisyll.), sēvī, sētum, 3, a. and n., to become unaccustomed; p.: dēsūcēs, a, um, unaccustomed, unused, 6, 814; neglected, unfamiliar, unpracticed, 2, 599; unused to love; dormant, 1, 729.

dēsum, sī, esse, irreg. n. (deest, deem, deero, etc., often pronounced and sometimes spelled dest, etc.), to be absent, 7, 678; to be wanting or missing, 2, 744; fail, be wanting, lacking, 10, 378.

dēsupēr, adv., from above; above, 1, 165.

dētectus, a, um, p. of detego.

dētēgo, texi, tectum, 3, a., to uncover, 10, 133; lay bare, expose to view, 8, 241.

dētērior, us, adj., comp. (obsol. derter, from de), worse; more degenerate, 8, 336; weaker, G. 4, 89; superl.: dēterrimus, a, um, worst, G. 3, 82.

dētēxo, xīui, xtum, 3, a., to weave off; weave completely; platē, E. 2, 72.

dētėneō, ui, tentum, 2, a. (de and te-neo), to hold from or back; hold, detain, 2, 788.
dēntōno, tonī, 1, n., to thunder loudly, storm; thunder out, cease to thunder, 10, 809.

dētorgūcē, si, tum, 2, a., to turn from; turn off, away, or aside, 5, 185; bend, turn, 4, 198; return, turn back, 5, 882.

dētracto, s. detrecto.

dētrāho, xi, ctum, 3, a., to draw from; take from, 5, 260.

dētracto (-tracτo), āvi, ātum, 1, a., to refuse, G. 3, 57.

dētrādō, trāsī, trāsum, 3, a., to thrust down or away; push off from, 1, 145; drive from, thrust out, 6, 584; thrust down, 7, 772.

dēsturbo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to cast down, 5, 175; strike down, 10, 555; drive away, remove, 6, 412.

Deucalίon, ōnis, m., Δευκαλίων, the son of Prometheus, husband of Pyrrha, and king of Phthia, in Thessaly, G. 1, 62.

dēus, i, m. (dēvō), a god, deity, 1, 9, et al.; in general, god, the deity, 6, 749; a goddess, 2, 682; of a man, godlike or powerful, E. 1, 6; the god Bacchus; meton. wine, 9, 337 (1, 683? S. dies).

dēvēho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., to carry away, cart away, G. 2, 307; cart home, G. 2, 408.

dēvēnīo, vēnī, venīmentum, 4, n., to come down; arrive at, reach, w. acc. of place, 1, 865, et al.

dēverto (-vorto), verti, versum (vorsum), 3, a. and n., to turn from; turn down, descend (old reading, divertitur), G. 3, 293.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. (deveho), inclined downwards; descending, G. 4, 293; declining, G. 1, 241; sinking, G. 3, 594.

dēvictus, a, um, p. of devino.

dēvinco, vinxi, vinctum, 4, a., to bind fast; bind, 8, 394.

dēvinco, vici, victum, 3, a., to conquer completely, to vanquish, 9, 204; wage successfully, 10, 870.

dēvinctus, a, um, p. of devincio.

dēvōlio, āvi, ētum, 1, n., to fly down, 4, 702.

dēvolve, volvi, volūtum, 3, a., to roll down; throw, hurl down, 2, 449; wind off, G. 4, 349.

dēvōvēo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, a., to set apart by vows; devote, 12, 234; p.: dēvōtus, a, um, devoted, destined, doomed, 1, 712.

dexter, tra, trum (-tēra, -tērum), adj. (δεξίον), right, as opp. to left, 5, 162; on the right hand, 8, 257; right-handed, adroit, dexterous, 9, 769; ἄτη, 4, 284; favorable, auspicious, propitious, 4, 579; subs.: dextera, ae, f., the right hand, 1, 408; valor, 10, 610; faith, a pledge, 7, 366; dextēra, ae, f., the right hand, valor, 7, 474.

dī, s. dis.

Dīāna, ae, f. (rel. to Ianus=Dianna), a goddess of the Italians, and regarded by them as one with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Latona, and sister of Apollo; called Luna, as goddess of the moon; Hecate, as an Infernal deity, invoked in magic rites, 4, 511; and Diana, as goddess of the chase, 1, 409.

dīcio (dītio), ēnis, f. (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), dominion, power, sway, rule, 1, 622.

1. dīco, āvi, ētum, 1, a. (rel. to dīco), devote, consecrate, 5, 60; pronounce, 1, 73.

2. dīco, xi, ctum, 3, a. and n., to say, 1, 81; speak of, mention, 4, 43; celebrate, E. 6, 6; tell, rehearse, relate, recount, 1, 753; sing, recite, 6, 644; name, call, 1, 277; appoint, G. 3, 125; pronounce, 6, 281; declare, 12, 112; disclose, portend, foretell, 3, 362; bid, 5, 551; speak, say, 3, 312; announce, 1, 137; subs.: dic-tum, i, n., a thing said; word, 1, 197; command, precept, injunction, 1, 695; promise, 8, 643.

Dictaeus, a, um, adj. (Dicte), of Dicte, a mountain in Crete; Dictaean, Cretan, 3, 171.

dictannus, i, f., -num, i, n. (id.), dittany, an aromatic plant found on Mount Dicte, in Crete, 12, 412.

dictum, s. dico.

dictus, a, um, p. of 2, dico.

diditus, a, um, p. of dido.

1. diño, didi, diditum, 3, a., to spread abroad, disseminate, 7, 144.

2. Diño, òs or ònis, f., Dido, daughter of Belus, king of Pythocia, who fled from her brother Pygmalion to Africa, where she founded the city of Carthage, 1, 299.
DIDUCO

didúco, xi, ctum, 3, a., to lead or draw apart; separate, sever, 3, 419; loosen, break (pref. by Ribbeck to deduco), G. 2, 354; distract, 5, 730.
diducet, a, um, p. of diduco.

Didym món, ãnis, m., Didymon, an artist, mentioned only by V., 5, 359.
dies, ãli (contracted form of gen. diē, 1, 686, and die, G. 1, 208), m. and f., a day, the diurnal period of twenty-four hours, 1, 782, et al.; a day, as distinguished from night, 5, 43, et al.; a fixed, definite, or proper season, period, or time, G. 1, 253, et al.; daylight, 1, 88; an indefinite period of time; time, 5, 788; 6, 745; length of time. 11, 425; die, in a day, daily, E. 2, 42; in dies, daily, G. 3, 553.
différo, distühli, distūm, ferre, irreg. a., to carry apart; tear asunder or in pieces, 8, 643; plant apart in rows, G. 4, 144; to spread, disperse, G. 3, 197; stay, keep at bay, 9, 155; put off, postpone, delay, 6, 569.
difficultis, e, adj. (dis and facili), difficult; struggling, hard, 4, 694; unyielding, stubborn, unfruitful, G. 2, 179; dangerous, 5, 865.
diffido, fisus sum, 3, n., to be distrustful; to distrust, 3, 51.
diffindo, fidū, fissum or fīsum, 3, a., to cleanse asunder; split, pierce, 9, 589.
diffugio, fugi, 3, n., to flee apart; run away, flee, 2, 212.
diffundó, fūdi, fissum, 3, a., to pour round about, pour out, 10, 908; diffuse, G. 4, 415; spread, multiply, 7, 708; to put in disorder, dishevel, 1, 519; spread abroad, 4, 195.
diffusus, a, um, p. of diffundo.
digéro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., to carry apart, separate one thing from another; arrange, dispose, lay in order, 3, 446; to transplant or plant in rows, G. 2, 54, 267; explain, interpret, 2, 182.
digitus, i, m., a finger, 6, 647; toe, 5, 426.
dignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (dignus), w. acc. and abl., to deem worthy of, 1, 395; w. inf., think āt, dign, 4, 193; p. dignatus, a, um, with pass. meaning, deemed worthy of, honored by, 3, 475.

DIONAEUS

dignus, a, um, adj., w. abl, deserving of, worthy of, E. 3, 100; with depend. clause or absol., āt, due, meet, worthy, 1, 600, et al.; digna indigēs, worthy (and) unworthy; all fortunes, all things alike, 12, 811.
digrēdior, grossus sum, 1, dep. n. (di and gradior), to walk or go apart, aside, or away; depart, 3, 410; separate, 4, 80; come from, 2, 718.

1. dignus, a, um, p. of digredior.
2. digresus, ās, m., a going away; a departure, parting, 3, 469.
dilabō, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip, glide, fall apart; depart, pass away, 4, 705; decay, rot, G. 3, 557.
dilapsus, a, um, p. of dilabor.

1. diluctus, a, um, p. of diligo.
2. diluctus, i, s., delectus.
diligo, lexi, lectum, 3, a., to love, 8, 590; pa.: diluctus, a, um, loved, dear, 1, 344.
dilānō, ni, ãtum, 3, a., to wash apart or away, G. 1, 823; temper, dilute, mix, G. 1, 344.
diluvium, ãlium, n. (diluo), a washing away, flood, deluge, 12, 305; desolation, destruction, 7, 228.
dimensus, a, um, p. of dimetior.
dimētior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure, mark out, G. 1, 231; lay out, G. 2, 284.
dimissus, a, um, p. of dimitto.
dimitto, misi, missum, 3, a., to send apart or away, 1, 571; dispatch, 1, 577; dismiss, 10, 48; give up, 11, 708.
dimōvō, movi, motum, 2, a., to move apart or away; remove, diepul, 3, 589; divide, 5, 889; cut, turn up, G. 2, 518.

Dindýma, ãrum, n., and Dindymus, i, m., Mount Dindymus or Dindýma, in Mysia, sacred to Cybele, 9, 618.
dinūmōro, ãvi, ãtum, 1, a., to distinguish by number, enumerate, reckon, count, 6, 691.

Diómēdes, is, m., Διόμηδης, Diomēdes, son of Tydeus, and king of Argos, distinguished among the Greeks at Troy, 1, 752.

Diónaeus, a, um, adj. (Dione), pertaining to Dione, mother of Venus; Dionean, 3, 19; an epithet of Caesar at the descendant of Venus, E. 9, 47.
Diores, is, m., a son of Priam and companion of Aeneas, 5, 297.

Dioxippus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.

Diraeus, s. dirus.

Diraeus, a, um, adj. (Dirce), pertaining to Dirce, a fountain in Boeotia; Dircean, Theban, E. 2, 24.

directus, s. derectus.

direment, a, um, p. of diriplo.

dirigo, s. derigo.

dirimo, ἐμί, emptum (emptum), 3, a. (dis and emo), to take asunder; to separate, 7, 227; break off, end, 5, 457; decide, 12, 79.

diriplo (often confounded with deriplo), ῥίππι, reipto, 3, a. (dis and rapio), to tear apart or off; snatch, tear away, 3, 227; plunder, pillage, sack, 2, 563. For other definitions, s. deriplo.

dirlio, ἄι, ἄτμ, 3, a., to overthrow, tear apart or away from, 10, 303.

Dirus, a, um, adj. (δεύσει), accursed; portentous; fearful, dreadful, awful, dire, cruel, horrible, freq.;accursed, 2, 261; unhallowed, impious, 6, 273; foul, carrion, 3, 262; wild, furious, ardent, 9, 185. subs.: Dirae, ae, f., a Fury, 12, 869. pl.: Diraeus, turn, the Furies, 4, 478, et al.; pl.: diria, adv., fearfully, 10, 572.

diritus, a, um, p. of diruo.

1. Dies, itis, m., Pluto, the ruler of Hades, 4, 702, et al.

2. dies, ditis, adj., s. dives.

3. dies, insep. particle, denoting division or separation (rel. to δις, twice). In composition it becomes δί before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, s; and δί before f.

discendo, essi, essum, 3, n., to go apart or away, retire, withdraw, depart, 2, 644; open, 9, 24; G. 8, 24.

discerno, crēvi, crēstum, 3, a., to distinguish one thing from another; determine, distinguish, decide, 12, 909; perceive, 3, 201; mark, set off; work, embroider, 4, 284.

discerno, crēvi, crēstum, 3, a., to distinguish one thing from another; determine, distinguish, decide, 12, 909; perceive, 3, 201; mark, set off; work, embroider, 4, 284.

dies, s. m. (discedo), a departure, 6, 464.

discindo, cidi, cissum, 3, a., to tear asunder, pull in pieces, rend, 12, 692; mangle, G. 3, 514.

discingo, cini, cinctum, 3, a., to ungird; pl.: discinctus, a, um, pa., loose-robed; indolent, effeminate, 8, 724.

disclado, clusi, clisum, 3, a. (dis and clado), to open; loosen, 12, 782; to shut off, shut up, confine, E. 6, 85.

disco, dicic, i, a., to learn, w. acc., 6, 483; learn how, w. inf., 5, 223.

discolor, oris, adj., of different color, 6, 204.

discordia, ae, f. (discors), difference in feeling, or mind; dissension, strife; personalised, Discord or Eris, 6, 280.

discords, rdis, adj. (dis and cor), disagreeing, 2, 428; hostile, 9, 688; opposing, contending, 10, 366.

discrēpo, ti, n., to be discordant in sound; fig., to differ, 10, 494.

discriment, Inis, n. (discerno), a separating interval, space, 5, 154; separation, division, 10, 383; distance, 3, 685; difference, distinction, 1, 574; varitation, division of sound; note, 6, 646; crisis, danger, peril, 1, 204; pl.; difference, 10, 529.

discrīmino, avī, atum, 1, a. (discriment), to separate; to make distinct with light; discover, illuminate, 11, 144.

discurro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, 3, n., to run apart; to ride in different directions, 5, 590; to move in patrols, or hurry to and fro as patrols, 9, 164; flow divided, G. 4, 291; imper.: discumbitur, they recline at table, 1, 706; imper.: discurrit, they hurry in different directions, 11, 466.

discussus, a, um, p. of discutio.

discútio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (dis and quatio), to shake off, strike off, 9, 810; disperse, dissipate, dispel, G. 8, 307.

disiclo (disiclo, disiclo), lēci, lectum, 3, a. (dis and incio), to throw, cast asunder; cast down, G. 1, 283; overthrow, demolish, 8, 355; scatter, disperse, 1, 70; cleave, 12, 306.

disiclo, s. disiclo.

disunguo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., to disjoin, separate, drive away from, 1, 252.
dispar, pàris, adj., unequal; of unequal length, E. 2, 56.

dispello, pull, pulsum, 3, a., to drive away; separate, scatter, disperse, 1, 588; to part, 5, 899.

dispensandum, f, n. (dispendo), a weighing out; expense; lose, 3, 458.

disperdó, didi, ditum, 3, a., to destroy, ruin; murder, E. 3, 27.

dispergo, res, resum, 3, a. (dis and spargo), to sprinkle, shower around, G. 4, 431; disperse, scatter, 3, 197; diffuse, dissipate, 11, 617.

dispersus, a, um, p. of dispargo.

displició, speci, spectum, 3, a. (dis and specio), to see distinctly; descry, perceive, discern, 6, 734; observe, see, G. 2, 187.

displicéo, üli, Itum, 2, n. (dis and placeo), to be unpleasing; displease, G. 3, 56.

dispóno, pósthi, pósthum, 3, a., to put in order; arrange, distribute, 3, 237.

dissentus, fns, m. (dissentio), disagreement, dissent, 11, 458.

dissiclo, s. dicisco.

dissidéo, sedi, sessum, 2, n. (dis and sedeo), to be situated apart, be separated, 7, 370.

dissilió, ül, 4, n. (dis and salio), to spring apart; burst asunder; be rent asunder, 3, 416; burst asunder, G. 3, 363; break in twain, 12, 741.

dissimilis, e, adj., unlike; inadequate. unfit, unequal, 9, 252.

dissimúlo, svi, Itum, 1, a. (dissimilis), to misrepresent the truth or reality; dissemble, hide, disguise; conceal, 4, 291; remain disguised or concealed (others, repress one's emotions), 1, 516.

dissoluto, ü, n. (dis and salto), to strike asunder, cleave, cut, 3, 508.

diverté, -vorto, verti, versum, 3, a., to tear asunder; tear in pieces, 4, 600; tear away, 8, 565; separate, scatter (others, drive away), 2, 434; loosen, uncoil, 2, 250.

diverberó, no perf., ütum, 1, a., to strike asunder, cleave, cut, 3, 508.

diverto (-vorto), verti, versum, 3, a., to turn one's self, turn or go apart; impers.: divertitur (an old reading for devertis), G. 3, 393; pa.: diversus (-vorsus), a, um, turned apart; opposite, contrary: away, 5, 166; different, various, 2, 298; distant, far remote, 3, 4; pl., apart, 9, 638; dispersed, G. 4, 423; in different directions, 1, 70; different parts of, 5, 676; in different places, 12, 501; ex diverso, from different directions or from an opposite direction, 2, 716; 3, 292; diversa urbis, different parts of the city, 12, 621; in diverse, different or opposite ways: asunder, 8, 642.

dives, ìtas, and dius, dite, adj., rich, wealthy, G. 2, 224; fertile, 7, 389; w. genit., rich in respect of, rich in, 1, 14; w. abl., rich in. abounding in, 4, 88; superl.: divitissimus, a, um, the richest, wealthiest, 1, 843; most wealthy, G. 2, 186; very rich, opulent, 9, 860.

dividó, visi, vísus, 3, a., divide; cleave, 9, 751; separate, 3, 388; cut off, separate (from), E. 1, 67; to divide by being inlaid; to be set in, 10, 184; distribute, 1, 197; open, break through, 2,
DIVINITUS

284; of the mind, to turn, 4, 285; distinguish, characterize, G. 2, 116.

Divinitus, adv. (divinus), from the gods, from heaven, G. 1, 415.

Divinus, a, um, adj. (divus), relating to the gods; heaven-descended, divine, 5, 47; heavenly, 1, 408; inspired, prophetic, 8, 373; excellent, divine, E. 3, 57.

Divus, a, um, p. of dividō.

Divitiae, arum, f. (dives), riches, wealth, 6, 610.

Divortium, III, n. (divortio or divertio), a separation; a parting, or cross-way, 9, 279.

Divum, s. divus.

Divus (divus), a, um, adj., divine; god-like, 11, 657; subs. : divus, i, m., a god, freq. : the image of a god, 12, 286; a great or powerful citizen or ruler, E. 1, 42; diva, ae. f., a goddess, 1, 632, et al.; divum (divum), i, n., the sky, the open air, 3, 435. Gen. pl. -om.

1. do, dédi, dātum, dāre, a. (dībōmus), to give; freq. : grant, 1, 79; bestow, 13, 394; offer, 8, 106; show, betray, 12, 69; present, make, render, effect, 9, 323; consign, throw, cast, 2, 566; yield, resign, 11, 162; G. 4, 204; supply, 2, 391; bring, 4, 688; tell, say, E. 1, 19; give forth, spread, 12, 301; make, 11, 385; form, 12, 575; invent, G. 3, 115; direct, 3, 337; establish, ordain, 12, 192; unfurl, 1, 35; often w. infinit. as object acc., 5, 588; pass. : dārīl, to be given in marriage, to be wedded, E. 8, 28; se dāre, to intrust one’s self, venture upon, 9, 56; to cast one’s self, plunge, G. 4, 523; to be given or afforded, 4, 627; turn out, result, G. 1, 287; dare tergum, to retreat, flee, G. 4, 85; dare defensionum, to defend completely, 12, 437; dare poenas, to suffer punishment. Dare, w. a substantive following, may often be translated by the verb kindred with the latter; as, dare complexus, to embrace, 1, 687; dare partu, to bring forth, bear, 1, 274.

2. do, 3, a. (Gr. θετ. of τίνος, to place), to put; found only in compounds; as, adīdēre, condīdēre, etc.

Dōsō, cati, ctum, 2, a., to teach, w. acc. of the person expressed (G. 3, 440), or omitted (1, 383); instruct, 6, 292; tell, inform, 1, 382; describe, recount, 3, 717; interpret, explain, 5, 523; pa. : doctus, a, um, well-informed; learned, wise, experienced, skilful, 10, 223, et al.

Dōdōna, ae. f., Dōdōnās, a town in Epirus, famous for its temple and oracle of Jupiter, G. 1, 149.

Dōdōnaeus, a, um, adj., Dōdōnavior, of Dodona; Dōdōnæan, 3, 496.

dōléo, ü, üm, 2, n. and a., to be in pain; to grieve, sorrow, mourn, freq. ; to endure grief, 4, 434; to be displeased, angry, 1, 9; to feel indignation, shame, disgrace, 11, 732.

Dōlichōön, ōinis, m., a Trojan, 10, 690.

dōlo (-on), ōnis, m., dōlos, a staff or pole with an iron point, 7, 664.

Dōlon (Dōlo), ōnis, m., a Trojan spy, 12, 347.

Dōlōpes, um, m., Dōlōvēs, the Doloësians, a warlike tribe of Thessaly, followers of Pyrrhus at Troy, 2, 7.

dōlor, ōris, m. (doleo), pain, 4, 693; grief, anguish, 4, 474; resentment, 1, 25; fury, vengeance, 2, 594.

Dōlus, i, m. (dōlos), artifice, device, stratagem, 2, 390; fraud, treachery, wile, 2, 34; deception, craft, 1, 684; secret or hidden crime, crafty mischief, 6, 567; fig., maze, 5, 590; treacherous work or fabric, 2, 294.

Dōmina, ae. f. (dominus), mistress, queen, 3, 488; goddess, 3, 113.

Dōminor, ātus sum (pass. inf., dōmi- nārī, 7, 70), 1, dep. n. (dominus), to be lord or master; rule, reign, be supreme, 2, 363; foll. by abl. w. in, 2, 337; by abl. without in, 6, 798; by dat., 1, 285; take possession, over-run, prevail, G. 1, 154.

Dōminus, i, m. (rel. to domo), a master, owner, lord, ruler, 1, 292, et al.

Dōmito, i, intens. a. (domo), to tame; break, G. 1, 285; train, exerçīce, 7, 163.

Dōmitor, ōris, m. (id.), a tamer, 7, 189; ruler, sovereign, 5, 700.

Dōmitrix, tīcis, f. (id.), a tamer, G. 3, 44.

Dōmitus, a, um, p. of domo.

dōmo, ü, üm, 1, a., to tame, train, break, G. 3, 206; vanquish, 2, 198; subdue, 6, 80; bring into order, G. 2, 62; till, 9, 608; fashion, form, G. 1, 169.
**DOMUS**

dōmus, i or is, f., domus, house, habitation, dwelling, palace, mansion, 1, 637, et al.; home, 1, 600; structure, building, 6, 27; nest, 5, 214; hire, G. 4, 159; haunt, 3, 647; abode, region, 6, 534; family, house, race, posterity, country, lineage, 1, 284, et al.; pl., a palatial building with its several courts; palace, 2, 445; gen. as locat.: domi, in the house, at home, E. 3, 83; acc.: domum, homeward, home, E. 10, 77.

dōnārium, n. (donum), a place of gifts or offerings; a temple-treasury; a temple, G. 3, 533.

dōnēce (contract. fr. donicum), adv., as long as, while; until, till at length, w. indic., 1, 273; w. subj., 11, 809.

dōno, svi, ñatum, 1, a. (donum), to present; give, 5, 282; reward, 5, 288; w. acc. and abl., 5, 361.

dōnum, i, n. (do), a gift, present, 1, 652; reward, prize, 5, 286; sacrifice, offering, 3, 301; 4, 63; bounty, blessing, 2, 269.

Dōnūsa (Dōnýsa), ae, f., Dōνυςα, an island between the Cyclades and Crete; one of the Sporades, now Denusa, 3, 125.

Dōrīcus, a, um, adj., Δόρικος, Doric; Grecian, 2, 27.

Dōris, ñīs, f., Δόρις, daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Nereus; meton., the sea, E. 10, 5.

dormio, ivi or ii, ñatum, 4, n., to sleep, G. 2, 506.

dorsum, i, n., the back, 11, 577; a ridge, reef of rocks, 1, 110; a bank, 10, 803; a slope or ridge, G. 3, 436.

Dōryclius, i, m., Δόρυκλος, Doryclius, a follower of Aeneas, 5, 630.

dōs, dōtis, f. (do), a marriage-portion, dowry, 7, 428.

dōtállis, e, adj. (dos), pertaining to a dowry, dowal, 4, 104.

1. dōto, svi, ñatum, 1, a. (id.), to endow, portion, 7, 318.

2. Dōto, ñis, f., Δωτώ, a sea-nymph, 9, 102.

Drácō, ñīs, m. (drakōn), a dragon or fabulous kind of serpent, 4, 484; a serpent, 2, 225.

Drānces, is, m., a Latin hero, 11, 122, et al.

Drēpānum, i, n., Δρηπανος, Dropanum, a town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani, 3, 707.

Drūmo (Drīmo), us, f., Δρύμος, the name of a water-nymph, G. 4, 389.

Drāsus, i, m., the family name of several distinguished Romans, 6, 824.

Drēsas, šīs, pl., Drēšadas, um, Δρησας, a woodland-nymph; a dryad, E. 5, 59.

Drīmo, s. Drūmo.

Drīypē, es, f., Δρυπη, a woodland-nymph, 10, 551.

Drīyopes, um, m., Δρυοπες, the Dryopes, a Pelagian tribe, at first of Thessaly, later of Messene, 4, 140.

Drīyops, ōpis, m., Dryops, a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 10, 846.

Dūbito, šīs, ñatum, 1, a. and n., to doubt, 3, 170; hesitate, 6, 306; fear, 8, 614; to be in meditation, to ponder, 9, 191; p.: dubitandus, a, um, to be questioned, 3, 170.

Dūbius, a, um, adj., uncertain, doubting, doubtful; active, 1, 218; 4, 55; passive, to be doubled, uncertain, doubtful, 2, 359; G. 4, 253.

Dŭco, xi, ctum, 8, a., to lead, freq.; draw; drag, E. 1, 13; guide, direct, conduct, 1, 401; lead forth, G. 4, 21; bring, G. 8, 317; stretch, strain, draw, 11, 860; draw, unsheathe, 12, 878; incline, 5, 7; usher in, 2, 802; draw over one's self, take on, receive, contract, 10, 192; E. 9, 49; take a wife, E. 8, 29; raise, build, 1, 428; of metals, beat out, form, fashion, 7, 634; mold, express, 3, 848; choose by drawing lots; choose, 2, 201; receive, 5, 584; spend, protract, 6, 539; draw out, prolong, 2, 641; delay, E. 9, 56; continue, 1, 642; calculate, reckon, 6, 609; deem, think, 10, 669; derive, 5, 568; pass.: dūci, to be descended; to descend, spring from, 1, 19.

ductor, ōris, m. (duco), a leader, 1, 189; captain, commander, 5, 183; prince, king, 9, 691.

ductus, a, um. p. of duco.

Dūdum, adv. (diu and dum), a while ago; some time ago; lately, not long ago; just now, 2, 736, et al.

dulēdo, ñīs, f. (dulcis), sweetness; delight, joy, G. 1, 412.

dulcis, c, adj. (rel. to γλυκός), sweet, 1, 488; pure, clear, G. 2, 445; fresh, G.
DULICHİUM, n. Dullichium (now Neocari), an island southeast of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses, 3, 271.

Dulichius, n. um. Dulichium, Dulichian, pertaining to Ulysses, E. 6, 76.

dum, conj. while, as long as, 1, 907, et al.; even while (in the act of), 6, 556; while, w. subj., G. 4, 457; w. pres. indic. for time past, E. 7, 6, et al.; until, till, 1, 265; yet, as yet, 11, 70; until (implying purpose), w. subj., 1, 5; provided that, if only, w. subj., 11, 799.

dumētum (dummētum), n. (dunus), a growth of bushes; brake, thicket, G. 1, 15.

dumēsus (dummus), a. um. adj. (id.), abounding in brambles, bushy, G. 2, 180.

dumus, i. m. (for dunus from densus), a bramble, 4, 528; brake, thicket, G. 3, 338.

duo, ae, o, num. adj. (diō), two, 2, 213, et al.

dūōdiē, ae, a. adj. (duo), twelve each; twelve, G. 1, 232.

dōplex, lcsis. adj. (duo and plico), twofold, double, 1, 655; lying over each other, lapping, 9, 707; both, 1, 93; twin,

E, prep. s. ex.

Edēnus, s. Hēbenus.

ēbēlanum, n. (ēnas, m.), a. dwarf-old, E. 10, 27.

ēbur, ēris, n. ivory, 1, 592; meton., an ivory pipe, G. 2, 198; an ivory statue, G. 1, 480.

ēburnus, a. um. adj. (ebur), of ivory; ivory, 6, 647; ivory-killed, 11, 11.

ēbūsus (-būsus), i. m. a Latin warrior, 12, 299.

ecce, interj. (en and cc), see! lo! behold! w. a proposition, 5, 798; w. acc., E. 5, 66.

Echōniius, a. um (Echion), of Echion, one of the Theban ancestors, produced from the dragon's teeth; Echionian, Theban, 12, 515.

ēcloga, ae, f., lēlyγ, a selection; a short poem, an idyll.

equi, quae or quae, quod, adj. interr.

pr., denoting vehement feeling (ec and qui), whether any? any? 3, 341.


ecus, s. ecquis.

ēdax, ēcius, adj. (1. edo), voracious; devoring, consuming, 2, 758.

ēdico, xl, ctum, 3, a., to speak forth; declare; decree, order, w. subj. or inf., 3, 295; to direct, advise, G. 3, 205; announce, order, charge, 11, 468.

ēdisco, ēditūci, 3, a., to learn completely, by heart; learn, E. 6, 83.

ēdissēro, ǔl, ctum, 3, a., to state; set forth, declare, relate, 2, 149.

ēditus, a. um. p. of 2. edo.
1. *edo*, *edi*, *ēsum*, or *essum*, 3, a. (*ēa*, eat), to eat, 7, 118; to eat, waste, consume, 4, 66; pres.: *ēat*, 4, 66; imperf. subj.: *esset*, G. 1, 151; fig., fret, vex, torment, consume, 12, 801.

2. *ēdo*, dtid, dtum, 3, a., to give out, put forth, raise; bring forth young, G. 4, 199; begat, 8, 137; produce, make, 9, 557; utter, 5, 698; pa.: *ēditus*, a, um, exposed, raised up, elevated; rising, G. 2, 188.

*ēdōcō*, cūi, ctum, 2, a., to teach completely; communicate, declare, 5, 748.

*ēdōnus*, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Edoni, a people of Southern Thrace; Edonian, Thracian, 12, 365.

1. *ēduco*, xi, ctum, 3, a., to lead out, lead forth, 1, 482; draw out, 10, 744; bear, bring forth (others, rear), 6, 705; work out, force, 6, 690; erect, build, 2, 186; rear, 2, 401; bring up, maintain, 8, 413.

2. *ēduco*, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to train, breed, 10, 518.

*ēductus*, a, um, p. of 1, educo.

*ēdurus*, a, um, adj., very hard; tough, G. 4, 145.

*ēfectus*, a, um, p. of efficio.

*ēfēro*, extūli, ēlātum, ferre. irreg. a., to bear, or bring out or forth, 2, 297; bear away, rescue, 3, 150; raise, elevate, lift up or high, 1, 127; fig., rear, breed, G. 2, 169; date, puff up, 11, 715; *ēfferre gressum* or *pedem*, walk, go, come forth, 2, 738; *ēfferre se*, arise, 3, 215.

*ēffērus*, a, um, adj., extremely wild; savage, frantic, 4, 642; fierce, 8, 6; cruel, 8, 484.

*ēffervo*, 3, n., to boil over, G. 1, 471; burst forth, G. 4, 556.

*ēfētus* (-foetus), a, um, adj., no longer producing; worn out, G. 1, 81; exhausted, 5, 806; incapable (w. genit.), 7, 440; weary (the reading given by Heyne and others for *effectus*), G. 2, 417.

*ēfficio*, fēći, fectum, 3, a (ex and facio), to make completely; form, make, 1, 160; w. subj. clause, cause, E. 3, 51; p.: *ēfectus*, a, um, completed (others, *ēfectus*), G. 2, 417.

*ēffigies*, si, f. (ēffingo), something molded or fashioned; a figure, likeness, or image, 3, 148.

*ēffingo*, nxi, nctum, 3, a., to mold out, shape forth; form, fashion; portray, represent, 6, 82; counterfeit, imitate, 10, 640.

*ēffingito*, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to ask urgently; demand, 12, 790.

*ēfllo*, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ex and flo), to blow or breathe out, 7, 786.

*ēfluo*, fluxi, 3, a. and a. (ex and ino), to flow out or forth (others, inful), G. 4, 378.

*ēfludio*, fōdi, fossatum, 3, a., to dig out, excavate, 1, 487; dig up, 1, 443; dig, thrust out, 8, 663.

*ēflōtus*, s. effectus.

*ēflor*, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to speak forth; speak, say, 6, 500.

*ēflussus*, a, um, p. of effudio.

*ēflractus*, a, um, p. of effingo.

*ēfrēnus*, a, um, adj. (ex and fre- num), unbridled, unrestrained; savage, wild, G. 3, 392.

*ēffringo*, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (ex and frango), to break out or open; crush, dash out, 5, 480.

*ēflugio*, fugi, 3, n. and a., to flee forth or away; glide away, 2, 228; get off, escape, E. 3, 49; speed along, 5, 161; pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from, 2, 700; 3, 227; escape, 3, 653.

*ēflgium*, li, n. (ēflgio), a fleeing away; pl., flight, escape, 2, 140.

*ēflulgo*, and *ēflulgo*, si, 2, and 3, n., to shine forth or brightly; be effulgent, 2, 616; 8, 677; glitter, be distinguished, conspicuous, 5, 138.

*ēflultus*, a, um, pa. (ex and fulcio), propped up; supported, 7, 94.

*ēflundo*, fūdi, ffusum, 3, a., to pour out or forth; shed, 2, 271; throw, cast out, 7, 780; cast, 6, 399; overthrow, 11, 485; bring out, 9, 69; loose, toss, G. 3, 92; unbind, dishevel, 4, 609; dissolve, 2, 651; let loose, throw out, 5, 818; spend, lose, waste, 5, 446; of words, utter, 5, 780; *ēffundere se*, rush, dart forth, start, G. 1, 512; pass.: *ēffunlī*, dart, 5, 145; flow, 6, 689; p.: *ēflussus*, a, um, poured forth; pouring, G. 2, 553; overflowing, G. 4, 388; throbbing, 12, 131.

*ēflüssus*, a, um, p. of effundo.

*ēgelīdus*, a, um, adj., cold (given by Heyne and others for *ē gelidus*), 8, 610.
Égēnus, a, um, adj. (égō), needy; in want, destitute, 1, 569; distressed, straitened, imperiled, desperate, 10, 267.

Égéo, ūi, 2, n. (rel. to Gr. ἔχω, poor), to be in want or need; w. abl. or gen.; to want, need, 2, 522; to be poor, destitute, 1, 384; require, G. 2, 28; to feel the need of, be desirous of, 5, 751; p.: Égēna, nts, destitute, needy, necessitous, helpless, 4, 373.

Égēria, ae, f., a nymph of Roman mythology, instructress of Numa, 7, 763.

Égēstas, ἥττις, f. (égō), poverty, destitution, penury, need, want, G. 3, 319; personified, 6, 276.

Égō, mē, pers. pron.; pl.: nos, nostri or nostrum, I, etc., freq.; pl. often for the sing., I, me, etc.; abl. with 1, cum appended: mecum, with me, 1, 675, et al.

Égriōdor, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (ex and gradior), to step or walk forth; go out, 2, 783; to disembark, land, 1, 172.

Égriōgus, a, um, adj. (e and grex), apart from the herd; excellent, distinguished, 7, 473; famous, renowned, 1, 445; noble, 6, 523; w. gen., 11, 417.

Égressus, a, um, p. of egriōdor.

Él (heí) (monosyll.), interj. expressive of grief, ah! alas! woe is me! 2, 274, et al.

Élis, a, heia.

Élicio, léci, ictum, 3, a. (ex and iacio), to cast out, forth, away; p.: elecētus, a, um, cast ashore, 1, 573; banished, 8, 646; stretched out at full length, thrust forth (Ladewig and others, wrenched, dislocated), 10, 284.

Électo, ávi, átum, 1, a., freq. (ex and iacio), to cast forth; vomit (in some texts resectantem), 5, 470.

Électus, a, um, p. of elicio.

Élimbōr, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip or glide forth or away; escape from, 1, 242; spring aside, dodge, 5, 445; creep, move upward, G. 2, 305.

Élmapus, a, um, p. of elabor.

Élimētus, a, um, p. of efferō.

Électron, ae, f., Ἓλεκτρα, one of the Pleiades (daughters of Atlas), and mother of Dardanus, 8, 135.

Électrum, i, n., ἕλεκτρον, amber, G. 3, 582; a mixed metal of the color of amber, 8, 402.

Sēphāntus, i, m., ἄλεγχος, an elephant; meton., ivory, 3, 464.

Éleus, a, um, adj. (Élis), of Éleis, a country of the Peloponnesus; Eleusinian, G. 3, 202.

Éleusīnus, a, um, adj. (Eleusis), pertaining to Eleusis, a city of Attica sacred to Ceres; Eleusinian, G. 1, 163.

Élia, ásis, pl.: Éliásedes, um, adj. (Elis), Eleian, Olympian, G. 1, 59.

Élicio, ūi, itum, 3, a. (e and iacio), to draw out, or down, G. 1, 109.

Élido, īsi, īsum, 3, a. (ex and laedo), to dash forth, out, up, 3, 567; suffocate, strangle, 8, 289; force out, cause to start out, 8, 261.

Éligo, ëgi, ictum, 3, a. (e and lego), to select, choose, 7, 274.

Élis, idia, f., Ἑλίς, Élis, one of the countries of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia, 3, 694.

Éllissa (Éllisa), ae, f., Ἑλίσσα, another name for Dido, 4, 335.

Éllusus, a, um, p. of elido.

Ellēbōrus (hellēbōrus), i, m., ἀλέβος, veratrum, heliobore, G. 3, 451.

Ellēquum, ii, n. (eloquor), eloquence; rant, 11, 883.

Ellēquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., to speak out; speak, 3, 39.

Ellēceo, xi, 2, n., to shine forth, to be bright, G. 4, 98.

Ellctor, átus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to struggle forth; overcome; to work, ooe, or strain out, G. 2, 244.

Ellúdo, lūsi, lúsum, 3, n. and a., to play out; to mock, elude, 11, 695; deceive, disappoint, G. 1, 298.

Éllu, ūi, itum, 3, a., to wash out or away, 6, 742.

Éllnus, s. Elysus.

Ellynism, ii, n., Ἑλυσίς, Elysinum, the Elysian fields, the dwelling-place set apart for the blessed in the lower world.

Éllynus (Ellnus), a, um, adj. (Ellynum), Elysinian, G. 1, 38.

Émāthia, ae, f., Ἑμάθηα, Emathia, a region of Macedonia; Macedonia, G. 1, 492.

Émāthison, ònis, m., a Trojan warrior, 9, 571.

Émnēsus, a, um, p. of emetor.

Émnētor, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to
measure out or off, 10, 772; pass over, traverse, 5, 628.

emico, ἐμικόν, τὸ, n., to leap, spring forth, 6, 5; to dart, bound, or spring upward, 2, 175; run, rush, dart forward, 5, 319.

emínēo, ἐμί, τὸ, 2, n., to stand out, project, rise up, 10, 227.

emínus, adv. (e and manus), from afar, at a distance, 10, 346.

emissus, a, um, p. of emitto.

emitto, mísí, missum, 3, a., to send forth, 6, 898; hurl, throw, shoot, 11, 676.

emó, ἐμι, emptum (emptum), 3, a., to buy, purchase, 10, 508.

emóntus, a, um, p. of emoveo.

emóvēo, μόβι, mótum, 2, a., to move or off; remove (or amove), 6, 524; throw off, start from, 2, 498; dispel, relieve, 6, 382; tear away, scatter, 2, 610.

emptus, a, um, p. of emo.

emúlo, ἐμί, τὸ, 4, a., to fortify; make strong, secure, 8, 227.

en, interj. (rel. to ἐν), lo! behold! with nom., I, 401; in doubt or despair, E. 1, 68; in indignation, 4, 597; with imperat., E. 6, 69.

enarrábilis, e, adj. (narró), that can be expressed or described, 8, 625.

Encéladus, i, m., Ἐκέλας, Enceladus, a giant, son of Caecus and Terra, 3, 573; 4, 179.

énim, causal conj., for, 1, 198, et al.; corroborative, truly, certainly, yes, aye, even, indeed, G. 2, 500, et al.; therefore, G. 3, 70; with pers. pron., precisely, directly, 8, 84; nec enim, nor indeed, 2, 100; sed enim, but indeed, however, 1, 19.

Enipeus (trisyll.), i, m., Ἐνιπεύς, the Enipeus, a river of Thessaly flowing into the Peneus, G. 4, 308.

eniqué, ἐνίκη, τὸ, 2, n., to shine forth, 4, 150; grow bright, G. 2, 211.

enitor, nixus or nēsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to struggle forth or upward; climb, shoot upward, G. 2, 350; to bring forth, bear offspring, 3, 327.

enixus, a, um, p. of enitor.

enò, ἐνί, ἄτιμ, 1, n. and a., to swim out or away; fig., to fly away, 6, 16.

enódiēs, e, adj. (e and nodus), without knots, smooth, G. 2, 78.

ensis, is, m., a sword, 2, 383, et al.; knife, 2, 155.

Entellus, i, m., a Sicilian boxer, 5, 387.

enúmêro, ἐνίμ, ἄτιμ, 1, a., to count out or completely; enumerate, 4, 324.

en, ἔν, τὸ, ἄτιμ, τῇ, irreg. n. (elms), to go; walk, come, 8, 496; go forth, 2, 578; depart, 2, 111; issue, 4, 180; advance, 12, 908; move, appear, 4, 140; ascend, 5, 451; run down, flow, 9, 484; oose, drop, G. 2, 245; hang, 5, 558; intervene, G. 2, 844; enter upon, succeed to, inherit, 6, 758; w. cogn. acc., to pursue, 4, 488; take, lead, G. 3, 77; impers.: Itur, ut, they, go, 9, 641; p.: iones, iones, going, etc., freq.

enódem, adv. (iden), to the same place, 9, 988.

enous, a, um, adj., ἔνοος, belonging to the dawn, eastern, 1, 489; subs.: ἔνοος, i, m., for Lucifer, the day star, G. 1, 333; the dawn, 3, 588.

Epéos, i, m., Ἐπές, Epetus, a Greek architect, designer of the wooden horse, 2, 264.

Ephyrē, ἐφήρη, a, f., Ἐφύρη, a sea-nymph, G. 4, 343.

Ephyrēlēus, a, um, adj. (Ephyrē), of Ephyrē or Corinth; Corinthian, G. 2, 404.

Epidauros, i, f., Ἐπίδαυρος, a city on the N. W. coast of Argolis, now Pidauro, G. 3, 44.

Epíros (Epírus), i, f., Ἐπίρος, Epirus, the country on the Adriatic coast, west of Thessaly and Macedon, now Albania, 3, 292.

epílae, ἐπί, τὸ, (sing. epulum), a banquet, feast, 1, 79; food, 1, 216.

Epulō, ὑπούλω, a, Rutilian warrior, 12, 450.

epulōr, ἐπυλός, τὸ, 1, dep. n. and a. (epulum), to banquet, feast, 4, 297; w. abl., to banquet, feast upon, 3, 224; w. acc., feast upon, 4, 602.

Epýtides, os, m., Ἐπύτιδης, son of Epytus, a follower of Aeneas, and master of the equestrian games, 5, 547.

Epýtus, i, m., a Trojan, 2, 340.

equa, ae, f. (equus), a mare, G. 1, 59.

equēs, its, m. (id.), a horseman, 4, 122; put for the horse, G. 3, 116; pl.,
cavalry, 12, 406; sing. as a collective, cavalry, 10, 238.

équester, tris, tre, adj. (eques), pertaining to a horseman; equestrian, 5, 667.

équidem, adv. (demonstr. e or ec and quidem), indeed, at least, certainly, surely; w. first person, for my part, 1, 238.

équinus, a, um, adj. (equus), pertaining to horses; equine, of horses, G. 3, 72; horsehair, 9, 622.

équitātus, de, m. (equitum), the horse, cavalry, 8, 595.

équito, āvī, ātum, ā, a and n. (eques), to be a horseman; to ride, 10, 885.

equus (écus), i, m. (īcūs), a horse, 1, 156, et al.

Eratō, f. (only in nom.), Ēparō, the muse of love-poetry; muse, in general, 7, 37.

Erebus, i, m., Ērēbos, the god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night, 6, 247; darkness; the lower world, 4, 26, et al.

ērektus, a, um, p. of erigo.

ēreptus, a, um, p. of eripio.

Érethnium, i, n., Ἐρέθνη, an ancient Sabine town, now Rimane, 7, 711.

ergō, adv., therefore, E. 1, 47; w. gen. like causa, for the sake of, on account of, 6, 670; in a question, 6, 456.

Éρικαιτες (Érichaetes), se, m., a Lycaonian follower of Aeneas, 10, 749.

Érichthōnion, a, um, adj. (Érichthonius), pertaining to Érichthonius, the Athenian king who first yoked four horses to a chariot; Érichthonian, G. 3, 113.

Éridānus, i, m., Ἐριδάνης. 1. A Greek name of the river Po. 2. The river in the lower world which flows forth and forms the Po in the upper world, 6, 659.

ērigo, rexi, rectum, 3, a. (ex and re-), to raise up, rear, erect, 4, 405; cast upward, 3, 423.

Érigōnē, see, f., Ἐριγώνη, the constellation Virgo, G. 1, 38.

ērīlis (hērīlis), e, adj. (erus), pertaining to an owner, master, or mistress; master’s, 7, 490.

Érīnyas (Érinnyes), yos, f., Ἑριννης, a fury, 2, 337; pest, scourge, curse, 2, 573.

Érīphylē, es, f., Ἑρίφυλη, the wife of Amphiaras, slain by her son Alcmæon for her treachery to her husband, 6, 445.

ēripio, ī, reptum, 3, a. (ex and r-), to tear or pull away, freq.; w. the object from which in abl., w. prep. or without a prep., or in the dat.; unsheath; draw, 4, 579; snatch, 10, 788; catch, 7, 119; take away, 2, 736; rescue, 1, 596; bear safely, 2, 665; hasten, 2, 619; imperat., away/ 3, 560; pass.: éripi, escape, 12, 348; eripere se, hasten, fly, 12, 917.

ērrābundus, a, um, adj. (erro), wandering, straying, E. 6, 58.

erro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to go astray, wander, 1, 578; roam, G. 3, 246; go to and fro, stray, 7, 493; hover, 4, 684; float, 3, 76; to err, be uncertain, 7, 498.

error, āris, m. (erro), a wandering, 1, 755; a winding, maze, 5, 591; mistake, error, 3, 181; deception, 2, 48; infatuation, madness, E. 8, 42.

ērubescus, rūbūs, 3, inc. n. and a., to redder; to blush; to show or feel shame, E. 6, 2; feel shame before; to reverence, respect, 2, 542.

ēructo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to belch out; to vomit, throw forth or out, 3, 633; discharge, 6, 297.

ērudio, īvi or ī, ītum, 4, a. (e and rudio), to redeem from roughness; to teach, instruct, 9, 203.

Érulis (Hērulis), i, m., king of Praeneste, and son of Peronia, said to have had three lives, and to have been killed by Evander, 8, 568.

ērumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a. and n., to burst forth; burst, break through, 1, 580; dash, dart forward, 10, 890; erumpere se, dart forth, appear (in some texts for rumpent), G. 1, 446.

ēruo, ī, ītum, 3, a., to cast out or up; to overthrow, 2, 5; whirl, G. 1, 320.

ērus (hērus), i, m., an owner, household, master, lord, 3, 324.

ērūs, a, um, p. of eruo.

erum, i, n. (ēpos), a bitter vetch or pea, pulse, E. 3, 100.
ERYCINUS

Erýcinus, a, um, adj. (Eryx), pertaining to Eryx, Erycianin, 5, 759.

Erýmanthus, i, m., Ἐρυμάνθως, a mountain in Arcadia, 5, 448.

Erýmas, antis, m., a Trojan, slain by Turnus, 9, 702.
1. Eryx, Ἑχις, m., Ἐρυξ, a Sicilian giant and son, of Venus and Butes, and brother of Aeneas; slain by Hercules, 5, 419.
2. Eryx, Ἑχις, m., a mountain on the N. W. coast of Sicily, now S. Giuliano, 1, 570.

es, esto, esse, esse, essum, etc., s. sum.
esca, ae, f. (edo), food, G. 4, 17.
essēdum, i, n., a car, chariot, of the Gauls, G. 3, 204.
et, conj. (éri), and, freq.; moreover, also, too, freq.; and even, and indeed, E. 2, 44; and yet, E. 5, 89; and immediately, 9, 22; et—et, both—and, freq.
éstēnum, conj., for, indeed, truly, 7, 390.

éstisum, conj. (et emphasized by iam), and, also, and besides; even, and even, freq.; for præterea, besides, moreover, 11, 352; of time, still, yet, even now, 6, 485.
estiamnum (-nunc), adv.; till now, till then; still, G. 4, 135.

Etrúria, ae, f., ancient Tuscany; Etruria, G. 2, 533.

Étruscus, a, um, adj. (Etruria), Etrurian, Tuscan, 8, 593; sub., Etrusci, orum, m., the Etrurians, Tuscan, 9, 150.
et, conj., even if, although, though, 2, 593.

Euadne, s. Euadne.

Euander (ευανδρος, ευανδρος, drl., m., Euándros, Euander, an Arcadian prince, son of Carmentis, and king of Pallantium on the Tiber, 8, 52.

Euandrus (Euvandrus), a, um (Euander), of Euander, Evandrian, 10, 894.

Euandrus, i, s. Euander.

Euathes (Euvathes), ae, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 702.

Euobóicus, a, um, adj., Εὐβοῖος, of Euboea, an island on the eastern coast of Greece, now Negroponte; Euboean, 6, 2.

Euadnē (Euadnē, Evadnē), es, f., Evádnē, Evadne, the wife of Capa-
come in flight, 2 581; come forth from, w. the idea of danger surmounted; w. acc., to escape the dangers of, 2, 781; escape, 5, 699; 6, 425; w. dat., 11, 708; 9, 99.

évalesco, válē, 3, inc. n., to grow strong; be able, can, 7, 757.

Évander, s. Euander.

Évandrius, s. Euandrius.

Évandrus, s. Euander.

évanesce, nū, 3, inc. n., to dis-appear, vanish, 4, 278.

évans, s. enhans.

Évanthes, s. Euanthes.

évēho, xi, ctum, 3, a., to carry forth; carry up, raise, elevate, 6, 150.

évēnlo, vēnī, ventum, 4, n., to come out; come to pass, happen, 2, 778.

éventus, ūs, m. (evenio), an outcome, issue, result, G. 4, 397; event, fortune, 6, 158.

éverbēro, śvi, stum, 1, a., to beat violently, strike, flap upon, 12, 866.

évensor, orīs, m. (everto), an overthrower, destroyer, 12, 545.

éversus, a, um, p. of evertio.

évertio, ti, suum, 3, a., to upturn, 1, 43; root up, G. 2, 208; cut down, G. 1, 256; overthrow, demolish, destroy, 2, 606; p.: éversus, a, um, demoralized, perverted (of the overthrow of all social order), G. 1, 500.

évictus, a, um, p. of evinco.

évinco, nīxi, nctum, 4, a., to bind round; crown, wreath, 5, 209; bind, 5, 364.

évinco, vīxi, victum, 3, a., to conquer completely; overcome, 2, 680; move, 4, 546, et al.; bear down, sweep away, 2, 497.

évinicus, a, um, p. of evincio.

éviscēro, no perf., stum, 1, a. (e and viscus), to disembowel, 11, 728.

éviso, śvi, stum, 1, a., to call out or forth; summon, conjure, 4, 242.

évohē, s. euhoe.

éviso, śvi, stum, 1, n., to fly away, 9, 477.

évolvo, vi, stum, 3, a., to roll out or forth, 5, 587; unroll a scroll or volume; hence, fig., reveal, declare, 9, 528; recount, G. 4, 509.

évōmo, fil, stum, 3, a., to vomit out or up, 8, 253.

ex or ē, prep. w. abl. (ex, ēf), out of, from; of place, 3, 554, and freq.; down from, 2, 410; of source, G. 3, 65; material, of, 5, 266; participial, of, 2, 659; of time, after, from, since, 1, 628; of transition from one condition to another, 10, 231; of correspondence, in, 1, 456; according to, after, 5, 244; with, 8, 621; ex eo, illo, quo (tempore), from that, from which, what, time; since, 8, 268. In composition, it loses z before b, d, g, t (=f), l, m, n, r, v; and becomes ef, rarely ec, before f.

exacta, a. exigo.

exactus, a, um, p. of exigo.

exéculo, fil, stum, 3, a., to whet, sharpen, point, G. 1, 264.

exæstùo, śvi, stum, 1, n., to boil up, foam up, rage, 3, 577; to be agitated, to burn, 9, 798.

examen, inis, n. (ex and ago). 1. A multitude; swarm, 7, 67. 2. The tongue or indicator of the scales or balances; the index, 12, 725.

exánimis, e, and exánimus, a, um, adj. (ex and anima), breathless; lifeless, dead, 1, 494; slain, 11, 110; breathless with fear, terrified, 4, 672.

exánimo, śvi, stum, 1, a. (ex and anima), to deprive of life; pa.: exánimátus, a, um, without breath, breathless; disheartened; terrified, 5, 805.

exardesco, arāi, arsum, 3, inc. n., to begin to burn; fig., to be roused to anger; kindle, burn, 2, 575; 5, 172.

exatūrābilis, e, s. exatūrabilis.

exaudio, ivi or ili, stum, 4, a., to hear distinctly; hear, 1, 219; catch the sound, hear from afar, 7, 15; listen to, heed, 11, 157.

excédo, cesei, cessum, 3, n., to go out or away; depart, 6, 737; flee from, 1, 357; withdraw from, 5, 380; retire, 9, 789.

excellens, ntis, p. of excello.

excello, cellū, celsum, 3, n. and a., to rise out of or superior to; pa.: excellens, ntis, surpassing; beautiful, stately, 12, 250; pa.: excelsus, a, um, elevated, high, lofty, 5, 35.

excelsus, a, um, p. of excello.

excepto, fil, stum, 1, intens. a. (excipio), to catch up; snuff up, G. 3, 274.

exceptus, a, um, p. of exciplo.
**EXCERNO**

*excerno*, crēvi, crētum, 3, s., *to keep apart or away* (others take the participle from *exresco*, *to grow*), G. 8, 308.

*excidium*, s. *excidium*.

1. *exclido*, cīdi, cīsum, 3, n. (*ex and caedo*), *to fall out; fall from*, G. 2, 308; *drop, come from*, 2, 668; *come down, descend*, 9, 113; *depart, 1, 26; slip out, escape*, G. 4, 410.

2. *exclido*, cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (*ex and caedo*), *to cut out*, 1, 429; *cut off, away, or down*, 2, 481; *destroy*, 2, 637.

*excīo*, cīvi or cī, itum, 4, a., *ex- clēo*, itum, 2, a., *to rouse up or forth; call forth, assemble*, 5, 107; *call up, raise up*, E. 8, 99; *arouse, excite, agitate*, 4, 301; *stir, shake*, 12, 445.

*exclīpio*, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (*ex and capio*), *to take out or up; except*, ex- empt, 9, 271; *receive, receive in turn, 1, 276; relieve*, G. 2, 345; *receive, with the notion of hospitality or shelter or favor*, 4, 374; 5, 41; *catch, take, E. 3, 18; surprise, fall upon*, 3, 383; *awail*, G. 4, 207; *seize*, 6, 173; *overtake*, 9, 768; *intercept*, 11, 517; *befall*, 3, 318; *hit*, 12, 507; *take up the conversation; reply, answer*, 4, 114; *catch mentally; surprise, suspect, detect*, 4, 287.

*exclusus*, a, um, p. of *excīdō*.

*excīto*, avi, atum, 1, intens. a. (*excīdeo*), *to rouse up completely; excite, awaken, arouse*, 2, 594; *alarm*, 2, 793; *stimulate, impel*, 3, 343; *raise up, erect*, G. 4, 549.

*excitus*, a, um, p. of *excīo*.

*excitūs*, a, um, p. of *excēio*.

*exclamāo*, avi, atum, 1, n. and a., *to call or cry out*, 2, 733.

*exclādo*, clāsi, clāsum, 3, a. (*ex and claudo*), *to shut out, exclude*, G. 4, 147.

*exclusus*, a, um, p. of *excludō*.

*excūlio*, ēvi, cultum, 3, a., *to till completely; cultivate; refine, perfect, polish*, 6, 603.

*excxūquō*, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to cook completely; dry thoroughly, prepare*, G. 2, 260; *drive out, expel by heat*, G. 1, 88.

*exresco*, crēvi, crētum, 3, inc. n., *to grow up*, G. 3, 308 (but the participle here is better taken from *excerno*, *put away*).

*excētūs*, a, um, p. of *excerno* and *exresco*.

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**EXHAURIO**

*exculbiāe*, alrum, f. (*excubio*), *a lying out; watching; vigile, watch*, 4, 201.

*excuβo*, ēvi, itum, 1, n., *to lie out; be on guard, keep watch*, 9, 175.

*exclido*, cūdi, cāsum, 3, a., *to strike out, 1, 174; beat out, mold*, 6, 847; *build*, G. 4, 57.

*excursum*, sē, m. (*excūro*), *an excursion*, G. 4, 194.

*exculus*, s, m. (*excurro*), *an excursion*, G. 4, 194.

*excutīo*, cussi, cūsum, 3, a. (*ex and quatio*), *to shake out or off*, 2, 294; *throw or cast down*, 1, 115; *cast out*, 10, 590; *drive away*, 3, 200; *expele*, 7, 200; *shake out, uncoil*, 3, 267; *uncoil and arrange (set the sails)*, 3, 689; *deprive of*, 6, 583; *throw aside, break*, 12, 158; *hurry forth, call forth*, 9, 68.

*exsčor*, s. *exsceor*.

*exhūdo*, ēdi, ēsum, 3, a., *to eat out, hollow out*, G. 2, 214; *devour; consume, destroy*, 5, 780; *hollow out*, G. 4, 419; *eat out, corrode*, G. 1, 405; *consume, destroy*, 5, 785.

*exemplum*, i, n. (*eximo*), *example*, 12, 439; *instance, manifestation*, G. 4, 219.

*exemptus*, a, um, p. of *eximo*.

*exēo*, ēvi or ē, itum, irre, irreg. n. and a., *to go out or forth*, 1, 806; *come out*, 5, 492; *sprout, spring forth*, G. 2, 58; *overflow, burst forth*, 2, 497; *avoid, elude*, 5, 488.

*exsequiae*, s. *exsequiae*.

*exsequor*, s. *exsequior*.

*exercēo*, ēvi, itum, 2, a. (*ex and arceo*), *to keep in action or motion; hurry, drive along*, G. 3, 529; *whip*, 7, 380; *exercise, carry on, pursue*, 1, 431; *employ*, 10, 806; *engage in, cultivate, cherish*, 4, 110; *practice*, 4, 87; *train, lead*, 1, 499; *work till*, G. 1, 99; *agitate, torment, harass*, 5, 779; *pursue*, 4, 628; *give vent, glut*, G. 8, 152.

1. *exercitus*, a, um, p. of *exerceo*.

2. *exercitus*, sē, m. (*exercem*), *an exercising; meton., an army*, 2, 415; *of birds*, G. 1, 382.

*exerto*, s. *exerto*.

*exēsus*, a, um, p. of *exedo*.

*exhalō*, avī, atum, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 2, 562.

*exhaurlo*, hansi, haustum, 4, a., *to draw out, drain*, G. 3, 309; *exhaust,*
EXHAUSTUS

G. 4, 248; toll through, achieve, 4, 14; undergo, 1, 590; endure, 11, 256; inflict, 9, 365.

exhaustus, a, um, p. of exhausio.

exhorrodeo, horrui, 3, inc. n. and a. (exhorreo), to shudder greatly; shudder at, fear, dread, 7, 265.

exhoritor, òtus sum, 1, dep. a., to encourage, rouse, 7, 472; advise, 8, 510; to spur, 11, 610.

exigo, vài, satum, 3, a. (ex and ago), to drive out or work out; drive through, thrust, 10, 882; drive, 2, 357; investigate, examine, ascertain, 1, 309; weigh, consider, determine, 4, 476; full, G. 3, 189; finish, complete, 6, 637; of time, spend, pass, 1, 75; pa. subs.: exacta, Oum, discoveries, 1, 309.

exigus, a, um, adj. (exigo), minute, scanty, little, G. 4, 87; contracted, narrow, G. 4, 295; short, G. 2, 202; insignificant, small, 4, 212; few, 5, 754; thin, slender, feeble, 6, 492; subs.: exiguum, i, n., narrow means, G. 2, 472.

exilium, s. exilium.

eximus, a, um, adj. (eximo), exceptional; choice, select, G. 4, 538; distinguished, 7, 496.

eximo, àmi, emptum (emptum), 3, a. (ex and emo), to take out; remove, 6, 740; take away, remove, 1, 216.

exin, s. exinde.

exiné (abbrev. exin or exim), adv., from that place; thence, of place; of time, thereafter; thereupon, then, 6, 743, et al.

exilitis, e, adj. (exitium), destructive, fatal, deadly, 2, 81.

exitium, li, n. (exeo), a going out; death, G. 3, 503; hardship, 7, 129; destruction, downfall, ruin, 2, 131.

exitus, fis, m. (id.), a going or coming out; departure, exit, passage, 6, 894; event, 5, 523; end, death, 2, 554.

exopto, àvi, òtum, 1, a., to choose out; wish exceedingly, long for, desire much, 2, 198.

exordior, orsus sum, 4, dep. a., to stretch the warp for weaving; make a beginning; pa. subs.: exorsum, i, n., a thing begun or undertaken; enterprise, action, 10, 111; preamble, G. 2, 46.

exordium, li, n. (exordior), a beginning; origin, 7, 40; principle, E. 6, 88; opening, beginning, of discourse, 4, 294.

exörior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., to rise up; come forth, appear, rise, 4, 130; arise, 8, 120; spring up, arise, 4, 625.

exōro, àvi, òtum, 1, a., to pray effectually; entreat, implore, 8, 370.

exors, s. exors.

exorsum, s. exordior.

exortus, a, um, p. of exorior.

exòsus, a, um, p. (ex and odi), hating much; usually w. an obj. acc.; hostile, adverse to, hating, 5, 687.

expec. For words beginning thus, see exspec.

expédio, ivi or Ii, òtum, 4, a. (ex and pex), to make the foot free; to extricate, disentangle; bring forth, get ready, 1, 178; seize, use, 5, 209; serve, 1, 702; unfold, describe, disclose, 3, 370, 460; declare, 11, 315; pass. in middle sig., make one's way out, escape, 2, 633.

expello, püli, pulsium, 3, a., to drive out; drive or carry up, G. 1, 230; banish, 1, 620; repel, drive, 10, 854.

expendo, di, sum, 3, a., to weigh out; fig., pay; suffer, 6, 740; expiate, 2, 229.

expōrientia, ae, f. (experior), a trying; experience, wisdom, G. 1, 4; sagacity, G. 4, 316.

expérior, òtus sum, 4, dep. a., to try thoroughly; try, prove, resort to, 4, 585; experience, encounter, know by experience, 1, 202; employ, use, G. 4, 157; ascertain, find, G. 2, 222; w. inf., try, E. 8, 67; p.: expertas, a, um, having tried, learned, 11, 283; pa., acquainted with, skilled in, tried in, w. gen., 10, 173.

expers, rtis, adj. (ex and pars), having no part in; w. gen., free from, without, apart from, 4, 550; destitute of, 10, 752.

expertus, a, um, p. of experior.

expiro, s. cxspiro.

expléo, plévi, plétum, 2, a., to fill completely; fill up, G. 3, 431; gorge, 3, 630; satisfy, 1, 713; finish, complete, 1, 270; w. gen., satisfy, glut, 2, 586.

expíletus, a, um, p. of expleo.

explico, àvi or ìvi, òtum or òtum, 1, a., to unfold, G. 2, 385; deploy, draw out, extend, G. 2, 280; describe, tell, 2, 383.
explorator, oris, m. (exploro), a scout, 11, 512.
extero (exéro), ūi, cētum, 3, a., to thrust out; expose, uncover; pa.: exsertus, a, um, stripped; naked, 1, 422.
exereto (exerto), ūi, cētum, 1, intense. a. (exero), to stretch or thrust forth, 3, 425.
exertus (exertus), a, um, p. of exsero.
exsilio (exilio), ūi, cētum, 4, n. (ex and salio), to spring or leap forth; dart forth (others, extulit), G. 3, 438.
exsillum (exsilium), ūi, n. (exsil), banishment, exile, 2, 638; place of exile, 2, 780.
exsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3, a., to loosen completely, w. acc. and abl.; disengage, 11, 839; set free, deliver, 4, 659.
exsomnis (exsomnia), e, adj. (ex and somnus), sleepless, 6, 556.
exsors (exors), rtis, adj., without share, lot, or part; deprived of, 6, 429; not provided or given by lot; unallotted, undesignated, 5, 554; different from others; distinguished, 8, 552.
exspectātus (exspect-), a, um, p. of exspecto.
exspecto (exspect-), ūi, cētum, 1, a. and n., to look out for; to expect, wait for, 4, 134; await, 6, 614; tarry, linger, delay, 4, 225; p.: exspectātus, a, um, much looked for; much desired, 2, 283; expected, trusted (others read spectate), 6, 687; pa. subs.: exspectātum, i, n., expectation, G. 3, 439.
exspergo (exsper-), spersi, spersum, 3, a. (ex and spargu), to sprinkle over, besprinkle, 3, 625.
exs persus (exspers-), a, um, p. of exspergo.
exspiro (exspiro), ūi, cētum, 1, a. and n., to breathe out, 1, 44; to expire, die, 10, 731.
exs ticulnus, a, um, p. of exstinguo.
exstinguo (exsting-), nxi, nctum, 3, a. (pluperf. extinxeram, for extinxisse, 4, 606), to extinguish, put out, quench, 8, 287; blot out, extinguish, 6, 527; extinguish, kill, destroy, 4, 683; p.: exstinc tus, a, um, lost, 4, 822; slain, killed, G. 1, 466.
exsto (exact-), i, n., to stand forth or out; rise above, 6, 698.
exstructum (exstru-), i, n. (exstruo), an elevated seat or tribunal, 5, 290.
exstructus (ext-), a, um, p. of exstruo.
exstruo (ext-), xi, ctum, 3, a, to build up; erect; raise, spread, 3, 224; build, 4, 287; p.: exstructus, a, um, raised by, reclining on, 9, 396.
exsaldo (exul-), avi, atum, 1, a. and n., to sweep out or off, G. 1, 88.
exsul (exul), filis, c., an exile, 3, 11.
exsullo (exulò), avi, atum, 1, n. (exsul), to be in exile, banished, or driven away, 11, 283.

exsulto (exul-), avi, atum, 1, intensa. n. (exsullio), to spring; move with bold or exculting strides, 2, 470; 10, 643; advance proudly, 10, 650; bound, 12, 688; rise, surge in billows, swell, 8, 557; bubble, 7, 464; pant, 5, 137; exult, rejoice, triumph, 2, 386.
exsuperabilis (exùp-), e, adj. (exsupero), that can be surmounted; that can be rolled up, G. 3, 89.
exsuperó (exūp-), avi, atum, 1, n. and a., to be completely above; mount upward, rise on high, 2, 759; pass by, 3, 698; pass over, 11, 905; surpass, excel, 12, 20; overrule, 7, 591; surmount, 10, 658.

exsurcio (exu-), surrexi, 3, n., to rise up; rise, 11, 697; stand, 6, 607.
extra, orum, n. pl., the inner parts of animals, esp. the upper portions, as distinguished from the lower intestines; entrails, 4, 64.

extemplo, adv. (ex and templo, for templu, dim. of tempus), immediately, forthwith, at once, directly, 6, 210.
extendo, di, tum or sum, 3, a., to stretch forth; stretch, extend, 5, 374; continue, 12, 906; magnify, advance, 6, 806; extend, in anticipation or foresight, G. 2, 405.

exter (exterìus), era, erum, adj. (ex), on the outside; external, foreign, 4, 350; superl.: extrémus (or extimus), a, um, outermost; outer, 12, 925; last, most distant, farthest, 5, 327; remotest, G. 2, 114; nearest to the source, highest (others, rising), G. 4, 319; hindmost, last, 5, 188; final, 3, 714; consumming, finishing, 7, 572; last in degree; extreme, basest, worst, 11, 701; last part of, extreme of, end of, G. 1, 340; the instant of, verge of, 2, 447; subs.: extré-

ma, orum, pl. n., the most distant parts, 1, 577; the last sufferings, death, 1, 819; perilis, 3, 815; adv.: extrémus, for the last time, one's last, 11, 865.

externus, a, um, adj. (exter), external; pertaining to foreigners; foreign, 6, 94; subs.: externus, i, m., a stranger, 3, 48.

exterréris, ni, itum, 2, a., to frighten; alarm, startle, terrify, 3, 307; flutter in terror, 5, 505; p.: exterritus, a, um, startled; roused, 4, 571; maddened, furious, G. 3, 434.

extimesco, ni, 3, inc. n. and a., to be afraid, 8, 129.

extimus, superl. of exter.

extinguo, s. extingo.

extinctus, s. extinctus.

exto, s. exsto.

extollo, 3, a., to lift up; fig., laud, extol, 11, 401.

exterquéso, torsi, tortum, 2, a., to wrest out of, w. dat., 12, 357.

extorris, e, adj. (ex and terra), out of one's country; exiled, w. abl., 4, 616.

extrà, prep., w. acc. (extera, abl. of exter), outside of, beyond, 6, 796; out of, from, 2, 672.

extrémus, a, um, superl. of exter.

extundo, tudi, tāsum, 3, a., to beat out, emboss, 8, 665; invent, G. 1, 138; achieve, G. 4, 328.

exúbéro, avi, atum, 1, n., to abound, overflow, 7, 465.

exúdo, s. exudo.

excus, s. excus.

extulo, s. exsul.

extuli, s. exsul.

exúdi, avi, atum, 3, a. (rel. to indero), to put off; take off, lay aside, 1, 690; unclasp, unbble, 9, 303; put away, change, 4, 319; divest; lay bare, strip, bare, 5, 426; w. abl. of the thing from which, free from, 2, 153, et al.

exulero, usus, ustum, 3, a., to burn out, consume with fire; burn up, 1, 39; dry up, parch, 3, 141; burn out, purge, 6, 742.

exustus, a, um, p. of exuro.

exùtus, a, um, p. of exuo.

exúviae, orum, f. (exuo), that which has been taken off; a garment, vestment, 4, 496; armor, arms; spoils, 2, 276; memorials, relics, 4, 651; skin, 2, 473; hide, 11, 577.
FABA

FABA, ae, f., a bean, G. 1, 215.

FABARIS, is, m., the Fabaros, now the Farfurio or Fafa, a small branch of the Tiber, 7, 715.

FABRIUS, Il, m., the name of a gens conspicuous in Roman history, of whom the most illustrious was Q. Fabrius Maximus Verrucosus, who commanded the armies as dictator after the battle of Lake Trasimene, 6, 845.

FABRICATOR, oris, m. (fabrico), a constructor, contriver, framer, artificer, builder, 2, 264.

FABRICIUS, II, m., Fabricius, a Roman family name, esp. C. Fabricius, consul, B.C. 231 and 278, conspicuous in the war with Pyrrhus, 6, 844.

FABRICO, avi, atum, 1, a., and FABRICOR, atus sum, 1, dep. a. (fabrica), to construct, frame, build, 2, 48.

FABRILLIS, e, adj. (faber), pertaining to a smith; forging, 8, 415.

FACCESSO, cessi (cessivi ?), cessitum, 3, intens. a. (facio), to do effectually; perform, execute, 4, 295.

FACIES, ei, f. (id.), the make or fashion of things; form, figure, 12, 416; face, countenance, 1, 658; image, spectre, 7, 448; aspect, 6, 104; appearance, 3, 310; form, kind, 6, 560.

FACIÆ, adv., s. facialis.

FACILIS, e, adj. (facio), that can be done; easy, 1, 445; easily worked, favorable, G. 2, 228; easily working, ready, skillful, E. 3, 38; of plant, easy nature; good-natured, E. 8, 9; easily trained, G. 8, 165; superl.: FACILLISSimus, a, um, 11, 761; adv.: FACILIS, easily, G. 4, 404.

FACIO, feci, factum, 3, a.; pass.: FIO, factus sum, fieri, to make or do, with or without an object; freq.; constitute, render, make, 1, 80; perform, execute, 1, 802; do, 2, 110; make or represent, in art, 8, 710; compose, make, E. 3, 86; secure, give, E. 1, 6; sacrifice, E. 3, 77; handle, manage, make, of sails or ropes, 5, 281, 880; suppose, grant, 4, 540; to cause, make, w. inf., 2, 589; effect, cause that, take care, see, w. subj., 12, 488; old fut. perf.: FAXO, I will cause, will see to it, 9, 154; pass.: FERRI, to be made, done; sacrificed, 5, 763; to become, 5, 680; p.: FACTUS, a, um, made, wrought, 10, 527; subs.: FACTUM, i, n., a thing done; deed, action, achievement, 1, 364; FACTUS, a, um, p. of facio.

FACILITAS, sist, f. (facille), facility; possibility; occasion, opportunity, G. 4, 437.

FAIDUS, i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 344.

FAENILLA (faenilla, faenilia), lym., n. pl. (faenum, not foenum), a hay-loft, G. 8, 321.

FAGINUS, a, um, adj. (fagus), beecheen, G. 8, 172.

FAIGUS, i (nom. pl. rarely fagus), f. (Φυγός), a beech-tree; beeche, E. 1, 1, et al.

FAILICIA, s. phalarica.

FALCATUS, a, um, adj. (falx), scythe-shaped; hooked, crooked, 7, 782.

FALERNUS, a, um, adj., Falernian; pertaining to the Falernian country in Campania, G. 2, 96.

FALICCI, orum, m., the Fallisci, a Tuscan people dwelling in Falerus, now Civita Castellana; perhaps kindred with the Aquoano, 7, 695.

FALLÁCIA, ac, f. (fallax), a wile, G. 4, 488.

FALLAX, ACIS, adj. (fallo), prone to cheat; deceitful, treacherous, false, 5, 880, et al.

FALLO, fēfelli, falsum, 8, a. (σφάλλω, to trip), to deceive, cheat, ensnare, beguile, 1, 688; counterfeit, assume, 1, 684; to be unobserved by, escape the notice of, 2, 744; make useless or deceptive, 5, 591; disappoint, 4, 17; to violate an oath, 6, 324; pass., to deceive one's self, be mistaken, err, 5, 49; imper. : FALLOIT, it escapes one, is hid from or unknown to, 4, 96; pa.: falsus, a, um, deceptive, misleading, G. 1, 463; delusive, 6, 896; groundless, false, 2, 83; pretended, feigned, 1, 716; counterfeit, 3, 302; longe fallens, far-shooting (from a distant and unseen hand), 9, 572.

FALSUS, a, um, p. of fallo.

FALX, clis, f., a sickle, 4, 518; a pruning hook or knife, G. 2, 365; scythe, 7, 635.

FAMA, ae, f. (rel. to φάμω), report, rumor, 1, 532; tradition, 7, 765; renown, name, fame, 1, 488; glory, 9, 195;
fames, is f., hunger, 1, 216; famine, 3, 256; greed, desire, 3, 57; personified, Famine, Hunger, 6, 276.

famula, ae, f. (famulus), a female house-servant; maid-servant, 1, 708.

famulus, i, m., pertaining to the house; a house-servant or slave; manservant, 1, 701; attendant, 5, 96.

fandi, fando, s. for.

far, farris, n. (frico ?) spelt, 4, 402; grain or meal, 5, 745; grain of any kind, G. 1, 73.

farrago, inus, f. (far), mixed provisions, G. 3, 205.

fas, indecl. n. (rel. to for), divine right or law, G. 1, 269; duty, justice, 3, 55; privilege, 9, 96; as predicate with esse, permitted, lawful, proper, incumbent, 1, 77, et al.

fascino, i, a., to bewitch, enchant, E. 3, 103.

fascis, is, m., a bundle; burden, E. 9, 65; pl.: fascis, fum, the fuses or bundle of rods, a symbol of authority, borne by the iectors before the higher magistrates of Rome, 6, 818; meton., civil honors, G. 2, 495.

faseis (phas), i, m., φάσης, a bean with an edible pod; kidney beans, G. 1, 227; from resemblance of form, a boat or light sailing vessel; a gondola, G. 4, 289.

fastidio, ivi or ii, Itum, 4, a. and n. (fastidium), to feel disgust for; disdain, E. 2, 78.

fastidium, ii, n. (fastus and taedium), disgust, disdain, E. 2, 15; sickness, pain, E. 4, 61.

fastigium, ii, n. (fastigo), that which is carried to a point or apex; the apex or point of a pediment; a gable, upper part of a house; roof, pinnacle, battlement, 2, 444; slope of a trench; depth, G. 2, 288; fig., chief point, 1, 542.

fastus, is, m., haughtiness, pride, arrogance, G. 3, 325.

fatalis, e, adj. (fatum), fated, 4, 355; of fate or destiny, 2, 165; sent by fate, 12, 228; fraught with fate, destructive, calamitous, deadly, fatal, 12, 919.

fateor, fassus sum, 2, dep. a. (rel. to for), to own, admit, acknowledge, confess, 2, 134; tell, declare, 3, 699; consent, 12, 568.

faticicus, a, um, adj. (fatum and dico), prophetic, soothsaying, 8, 340.

fatiser, eras, crum, adj. (fatum and foro), fatal, deadly, 8, 621.

fatisico, 3, inc. n., to come apart; to open, 1, 123; crack, crumble, G. 2, 249; gape open, 9, 809.

fatu, sup. of for.

fatum, i, n. (for), that which is decreed; fate, lot, destiny, 1, 299; a prophecy, an oracle, 1, 382; misfortune, destruction, death, 4, 20; natural destiny, a natural death, 4, 696; the (usual) limits of life, 11, 160.

fatus, a, um, p. of for.

fauces, lurn, f. (nom. sing. faux, and abl. face, sometimes used, but not by Vergil), the jaws, throat, 2, 358; fig., mouth, entrance, jaws, 6, 241; defiles, 11, 516; straits, G. 1, 207; channel, G. 4, 428.

Faunus, i, m. (faveo), Faunus, the tutelary god of husbandmen, identified by the Romans with the Greek Pan, 7, 254, et al.; pl.: Fauni, crum, Fauna, sylvan deities, E. 6, 27.

favo, favi, faunum, 2, n., to be favorable to; befriended, favor, 1, 735; to be good for, G. 2, 223; applauded, 5, 148; ore favere, to keep reverent, religious, or solemn silence, 5, 71.

favilla, ae, f. (φάσης, to shine), ashes, embers, cinders, 3, 573.

favor, oris, m. (faveo), good-will, partiality, favor, 5, 348.

favis, i, m., a honey-comb, G. 1, 344, pl., a hive, G. 4, 22.

fax, acis, f. (rel. to φάσης, to shine), a torch, E. 8, 29; fire-brand, 1, 150; fire, 4, 636; of a meteor, fiery train, 2, 694.

fazo, s. facio.

febris, is, f., a fever, G. 3, 458.

fecundo (foecus), 1, a, (fecundus), to make fruitful; fatten, G. 4, 292.
FECUNDUS

fecundus (foec-), a, um, adj. (obsol. feco), bringing forth; fruitful, productive, 6, 569; teeming, 7, 388.

fél, félis, n., the gall-bladder; gall, bile; poison, 12, 857; fig., wrath, 8, 290.

félícius, adv. comp. of feliciter, more luckily, more successfully, more fruitfully, G. 1, 54.

1. félix, Icis, adj. (obsol. feo), fruitful, 6, 220; happy, lucky, fortunate, 3, 488; w. gen., G. 1, 277; w. inf., G. 1, 284; successful, 11, 196; skillful, 9, 773; active, making happy; favorable, kind, propitious, 1, 330.

2. félis, s. felix.

fémen, Iinis, s. femur.

fémina, ae, f. (obsol. feo), a woman, 1, 386; a mare, G. 3, 216.

féminéus, a, um, adj. (fémina), pertaining to women; female, 9, 142; a woman's, of a woman, 2, 554; of women, 4, 667; fit for a woman, 12, 53.

fémur, Öris, and (from obsol. fémen), féminis, n., the thigh, 10, 344; 788.

fenestra, ae, f. (rel. to faire, fairepado), an opening for the admission of light; loop-hole, window, 3, 152; opening, gap, breach, 2, 483.

fénilia, f. faciniila.

féra, s. ferus.

fésalis, e, adj. pertaining to the dead; funereal, funeral, 6, 216; mournful, 4, 463.

férax, Æcis, adj. (fero), bearing or bringing much; fruitful, fertile, G. 2, 79; w. dat., G. 2, 222.

férè, adv., almost, nearly, about; just, quite; generally, usually, for the most part; freq.

férens, ntis, pa. (fero), carrying forward; of winds; favorable, 3, 473. S. fero.

férétum, i, n. (fero), a bier, 6, 223.

férinús, a, um, adj. (ferus), of wild beasts; of game; of animals, 11, 571; subs. : ferina (sec. caro), ae, f., flesh, game, venison, 1, 215.

férius, 4, a., to smile or strike, 1, 103; cut, 4, 580; open, G. 3, 146; pierce, 12, 304; say, 10, 315; strike or slay the covenant victim; hence, of a treaty, to make, 10, 154.

férítas, stis, f. (ferus), fierceness, 11, 588.

FERREUS

fermentum, i, n. (ferveo), that which produces fermentation; the thing fermented (barley-fermentation), beer, G. 3, 390.

féro, túti, látum, ferre, irreg. a. (φέρω), to bear, bring, carry, 1, 702; bear away, 2, 374; bring against, 12, 495; carry, drive, 1, 536; draw, G. 3, 204; get, obtain, E. 5, 59; bear, bring forth, bring, G. 4, 285; produce, give, 1, 605; conduct, lead, 6, 295; offer, 3, 19; aim, 12, 299; cast, throw, 2, 570; move, 3, 490; send, G. 1, 363; bring upon, G. 4, 252; induce, cause, G. 3, 299; attend, 5, 866; suffer, allow, 2, 94; take away, 2, 555; destroy, 2, 600; bring, afford, 1, 483; grant, put, 3, 145; render, make, 3, 529; derive, have (others supply as w. febreō), 11, 341; receive, G. 2, 271; bear, suffer, endure, 2, 181; carry or lift, in praises, extoll, extol, E. 5, 56; bring tidings, report, 1, 649; bring to light, disclose, 2, 158; propose, 10, 150; relate, tell, say, 2, 290; call, 7, 206; impel, prompt, 6, 675; direct, 2, 34; require, 11, 345; me, te, se ferre, to bear, carry, present one's self; go, resort, E. 9, 92; move, stalk, 8, 199; fly, G. 1, 408; return, 7, 492; go, 2, 450; appear, 1, 503; rise, 6, 241; rush, 2, 672; boast, 5, 373; pass.: ferri, to be borne, carried, presented; to be rendered, to be, 4, 110; rush, hurry, hasten, 2, 387; ride, 5, 587; march, 11, 530; sail, 8, 16; pa. : ferens, of the wind, blowing, G. 2, 311; favoring, 4, 490; signa ferre, to move the standards, move on to war, advance, 8, 496; ferre manum, to engage in conflict, 5, 408; ferre pedem, to come, G. 1, 11; return, go, 2, 756.

Férónia, ae, f., an ancient Italian goddess, presiding over woods and orchards, 7, 800.

férox, Æcis, adj. (ferus), wild; impetuous; ferocious, fiery, fierce, 5, 277; warlike, martial, G. 3, 179; proud, 12, 895.

ferratus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), furnished or covered with iron; iron, 7, 623; iron-pointed, iron-shod, 5, 205; iron-spurred, armed with the spur, 11, 714; piercing, bristling, G. 3, 399.

ferrus, a, um, adj. (id.), of iron, iron-, 3, 45; fig., inextensible, stern, iron,
FERRUGINEUS

G. 2, 501; hardy (others, terra, earth-born), G. 2, 341; of the voice, G. 2, 44; of death, 10, 745.

ferruginéus, a, um, adj. (ferrugo), of the color of iron-rust; dusky, dark, 6, 303; purple, G. 4, 153.

ferrugo, Inis, f. (ferrum), iron-rust; the color of iron-rust; dusky or brown tint, 11, 772; deep or lurid redness; G. 1, 407; red or purple, 9, 582.

ferrum, i, n., iron, G. 1, 58, et al.; an iron implement or weapon; battle-axe, axe, 2, 56; sword, 1, 350; arms, G. 2, 504; dart, arrow, 4, 71; spear, javelin, 9, 410; war, 10, 10; hunting-knife, dagger, G. 3, 374; iron point, 1, 313; 9, 633; pruning-knife, G. 3, 458; curling iron, 12, 100; plow-share, G. 1, 50.

fertilis, e, adj. (fero), productive, fertile, fruitful, 9, 186; feed-giving, fit, G. 4, 123.

férula, ae, f., the plant fennel-giant, feraea, E. 10, 25.

férus, a, um, adj. (rel. to φίλος, acol, φίλος, wild beast), wild, untamed; fierce, 10, 12; hard, cruel, 2, 238; mad, frenzied, 6, 49; of prey, carrion, 10, 559; subs. : ferus, i, m., and fera, ae, f., a wild beast; in gen., a brute; a beast, 2, 51; courser, steed, 5, 818; stag, 7, 489.

fervéo, fervilí, 2, n., and fervo, vi, 3, n., to boil, G. 1, 327; fig., to blaze, be bright, 4, 587; flash, 8, 677; glow, 11, 193; stir, be alive, teeming, 4, 407; move, speed on, 1, 486; rage, 9, 693; to be troubled, G. 1, 456.

fervidus, a, um, adj. (ferveo), glowing hot; glowing, G. 3, 107; fired, 9, 736; furious, 7, 397; boiling, 7, 24; threatening, 12, 804; eager, impetuous, 12, 748.

fervo, s. fervo.

fervor, oris, m. (ferveo), fury, 10, 578; pl.: fervóres, raging heat, G. 8, 154.

Fescenninus, a, um, adj. (Fescennia), of Fescennia, a Tuscan city on the Tiber, 7, 695.

fessus, a, um, adj. (rel. to fatuscor), faint, worn-out, tired; spent, exhausted, feeble, 2, 596; languid, G. 4, 286; fig., strained, sea-toasted, 1, 188; afflicted, 3, 145; wearied with, exhausted by, w. gen., 1, 178; w. abl., 5, 715.

festino, svi, stum, i, n. and a., to make haste, hasten, 2, 373; speed, quicken, hasten, 4, 575.

festinus, a, um, adj. (festino), hastening, 9, 488.

festus, a, um, adj., festive, festival, 2, 249.

fétura (fœ-), ae, f. (obsolete, fœ), breeding, G. 3, 62.

1. fétus (fœ-), a, um, pa. (id.), pregnant, with young; bearing, E. 3, 83; filled, full, teeming, 1, 51; 2, 238; having brought forth; suckling, G. 3, 176; fruitful, G. 4, 139; subs.: fēta, ae, f. (sc. ovis), a breeding ewe, E. 1, 50.

2. fētus (fœ-), is, m. (id.), a bearing or breeding; the young, E. 1, 22; a calf, E. 3, 30; the new swarm, 1, 432; litter, 3, 301; of vegetable products, growth, spring, shoot, 6, 207; graft, G. 2, 69; fruit, G. 1, 55; product, G. 2, 442.

fibra, ae, f., a fiber, 6, 600; root, G. 1, 120; entrali, G. 3, 490.

fībula, ae, f. (figo), a clasp, brooch, buckle, 5, 313, et al.

fictor, oris, m. (fingo), one who molds or shapes; deviser, 9, 602.

fictum, i, n. (fictus), s. fingo.

fictus, a, um, p. of fingo.

fidēlis, e, adj. (1. fides), faithful, trusting, secure, 9, 707.

Fidēna, ae, and Fidēnae, arum, f., Fidenas, a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, five miles N. E. of Rome, now Casto Giubbio, 6, 773.

fidēns, p. of fido.

1. fides, ēi (rarely ēi), f. (fido), a trusting; confidence, faith, belief, reliance, trust, 3, 69; confident hope, trust, 9, 280; trustiness, faithfulness, sincerity, fidelity, honor, 2, 143; 4, 597; an alliance, league, 10, 71; union, G. 4, 213; truth, fact, 2, 309; certainty, assurance, 8, 375; personified as a goddess, Faith, Fides, 1, 293, et al.

2. fides (fīdis), is, mostly in the pl.: fides, lum, f. (σφόν), a lute-string, string, or stringed instrument, 6, 120.

fido, fīsus sum, 3, n. (rel. to seīō), to confide, trust, rely; freq.; w. dat., 7, 293; w. abl., 5, 398; w. inf., dare, 5, 69; pa.: fīdens, ntis, trusting, bold, confident, w. abl., dat., or gen., freq.

fīdelia, ae, f. (ildo), confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, hope, 2, 75, et al.
fidus, a, um, adj. (id.), trustworthy, faithful, trusty, 1, 188; safe, secure, hospitable, 3, 24; w. gen.: tuī fidissimā (perhaps after the analogy of gen. w. amantissima), most faithful to thee, 12, 659.

figō, xi, xum, 3, a. (rel. to σφυγμός, bind), to fix or fasten; freq.; the object in or on which, in the abl., 1, 212; abl. w. prep., 6, 636; acc. w. prep., 9, 408; fasten up, suspend from, 3, 287; hang up, 1, 248; set up, establish, make, 6, 622; transfer, pierce, 5, 516; hurl (fix by hurling), 10, 983; shoot, E. 2, 29; wound, 10, 343; inscribe, 11, 84.

figūra, ae, f. (figō), a form, figure, shape, 12, 862; sex, 6, 449.

filia, ae, f. (filius), a daughter, 7, 53.

filius, ii, m. (rel. to feo and femina), a son, 1, 325.

filix (φιλής), Icis, f., fern, G. 3, 297.

filum, i, m., a thread, 6, 90.

fīlus, i, m., dung, G. 1, 80; mire, slime, 5, 333.

fīndo, fīdl, fissum, 3, a., to split, cleave, sever, crack, G. 2, 353; separate, divide, 6, 540.

fīngō, finxī, fīctum, 3, a. (rel. to θυγήω, touch), to mold, shape, fashion, 8, 726; form, G. 2, 407; render, 2, 80; arrange, 4, 148; conceive, think out, devise, invent, 3, 18; feign, 11, 406; imagine, suppose, think, 4, 338; of the will or spirit, 6, 60; pa.: fīctus, a, um, feigned; false, 2, 107; subs.: fīctum, i, n., falsehood, 4, 188.

finīlo, Ivi or IIī, tūm, 4, a. (finis), to end, put an end to, 11, 116.

finis, is, m., and rarely f. (for fidnis, from fīndo), a boundary, limit, of space, time, or action; term, end, 2, 619; 1, 241; a goal, 5, 225; pl., a starting-point or barrier, 5, 139; borders, 1, 339; a country, territories, G. 1, 493.

finītīmus, a, um, adj. (finis), pertaining to boundaries; bordering upon, neighboring, 7, 549; subs.: finītīmus, i, m., a borderer; pl.: finītīmi, orum, neighboring tribes, people, 5, 106.

fīo, factum sum, fīrī, s. facio.

firmō, avi, tūm, 3, a. (firmus), to make firm or strong; make steady, assure, 3, 659; to establish, mature, E. 4, 87; confirm, 2, 691; ratify, 12, 212; encourage, 8, 611; secure, guard, 11, 466.

firmus, a, um, adj., firm, strong, solid, 2, 481; fig., resolute, steadfast, 6, 261; unchangeable, retaining its quality, durable, G. 2, 97.

fiscella, ae, f. (fiscus), a basket, E. 10, 71.

fiscīna, ae, f. (id.), a basket, G. 1, 286.

fissellis, e, adj. (findo), easily split; fissilis, 6, 181.

fissus, a, um, p. of findo.

fistūla, ae, f., a shepherd's pipe, E. 3, 22; the syrinx or the Pan-pipes, composed of several reeds decreasing in length and diameter, E. 2, 87.

fixus, a, um, p. of fīgō.

fīabra, ērum, n. (flō), blasts of wind, G. 2, 293.

fīglium, i, n. (dim. of flagrum), a scourge or whip, 5, 579; thong, 7, 731; a shoot, twig, G. 2, 299.

fīgīto, āvi, tūm, 1, a. (rel. to fīgūro), to ask importantly; demand, 2, 134.

fīgro, āvi, tūm, 1, n. (φλέγω, to burn), to be on fire or in flames; burn, blaze, 2, 660; glow, 1, 710; flash, 12, 167; blush, 12, 85; rage, 11, 265.

fīmen, Inis, n. (flō), a blowing; blast, gale, breeze, wind, 4, 241.

fīmmā, ae, f. (φλέγω, to burn), a blaze or flame; freq.; fire, 6, 6; torch, 6, 518; signal-fire, 2, 256; funeral flame or fire, 5, 4; lightning, 6, 526; beam, 4, 607; flaming-brand, 2, 478; burning rage; flame of wrath, wrath, revenge, 2, 587; burning love, fire, passion, 1, 673.

fīmmēsūs, a, um, adj. (fīmmā), like flame; flëry, flaming, 7, 448.

fīmmo, āvi, tūm, 1, a. and n. (id.), to set in flames; fig., inflame, enrage, 1, 50; n., to flame, G. 3, 433.

fītus, is, m. (flō), a blowing; wind; a blast, 4, 442; breath, G. 3, 111; snorting, 11, 911; fig., boasting, pride, 11, 346.

fīvēns, ntis, p. of flāvēo.

fīvēo, no perf. nor supr., 2, n. (flāvus), to be yellow; p.: fīvēns, ntis, growing yellow, 10, 324; pa., yellow, golden, 4, 590.

fīvesco, 3, inc. n. (flāveo), to grow yellow, ripen, E. 4, 29.
FLAVINUS, a, um, adj. (Flavinium), of Flavinum or Flacina (perhaps the modern Flano), in Etruria; Flavintan, 7, 696.

fæatus, a, um, adj., yellowish; yellow, 7, 81; gold-tinted, golden, 1, 592; 4, 559; yellow-haired, golden-haired, G. 4, 388; pale green, G. 5, 309.

flecto, xi, xum, 3, a. and n., to bend, G. 1, 599; make by twisting, weave, 7, 623; turn, guide, 1, 156; rein, manage, 9, 606; influence, sway, bend, move, G. 2, 406; restrain, check, 12, 46; pa.: fœxus, a, um, crooked, 5, 500; fœxible, G. 4, 123.

fœo, èvi, ëtum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to fluo and φλος), to shed tears; weep, 2, 279; mourn, G. 4, 514; a., lament, bewail, weep for, 6, 213, et al.; w. inf., E. 3, 78.

1. fætus, a, um, p. of fœo.

2. fætus, ës, m. (fœo), a weeping; tears, 3, 599; a flood of tears, 2, 271; lamentation, mourning, 4, 483; tearful, sad message, 4, 437.

fæxillus, e, adj. (flecto), flexible, pliant, 5, 559.

1. fœxus, a, um, p. of flecto.

2. fœxus, ës, m. (flecto), a bending, winding, G. 1, 244.

flectus, ës, m. (fliqo), a striking, dashing, collision, stroke, 9, 667.

fœræo, ëì, 2, n. (fœo), to be in flower, bloom, E. 8, 54; to be flowery, E. 1, 79; to be adorned with flowers; fig., blooming, decorated, 4, 403; to be in the bloom, in the flower of age or life, E. 7, 4; to be prosperous, to flourish, G. 4, 564; to be bright, to flash, 11, 433.

fœræus, a, um, adj. (id.), flowery, 1, 430.

fœs, ëris, m. (φλός), a blossom, flower, 6, 708; flowery product, wax, G. 4, 250; flower, freshness, 7, 162; down, 8, 100; beauty, perfection, glory, flower, 8, 500.

fœcto, èvi, ëtum, 1, n. (fœctus), to wave, fluctuate; fig., toes, 4, 582; rage, boil, 12, 527; gleam, flash, G. 2, 261.

fœctus, ës, m. (fluo), a flowing; billoc, surge, wave, 1, 65; ocean, sea, 8, 270; water, 5, 182; fig., of the mind, 12, 581.

fœns, nis, p. of fluo.
foenilia, s. faenilia.
foetūra, s. fetura.
foetus, s. fetus.
folium, ii, n. (rel. to φύλλον), a leaf, 1, 175.
foliis, is, m., a pair of bellows; the bellows, 8, 449.
fomes, Itis, m. (foveo), kindling stuff; fuel, 1, 176.
fons, ntis, m. (rel. to fundus), a spring, fountain, 1, 244; water, 2, 688; living water, 12, 119; lake, 4, 512.
for, fátus sum, i, dep. a. and n. (rel. to φθη), to speak, report, say, 1, 181, 610; ger.: fandi; copla fandi, opportunity of speaking, 1, 520; fando, by report, 2, 81; while speaking, 2, 6; p.: fandus, a, um.; subs.: fandum, i, n., that may be uttered; right, 1, 548.
fórás, adv. (rel. to θόρα), to the doors; out of doors; forth, E. 8, 102.
forceps, tpsis, f., a pair of tongs, pincers, 8, 453.
fóre, fórem, etc., s. sum.
foris, is, f. (rel. to θόρα), a door; often in the pl. with reference to double doors, 1, 505; door or entrance, in gen., G. 4, 280.
forma, ae, f., form, figure, shape, 1, 72; beauty, 1, 87; kind, species, sort (of penalty), 6, 615; (of crime), 6, 626.
formica, ae, f. (rel. to μύρμηγ), an ant, 4, 402.
1. formido, ávi, átum, 1, a. and n., to be in dread; to dread, fear; pa.: formidátus, a, um., formidable, dreadful, 3, 275.
2. formido, inis, f. (formido), dread, dismay, apprehension, terror, fear, 2, 76; awe, 7, 606; horror, G. 4, 469; personif., Fear, Dismay, 12, 335.
formo, ávi, átum, 1, a. (forma), to form, fashion, train, G. 3, 163; build, 9, 80.
formosus (formonsus), a, um., adj. (id.), excelling in form, beautiful, G. 3, 219; fair, E. 5, 44.
formax, scis, f. (furnus). a furnace, G. 4, 268; crater, G. 1, 472; forge, 7, 636.

fornix, Icis, m., an arch, vault, 6, 651.
fors, rtis, f. (rel. to foro), chance, hazard, luck, hap, fortune, 1, 377; personif.: E. 9, 5; nom.: foris, as adv. (for sor sit), haply, perchance, 2, 189, et al.; abl.: foro, by chance, perchance, haply, 1, 375, et al.
forsan, adv. (for forsan), perhaps, 1, 208.
forsitan, adv. (for forsit an), perchance, perhaps, 2, 506.
fortassè, adv. (forte an sit), perhaps, 10, 548.
fortè, s. for.
fortis, e, adj., strong, physically, powerful, sturdy, G. 1, 56; strong in spirit; courageous, valiant, dauntless, bold, brave, 1, 101; noble, 10, 865.
fortuna, ae, f. (fors), fortune, destiny, lot, chance, fate, 1, 628; success, 10, 422; remedy, G. 3, 452; the proper moment, a chance (others, the destined or exposed point), 12, 920; misfortune, calamity, 12, 598; personified, 3, 58, et al.
fortunátus, a, um., adj. (fortune), befriended by fortune; fortunate, happy, blessed, prosperous, 1, 437; w. gen., 11, 416.
Föröul, órum, m., a Sabine town, now Civita Tommasa, 7, 714.
forum, i, n., a place of public assembly; market, exchange; forum, 5, 758.
Forum Romanum, the principal Roman forum or chief place of popular assemblies, situated between the Capitol and Palatine, 8, 861.
fórus, i, m. (rel. to forum), a gangway between the rowing benches of a ship; the interior, the hold or hatches of a ship or boat, 4, 605; pl., benches, 6, 412; the rows of cells in a bee-hive, G. 4, 250.
fosséa, ae, f. (fodio), a ditch, trench, 7, 157.

fossor, orís, m. (id.), a digger, spadesman, ditcher, G. 2, 264.
fóthus, a, um., p. of foveo.
fóvénæ, ae, f. (fodio), a pit, G. 3, 558.
fóvéo, fóvi, fótum, 2, a., to keep warm; fig., foster, protect, cherish, 1, 281; soothe, 12, 420; caress, make love to, E. 3, 4; 1, 718; rest, incline, 10, 838; feed, G. 4, 50; to lay away, enjoy, 4, 198; hide, lurk in, G. 3, 420; cherish,
frēmo, ē, ētum, 3, n. and a. (rel. to 省公安, to make a murmuring noise; to roar, 1, 55; whirry, neigh, 12, 82; raise lamentations, 6, 175; white, 12, 992; resound, 4, 663; rage, 5, 19; to be fierce, furious, 4, 229; fume, rave, 12, 535; shout and sing, 4, 149; a, rage, rave for, clamor for, 11, 453, et al.; ore fremere, applaud, shout, applause, 5, 385; pa. : fremens, ntis, raging, 4, 229; fiery, G. 1, 12.

frēmor, ēris, m. (fre-), a roaring, a murmur, 11, 297.

frendo, no perf., fresum or fressum, 3, n. and a., to gnash the teeth, G. 4, 452.
frēno (freace-), ēvi, ētum, 1, a. (frenum), to bridle, 5, 554; check, curb, restrain, 1, 54, 532; stay, G. 4, 186.
frēnum (freace-), 1, n.; in the pl. sometimes frēni, ērum (see G. 3, 184), a bit, 4, 185; bridle, reins, 3, 542; fig., 6, 100.

frēquentus, ntis, adj., frequent; often present, (translated) often, G. 1, 99; in great numbers, thronging, 1, 707; abounding in, G. 2, 185; plentiful, G. 3, 394.

frēquento, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. (frequens), to visit often; to visit or attend in great numbers; resort to, frequent, throng, inhabit, 6, 478.
frētum, i, n., a thrist or thirst; water, G. 1, 356; the sea, 1, 557.
frētus, a, um, adj., leaning on; w. abl. of the thing on which; relying on, confiding in, trusting to, 4, 545.
frico, ēri, ētum or ctim, 1, a., to rub, G. 3, 256.

frigēo, xī, 2, n. (rel. to 省公安, to shudder), to be cold, stiff with cold; stiffened, rigid with death, 6, 219; to be numbed, paralyzed, torpid, 5, 396.

frigēus, a, um, adj. (frigaeus), cold, 7, 715; chilling, numbing, G. 3, 298; chill, shuddering, 3, 29; cool, G. 3, 324; deadly, E. 3, 93; cold in death, dead, G. 4, 506; fig., without spirit, slow, w. dat., 11, 388.

frigus, ēris, n. (rel. to frigaeus), cold, frost, 6, 309; winter, E. 2, 82; cold weather, a cold storm, G. 3, 279; coldness, cool breeze, E. 1, 53; winter, E. 1, 22; chilling, paralyzing fear, 1, 92; the chill of death, 12, 951.
frondator, или. m. (1. frons), one who trims the foliage; a pruner, vine-dresser, E. 1, 57.

frondens, ntis. p. of frondeo.

frondéo, 2. n. (1. frons), to be leafy; to bear or put forth leaves, G. 2, 15; pa.: frondens, leafy, 3, 25; green, G. 2, 119; still bearing leaves, 4, 399.

frondeceo, frondé, 3. inc. n. (frondeo), to put forth leaves, 6, 144.

frondéus, a. um. adj. (1. frons), formed of leaves; covered with leaves; leafy, G. 4, 61.

frondéus, a. um. adj. (id.), full of leaves, leafy, E. 2, 70; leaf-bearing, leaf-crowned, G. 8, 296; woody, 5, 252.

frons, ndis. f., a leaf, 3, 449; leafage, foliage, G. 2, 13; leafy spray, branch, twig, bough, 2, 249; a leafy crown, a garland, wreath, 4, 143; leafy food, herbage, G. 3, 181.

frons, ntis. f. (frons), the forehead, brow, 3, 686; face, 11, 223; 10, 211; horns, 9, 697; front, 1, 166; prow, 5, 158.

fructus, s. m. (fruor), an enjoying; that which is enjoyed; product; fruit, especially of trees, G. 2, 36.

fruges, um. s. fruix.

frumentum, i. n. (fruor), grain, corn; a grain, 4, 406; growing wheat, blades of corn or wheat, G. 3, 176.

fruor, fructus and fructus sum, 3. dep. n. to enjoy, w. abl., 3, 382.

frustra, adv. (rel. to frustra), in vain, to no purpose, 6, 294, et al.

frustror, atus sum, 1. dep. a. (frustra), to render vain; frustrating, disaster, 8, 493.

frustum, i. n. a piece, 1, 212.

frutex, illicit, m., a sprout, shrub, G. 2, 21.

fruix, frigis, f., found usually in the pl.: fruges, um (fruor), fruit, of the ground and of trees, G. 1, 22; fruits of the ground; corn, 1, 178; wheaten meal, sacrificial gifts, cake, 2, 183; fruits of trees, G. 2, 424; herbs, 6, 430.

fusat, s. sum.

Fucinus, i. m., a lake in the Apen- nines, east of Rome, now Lago de Celano (recently removed, or nearly so, by artificial drainage), 7, 759.

fuceo, avo, atum, 1. a. (fucus, rock-moss), to dye, color, G. 4, 335.

1. fucus, i. m., bee-bread or bee-gluce, G. 4, 39.

2. fucus, i. m., the male bee; a drone, 1, 485.

fuga, ae. f. (fugio), a fleeing; flight, 1, 137; escape, 11, 815; speed, 1, 817; voyage, 3, 150; personif., 9, 719; eripere, agitare fugam, to hasten one's flight, 2, 619, 640; dare fugam, w. dat., to yield, i.e., take flight, 12, 367; carpare fugá, to bound or spring over, G. 3, 142.

fugax, acis. adj. (id.), swift in flight; fleet, 10, 697; timid, 9, 591.

fugiens, ntis. p. of fugio.

fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3. n. and a. (rel. to fuguo), to flee, fly, 2, 528; recede, 6, 61; run away from, outstrip, 10, 266; flee from, E. 1, 4; flee back from, 11, 405; escape, 2, 156; shun, avoid, E. 9, 30; w. infn., refuse, 9, 200; pa.: fugiens, ntis, swift, flying, 11, 654.

fugo, avo, atum, 1. a. (fugio), to put to flight, drive, 6, 312; make to vanish, drive away, 3, 521; disperse, 1, 143.

fül, fulfil, etc., s. sum.

fuleco, si. tum, 4. a., to sustain, support, uphold, 4, 247.

fulecrum, i. n. (fulecio), a support, prop, post, foot, 6, 604.

fugens, ntis. p. of fugio.

fugéo, si. 2. and fugio, 3. n. (rel. to fuguo, burn), to shine brightly; flash, gleam, glance, 5, 562; pa.: fugiens, ntis, gleaming, flashing, 2, 749; glowing, bright, 9, 614.

fugor, avo, m. (fulgo), lightning, flash of lightning, 8, 431; brilliancy, brightness, splendor, 5, 88.

fulgur, avs. n. (id.), a flash; lightning; a thunderbolt, G. 1, 488.

fulica, ae. f., a water-hen, coot, G. 1, 369.

fuligo, inis. f., soot, E. 7, 50.

fulmen, inis. n. (fulgeo), lightning, 10, 177; thunderbolt, 2, 648; et al.; thunder, 1, 280.

fulminēus, a. um. adj. (fulmen), like lightning; gleaming, flashing, 4, 590; like lightning (with his lightning-darts), 9, 819.

fulmino, 1. n. and a. (id.), to lighten or thunder; hurl lightnings, G. 4, 561.
fultus, a, um, p. of fulcio.

fulvus, a, um, adj. (rel to., fulgeo) redish or tawny yellow; yellow, 5, 374; tawny, 2, 722; brown, 11, 751; glowing, bright, 12, 732.

fümēus, a, um, adj. (fumus), smoky; smoking, 6, 593.

fümīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), smoking, 9, 75; steaming, 7, 465; veiled with smoke, 7, 76.

fümifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing; smoky, 8, 255.

fümo, ēvi, ētum, 1, n. (id.), to smoke, 3, 3, et al.; send up vapor; fume, reek, 2, 698; sweat, foam, G. 2, 542; foam, 12, 338.

fümōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of smoke, smoky, G. 2, 242.

fümus, i, m. (rel. to θῶ, to storm), smoke, 2, 609, et al.; vapor, mist, G. 2, 217.

fünālis, ē, adj. (funis), made of or pertaining to a rope, cord, or wink; subs.: fūnāle, is, n., a wax taper, candle, torch, 1, 737.

fundā, ae, f. (σφένδον), a sling, 9, 596; a casting-net, G. 1, 141.

fundāmen, inis, n. (fundo), a foundation, G. 4, 161.

fundamentum, i, n. (id.), a foundation, 4, 206.

fundator, ōris, m. (id.), a founder, 7, 678.

fundītus, adv. (fundus), from the bottom; completely, utterly, entirely, 6, 736.

1. fundo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. (id.), to make or lay the bottom of anything; to found, erect, build, 4, 290; establish, render stable, organize, 6, 811; of ships, hold to the bottom, fasten, moor, hold, 6, 4.

2. fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a. (rel to χῶ, pour), to pour; freq.; pour in, 12, 417; pour forth, 2, 329; discharge, 11, 610; shed, 3, 348; emit, 2, 664; put forth, 12, 207; produce, G. 1, 18; bear, 8, 193; disperse, rout, defeat, 2, 421; prostrate, stay, 1, 163; utter, 3, 344; passe.: fundi, to spread, gather, crowd, 3, 685; to assemble, swarm, 6, 709; p.: fūsus, a, um, lying extended, stretched out, G. 2, 527; expanded, thrown away, 7, 421; flowing, 10, 137; overspread, 10, 838; fundo circum, to encompass, encircle, 12, 483.

fundus, i, m. (rel. to ὑπόηρ), the bottom, 2, 419; depth, abyss, 6, 581; the ground; a farm, G. 2, 468; fundo, from the foundation, 10, 88.

fūnērēus, a, um, adj. (fumus), of a funeral; funeral-, 4, 507.

fūnestus, a, um, adj. (id.), fatal, destructive, 7, 322.

fungor, ectus sum, 3, dep. n., to perform, fulfill, discharge, pay, w. abl., 6, 885.

fungus, i, m., a mushroom; a gathering on the wing of a candle, or "thief in the candle," G. 1, 392.

fūnis, is, m., a rope, 2, 239, et al.; cord, string, 5, 488.

fūnus, ēris, n., a funeral; freq.; funeral rites, 4, 308; death, carnage, 2, 361; corpse, dead body, 6, 150; deathbed, 9, 491; funeral-pyre, 11, 199; calamity, 1, 229; pl.: fūnēra, um, a corpse prepared for burial, 9, 486.

fūo, s. sum.

für, ūris, c. (φῳ), a thief, G. 3, 407; a thievish slave, servant, E. 3, 16.

furca, ae, f., a fork, prong, G. 1, 264.

fūrīae, ērum, f. (furo), rage, fury, madness, frenzy, 1, 41, et al.; vengeance, 8, 494; personified, Fūrīae, ērum, the goddesses of vengeance, the Furiae, Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone; the Avengers, 3, 381; for the Harpies, 8, 292.

fūrīallis, ē, adj. (furiæ), raging, 7, 376.

fūrītus, a, um, p. of furio.

fūrībudus, a, um, adj. (furo), filled with frenzy; raging, raving, wild, frantic, 4, 646.

fūrio, ūri, ētum, 1, a. (furiæ), to maden, enrage, infuriate, 2, 407.

fūro, ūri, 3, n., to be mad; freq.; to rave, be frantic, rage, 1, 491; to be furious, burn, storm (for war), 7, 625; to be burning or mad with love, 1, 659; to be frenzied, in a frenzy, 8, 100; inspired, 2, 345; distracted with grief, 3, 338; plunge madly, 9, 563; of inanimate things, to rage, G. 3, 100; ring, resound fiercely, G. 3, 150; boil, 7, 464; with cognate acc., to rage a rage, i.e., give vent to one's fury, 12, 690.

1. fūror, ūris, m. (furo), rage, mad-
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mest, fury, 1, 150, et al.; frenzy, 4, 91; love, desire, E. 10, 33; personif. as a deity, a Fury, 1, 294.

2. furor, ëtus sum, 1, dep. a. (fur), to steal, w. acc. and dat., 5, 845; p.: furatueus, a, um, having stolen, w. dat. andellipsis of acc., 7, 228.

furtim, adv. (id.), by stealth, secretly, 2, 18.

furtivus, a, um, adj. (furtum), of the nature of stealing; stealthy, secret, 4, 171; adv.: furtivum, stealthily, in secret, 7, 660.

furtum, i, n. (fur), that which is stolen; meton., the act of stealing; theft.

GELIDUS

G. 1, 286, et al.; secrecy, concealment, 4, 387; artifice, deceit, fraud, deception, 6, 24; treacherous deed (adultery; others, treachery), 10, 91; stealthy attack, stratagem, 9, 350; furta bella, an ambush, 11, 515.

fusus, a, um, adj. (rel. to furvus), dark, dusky, 7, 408; sun-browned, E. 10, 38.

1. fiusus, a, um, p. of fundo.

2. fiusus, i, m., a spindle, E. 4, 46.
futilis (futilis), e, adj. (fundo), vain, weak, foolish, 11, 339; brittle, treacherous, 12, 740.

futūrum, s. sum.

G

Gābli, ārum, m., Gabli, a town of Latium at the foot of the Alban Hills, near the present Lago di Castiglione, 6, 778.

Gāblius, a, um, adj. (Gablii), of Gabli, Gabinian, 7, 612.

gaesum, i, n., a Gallic javelin, long and heavy; i. gaesum, 5, 692.

Gaētulus (Getulus), a, um, adj., Gaētulian, African, 5, 351.

1. Gālaeus, i, m., Gaiātros, the Galesus, a river near Tarentum, now the Galeso, G. 4, 126.

2. Gālesus, i, m., a Latin nobleman, 7, 555.

Gālātēs, ae, f., Gáláteus. 1. A sirenymph, daughter of Nereus, 9, 103; beloved of Corydon, E. 7, 37. 2. A shepherdess, E. 1, 34.
galbēnus, a, um, adj. (galbanum), pertaining to galbanum, a Syrian gum; gummy, G. 3, 415.

galē, ac, f., a helmet, either of leather or of metal, 3, 498, et al.

galērus, i, m. (rel. to galea), a cap of fur or undressed skin; hat, cap, 7, 658.

galla, ae, f., a gall-nut, oak-apple, G. 4, 207.

1. Gallus, i, m., a Gaul, 6, 858; Galli, ārum, m., the Gauls, 8, 656.

2. Gallus, i, m., Cornelĭ Gallus, a friend of Vergil, E. 6, 64; and 10, 10.

Gangāridae, ārum, m., Gāγγαρίδα, a people dwelling on the Ganges; the Gangaridæ, Índiāns, G. 3, 27.

Ganges, is, m., Gāγγας, a river of India, 9, 31.

Gānmēdes, is, m., Gānūmētēs, Ganymede, son of Tros, and cup-bearer of Jupiter, 1, 28.

Gārāmantes, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Gārāumārres, the Garamantes, a barbarian tribe of Northern Africa, in the modern Fezzan, 6, 794.

Gārāmantis, Idis, adj. f. (Garamas), Garamantian, 4, 198.

Gargāns, i, m., a mountain in Apulia, now Monte Gargano or Monte di S. Angelo, 11, 247.

Gargās, ārum, n., Gāgyapa, the upper part of Mount Ida in the Troad, G. 8, 269.

garrūlus, a, um, adj. (garrio), talkative, chattering, chittering, G. 4, 307.

gaudēo, gāvisus sum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to gaul, rejoice), to be affected with joy; foll. by abl., to rejoice in, freq.; to abound in, E. 9, 48, et al.; w. inf., 2, 239, et al.

1. gaudēum, ii, n. (gadeo), joyful feeling; delight. pleasure, joy, 1, 502; pl., joyful hope, 10, 629; love, 10, 385; personif.: Gaudēa, ārum, Pleasures, 6, 279.

gāza, ae, f. (a Persian word, Grk. form, γάζα), strictly, the Persian royal treasure; in gen., riches, wealth, treasure, 1, 119.

Gēla, ae, f., Gēla, Gela, an ancient Greek town of Sicily on the river Gela; now Terra Nova, 3, 702.

gēlīdus, a, um, adj. (gelum), frosty,
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tie-cold; cold, G. 4, 509, et al.; cool, E. 10, 42; icy, chilling, 2, 120; chilled, 3, 80.

Gēlōnus, i., m., Τιάνως, a Gelonian, or Scythian; coll., the Gelonian, G. 8, 461; pl.: Gēlōnī, òrum, the Scythians, 8, 725.

Gēlōnus, a., um., adj. (Gela), belonging to Gela; of Gela, 3, 701.

gēlu, òs., n., frost, cold, G. 2, 317; numbness, chilled blood, 8, 508.

gēmellus, i., m. (m. of adj. gemellus, from geminus), a twin, E. 1, 14.

gēmino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (geminus), to double; re-echo, redouble, G. 2, 500.

gēminus, a., um., adj., twin, 1, 274, et al.; twofold (others, geminae), 6, 203; double, 2, 470; pl.: gēmini, āae., a. twin, 2, 500; two, 1, 162.

Gēmitus, òs., m. (gemo), a groaning; a groan, 3, 39; et al.; sigh, 1, 485; lamentation, 2, 480; cry, 2, 413; noise, roaring, 3, 555.

gemma, ae., f. (prhaps. rel. to γέμω, to be full), a bud, E. 7, 48; precious stone, gem, 1, 665, et al.; a jeweled cup, G. 2, 500.

gēmo, ī, ītum, 3, and. a. (rel. to γέμω, to be full), to groan, 7, 501; sigh, 1, 485; bemoan, bewail, lament, 1, 221; of doves, moan, coo, E. 1, 59; of inanimate things, creak, 6, 413; groan, G. 4, 173.

gēna, ae., f. (rel. to γένεσθαι, the chin), the cheek, 4, 644, et al.; eye, 6, 696.

gēner, ēri (rel. to geno), a son-in-law, 2, 344, et al.

gēnērātum, adv. (genus), by kinds; for each kind, G. 2, 85.

gēnērātor, ēris, m. (genero), one who begets; a breeder, 3, 704.

gēnēro, īvi, ītum, 1, a. (genus), to beget, w. abl. of source, 7, 734; produce, G. 4, 205; p.: gēnērātus, a., um., descended, sprung from, 5, 61.

gēnērōsus, a., um., adj. (id.), of high lineage, noble-blooded, generous, G. 3, 75; renowned, famed, 10, 174.

Gēnesta (gēnista), ae., f., the broom-plant; broom, G. 2, 12.

gēnētrix (-ītrix), ēris, f. (gigno), she who brings forth; mother, 1, 590, et al.

gēnīlās, e., adj. (genius), pertaining to, or sacred to the birth-spirit, or guardian genius; genial, joyous, happy, festive, 6, 603.

gēnīsta, s. genesta.

gēnītālis, e., adj. (genitus), begetting; genital, productive, G. 3, 186.

gēnitor, ēris, m. (gigno), he who begets; father, sire, 1, 155, et al.

gēnītrix, s. genetrixt.

gēnitus, p. of gigno.

gēnius, ii., m. (geno, gigno), the birth-spirit; a tutelar deity, or guardian genius, 5, 95.

gēns, ntis, f. (id.), a family stock or gens; a race, G. 3, 35, and freq.; a clan or tribe, 10, 203; nation, 1, 17; people, 3, 183; lineage, child, offspring, descendant, 10, 228; descent, 11, 831; breed, G. 3, 73; generation, age, E. 4, 9; motion, a country, land, 1, 533; 11, 824; pl.: gentes, ium, nations; the world, G. 1, 331.

gēnu, òs., n. (γόνον), a knee, 1, 320, et al.

gēnus, ēris, n. (geno), birth, origin, lineage, descent, 1, 132; noble birth, nobility, 5, 621; offspring, progeny, 5, 737, et al.; a son, descendant, 6, 500; family, 4, 305; tribe, people, nation, race, 1, 6, et al.; breed, 7, 753; sort, kind, 2, 403, et al.

Germǎnia, ac., f. (Germani), Germany, G. 1, 474.

germānus, a., nm., adj. (germēn), of the same parentage; particularly, of the same father; own; subs.: germānus, i., m., own brother; brother, 1, 341, et al.; germānā, ae., f., own sister; sister, 4, 478.

germen, Inis, n., a bud, G. 2, 76.

gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., to carry, bear, 12, 97, et al.; wear, 2, 150; assume, put on as a guise, 1, 815; 12, 473; bear, produce, possesses, G. 2, 122; have, enjoy, 2, 90; take, feel, 12, 48; wage, carry on, 1, 24; conduct, manage, 7, 444; do (of conduct), 9, 203.

Gērýon, ōnis, and Gērýones, ae., m., Gērýōn, Geryon, a giant with three bodies, dwelling in Gades, slain by Hercules, who carried his herd of cattle to Italy, 7, 662; 8, 203.

gestāmen, Inis, n. (gesto), that which is carried; equipment, weapon, defense, 3, 283; crown, 7, 245.
gestio, ivi or il, itum, 4, n., to manifest joy; be transported; leap, skip, G. 1, 387.

gesto, avi, atum, 1, a. and n., freq. (gero), to carry habitually; bear, 1, 336; have, 1, 567.

gestus, a, um, p. of gero.

Gētæae, ärum, m., Tērai, the Getae, a Thracian people dwelling on the Danube, G. 3, 482.

Gēticus, a, um, adj. (Getae), pertaining to the Getae; Getan, Thracian, 3, 85.

Gētūlus, s. Gaetulus.

gigno, gēntis, gēntium, s. a. (γιγνωσκω, become), beget, 10, 484, et al.; bear, bring forth, 1, 618, et al.; p.: gēnitus, a, um, w. abl. of source, begotten of, born of, 9, 642; son of, 1, 297.

gilvus, a, um, adj., pale yellow, uncolored, G. 3, 83.

glacialis, c. adj. (glacies), of ice; icy, 3, 285.

glacies, c, f. (rel. to gela?), ice, 4, 251, et al.

gilōlus, ll, m., a sword, 9, 769, et al.

glæba (glēba), ae, f., a lump of earth; a clad; soil; 1, 531.

giants, ndis, f., an acorn, G. 1, 148, et al.; a leaden ball or bullet, 7, 686.

glārēa, ac, f., gravel, G. 2, 212.

1. glaucus, a, um, adj., γλαυκος, bluish gray; dark, 6, 416; sea-green, 12, 885; blue, azure, G. 4, 451.

2. Glauceus, i, m., Γλαυκος. 1. A son of Sisyphus and Merops, torn in pieces by the mares which he had trained for the race-course and kept from breeding, G. 3, 267. 2. A fabled fisherman of Boeotia, one of the Argonauts, who was transformed into a sea-god, 5, 822; having the gift of prophecy, he is represented by Vergil as the father of Deiphobus, 6, 36. 3. A Lycian prince, allied with Priam, and slain by Aias, son of Telamon, 6, 483.

glēba, s. glæba.

glische, 3, inc.m., to grow, swell; rise, increase, rage, 12, 9.

glōbus, i. m., any body of a spherical form; a globe, ball, 3, 574; sphere, 6, 725; phalanx, battalion, mass of assailants, 9, 615; a mass of smoke or dust; a cloud, 9, 36.

glōmēro, avi, atum, 1, a. (gicmus), to gather into a ball or mass; roll, whirl, 3, 577; collect; bend up, lift high (others, crowd), G. 3, 117; assemble, gather, 3, 815; pass. : glōmērāri, in mid. signif., to throng, gather, G. 4, 79; troop, flock, 1, 500.

glória, ae, f. (rel. to ἀλος), glory, fame, renown, 2, 88, et al.; love of fame, ambition, 5, 394; joy, G. 3, 102.

grütten, inis, n. (glus), glue or gum, G. 4, 160.

gnāta, s. nascor. at the end.

gnātus, s. nascor. at the end.

Gnōsis (Gnoss-), s. Cnosius.

Gorgo (Gorgonan), ndis, Ποργη, the common name of the three daughters of Phorcus, terrible on account of their snaky hair; especially, the head of the Gorgon on the shield of Minerva, 2, 616.

Gorgonīnus, a, um, adj. (Gorgon), pertaining to a Gorgon; Gorgonian, 7, 341.

Gortynius, a, um, adj., of Gortyna (Τόπρυμα), a town in Crete; Gortynian, Cretean, E. 6, 60.

gorýtus (eorýtus), i, m., γορυτος, a quiver, 10, 169.

Graecok, i, m., the name of a Roman family in the gens Sempronia, esp. Tiberius and Caius, 6, 842.

gracilis, c. adj., thin, slender, E. 10, 71.

grandor, gressus sum, 3, dep. n., to step. walk, go, 1, 312; move, advance, 10, 572.

Grādīvus, i, m., (gradior), the one who steps or marches; an epithet of Mars, 3, 35.

grādus, ll, m. (id.), a step, footstep, pace, 3, 598; step, stair, 1, 449; conferre gradum, to walk side by side, 6, 488.

Graecia, ae, f., Greece, G. 1, 38, et al.

Grāii (Grail) (dissyll.), Grum, m., an old form for Graeci; the Greeks, 1, 487, et al.

Grālēgēna, ae (quadrasyll.), m. (Grainus and gigno), a native Greek; a Greek, 3, 550.

Grālus, a, um (dissyll.), adj. (Graii), Greek, Grecian, 2, 598; subs. : Grālius, ll, m., a Greek, 3, 594.

grāmen, inis, n., grass, 3, 537, et al.;
a blade of grass or of grain, 7, 809; plant, herb, 2, 471; herbage, G. 2, 300; pasture, meadow, G. 3, 385; grassy field, plain, 7, 655.

grāminēnus, a, um, adj. (gramen), of turf, grassy, 5, 287, et al.

grānaevus, a, um, adj. (grandis and aeum), very aged; old, aged, 1, 121.


grando, inis. f. (xalagä, hall), hall, 4, 120, et al.

grātes, defect. (found only in nom. and acc. pl.), f. (grator), thanks, 1, 600; in a bad sense, return, reward, 2, 537.

grātia, ae, f. (gratus), acceptableness, agreeableness; charm, delight, love, 6, 653; gratefulness, gratitude, thankfulness, 4, 539; regard, 7, 402; return, advantage, use, G. 1, 83.

grātor, atus sum, 1, dep. n. (id.), to wish joy to; w. dat. (the acc. is doubtful), rejoice with; congratulate, 4, 478; greet, welcome (perhaps w. esse), 5, 40.

grātus, a, um, adj., acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, welcome, 2, 299, et al.; dear, 10, 158; thankful, grateful, 11, 127.

grāvātus, a, um, p. of gravo.

grāveōlens (sometimes trisole.), ntis, adj. (gravis and oleo), smelling offensively; foul-smelling, foetid, 6, 301.

grāvesco, 3, inc. n. (gravis), to become heavy; to be burdened, bend, G. 2, 423.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), heavy, 7, 507, et al.; with young, pregnant, G. 3, 155; teeming, G. 2, 143; full, heavy, G. 1, 111; fig.; pregnant, teeming with, 4, 229.

grāvis, e, adj. (rel. to saepus, heavy), heavy, 1, 723, et al.; full, filled, E. 1, 36; pregnant, 1, 274; ponderous, firm, 5, 437; fig., grave, venerable, 1, 151; stern, grave (gravely), 5, 387; cruel, 10, 690; fierce, 10, 755; weighed down with years or disease; infirm, enfeebled, 2, 439; grievous, hard, 6, 56; painful, deep, 4, 1; offensive, G. 4, 49; baneful, E. 10, 75; rank, G. 3, 451; torrid, G. 2, 377; dull, G. 1, 124; comp.: gravisera, um, subs., n., pl., greater hardships, sufferings, 1, 199.

Grāviscae, ārum, f., Graviscae or Gravisca, a Tuscan town, 10, 184.

grāviter, adv. (gravis), heavily; strongly, G. 4, 31; fiercely, G. 4, 452; wildly, G. 4, 456; deadly, 7, 753; greatly, deeply, 1, 126; heavily, mournfully, 2, 288.

grāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to weigh down, 9, 437; oppress, burden, 2, 708; pass., to resist, yield reluctantly, 10, 628.

grēmium, i. n., the lap, the bosom, 1, 685, et al.; ante grēmium suum, in front of or before one’s self, 11, 744.

1. gressus, a, um, p. of gradior.

2. gressus, ës, m. (gradior), a step; step, walk, course, way, 1, 401; of a ship, 5, 163; air, mien, gait, 5, 649; ferre gressum, to walk, 6, 677; ferre gressum, to go forth or out, 2, 753; compromere gressum, to stop, stay one’s steps, 6, 389.

grēx, grēgis, m., a herd, 6, 38; flock, G. 1, 272; litter; the young, 8, 85.

grus, ūs, f., a crane, G. 1, 375.

Grýnēus (-aeus), a, um, adj., Grýnēos, of Grynia, a town in Asia Minor, the seat of one of the oracles of Apollo; Grýneian, 4, 345.

grýpys, grýpis or grýphis, m., Grýψ, a griffin, E. 8, 27.

gūbernācūlum (gūbernācūlum), i. n. (guberno), a helm, 5, 176.

gūbernātor, ëris, m. (id.), a helmsman, pilot, 3, 299.

gūruges, ëtis, m., a whirlpool, gulf, 3, 421; flood, 2, 497; wave, billow, 3, 564; rolling, raging sea, abyss, 1, 118; the deep, G. 4, 395; sea, ocean, 7, 704.

gūsto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (gustus), to taste, 1, 473.

gutta, ae, f., a drop, 3, 28; spot, G. 4, 99.

guttur, ae, f., the throat, 6, 421; voice, G. 1, 423.

Gýários, i, f., Týapos, one of the Cyclades, between Tenedos and Ceos, now Calaio, Chiura, or Jura, 3, 78.

Gýas, ae, m. 1. Gýas, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 292. 2. A Latin slain by Aeneas, 10, 318.

Gýges, ae or is, m., Gýγς, a Trojan, 9, 762.

Gýllppus, i, m., an Arcadian slain by Tolumnius, 12, 272.

gýrus, i., m., γύρος, a circle, circular track, ring, G. 3, 115; circuit, 10, 884; coil, 5, 85.
HABENA

haēbēna, ae, f. (hebeo), a rein, 1, 63; et al.; strap, thong, 9, 587; whip, 7, 880; immisssis or laxis habenis, with all the reins let out, without restraint, unchecked, 5, 662; pressis or adductis habenis, with tightened reins, 12, 622.

haēbēo, ēs, itum, 2, a., to have, in the most general sense; freq.; hold, possess, 5, 222; have property, wealth, G. 2, 499; wield, use, 12, 88; maintain, keep up, perpetuate, G. 3, 150; seize, inspir, possess, animate, 4, 581; observe, E. 3, 42; deem, esteem, reckon, regard, 2, 102; designate, call, 12, 134; hoc habet, he has got it, he is wounded, 12, 290.

haēbilis, e, adj. (hebeo), handy, wieldy; convenient, easily handled, light, 11, 555; well formed, 1, 318; well fitted for, adapted to, fit for, G. 3, 62; well fitted, 9, 365; active, G. 4, 418.

haēbitō, ēs, ētum, 1, intens. a. and n. (hebeo), to have continually, to possess; occupy, inhabit, 8, 106; dwell, 3, 110.

1. haēbitus, a, um, p. of hebeo.

2. haēbitus, ēs, m. (hebeo), the having itself or one's self; condition, habit; dress, attire, 1, 315; nature, G. 1, 92.

haēc, adv., s. hic.

haectēnus, adv., thus far, so far, of space and time; thus far (separated by temesis), 5, 603; 6, 62; thus far or hitherto, in discourse. G. 2, 1.

Hādriācus (Adriā-), a, um, adj. (Hadría), pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; Adriatic, 11, 405.

haedus (hoed-), i, m., a kid, G. 2, 526; Haedi, orum, m., the constellation of the Kids in the hand of Aurora, whose rising portends storms, G. 1, 206.

Haemōn, ōnis, m., Aı̂mōn, a Rutulian, 9, 685.

Haemōndēs, ae, m., Aı̂mōndēs, a Latin slave by Aeneas, 10, 537.

Haemus, i, m., Aı̂mōs, a mountain-range in Thrace, now the Balkans, G. 2, 498.

haeōro, haeōs, haesum, 2, n., to stick; foll. by dat., or by abl. w. or without a prep.; hang, cling, adhere, cling to, 1, 476, et al.; take root, G. 2, 422; stop, stand fixed, 6, 559; halt, 11, 699; adhere to as companion, 10, 780; stick to in the chase, 12, 754; persist, 2, 654; dwell, 4, 4; pause, hesitate, 3, 597; be fixed or decreed, 4, 614.

haeres, ēdis, m., a heres.

Hālaeus (Hālēsus), i, m., *Δαλως. 1. An ally of Turnus, formerly companion of Agamemnon, 7, 724. 2. Another ally of Turnus, 10, 411.

Halcōyōn, s. Alcyon.

hālitus, ēs, m. (halo), a breathing; breath, 4, 684; exhalation, vapor, 8, 840.

Hālitus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 787.

hālo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. and n., to breathe; exhale or emit odor; be fragrant or odolent, 1, 417.

Hālys, ōs, m., *Δλς, a Trojan, 9, 765.

Hāmādria, ēs, f., 'Αμαδρία, a nymph of the woods; hamadryad, E. 10, 62.

Hammon (Ammon), ōnis, m., *Αμ-μωρ, Jupiter, or Zeus Ammon, a god of Egypt and Libya, 4, 198.

hāmus, i, m. (rel. to χαμός), a hook, ring, 3, 467.

hārēna (ärēna), ae, f. (areo), sand, stony ground, arena, space for races, 5, 396.

hārēnōsus (ärēnōs-), a, um, adj. (arena), sandy, 4, 257.

Harpalīcrop, es, f., 'Αρπαλίκρη, a Thracian huntress, daughter of King Harpaleucus, 1, 317.

Harpalīcucus, i, m., 'Αρπαλίκος, a Trojan warrior, 11, 675.

Harpīa (trisyll.), ae, f., 'Αρπια, a Harpy, a fabled monster, half woman and half bird, 3, 212, et al.

hārundinus (ārun-), a, um, adj. (harundo), of reeds, reedy, 10, 710; reed-, G. 4, 395.

hārundo (ārun-), ēnis, f., a reed, G. 2, 414; an arrow-shaft; arrow, 4, 73.

hāruspex (ār-), ēnis, m., an inspector of entrails; diviner, soothsayer, prophet, 8, 498.

hasta, ae, f., a spear, 2, 50, and freq.; haste pura, a headless spear, 6, 790; pampinea haste, a thyrus, 7, 896.
hastile, is, n. (hasta), the shaft of a spear, G. 2, 447; a spear, lance, javelin, 1, 813, et al.; a spear-like sapling or branch; a shoot, 3, 23.

hau (hau), adv., not at all; not, 1, 387, et al.

hauðquæquam (or hauð quæ-
quæm), adv., by no means, G. 4, 455.

haurio, hauis, hauistum, 4, a., to draw any fluid, 9, 23; drink; drain, 1, 738; draw blood with a weapon; devour, stay, 2, 600; pierce, 10, 314; take in with the eyes or ears; receive, 12, 30; perceive, see, 4, 661; hear, 4, 369; strain, thrill, 5, 157; G. 3, 106; complete, G. 4, 487; suffer, 4, 383; conceive, 10, 648.

1. haustris, a, um, p. of haurio.

2. haustrum, of. (haurio), a draught, G. 4, 229; an emaciation, G. 4, 220.

hēbēmus (ébēmus), i, f. and m., ébevos, ebony, G. 2, 117.

hēbēo, 2, n., to be blunt; fig., to be sluggish, run slowly, 5, 396.

hēbēto, avi, atum, 1, a. (hebes), to make blunt; to make dull; to impair, dim, obscure, 2, 605.

1. Hēbrus, i, m., Ἔβρος, a river of Thrace, now the Marizza, 1, 317, et al.

2. Hēbrus, i, m., a Trojan slain by Mezentius, 10, 696.

Hēcāte, es, f., Ἑκάτη, the sister of Latona; usually identified with Diana and Luna, and so represented with three heads, 4, 511.

Hector, ōris, m., Ἡκτέρας, son of Priam, and chief defender of Troy, 1, 99, et al.

Hectorēus, a, um, adj. (Hector), of Hector, 2, 543; Hectorian, Trojan, 1, 273.

Hēcūba, ae, f., Ἑκύβη, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, 2, 501, et al.

hēdēra (ēdēra), ac, f., iver, E. 8, 13, et al.

hel, s. el.

hēla (ēla), interj., up! come on! away! 4, 569.

Hēlēna, ac, f., Ἑλένη, Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Clytemnestra and of Castor, and wife of Menelaus; on account of her flight with Paris to Troy, the immediate cause of the ten years' siege and destruction of that city; whence she was carried back by Menelaus to Sparta, 1, 650, et al.

Hēlēnōr, ōris, m., a Lycean, follower of Aeneas, 9, 545.

Hēlēnus, i, m., Ἐλενός, a prophet, son of Priam; carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, where he became the husband of Andromache and ruler of a small kingdom, 3, 329, et al.

Hēlēkon, ōnis, m., Ἑλέκων, a mountain in Boeotia, and favorite resort of Apollo and the Muses, 7, 641, et al.

hellēbōrus, i, m., s. elēbōrus.

Hellesponticus, a, um, adj. (Hellespontus), pertaining to the Hellepont or Dardanelles; of Hellepont, G. 4, 111.

Hēlērus, i, m., Ἐλέρος, a river on the S. E. coast of Sicily, now the Aetellar, 3, 698.

Hēλyμus, i, m., a Sicilian Trojan, and friend of King Acestes, 5, 78, et al.

herba, ae, f., any grassy or herbaceous growth; grass, turf, 1, 214, et al.; fodder, G. 3, 295; herb, plant, 3, 650; herbage, blades of grass, E. 5, 26; weed, G. 1, 69; grassy land, pasture, meadow, 3, 221; a plant; magic plant, E. 8, 96.

Herbēs, i, m., a Rutulian (herba), full of grass, grassy, G. 2, 199.

Hercules, is, m., Ἡρακλῆς, the god of strength and labor, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, 5, 410, et al.

Hercylation, a, um, adj. (Hercules), of Hercules; Herculean, 3, 551, et al.

hēres (ēres), edis, m., an heir, 4, 274.

hērtillus, s. eritis.

Hērīlus, i, m., s. Erulus.

Herminius, ii, m., a Tuscan, 11, 642.

Hermionē, es, f., Ἑρμιώνη, daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes, 3, 328.

Hermus, i, m., Ἐρμος, a river in Aetolia, depositing gold; now the Saratbat, 7, 721.

Hernicus, a, um, adj. (Hernici), of the Hernici, an Italian tribe of Latium; Hernican, 7, 684.

hērōs, os, m., ἅρος, a demigod; a hero, 6, 192, et al.; an illustrious man, champion, hero, 5, 453.

hērus, i, m., s. erus.

Hēsionē, es, f., Ἡσίωνη, daughter
of Laomedon, saved from a sea-monster by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Telamon, 8, 157.

Hesperia, ae, f. (Hesperus; Ἑσπερός), the western land; Italy, 1, 589, et al.

Hesperis, Idis., pl.: Hesperides, um, f. (id.), the daughters of Hesperus, the Hesperides, called also daughters of Erebus and Nox, to whom was given the care of the fabled gardens of the Hesperides in an island of the Atlantic, west of Mount Atlas, 4, 484; Hesperidum mala, apples such as those of the Hesperides, Hesperian golden apples, E. 6, 61; adj., Hesperian, Italian, 8, 77.

Hesperius, a, um, adj. (id.), of Hesperus; western (as related to Asia and Greece); Hesperian, Italian, 3, 418.

Hesperus, i, m., Ἑσπερός, the evening-star, E. 8, 80; evening, E. 10, 77.

Hesternus, a, um, adj. (rel. to heri), of yesterday, yesterday's, 8, 543.


heus, interj., ho! holla! lo there! 1, 321, et al.

híatus, fns, m. (hio), a gaping; throat, 6, 570; opening, 11, 680; cleft, chaem, vortex, abyss, 6, 237.

hibernus, a, um, adj. (rel. to hemies), of winter, G. 3, 302; wintry (others, in winter), 4, 143: tempestuous, stormy, 4, 309; subs.: hiberna, orum, n., winters, 1, 206.

Hibernus (Iber-), a, um, adj. (Hiber, Ἰβηρ), Iberian, Spanish, 9, 582; western, 11, 913; pl. subs.: Hibēri, orum, m., the Iberians, G. 3, 408.

Hibsicum, i, n., Isbros, the althea officinalis, shrub-mallow or marsh-mallow, E. 10, 71.

1. hic, haec, hoc, pron., referring to the first person, this; he, she, it; pl., these, they; freq.; for meis, 9, 205; for is, 1, 742; repeated, hic—hic, one—another, the one—the other, this—that; pl.: these—those, some—others; hic—ille, the latter—the former, this—that, the one—the other; freq.; adv.: hæc (abl. f.), by this way or route, 8, 203; this way, here, 1, 467; on one side, 12, 565; hoc (abl. n.), on this account (others, by this means), G. 2, 425; by this, by so much, the, G. 4, 248; hoc ubi, when this (happens), G. 2, 312.

2. hic, adv. (híc), here, there, 1, 347, et al.; of time, hereupon, thereupon, 1, 728; now, then, here, 5, 340; in this case, G. 4, 264; in this work, 10, 73.

Hicétadnus, a, um, adj. (Hicetaon), of Hicetaon; the son of Hicetaon, 10, 123.

hiems (—mpe), ēmis, f., winter, 3, 285; storm, tempest, 1, 122; personif., 3, 130.

hilarō, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (hilaris), to make cheerful; gladden, cheer, E. 5, 69.

Himella, ae, m., a river of the Sabine country, 7, 714.

hinc, adv. (híc), from this place, from here, E. 1, 39; hence, 3, 111; for a te, G. 4, 449; from that place, hence, thence, 3, 707; from that or this time (others, from this thing), 2, 97; henceforth, 2, 149; from here, even from or with these subjects, G. 1, 5; for ab hoc or ab his (others, then), 9, 763; then, thereupon, 1, 194; hinc—hinc, on this side—on that, here—there, 4, 49; hinc atque hinc, on both sides, on either side, 1, 162.

Hinnitnus, fns, m. (hinnio), a neighing, whinnying, G. 3, 94.

hio, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (rel. to χαιρε, to gape, to yawn, gape; to de- tend or open the mouth, 6, 493; p.: hians, ntis, with open mouth, 12, 754.

Hippōcōdon, ntis, m., Ιππόκοδων, a companion of Aeneas, 5, 492.

Hippōdāmē, ae, and Hippōdāmia, ae, f., Ιππόδαμη and Ιππόδαμια, Hippodamia, daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa, and wife of Pelops, G. 3, 7.

Hippōlytā, es, f., Ιππόλυτα, an Amazon, captured by Theseus, 11, 681.

Hippōlytus, i, m., Ιππόλυτος, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, 7, 761.

hippōmānēs, is, n., ιππομανῆς, the hippocmanes; a slimy humor flowing from the groin of the mare, G. 3, 380.

Hippōtādes, ae, m., Ιπποτάδης, the son of Hippotas, Amastrus, 11, 674.

hircus, i, m., a he-goat, a buck, G. 2, 305, et al.

hirsútus, a, um., adj. (rel. to hirtus), rough, shaggy, hairy, E. 8, 34; prickly, E. 7, 53.
hirtus, a, um, adj., rough, hairy, G. 3, 55.
hirundo, Inis, f., a swallow, G. 1, 377, et al.
Hisbo, Onis, m., a Rutulian, 10, 384.
hisco, 3, inc. n. and a. (hio), to gape, open the mouth; speak in broken utterances, falter, 3, 314.
hispídua, a, um, adj., shaggy, hairy, 10, 210.
Hister (Ister), tri, m., Ιστηρ, the lower part of the Danube; the Danube, G. 3, 350; meton., for the people of the Danube, G. 2, 487.
híulcus, a, um, adj. (hio), gaping, G. 2, 353.

1. hoc, s. 1, hic.
2. hoc, old form of huc, wh. see.
hoúle, adv. (hoc and die), to-day, 2, 670; et freq.
hoedus, s. haedus.
hólus (hólos), éris, n., garden or kitchen vegetables; salad, G. 4, 130.
hómous, Inis, c. (prphs. rel. to humus, and χερά, ground), man, a human being, freq.; mortal, 1, 328.
Hómola, es, f., Ὠμόλα, a mountain near Tempe in Thessaly, 7, 675.
hónestus, a, um, adj. (honor), honorable, honored; good, G. 3, 81; beautiful, G. 4, 232; gracious, G. 2, 392; fair, 12, 155.
hónóro, ávi, átum, 1, a. (id.), to honor; keep, observe with honor, 5, 50.
hoños (hóno), óris, m., honor, praise, renown, glory, 1, 609, et al.; recompense, reward, 1, 253; an honor, prize, 5, 342; meton., sacrifice, offering, 1, 49; lust, beauty, 1, 501; celebration, game, ceremonial, festival, 5, 601; libation, 3, 178; crown, E. 10, 24; a robe or mantle, 7, 815.
hörás, ae, f., óra, with the Romans, the twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, an hour, G. 3, 327, et al.; in an indefinite sense, 4, 679; a day or time, in general, G. 1, 426; personif., Horae, árum, f., the Hours, 3, 512; in horas, hourly, E. 10, 73.
Horréus, s. Oursus.
horðém, i, n., barley; pl.: horðéna, orum, barley, G. 1, 210.
horrendus, a, um, s. horreoe.
horréns, nts, s. horreoe.

Horreeo, 2, n. and a., to bristle up or be bristling, 6, 419; to be rough, G. 4, 96; to bristle, 11, 602; fig., to shudder, tremble, 2, 12; shudder at, fear, dread, 4, 209; pa.: horrens, nts, bristling, bristly, 1, 664; rough, roughening (others, gloomy), 1, 165; fierce, 10, 237; pa.: horrendus, a, um, to be shuddered at; dreadful, fearful, 2, 222; awe-inspiring, venerable, 6, 10; strange, wonderful, 8, 565; fierce, warlike, 11, 507; n. as adv.: horrendum, frightfully, fearfully, 6, 288.
Horresco, üi, 3, inc. n. and a. (horrëo), to become rough; bristle, rise bristling, 7, 526; wave to and fro, G. 8, 199; fig., to tremble, shudder, 2, 204; dread, 3, 394.
Horëum, i, n., a store-house; granary, G. 1, 182; a honey-comb, G. 4, 250.
Horrëbilis, e, adj. (horreoe), to be shuddered at; frightful, dreadful, horrible, fearful, 11, 271.
Horridus, a, um, adj. (id.), rough, bristling, 3, 23, et al.; bristling with arms, E. 10, 23; rough, with rough stem, G. 2, 69; hairy, G. 4, 93; squallid, G. 4, 254; shaggy, grizzly, stiffened, 4, 251; icy, bristling, G. 1, 449; blustering, tempestuous, 9, 670; terrible, fearful, 1, 296.
Horrijfer, aëra, ãrum, adj. (horreoe and fero), fear-bringing; dreadful, 8, 435.
Horrífico, ávi, átum, 1, a. (horrieficus), to make rough; make to shudder; terrify, 4, 465.
Horríficus, a, um, adj. (horreoe and facio), occasioning horror; terrible, fearful, 3, 225.
Horrisónus, a, um, adj. (horreoe and sonus), having or making a fearful sound; harsh-sounding, thundering, 6, 573.
Horror, óris, m. (horreo), a roughening or bristling; fig., a shuddering; terror, dread, horror, dismay, 2, 559; clashing din, 2, 301.
Hortátor, óris, m. (hortor), one giving encouragement or inciting; an instigator, 6, 539.
Hortinus, s. Ortinus.
Hortor, átus sum, 1, dep. a., to en-
courage, urge, 2, 74; advise, counsel, 2, 38; of the vine, train, G. 8, 164.

hortus, i. m., a garden, E. 7, 65.

hoepes, Itis, m., one who either gives or receives the entertainment of a guest; a guest, 1, 738, et al.; a visitor, stranger, 4, 10; host, 11, 105.

hospitium, II, n. (hoepes), the relation of host and guest; hospitality, 10, 460; friendly reception, entertainment; protection, hospitality, welcome, 1, 399; guest-land, ally, 3, 15; refuge, 1, 540; shelter, G. 3, 343; alliance, 11, 114.

hostitus, a, um, adj. (id.), welcoming; friendly, hospitable, G. 3, 363; foreign, strange, 3, 377; friendly (others, foreign), 3, 589.

hostia, ae, f., a sacrificial animal; victim, 1, 334, et al.

hostills, e, adj. (hostis), of an enemy, an enemy’s, 10, 847; of the foe, 3, 322; hostile, unpropitious, ominous, 3, 407.

hostis, is, c., a stranger; foreigner; an enemy, foe, 1, 378, and freq.

hoc, and old form hoc, adv. (hic), to this place; hither, here, 2, 18, and freq.; about this or such a place, G. 4, 92; into these, G. 2, 243; huc—hoc, this way and this, or this way and that, 11, 601; huc—illuc, this way and that, in every direction, 12, 764.

hûmânius, a, um, adj. (homo), of or pertaining to man; human, 1, 542.

hûmecto, s. umecto.

hûmâso, s. umeo.

hûmersus, e. umerus.

hûmesco, s. umesca.

hûmidus, s. umidus.

hûmilis, e, adj. (humus), near the ground; low down; low, 4, 255; low-lying, 3, 522; low (built), E. 2, 29; near the surface, shallow, 7, 157; prostrate, humble, mean, lowly, G. 1, 331; unpretentious, lowly, E. 4, 2.

hûmo, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (id.), to lay earth on anything; inhumed, inter, bury, 6, 161.

hûmor, s. umor.

hûmus, i. f. (rel. to hûmâli, the ground), the surface of the ground, the soil, G. 2, 460; the ground, 3, 3, et al.; hûmil, locative, on the ground, upon the ground; to the earth, 1, 193, et al.

hûscinthus (oce, i. m., ûkâncôs, a hyacinth, E. 3, 63, et al.

hûsades, um, f., 'Ydôs, the Hyades, daughters of rain; the seven stars in the head of Taurus, whose rising, which occurs in the month of May, was thought to betoken rain, 1, 744.

hûsâlos, i, m., 'ûsâlos, glass, G. 4, 335.

hûbernumus, s. hibernus.

hûbla, ae, f., 'Ybâ, a mountain of Sicily famous for its honey, E. 7, 37.

hûblaeus, a, um, adj. (Hybla), of Hybla, Hyblaean, E. 1, 55.

1. Hûdaspes, is, m., 'Ydâôs, a branch of the Indus, now the Behut, G. 4, 211.

2. Hûdaspes, is, m., a Trojan, 10, 747.

hûdra, ae, f., 'ûdrâ, a water-serpent; any serpent like the Lernaean Hydra, a monster with many heads, slain by Hercules, 6, 576.

hûdrus, i, m., 'ûdrôs, a water-serpent; snake, 7, 447.

hûems, ëmis, s. hiems.

Hûlaecus, i, m., 'Ylãos (of the woods), a centaur who assailed Atalanta, G. 2, 457.

Hûlás, ae, m., 'Ylãs, a youthful favorite of Hercules, carried off by the nympha when he was drawing water for his master at a fountain on the coast of Mysia, E. 6, 43.

Hûlax, ëcis, and Hûlæs, ae, m., the name of a dog, E. 8, 107.

Hyllus, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 585.

Hûmenâeus, i, m., 'Yménâîos, Hy- men, the god of marriage, 4, 127; pl.: Hûmenæi, ërum, meton., marriage, 1, 651.

Hûmettus, a, um, adj. (Hymettus), of Hymettus, Hymettian, in some old editions for umentia, 7, 768.

Hûrnis, is, m., 'Yrûnas. 1. The Hynantis, a river of Sarmatia, now the Bug, G. 4, 370. 2. A Trojan, 2, 340.

Hûperbôreus, a, um, adj. ('Yperbô- reos), pertaining to the Hyperboreans; northern, G. 3, 196.

Hûrcâni, ërum, m., 'Yrkânoi, a tribe dwelling near the Caspian Sea, 7, 605.
HYRCANUS

1. often in composition for in ; s. in.

İacchus, i. m., Ἰάκχος, an appellation of Bacchus, G. 1, 166; wine, E. 6, 15.

İcőlo, τί, 1tum, 2. n. (rel. to iacio, as pendeco to pendo), to be prostrate, Ἰς, 1, 99; extend, spread out, G. 3, 348; p.:

İcens, nis, extend, spread out, 1, 224; lying low, 3, 689; laid over, turned up, G. 4, 596.

İclo, ἱελί, actum, 3. a., to throw, cast, hurl, 5, 483; scatter, strew, 5, 79; sow, plant, G. 1, 104; drop, G. 2, 57; lay foundations, build, 5, 631; place, G. 4, 294; place, repose, trust for, G. 4, 294.

İcto, ἱκτό, actum, 1. freq. a. (iacio), to throw often or much; toss to and fro; toss, freq.; hurl, cast, 2, 459; thrust out, 5, 376; wield, G. 2, 355; sow, plant, G. 2, 317; emit, G. 2, 129; atm, 5, 488; fig., throw out words, utter, say, 1, 102; of the mind, revolve, meditate, 1, 227; se iactare, boast, exalt one's self, rejoice, glory, 1, 140; prae se iactare, to make pretense of, 9, 134; pa.: iactans, nis, arrogant, assuming, ambitious, 6, 815.

İactura, ae. f. (id.), a throwing away; (s. 2, 648.

1. Iactus, a. um, p. of iacare.

2. Iactus, f. s. (iacio), a cast; leap, G. 4, 528; shot; reach, 11, 608; flight, G. 2, 124.

İáclor, Ατας sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (iaculum), to hurl the javelin; to dart; throw, cast, hurl, 1, 42.

İáclum, i. n. (iaculus, from iacio), a thing hurled; a spear, dart, or javelin, 3, 46, et al.

İaera (Hiaae), ae. f., Ιάες, a wood-nymph, wife of Alcanor and mother of Bitias and Pandarus, 5, 673.

Iam, adv. (rel. to is), at that time, at this time; even then, even now; already, 1, 457, et al.; with tum, even, 1, 18; w. imperat., at length, at once, 3, 41, et al.; soon, presently, immediately, 4, 566; then, at length, 1, 272; marking a transition, now, 2, 567, et al.; iam iam, emphatic, now indeed, 4, 871; now, now, 2, 580; iam dum dum, iam преде, already for some time, long, 1, 580, et al.; iam inde, iam ab illo tempore, even from then or that time, G. 3, 74; 1, 623; iam tum, even then; iam—iam, at one time, at another time, now—now, G. 3, 108; non iam, no longer, 4, 481.

İaniculum, i. n. (Ianus), the Ianculum; a mount or high hill on the right bank of the Tiber opposite the Palatine, 8, 358.

İanior, oris, m. (ianus), a gate- or door-keeper; porter, 6, 400.

İanuæ, ae. f. (ianus), the outer door or gate, 2, 498; entrance, way, 2, 601.

İanus, i. m., an ancient divinity of Latium, probably symbolizing the sun, represented with two faces, 7, 160, et al.

İapetus, i. m., Ιαπέτος, a giant, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus, G. 1, 279.

İapis, Idis (others, Ἰάπψ, Ἰγίς), m., a son of Iasius and physician of Aeneas, 12, 301.

İapys, Ἰάπξ, Ἰγίς, adj., of the Iapydians, a people of Illyria; Illyrian, G. 3, 475.

1. Ἰάπψ, Ἰγίς, m., Ιαπύς, the wind blowing from Iapya; the N. W. wind, 8, 710; adj. m. and f., Iapygian, Apulian, 11, 678.

2. Ἰάπξ, s. Iapis.

İarbas (Iarba, Hiarba), ae. m., a king of the Maurulani in Numidia, and suitor for the hand of Dido, 4, 38.

İasides, ae. m. (Iasius), a son or descendant of Iasius. 1. Palinurus, 5, 848.

2. Iapis, 12, 302.

İasius, II. m., Ιασίος, son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and beloved by Ceres, 3, 168.

İaspis, Idis, f., iaspis, a precious stone of greenish hue; jasper, 4, 261.

İbērus, Íbērī, s. Hiberns, Hiberi.
IBI, adv. (rel. to is), in or at that place; there; of time, thereupon, then, 2, 792, et al.

Ibidem, adv., in the same place, 1, 116.

ICARUS, I. m., "Ikapos, the son of Daedalus, 6, 31.
(äco and äclo, obsolete in the present except in the forms iciti, icunt), icis, icum, 3, a. (śroxan, to hurt); to strike, hit, strikes, 6, 180; of treaties or leagues, make, ratify, 12, 814.

1. ictus, a, um, p. of ico.
2. ictus, 1s, m. (ico), a striking; a stroke, blow, 5, 198, and freq.; shooting (others, boxing), 7, 165; wound, 7, 756; force, 2, 544.

IDA, ae, f., "Ida. 1. Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was reared, 12, 412. 2. A mountain in the Troad, where Ganymede was caught up by the eagle of Jupiter, 2, 801. 3. A Nymph (or phrps. the 2. Mount Ida), 9, 177.

1. Idaeus, a, um, adj., 'Idæus, of Mount Ida (either in Crete or in the Troad), Idaean, 8, 105; 2, 696, et al.; pertaining to Cybele, goddess of the Trojan Ida, 9, 112.
2. Idaeus, i, m., Idaeus, the chariot of Priam, 6, 485.

IDALIA, ae, f., and IDALIUM, li, n., 'Idaliov, Idalia, a town and headland of Cyprus; one of the favorite resorts of Venus, 1, 681.

IDALIUS, a, um, adj. (Idalia), of Idalia, Idalian, 5, 760.

IDAS, ac, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 575. 2. A Thracian of Ismarus, 10, 351.

IDCIRCUM (écircum), adv. (id and circa), about that; on that account, therefore, 5, 690.

IDEM, śádem, Idem, pron. (is and dem), the same, 1, 240; translated: at the same time, at once, 3, 80, et al.

IDÉO, adv., on that account, therefore, 2, 90; for this end, for such a purpose, 4, 228.

IDION, ōnis, m., 'Iēcov, a follower of Turnus, 12, 75.

IDoménéUS (quadrisyll.), ši, m., 'Idoménevs; Idomeneus, king of Crete, and conspicuous among the Grecian chiefs at Troy, 3, 122, et al.
IGNORO

=nonmen), the want of name or reputation; ignominy, disgrace, G. 3, 226.

ignoro, a, ium, 1, a, (rel. to ignarus), not to know; to be ignorant of, 5, 849.

ignosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, 3, a, and n, to overlook, pardon, forgive, G. 4, 489; indulge, excuse, spare, w. dat., G. 3, 96.

ignōtus, a, um, adj, unknown, 1, 859; strange, 5, 795; not well known, but little known, 11, 527; unperceived, stealthy, G. 4, 242.

II, in composition for in, s, in.

IIe, a, illa.

IIex, icis, f, the holm-oak, scarlet oak, ilex, 6, 180.

1. IIa, ium, n, pl, (sing. IIe, is, IIe-um, e, Iilum, ii, n), the grove, frank, 7, 499; bowels, G. 3, 507; belly, 10, 778.

2. IIa, ae, f, IIa, a name assigned by the poets to Iliaea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, 1, 274.

IIāceus, a, um, adj, IIIaeks, belonging to IIum; IIan, Trojan, 1, 97, et al.

IIais, ëdis, f, (IIaov), a daughter of IIum or Troy; pl, IIaides, um, Trojan women, 1, 460.

IIicet, adv, (ire and licet), straightway, immediately, at once, instantly, 2, 424.

IIignus, a, um, adj, (for illicnus from ilicex), of holm-oak; oaken, G. 3, 330.

IIōnē (IIōnea), e, f, IIōvni, eldest daughter of Prian and Hebeca, 1, 650.

IIōneus (quadrisyll.), e, m, (acc, eIIe instead of -eII, 1, 611), IIovenos, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 120, et al.

IIum, ii, n, IIov, Troy, 1, 66, et al.

IIus, a, um, adj (IIium), of IIum; IIan, Trojan, 1, 268.

illabor, s, inlabor.

illācrimo, s, inlacrimo.

illalēbilis, s, illalēbilis.

illāndus, s, illalandsus.

ille, a, ud, genit. illus, dem. pron, (archaic, oIIe, 5, 197, et al), that, 6, 790, et al; that well-known, distinguished, great, 1, 617; himself, 7, 110; some formidable, some bold, 10, 707; 11, 899; as subs, he, she, it, they, freq.; ill-e-IIe, the one—the other, 5, 430; the former—the latter, 6, 395; joined to an adj, or partic, for emphasis, 1, 8, et al.; ex IIlo, from that time, 8, 268.

illēcebra, s, inlecebra.

illīc, adv, (pron, illīc), in that place; there, 1, 203.

illīdo, s, inilodo.

illīgo, s, inl.

illīne, adv, (illīm and ce), from that side, thence; on that side, 4, 442.

illīsus, s, inilus, p, of inildo.

illōtus, s, inlotus.

illuc, adv, (pron, illīc), to that place, thither; that way, there, 4, 385.

illūcisco, s, inliscisco.

illūdo, s, inludo.

illustris, s, inlustris.

illūsus, s, inlusus, p, of iniculo.

illūvies, s, inluvies.

illūricus, a, um, adj, (Illyria), pertaining to Illyria, the country north of Epirus; Illyrian, 1, 243.

IIus, i, m, IIes. 1. IIus, son of Tros and king of Troy, 6, 650. 2. An earlier name of Ascanius or Iulus, 1, 268. 3. Ilius, a Rutulian, 10, 400.

IIva, ae, f, an island near the coast of Etruria, now Elba, 10, 173.

Imago, inis, f, an image, form, 2, 560, et al.; figure, statue, 7, 179; apparition, 1, 406; ghost, phantom, 1, 353; idea, thought, 12, 580; manifestation, example, 6, 405; echo, G. 4, 50.

Im, in composition for in, s, in.

Imāon, onis, acc, Imāona, m, a Latin warrior, 10, 424.

Imbellis (Inb-), e, adj, (in and bellum), not fit for war; unwartlike, effeminate (others, vanquished), G. 2, 172; feeble, 2, 544; timid, G. 3, 265.

Imber, ris, m, (rel, to δμβρης, rain), a rain-storm; shower, 1, 743, et al.; rain-cloud, 3, 194; of seawater, flood, 1, 123; hail, 8, 493; of irrigation, water, shower, G. 4, 115.

Imbrāsides, ae, m, the son of Imbrasus; Aistes, a Lycian follower of Aeneas, 10, 123.

Imbrāsus, i, m, a Lycian, 12, 343.

Imbrex, icis, m, (imber), a roof-tile; tile, G. 4, 206.

Imbrifer, ēra, ērum, adj, (Imer and fero), rain-bringing; showery, rainy, G. 1, 313.
Imbūo (in-), ði, ëtum, 3, a., to wet, moisten; stain, 7, 554.

Imitābilis, e, adj. (imitor), that can be imitated; imitable, 6, 590.

Imitor, ētus sum, 1, dep. a. (rel. to imago), to imitate, 6, 588; substitute for, use for, literally, imitate with, 11, 894.

Immānēs, s. immansis.

Immānīs (in-), e, adj., vast, huge, immense, 1, 110; wild, savage, barbarous, 1, 616; cruel, ruthless, 1, 347; unnatural, monstrous, hideous, 6, 624; adv.: immānēs, wildly, fiercely, 19, 535; fearfully, G. 3, 239.

Immātārus (in-), a, um, adj., untimely, 11, 166.

Immēdicābilis (in-), e, adj., incurable, deadly, 12, 888.

Immēmōr (in-), ēris, adj., not remembering, without memory, oblivious, 6, 750; unconnected, 9, 374; reckless, heedless, 2, 244; often w. gen., unmindful, forgetful of, 5, 39.

Immensus (in-), a, um, adj. (im and metior), unmeasured; boundless; vast, immense, 2, 204; mighty, 3, 672; insatiable, unbounded, 6, 823; plentiful, abundant, G. 1, 49.

Immergo (in-), si, sum, 3, a., to plunge into, immerse in, w. acc. and abl., 3, 605, et al.

Immēritus (in-), a, um, adj., undeserving; guiltless, 3, 2.

Imminēō (in-), 2, n., to rest over; overhang, 1, 165; w. dat., E. 9, 42; to be at hand; approach, 9, 515.

Immiscēō (in-), scil. xatum or stunt, 2, a., to mingle with; usually w. dat., 2, 396; w. se, join battle, G. 4, 245; blend with, vanish in, 4, 570.

Immissus (in-), a, um, p. of immittō.

Immitis (in-), e, adj., not mellow; not mild; merciless, fierce, cruel, ruthless, 1, 30.

Immitto (in-), mīsi, missum, 3, a., to send upon or to; drive to, 6, 312; bring upon, 4, 488; let in, 2, 495; insert, G. 2, 80; let fly, go, loosen, 6, 1; hurl, fling, cast, 11, 562; with se, rush into, 6, 262; pa.: immissus, a, um, of the reins of horses, let loose; hence, fig., swiftly running, 6, 146; unchecked, unbridled, 5, 662; of the hair or beard, descending, left growing, neglected, long, 3, 553.

Immīxtus (in-), a, um, p. of miscēco.

Immo (Imo), yes indeed; nay rather, 1, 753; but, 9, 98.

Immōbilis (in-), e, adj., unmoved, 7, 683; immovable, 9, 448.

Immōio (in-), avi, ītum, 1, a. (in and mola), to sprinkle the sacred meal upon the victim; to immolate, sacrifice, 10, 519; kill, 10, 541.

Immortalis (in-), e, adj., undying, immortal, unperishable, 6, 596.

Immōtos (in-), a, um, adj., unmoved, motionless; immovable, 8, 77; fig., firm, fixed, steadfast, unchangeable, 1, 257.

Immūgio (in-), Ivi or Ii, ëtum, 4, n., to dwell within; roar, resound, 3, 674.

Immulgō (in-), 2, a., to milk into, 11, 572.

Immundus (in-), a, um, adj., unclean, uncleanly, G. 1, 81; filthy, foul, noisome, 3, 288.

Immnēs (in-), e, adj., free from service; idle, G. 4, 244; w. gen., exempt, freed from, 12, 559.

Immmūro (in-), 1, n., to murmur, whisper, rustle in, upon, or among; w. dat., G. 4, 261.

Immo, s. immo.

Impacētus (in-), a, um, adj., unquieted, unsubdued; restless, G. 3, 406.

Impar (in-), ēris, adj., unequal, in unequal combat, 1, 475; unequally matched, G. 3, 593.

Impastus (in-), a, um, adj., unfed; hungry, 9, 399.

Impētiēns (in-), ntis, adj., impatient, w. genit., 11, 689.

Impāvidus (in-), a, um, adj., not afraid; fearless, intrepid, 10, 717.

Impēdo (in-), Ivi or Yvi, ëtum, 4, a. (1. in and pes), to hinder, 9, 385; hamp- er, 10, 553; involve, intersect, 5, 595; combine, 8, 449.

Impello (in-), pīli, pulsum, 3, a., to push, thrust, drive to or upon; push onward, impel, 5, 242; push, open, 7, 621; smile, 1, 82; ply, 4, 594; put in motion, urge on (others, clash), 8, 3; shoot, 12, 856; move, disturb, 8, 449; strike, G. 4, 349; w. inf., lead on, impel,
inden, persuade, 2, 55; force, compel, 1, 11.

Impendé (in-), 2, n., to hang over, impend, threaten, G. 1, 365.

Impendo (in-), ndí, nsum, 3, a., to weigh out; pay out, upon; devote, devote, employ, G. 3, 124, et al.; p. : impensus (in-), a, um; subs. : impensa (in-), ae, f. (sc. pecunia), outlay, cost, expense, 11, 228; adv. : impensá, comp.: impensus, with unusual or much outlay; carefully, earnestly, 12, 20.

Impensa (in-), impensá (in-), a. impendo.

Imperdítus (in-), a, um, adj., undestroyed, 10, 490.

Imperfectus (in-), a, um, adj., unfinished, 8, 488.

Impérítio (in-), ávi, átum, 1, intens. a. and n. (impero), to command, govern, rule, 12, 719.

Impéríum (in-), il, n. (impero), a command, 1, 230; absolute command, sway, control, authority, power, 1, 54; dominion, 1, 138; empire, kingdom, 2, 191.

Império (in-), ávi, átum, 1, a. and n., to command, w. dat., G. 1, 99; w. dat. and inf., 7, 96.

Imperterrítus (in-), a, um, adj., undaunted, 10, 770.

Impétus (in-), fts, m. (impeto), an attack; a strong impulsion; pressure, impulsi, impetus, 5, 219; vehemence, violence, 2, 74.

Impexus (in-), a, um, adj., uncombed, untrimmed, G. 3, 866; shaggy, 7, 667.

Impiger (in-), gra, grum, adj., not sluggish, not inactive; quick, not backward, 1, 738.

Impingo (in-), pégí, pactum, 3, a. (1. in and pango), to fasten upon; drive, dash against, 5, 805.

Impius (in-), a, um, adj. (2. in and plus), unfaithful in sacred relations; iniquitous, impious, 2, 163; nefarious, detestable, perfidious, 4, 496; cruel, ruthless, E. 1, 71; with reference to civil war, 6, 612; of actions, 4, 506.

Implicabilis (in-), e, adj., inexorable, 12, 3.

Implicátus (in-), a, um, adj., unappeased; insatiable, 3, 420.

Implecto (in-), plexi, plexum, 3, a.

to braid, twist, wind in; interweave; entangle, wreath, G. 4, 482.

Impléo (in-), ávi, átum, 2, a., to fill up; fill, 1, 729; with sound, fill, 3, 313; reach, 11, 896; regale (w. gen.), 1, 215; satisfy, 1, 716; inspire, 3, 434.

Implexus (in-), a, um, p. of implicto.

Implico (in-), ávi or ál, átum or átum, 1, a., to fold in; involve, entangle, entwine, 2, 215; to wheel, 12, 743; w. dat., bind to, 11, 555; infuse, 1, 660; insinuate, mingle, 7, 355: se implicare, cling to, 2, 724.

Implöro (in-), ávi, átum, 1, a., to entreat, implore, supplicate, 4, 617.

Implicantis (in-), e, adj. (2. in and pluma), without feathers; unfledged, cullow, G. 4, 513.

Impóno (in-), póśli, pölètum (p. impostus, 9, 716), 3, a., to put or lay on, in, into, over, upon, 1, 49; put, 2, 619; set, insert, G. 2, 73; place over the dead, erect, build, 6, 283; lay down, prescribe, 6, 852; impers., impósitum est, it is incumbent, a necessity (others, heaped up fire), 8, 410.

Importánuus (in-), a, um, adj., ill-timed, unseasonable; of birds of ill omen, ominous, inauspicious, 12, 864; ill-advised, dangerous, hazardous, 11, 305.

Impósítus (in-), a, um (contr. form, impostus), p. of impono.

Imprécor (in-), átus sum, 1, dep. a., to call down good or, more usually, evil by prayer; to invoke evil upon, impri cate, invoke, 4, 629.

Impressus (in-), a, um, p. of im primo.

Imprimis (in-), adv., s. primus.

Imprimo (in-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (1. in and premo), to press into, on, or upon, 4, 659; impress, mark, G. 1, 263; engrave, chase, 5, 596.

Impróbous (in-), a, um, adj., not good; bad; malicious, wicked, E. 8, 50; cruel, 2, 80; savage, 10, 737; furiously impelled, destructive, 12, 667; hurtful, G. 1, 119; unappeasable, ravenous, rapacious, 12, 250; greedy, G. 8, 431; importunate, raging, 2, 356; persistent, G. 1, 146; of military devices, with warlike craft, 11, 512; with murderous in-
IMPROPERATUS

tent, 11, 767; of ill omen, unlucky, G. 1, 388; subs. m., shameless, impudent boast, braggart, 5, 397; wretch, 4, 386.

imprōperātus (in-), a, um, adj., unhastened; delayed, delaying, 9, 798.

imprōvidus (in-), a, um, adj., not looking before; improvident; unsuspecting, blinded; unprepared, 2, 200.

imprōviso, s. improviso.

imprōvisus (in-), a, um, adj., unforeseen; unlooked for, unexpected, 1, 595; adv.: improviso, unexpectedly, 8, 554.

imprōdenis (in-), ntis, adj., not seeing or knowing beforehand; unconscious, 9, 386; ignorant; unwary, G. 1, 373; w. gen., incapable of, inexperienced in, G. 2, 372.

impūbes (in-), is or ēris, adj., not full grown; beardless, 9, 751; youthful, 5, 546.

1. impulsus (in-), a, um, p. of impello.

2. impulsus (in-), fīs, m. (impello), an impelling; impulse, shock, 8, 289.

impūnē (in-), adv. (impunis), without punishment or retribution; with impunity, 3, 628; without harm, 12, 559.

Imus, a, um, superl. of inferus, wh. see.

1. in, prep. w. acc. or abl. (ēv, eis); w. acc., into, unto, to, toward, 1, 587, et al.; against, 9, 424, et al.; on, upon, 5, 426, et al.; in expressions of time, unto, to, for, G. 2, 405, et al.; according to, by, E. 6, 27; denoting purpose, 12, 854, et al.; as, for, 11, 771; in adversum, contrary, against, opposite, 8, 287; in longum, for long, for a long time, E. 9, 56; in melius, for the better, 1, 281; in pēius, for the worst, G. 1, 200; in obliquum, crosswise, transversely, G. 1, 98; in numerum, in time or order, 8, 453; in versum, in order, G. 4, 144; in unum, together, E. 7, 2; in aberratum, headlong, 3, 422; w. abl. of situation, in, on, over, upon, freq.; in the midst of, within, among, 1, 109, et al.; for, as, 5, 537; on account of, at, 10, 446; in respect to, 2, 541; in the sense of ad, E. 7, 66; after its noun, 6, 58.

In composition in is regularly changed into im before m, b, p, though often unchanged; usually ir before l; either in or ir before r; i before gn; before all other letters, unchanged.

2. in-, inseparable negative particle (ā, ār), un-, in-. In composition it follows the same rules as 1. in.

insequens, a, um, adj., difficult of approach, perilous to be approached; dangerous, 7, 11; impetuous, 8, 195.

Inachius, a, um, adj. (Inachus), of Inachus, Inachian, G. 3, 153; Argive, Grecian, 11, 286.

Inachus, i., m., Ιακχος, the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus, 7, 372.

Ināmābilis, e, adj., unlively; odious, abhorred, accursed, 6, 498.

inānis, e, adj., empty, void, 3, 304; light, G. 3, 134; vain, idle, fruitless, 4, 210; valueless, trivial; little, brief, 4, 493; lifeless, unreal, 1, 464; shadowy, 6, 299; unsubstantial, shadowy, airy, phantom, 6, 651; subs.: ināne, is, n., void space, a void, 12, 354; air or sky, E. 6, 31.

Inārātus, a, um, adj., unplowed, G. 1, 83.

Inardesco, arsi, 3, inc. n., to take fire; become glowing, glow; be gilded, 8, 623.

Inārīmē, es, f., an island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, called also Aenaria and Pithecusa, now Ischia, 9, 716.

Inasus, a, um, adj., undared, unattempted, 7, 306.

Inbellis, s. imbellis.

Incandesco, dūi, 3, inc. n., to grow hot; rage, G. 3, 479.

Incānesco, cāntū, 3, inc. n., to become white, be hoary, G. 2, 71.

Incānus, a, um, adj., covered over with gray; hoary, 6, 809.

Incassum, adv. (2. in and cassus), in vain, 3, 345.

Incautus, a, um, adj., unguarded, heedless, 10, 386; unsuspecting, 1, 350.

Incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, a. and n., to step onward; walk, especially with pomp or dignity; advance, 1, 497; move (for am), 1, 46, et al.; march, proceed, 9, 306; come upon, befall, overtake, w. dat., G. 4, 68.

Incendium, li, n. (incendo), a burning, conflagration; flame, fire, 2, 708;
INCENDO

incendium, n. a., fire

incendio, di, sum, 3, a., to set fire to
burn, 2, 353; kindle, 3, 279; illuminate, 5, 88; fig., of the mind, fire, inflame, 1, 660; arouse, cause, 5, 719; excite, irritate, anger, madden, provoke, 4, 880; disturb, rend, fill, 10, 895; of fever, heat, inflame, G. 3, 459.

incenus, a, um, p. of incendo.

incipit, a, s. incipio.

incipitus, a, um, p. of incipio.

incertus, a, um, adj., uncertain, 2, 740; subject to change, of uncertain weather, G. 1, 115; wavering, E. 5, 5;ickle, 2, 39; doubtful, 3, 7; undistinguished, base, 11, 381; incertum est, it is uncertain, doubtful, G. 1, 25.

incesso, cessavi or cessi, 3, 6; intens. (incedo), to attack, assail, beleaguer, 12, 596; w. dat., to seize, possess, G. 4, 68.

incessus, fex, m. (id.), a walking or advancing; a manner of walking; walk, gait, 1, 405.

incestro, avi, atum, 1, a. (incustus), to defile, pollute, 6, 150.

incidō, s. incihō.

1. incidō, idi, cāsum, 3, n. (1. in and caedo), to fall into; descend or fall, 2, 303; encounter, meet, 11, 699; inspire, 9, 721.

2. incidō, idi, sum, 3, a. (1. in and caedo), to cut into; cut upon, E. 10, 53; cut, 3, 337; hack, mutilate, E. 3, 11; cut out, E. 8, 80; fashion by cutting, fig., cut off, cut short, put an end to, E. 9, 14.

incinctus, a, um, p. of incingo.

incingo, nxī, nctum, 3, a., to gird on, gird about, gird, array, clothe, 7, 380.

incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (1. in and capio), to undertake; begin, 1, 721; begin to speak, 2, 384; cherish, 12, 882; pa. subs.: incipient, i, n., a beginning; deliberation, 11, 499; undertaking, design, purpose, 1, 37; measure, movement, 12, 596.

incipiō, avi, atum, 1, intens. a. (incleo), to rouse, incite (in some editions, for iniiciō), 11, 738.

incitus, a, um, adj., rapid, swift, 12, 534.

inclementia, ae, f. (inclemens), un-

kindness; inclemency, cruelty, severity, 2, 602.

incitāno, avi, atum, 1, n., to bend; pa.: incitānatus, a, um, bent; bending; declining, tottering, sinking, 12, 59.

incūdo, ēsi, ēsum, 3, a. (1. in and cludo), to shut in, inclose, 6, 680; secrete, 2, 19; for intercludo, stop, choke, 7, 534; to mount, set, inlay, adorn, 12, 211.

incūs, a, um, p. of incudo.

incūtus (incil-, incly-), a, um, adj. (rel. to clueo, to be heard of; κλέω, hear; κλήρος, renowed), famous, glorious, renowned, 2, 83.

incoccus, a, um, p. of incoccus.

incognitus, a, um, adj., unknown, unnoticed, unperceived, 12, 859; not understood, 1, 515.

incōho (incōho), avi, atum, 1, a., to lay the foundation; begin, essay, G. 3, 42; to consecrate (others, construct), 6, 252.

incōlo, ili, 3, a. and n., to dwell; inhabit, 6, 675.

incōlīmus, e, adj., uninjured; unharmed, safe, 2, 88.

incōmitātus, a, um, adj., unattended; alone, 2, 456.

incōmmōdum, i, n. (incommodus), detriment, misfortune, woe, 8, 74.

incōposītus, a, um, adj., not well put together; rude; rustic, uncouth, G. 1, 350.

incōptus (-comtus), a, um, adj., untrimmed; rough, rude, G. 2, 386.

incōncessus, a, um, adj., not allowed; unequal, 1, 651.

incōnditus, a, um, adj., not well put together; imperfect, unpolished, E. 2, 4.

incōnsultus, a, um, adj., uninstructed, unadvised, without advice, 3, 452.

incōquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., to boil in, seethe in, w. dat. or abl., G. 4, 279; tinge, stain, v. Grk. acc., G. 3, 307.

incrēbresco (incrēbes), bull, 3, inc. n., to become frequent; increase more and more, G. 1, 593; be spread abroad, 8, 14.

incrēdibilis, e, adj., not to be believed; incredible, strange, 3, 294.
incrementum, i, n. (increscio), growth, increase; offspring, E. 4, 49.

incrépito, avi, atum, 1, intens. n. and a. (incresco), to make a great noise; to call or cry out to; chide, blame, reproach, 3, 454; dare, challenge, 1, 738; taunt, 9, 1000.

incrispo, òi, òtum, rarely avi, atum, 1, n. and a., to make a noise or din; resound, 8, 427; clash (others, intimat), 12, 828; snap, 12, 755; fig., chide, blame, reprimand, 6, 887; taunt, 9, 560; w. cognate acc., utter, 9, 504.

increscio, crési, cresulum, 3, n., to grow in; grow up, 3, 46; increase, w. dat., 9, 698.

incúbo, òi, òtum, 1, n., to lie, recline upon, w. abl. or dat., 4, 83; rest upon, 1, 89; watch over, G. 2, 507; without a case follow, descend, G. 3, 197.

incísio, cúsio, císum, 3, a., to beat; peck, indent, chisel, G. 1, 275.

incúltus, a, um, adj., uncared for, neglected, unshorn, 6, 300; wild, G. 2, 415; subs.: incúlta, orum, n. pl., waste, desert regions, 1, 308.

incumbo, cúbil, cubitum, 3, n., to lay one's self upon; lean or recline upon; w. dat., lie on or stretch over, 2, 205; fall upon, 1, 84; beat upon, G. 2, 877; bend to, ply, 5, 15; hasten, urge, press on, 2, 659; overhang, 2, 514; press or bend toward, 5, 325; w. ad and acc., lean, hang, incline, 8, 296; w. inf., to press on, G. 4, 249; absolute, bend to, urge on the work, 4, 397.

incúrus, curri or cúcurri, cursum, 3, n., to run into or against; rush upon, charge, 2, 409; 11, 759.

incursus, ds, m. (incuro), a running into; incursion, inroad, attack, G. 3, 407.

incuro, avi, atum, 1, a., to bend in; bend, 5, 500.

incurvus, a, um, adj., bent, curved, crooked, G. 1, 494.

incésis, idés, f. (incudo), an anvil, 7, 629.

incúso, avi, atum, 1, a. (1. in and causa), to bring a cause or case against any one; to accuse, reproach, blame, 2, 745; without object, upbraid, complain, 1, 410.

incésius, a, um, p. of incudo.

indictio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (1. in and quatio), to strike into or upon; add, put into, 1, 69; rouse (Ribbeck for incidi), 11, 728.

indígano, inis, f., an inclosing or surrounding of the woods with the hunting nets; toils, the chase, 4, 121.

inde, adv. (prpse. is and de), from that place; of time, thence, thereupon, then, 1, 275; thereupon (others, thence), 2, 434; afterwards, G. 2, 367; for ex hoc, ex hac, etc., 3, 663; G. 3, 490; for ab illo, from that quarter, from him, 10, 54; iam inde, even from that time, even from, G. 3, 74; at once, forthwith (others, even there), 6, 885.

indébitus, a, um, adj., not due; unassigned, unallotted, unpromised, 6, 66.

indécor, oris, and indécöris, e, adj., disgraceful, bringing disgrace, 7, 281; disgraced, infamous, 11, 423; unhonored, 11, 845.

indéfessus, a, um, adj., unwearied, 11, 651.

indéprendus, a, um, adj., not overtaken; uncaught, undetected; untraced, intricate, 5, 591.

Indi, s. Indus.

India, ae, f., India, G. 1, 57; by poetic license, Ethiopia, G. 2, 116.

indécium, fi, n. (indico), a means of informing; a proof, sign, token, indication, G. 2, 182; evidence, charge, 2, 84; trace, 8, 211.

indíco, xi, ctum, 3, a., to declare, 7, 616; ordain, appoint, 5, 758; order, summon, 11, 737.

indictus, a, um, adj., unmentioned; unsung, unrecorded, 7, 733.

indios, s. dies.

indigéna, ae, adj., m. f. n. (Indu and geno), born in the land; native, indigenous, 8, 314.

indígéo, digüi, 2, n., to need, require, with abl. or gen., E. 2, 71.

indíges, étis, m. (indu and geno), a hero worshiped as a god of his native land, 12, 794; Di Indigétes, native gods, G. 1, 498.

indignor, étus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to deem unworthy; to fret, chafe, be impatient, 1, 55; resent, 2, 98; scorn, 8, 788; be angry, indignant, 11, 831; rage, G. 2, 169; w. inf., 7, 770.
indignus, a, um, adj., unworthy; unmeet, unjust, 10, 74; disgraceful, shameful, revolting, cruel, 2, 280; once with gen., 12, 649; n. pl. subs.: indigna,orum, indignitates, 12, 811.

indigus, a, um, adj. (indigeo), needing, wanting, G. 2, 498.

indiscrētus, a, um, adj., unseparated; undistinguished, 10, 392.

indōcellis, e, adj., unteachable; untaught, rude, 8, 321.

indōcetus, a, um, adj., untaught; unlearned, unskilful, E. 3, 26.

indōles, is, f. (indu and olesco), that which is bred within; natural disposition; genius, nature, spirit, 10, 836.

indōmitus, a, um, adj., untrained; unbridled, 2, 594; impetuous, fierce, 2, 440.

indormīo, ývi, ëtum, 4, n., to sleep upon, w. dat. or abl. (given in some texts for dormat), G. 2, 506.

indūbito, óvi, ëtum, 1, n., to doubt, mistrust, w. dat., 8, 404.

indūco, xi, cūm, 3, a., to lead, bring into or to, G. 1, 106; lead on, 11, 680; bring in, introduce, E. 5, 50; draw, put on, w. acc. and dat., 5, 379; draw over, E. 5, 40; cover, w. acc. and abl., E. 9, 20; put on, cloth, pass, w. acc. and abl., 8, 457; fig., influence, induce, persuade, 5, 390.

inductus, a, um, p. of induco.

indulgēntia, ae, f. (indulgeo), favor, indulgence, clemency, G. 2, 345.

indulgeo, si, tum, 2, n., to be indulgent, kind, yielding, give way to, 2, 776; yield to, indulge in, 4, 51; favor, 8, 512; give space to, open, G. 2, 277.

indūo, ūi, ëtum, 3, a. (Indo, and rel. to exu), to put into; put on, assume, 1, 684; cloth, G. 4, 143; surround, crown, 3, 526; pierce, stay, 10, 682; pass., as middle, w. acc., gird one’s self with, put on, 2, 393; se ind. in flores, come into flower, G. 1, 188; in vultus, transform to the features, 7, 20.

indūresco, dūrī, 3, inc. n., to become hard; harden, G. 3, 806.

Indus, a, um, adj., belonging to India, Indian, 12, 67; subs.: Indus, i., m., an Indian, G. 2, 172; pl.: Indi,orum, the Indians, 7, 605; Ethiopians, G. 4, 299.

industria, ae, f. (industrius), diligence, assiduity, management, care, G. 3, 209.

indūtus, a, um, p. of induo.

insequābilis, e, adj., that can not be averted by struggling; inevitable, 2, 324; resistless, 8, 334.

inemptus (-mtus), a, um, adj., unbought, G. 4, 183.

inĕo, ivi or ili, ëtum, ire, irreg, n. and a., to go into; come upon, G. 2, 381; sink into, E. 1, 56; enter, 5, 114; of a period of time, open, commence, begin, E. 4, 11; undertake, perform, 5, 846.

inermis, e, adj. (2. in and arma), unarmed; helpless, defenceless, 1, 487, et al.

inermus, a, um, adj. (id.), unarmed, 10, 425.

iners, rtis, adj. (2. in and are), without ability; without force; inactive, inanimate, indolent, E. 1, 28; inert, sluggish, G. 3, 180; feeble, timid, 9, 730; helpless, lifeless, 2, 364; of the voice, weak, 10, 322; of the eyes, languid, glazing, G. 3, 523; of water, stagnant, G. 4, 25; of soil, sluggish, G. 1, 94.

inexcēitus, a, um, adj., not roused, dormant, quiet, 7, 623.

inexhaustus, a, um, adj., unexhausted; inexhaustible, 10, 174.

inexorābilis, e, adj., that can not be moved by entreaty; inexorable, inflexible, G. 2, 491.

inexpertus, a, um, adj., active, not having tried; pass., unused, untried, 4, 415.

inexplētus, a, um, adj., unsatisfied, unsatiated, 8, 559 (others, adv., inexplicatum, insatiately).

inextricābilis, e, adj., inextricable, intricate, 6, 27.

infābūcātus, a, um, adj., unwrought, unknown, 4, 400.

infandus, a, um, adj., not to be uttered; unutterable, inexpresseable, unspoken, 4, 85; cruel, 1, 525; dreadful, horrible, 10, 673; accursed, perfidious, 4, 613; fatal, 2, 132; neut., in exclamations, infandum! O shame, O woe unutterable! 1, 251; pl.: infanda, as adv., 8, 480.

infans, ntis, adj., not capable of speech; subs.: infans, c., an infant, 6, 427.
infaustus, a. um. adj., unfortunate, of ill omen, ill-starred, 5, 635.

1. infectus, a. um. p. of inficio.

2. infectus, a. um. adj. (2. in and factus), not done; unworked, unwrought, 10, 528; unfinished, unconsumated, 10, 720; not actual; untrue, 4, 190; of a covenant, not made, unmade, 12, 243; broken, 12, 296.

infécundus, a. um. adj., not fertile or productive; unfruitful, barren, G. 2, 48.

infelix, fclis. adj., unlucky; unfortunate, luckless, unhappy, 1, 475, et al.; sad, miserable, 2, 772; of ill omen, ill-starred, ill-boding, fatal, 2, 245; unfruitful, E. 5, 37; baneful, G. 3, 37; unfavorable, unfit, G. 2, 230; worthless, useless, G. 1, 154; perhaps w. gen., no longer happy in exercises, G. 3, 498.

infensus, a. um. pa. (1. in and obs. fendo), hostile, inimical, 5, 587; fatal, destructive, 5, 641; angry, furious, 2, 72.

infestae, ärum. f. (inferi), sacrifices to the Manes or powers below; funeral rites, 9, 215.

inferior, ius. s. inferus.

infernus, a. um. adj. (inferus), that which is below; of Hades, infernal, 3, 386.

inféro, intüli, intásum (illásum), ferre, irreg. a., to bear into, upon, or to; convey to, 1, 6; direct, G. 4, 360; offer in sacrifice, 3, 66; bring, make, wage war, 3, 248; se inferre, to betake, present one's self, appear, 5, 622; move, advance, 1, 459; rush, G. 2, 145; pass.: inferer, as middle, go against, pursue, 4, 545.

infréris, a. um. adj., below, lower; comp. : inferior, ius, lower; less distinguished, inferior, 6, 170; superl. : infíimus or Íimus, a. um., lowest, deepest, 2, 419; inmost, 2, 130; below, 4, 387; lowest part, bottom of, 3, 39; currus ímos, lowest part or bottom of the plow-wheels or plow, G. 1, 174 (with the reading currus, lowest part or ends of the furrows); ex ímo, from the foundation, 2, 625.

infestus, a. um. pa. (1. in and obs. fendo ?), infested; unsafe, hostile, inimical, 2, 571; dangerous, mortal, 2, 589; fatal, pernicious, destructive, 5, 641.

inficio, fécī, fectum, 3, a. (1. in and facio), to impart some foreign quality to an object; to taint, infect; poison, G. 2, 128; G. 3, 481; stain, 5, 413; mix, tincture, 12, 418; p. : infectus, a. um. unworked, contracted, 6, 742; infected, filled, 7, 341.

infidus, a. um. faithless, treacherous, G. 1, 254.

infigo, xi, xum, 3, a., to fasten in or upon, w. dat. or abl., 1, 45, et al.; thrust, 12, 721; to pin or nail to (in some texts for adjicis est), 9, 579; p. : inficxus, a. um. thrust deeply, deep, 4, 689.

infindo, fidi, fissum, 3, a., to cut, cleave, of a ship's keel, 5, 142.

infinit, irreg. def., one begins; he begins to speak, 5, 706, et al.

inficxus, a. um. p. of infigo.

infiammo, avi, ñum, 1, a., to set on fire; fig., to rouse, inflame, inspire, 4, 54; infurbiate, madden, 3, 350.

infæcta, xi, xum, 3, a., to bend, 3, 631; fig., move, sway, change, 4, 22; pass. : to be bent or swayed, 12, 500.

inféstus, a. um. adj., unlamented, unwrought, 11, 372.

inflexus, a. um. p. of infecto.

infilgo, xi, ctum, 3, a., to strike, dash on or against, 10, 303.

infictus, a. um. p. of infilgo.

infilo, avi, ñum, 1, a., to blow into; fill, inflate, swell, 3, 357; sound. G. 2, 193.

infódeo, fódi, fossum, 3, a., to dig into; set, G. 3, 535; plant, G. 2, 263; cast in, G. 2, 348; bury, 11, 205.

infócundus, s. infécundus.

informátus, a. um. p. of informo.

informis, e. adj. (2. in and forma), shapeless; deprived of beauty, deformed, blank, waste, G. 3, 364; misshapen, hideous, 3, 658; uncouth, foul, 6, 410; unseemly, dishonored, 12, 903.

informo, avi, ñum, 1, a., to impart form to; mold, forge, 8, 447; mold, shape in the rough, 8, 438.

infrá, adv. (infera sc. parte), below, 8, 140, et al.

infraest, a. um. p. of infringo.

infraenus, s. infénus.
infremo, ūi, 3, n., to bellow; rage, storm, 10, 711.

infrendēo, 2, n., and infrendo, 3, n., to gnash, 3, 664.

Infrenis, s. infrenus.

Infreno (-fraeno), āvi, ātum, 1, a., to furnish with a bridle; to rein, harness, 12, 297.

Infrēnus (-fraenus), a, um; also, Infrēnis, e, adj. (2. in and frenum), unbridled; riding without bridle, 4, 41.

Infringo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (1. in and frango), to break in; break, 12, 387; fig., to break down, subdue, 5, 784; dishearten, paralyze, 9, 499.

Infūla, ae, f. (rel. to flum), a bandage, miter; a fillet of red and white wool, twisted together, worn by priests, 2, 430, and victims, G. 3, 487.

Infundo, ēndū, ēsum, 3, a., to pour into or upon, 6, 254; pour down, 4, 123; throw over, G. 1, 285; assemble, crowd together, 5, 532; infuse, diffuse, 6, 726; pass., He, repooe, 8, 406.

Infusco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to make dusky; to darken, discolor, stain, G. 3, 483.

Infusus, a, um, p. of infundo.

Ingēmnino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n.; a., repeat; redouble; multiply; increase, 7, 578; name often, 2, 770; n., shout again and again, 1, 747; re-echo, 5, 227; flash often or continuously, 3, 199; be redoubled, return, 4, 531.

Ingēmo, ūi, ītum, 3, n. and a., to sigh or groan, 1, 93; groan over, G. 1, 46; w. acc., groan for; lament, bewail, E. 5, 27.

Ingēniun, īn, n. (1. in and geno), that which is indorn; disposition, nature, character, temper, G. 1, 416; ability, judgment, talent, genius, G. 2, 382; of inanimate things, nature, G. 2, 177.

Ingens, nitis, adj., great, freq.; huge, enormous, 2, 400; monstrous, vast, 3, 658; mighty, giant, 1, 99; immense, 5, 492; great, massive, 1, 640; flooding, G. 1, 325; ponderous, 6, 222; vast, spacious, 6, 81; lofty, towering, 4, 89; statically, 1, 440; exalted, great, 2, 325; dread, 7, 241; fearful, 5, 523.

Ingéreo, gessi, gestum, 3, a., to carry, bring, throw, cast into, at, or upon, 9, 763.

Inglorius, a, um, adj., without glory; unrenowned, inglorious, 10, 52.

Inglāvies, ēl, f., a maw, G. 3, 431.

Ingrātus, a, um, adj., not acceptable; disagreeable, unpleasing, 2, 101; hateful, 12, 144; subjective, ungrateful, thankless, E. 1, 35; unfeeling, cold, insensate, 6, 213; w. gen., 10, 606.

Ingravo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to make heavy; aggravate, 11, 290.

Ingrēdior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (1. in and gradior), to walk into; w. dat., proceed to, take, 10, 783; without a case foll., enter, land, 3, 17; walk along, advance, 6, 157; of a horse, move, go, prance, G. 3, 70; enter upon discourse; begin to speak, 4, 107; w. acc., attempt, essay, G. 2, 175; w. inf., attempt, 11, 704; w. ellipsis of object, begin (your divine existence), G. 1, 42 (others, begin the theme with me).

1. Ingressus, a, um, p. of ingressor.

2. Ingressus, ūs, m. (ingredior), an entering; a beginning, G. 4, 316.

Ingrūo, ūi, 3, n., to rush into; advance furiously, 11, 699; assail, 8, 585; rush upon the ear, resound, 2, 301; overgrow, G. 2, 410; descend, 12, 284.

Inguen, īnis, n., the groin, 10, 589; loin, E. 6, 75; the womb, G. 3, 281.

Inhaerēo, haesi, haesum, 2, n., to stick to; cling to, hang upon, fasten upon, 8, 260; embrace, w. abl., 10, 845.

Inhibēo, ūi, ītum, 2, a. (1. in and habeo), to hold back, hold in, keep back, 12, 693.

Inhibio, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to gape at or over; inspect, examine, 4, 64; yawn, G. 4, 483; w. acc., gape at, G. 2, 463.

Inhonestus, a, um, dishonorable; ignominious, shameful, 6, 497.

Inhorretēo, ūi, 2, n., to be rough; to bristle, 10, 711; of the sea, rise up, become rough, swell, 3, 195.

Inhospitalus, a, um, adj., unfriendly, inhospitable. fig., 4, 41.

Inhūmātus, a, um, adj., unburied, 4, 620.

Inicilo (inicio), iēci, ictum, 3, a. (1. in and lacio), to cast or throw into, or upon, 6, 360; hurli, 2, 730; put on, E. 6, 19; add to (Ribb., incultum), 11, 723; lay on, of the hand of Fate, 10, 419.
inlectus, a. um, p. of inicício.
início, s. início.
inílcús, a. um, adj., unfriendly; inimical, hostile, 2, 622; of one’s foe, 10, 795; adverse, 12, 812; dangerous (others, of the enemy), 11, 880; fatal, destructive, 1, 128.
iníquus, a, um, adj. (2. in and aequus), unequal; uneven in surface, rounding, 10, 308; excessive of weight, G. 1, 164; of the sun, torrid, 7, 297; too narrow, dangerous, 5, 208; treacherous, 11, 551; morally, unfavorable, hard, inequitable, 4, 618; unjust, cruel, 1, 668, et al.
infré, s. ineo.
iníríia, ae, f. (2. in and ius), violation of human right; injustice, violence, wrong, injury, 4, 354, et al.; affront, insult, 1, 27.
inísus, a, um, adj., not commanded; uncalled, unbidden, 6, 375.
inístus, a, um, adj., unrighteous; cruel, E. 3, 33; unfair; too great, heavy, G. 3, 347.
inílabor (ill-), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide or fall into, w. dat.; move into, 2, 240; descend into, inspire, 3, 89.
inícrímo (ill-), avi, atrim, 1, n., and inícrímor, atus sum, 1, dep. n., to weep; fig., weep, sweat, G. 1, 460.
inætabílis (ill-), e, adj., joyless; sad, mournful, 3, 707.
iníacástus (ill-), a, um, adj. (2. in and laudo), not praised; not deserving of praise; infamous, G. 3, 5.
inícébra (ill-), ae, f. (início), an enticement, allurement, charm, G. 3, 217.
inído (ill-), liso, lsum, 3, a. (1. in and laedo), to dash upon, thrust, drive upon, 1, 119; dash into, 5, 480.
inígeo (ill-), avi, atrim, 1, a., to bind on; attach to; impede, encumber (separated by tmesis), 10, 794.
inílsus (ill-), a, um, p. of iníldo.
inílotus (ill-), a, um, adj. (2. in and lavo), unwashed, G. 3, 443.
inícesco (ill-), -íacesco, luxi, 3, inc. n., to begin to be light; to dawn, G. 2, 387.
inídeo (ill-), lisi, lsum, 3, n. and a., to play upon; w. dat.; fig., insult, mock, 2, 64; set at naught, 4, 591; injure, hurt, G. 2, 875; w. acc., insult, 9, 634; dock, embroider (others read inclusus), G. 2, 464.
iníliusris (ill-), e, adj. (in and ius), illuminated; fig., conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, noble, 6, 758.
inílus, a, um, p. of illudo.
inívles (ill-), e, f. (inuelo), that which is deposited by washing; dirt, filth, 3, 593.
inm. For words beginning thus, see imm.
inascor, nátus sum, 3, dep. n., to be born in; pa., innátus, a, um, inborn, inbred, G. 4, 177.
ináto, avi, atrim, 1, n., to swim, float upon, G. 2, 451.
iníátes, a, um, p. of innascor.
innexo, nexí, nexum, 3, a., to bind, tie, 5, 511; entwine, 7, 353; link together; fig., devise, 4, 51.
inínxus, a, um, p. of innecto.
inno, avi, atum, 1, n. and a., to swim upon or over, 8, 691; swim, 10, 228; w. acc., sail over, 6, 134; swim, pass by swimming, G. 3, 142.
iníncus, a, um, adj., harmless, involving no danger to any one, 7, 290; pass., unharmed, safe, 10, 502.
inínoxus, a, um, adj., harmless, 2, 683.
inímäerus, a, um, adj., numberless, countless, 6, 706.
inínnupus, a, um, adj., not veiled; unmarried, virgin, 2, 31.
iníoffensus, a, um, adj., unobstructed; unbroken, smooth, 10, 292.
inílesco, olívi, óltum, 8, n., to grow into, upon, or in, w. dat., G. 2, 77; fasten upon, be incorporated, be fixed by growth, without a case foll., 6, 738.
inípnus, a, um, adj. (2. in and opinor), unexpected, 5, 857.
iníops, òpis, adj., without means; poor, needy, G. 1, 186; wretched (destitute of means to pay Charon), 6, 325; of things, meager, mean, humble, 8, 100; of the mind, w. gen., bereft of, 4, 300.
iníüs, a, um, adj. (Ino), pertaining to Ino, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Megistus or Palaemon; Inoan, inoan, 5, 823; G. 1, 437.
inp. For words beginning thus, s. imp.
inquam (late form, inquio), n. def., to say; always used after one or more words in a direct quotation, 1, 321, et al.

inrēmēābilis (inrē'-), e, adj., that cannot be gone over again; not to be repassed, or retraced, 6, 425; inextricable, 5, 501.

inrēpārēbilis (inrē'-), e, adj., irrecoverable, irretrievable, G. 3, 281.

inridēo (inrē'-), rīsi, rīsum, 2, n. and a., to laugh at; deride, 5, 272; set at naught, insult, 4, 534.

inrigō (inrē'-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., to water; sprinkle, G. 4, 115; fig., diffuse, 1, 692; perforce, 3, 511.

inrigūs (inrē'-), a, um, adj., watering, moistening, irrigating, G. 4, 32.

inrisus (inrē'-), a, um, p. of inrideo.

inritō (inrē'-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., to exasperate, provoke, 4, 178.

inrītus (inrē'-), a, um, (2. in and ratus), baffled in calculation or purpose; ineffectual, unavailing, G. 4, 519; useless, vain, 2, 459; effaced, done away, E. 4, 14.

inrōro (inrē'-), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to be wet with dew; to drop with dew, G. 3, 904; a., to bedew, G. 1, 283.

inrumpo (inrē'-), rūpi, rumpem, 3, n. and a., to burst; w. acc., rush into, rush through, 11, 879; w. dat., burst into, 6, 598.

inrūdo (inrē'-), rūi, 3, n. and a., to rush in, break in, 2, 757; rush on, 2, 383; rush, 9, 555.

insālitātus, a, um, adj., not saluted; without farewell greeting (separated by tmesis), 9, 288.

insānīa, ae, f. (insanus), unsoundness; insanity, madness, folly, frenzy, 2, 42; violence, fury, 7, 461.

insānīo, Ivi or II, ītum, 4, n. (id.), to be insane; to be mad, frantic; to be a fool, E. 3, 36; of lovers, E. 10, 22.

insānus, a, um, adj., unsound; mad, insane, 6, 135; inspired, 3, 448; of inanimate things, furious, E. 9, 43.

inscius, a, um, adj. (2. in and scio), not knowing; unaware, unwitting, ignorant, 1, 718; amazed, bewildered, 2, 807; w. gen., ignorant of (Ribbeck, necula), 12, 648.

inscriptus, a, um, p. of inscribo.

inserbo, pes, ptum, 3, a., to work upon, mark, furrow, 1, 473; inscribe (pass. w. acc. of thing marked), E. 3, 105.

insector, ātus sum, 1, dep. freq. a. (insequor), to follow up; fig., harrow, hoe, G. 1, 155.

insēquo, cūtus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow up, pursue, follow, 5, 321; press on, follow up, G. 1, 105; succeed, 1, 87; pursue, 1, 241; w. inf., proceed, 3, 32.

1. insēro, ēvi, ētum, 3, a., to plant or sow in, or among; plant, E. 1, 74; internix, G. 2, 302; ingraft, G. 2, 33.

2. insēro, ti, ētum, 3, a., to fasten or put in; insert, 3, 152.

inserto, 1, freq. a. (2. insero), to put or thrust into; pass through, 2, 672.

insertus, a, um, p. of 2. insero.

insidēo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. and a. (1. in and sedeo), to sit or be seated on; w. dat., rest, recline upon, 1, 719; settle on, 8, 490; w. acc., occupy, hold, 2, 616.

insidiae, ārum, f. (insideo), a sitting down, or lying in ambush; an ambusher, 11, 783; snare, toil, E. 3, 18; plot, treachery, wile, 2, 36; stealthy journey or enterprise, 9, 237; artifice, stratagem, 2, 421; personif. pl.: Insidiae, ārum, Stratagem, 12, 386.

insidīor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (insidiae), to lie in ambush; lie in wait, lurk for, w. dat., 9, 59.

insido, sēdi, sessum, 3, n., to sink, take a seat, or settle upon; w. dat., alight upon, 6, 708; in some texts for insideo, 1, 719; to be stationed or secreted in, 11, 531; w. acc., settle upon, 10, 59.

insigne, is, n. s. insignis.

insignio, Ivi or II, ītum, 4, a. (insigne), to decorate with a mark; adorn, mark, decorate, 7, 790.

insignis, e, adj. (1. in and signum), bearing a mark; marked, G. 3, 50; distinguished, G. 3, 7; beautiful, 3, 463; splendid, adorned, 4, 134; conspicuous, 6, 808; marked, renowned, distinguished, 1, 10; illustrious, glorious, 10, 430; subs.: insignis, is, n., a distinguishing mark; symbol, ensign, 10, 183; trophy, 12, 944; pl.: insignis, ārum, distinctive arms, tokens, 2, 389; royal
ensigns or insignia, 8, 506; trappings, 11, 89.

insincerus, a, um, adj., without purity, not genuine; corrupted, putrid, G. 4, 285.

insinuō, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to embosom; to penetrate, 2, 229.

insisto, stiti, 3, a. and n., to place one’s self in or upon a thing; w. dat., to tread or stand upon, G. 8, 114; w. acc., to tread, 6, 563; impress, 11, 574; walk on in, pursue, G. 3, 164; fig., of the will, continue, persist, 4, 588.

insitus, a, um, p. of 1. insero.

insolitus, a, um, adj., unavowed, unusual, G. 1, 475; in an active sense, G. 3, 543.

insomnis, e, adj. (2. in and somnus), without sleep, wakeful, 9, 167.

insomnia, ium, n., that which comes in sleep; a dream, 4, 9.

insōne, īi, ī, n., to sound within; resound, snap, 5, 579; w. acc., sound, crack (as to, or with) the lash, 7, 451.

insōns, ntis, adj., innocent, guileless, unoffending, 2, 84.

inspectus, a, um, p. of inspicio.

inspērātus, a, um, adj., unhopèd, 3, 278; unexpected, 8, 247.

insplicio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (1. in and specio), to look into or upon; overlook, 2, 47.

insplicō, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (1. in and spica), to point like an ear of wheat; to sharpen, point, G. 1, 292.

inspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to breathe into; fig., influe, dart into, G. 4, 237; inspire, impart, 1, 688; instill, 7, 351.

inspōllātus, a, um, adj., not depaòiled, unstripped, 11, 594.

instābilis, e, adj., unsteady,ickle, G. 4, 105; light, floating, G. 4, 195.

instar, indecl., n. (1. in and sto), an image; figure; noble or majestic form, majesty, 6, 605; w. gen., likeness; the size of, as large as, 2, 15; like, 3, 637.

instanto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to build; perform, celebrate, 3, 63; revive, resolve anew, 2, 451; celebrate anew, 4, 63; renew, 2, 699; repay, requite, 6, 590.

internus, strāvi, strātum, 3, a., to spread over; cover, 2, 723; saddle, 7, 277; extend over, 12, 675.

instigo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to goad on; incite, stimulate, encourage, 5, 228.

instiēno, īi, ītum, 3, a. (1. in and statuo), to fix in a place; put down, plant, step with (others, have as a custom), 7, 690; found, inaugurate, 6, 70; w. inf., ordain, 6, 149; prepare, begin, 7, 109; teach, E. 2, 83.

insto, stiti, 1, n., to stand on or upon; w. dat., acc., inf., or alone; w. dat., to stand on, 11, 529; stand or hang over, 10, 196; be eager for, looking for, G. 1, 220; w. acc., to work at, ply work upon, 8, 434; w. inf., urge on, press on, 1, 423; persist, 10, 118; alone, to follow up, press on, pursue, 1, 468; be active, vigilant, G. 8, 129; struggle, 12, 798; be near at hand, approach, threaten, 12, 916; attack, G. 3, 154; to be urgent, important, incumbent, 4, 115.

1. instrātus, a, um, p. of insterno.

2. instrātus, a, um, adj. (2. in and stratus), not spread, unspread (others, overspread, from insterno), G. 3, 230.

instrēpo, strēpē, strēptum, 8, n., to resound, rattle, creak, G. 3, 173.

instructus, a, um, p. of instreno.

instrīo, xi, ctum, 3, n., to build upon; build up; arrange, draw up ships or troops, 2, 254; 8, 676; prepare, 1, 638; furnish, equip, supply, 3, 231; support, 6, 881; instruct, train, 2, 152.

insuecētus, a, um (trisyll.), adj., unaccustomed; unused, uncustomed, 6, 16; pl. n. as adv.: insuecēta, strangely; hideously, 8, 248.

instance, ae, f., an island, 1, 159.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (insilio), w. dat., to leap upon, bound upon, gallop over, G. 3, 117; trample on, G. 4, 11; 12, 339; w. acc., bound, dance, rush through, 7, 581; absol., prance, 11, 600; insult, be insolent, mock, 2, 280; exult, 10, 90.

insum, fīi, esse, irreg. n., to be in or on; be represented on, 6, 26.

insūdo, īi, ītum, 3, a., to sew or stitch in, into, or on, 5, 405.

insūper, adv. and prep.; adv., above, over, upon, 1, 61; moreover, 2, 593; prep. w. abl., besides, 9, 274.

insūperābilis, e, adj., that can not be surmounted; invincible, 4, 40.

insurgo, surrexī, rectum, 3, n., to
rise to; w. dat., 9, 34; rise, spring to, ply, 3, 207; without case, ift or raise one's self, rise upward, 5, 443.

insatus, a, um, p. of insuo.

intactus, a, um, adj., untouched, unbroken, 11, 419; unbroken, 10, 504; untouched by the yoke, unyoked, 6, 38; pure; a virgin, 1, 345; untreated, unsung, G. 3, 41.

integerr, gra, grum, adj. (2. in and tando), undiminished; unbroken, G. 4, 302; entire; healthy, fresh, sound, w. gen., 2, 698; ab integro, anew, E. 4, 5.

integro, avi, &um, 1, a. (integer), to make new or fresh; renew, repeal, G. 4, 515.

intemératus, a, um, adj., not violated, inviolate, 2, 143; pure, holy, 3, 178; a virgin, 11, 584.

intempestus, a, um, adj. (2. in and tempus), unseasonable; unpleasant; gloomy, dark, 3, 587; of unhealthy atmosphere or climate, malarious, unhealthy, 10, 184.

intendo, di, tentum or tensum, 3, a., to stretch to or towards; strain; stretch strings or chords; strain, aim, shoot, 9, 590; tune (or adapt), 9, 776; extend, spread out, swell, w. acc., 5, 33; bind, w. acc. and abl., 5, 403; festoon, 4, 506; tie around, w. acc. and dat., 2, 297; stretch to, 5, 136; p.: intentus, a, um, earnestly attentive, intent, 2, 1; expectant, 5, 137.

intentatus, a, um, adj., untried, unsolicited, 10, 39.

intento, avi, &um, 1, intens. a. (intendo), to stretch, hold out, 6, 572; threaten, 1, 91.

intentus, a, um, p. of intendu.

intepó, ñi, 2, n., to become warm.

inter, prep. w. acc., between; among, amid, in the midst of, 3, 646, et al.; through, 2, 782; while, E. 9, 24; in, 4, 70; implying both to and amid, 12, 437; adv., G. 2, 349; w. se or se se, mutually, 4, 193; one with another, 1, 455; alternately, in turn, 5, 493; against each other, 6, 828; on or upon each other, 11, 121.

intercipio, cæpi, ceptum, 3, a. (inter and capio), to catch a thing passing along; intercept, 10, 402.

intercifido, ñis, ñsum, 3, a., to close the way; hinder, detain, 2, 111.

interdum, adv., sometimes, G. 2, 253.

intéreç, adv., amid these things; meanwhile, in the mean time, 1, 418, et al.

intéreo, fvi or fi, ñtum, irreg. n., to go between, be lost among, disappear; perish, die, G. 1, 152, et al.

interficció, féci, fectum, 3, a. (inter and facio), to separate the parts; slay, kill; of inanimate things, destroy, G. 4, 380.

interfor, åtus sum, 1, dep. a., to speak between; interrupt, 1, 386.

interfundó, fudi, ñsum, 3, a., to pour between; besprinkle; mark, 4, 644; pass. as middle, pour itself, flow between, 6, 439.

interfusus, a, um, p. of interfundo.

interfínimo, ñémi, emptum or emunt, 3, n. (inter and emo), to take from the midst; kill, 10, 488.

interior, fus, adj. (compar. of obs. interus, rel. to inter), inner, interior; interior or inner part of, 1, 637; on the inner side, 5, 170; super. : intimus (intimum), a, um, innermost, 1, 243; adv. : intérior, compar., more deeply, G. 3, 187.

intérítus, ñis, m. (intereo), a perishing; death, E. 5, 28.

intéríus, s. interior.

interlábó, lapsus sum, 3, dep., to glide between, separated by tmesis, G. 2, 349.

interlégó, légi, lectum, 3, a. (separated by tmesis), to pinch off or gather here and there, G. 2, 366.

interlúcío, luxi, 2, n., to give light through; to open, 9, 508.

interiö, 3, a., to wash between; flow between, 3, 419.

intermisció, misci, mixtum or mistum, 2, a., to intermix, intermingle, E. 10, 5.

internecto, 3, a., to bind together, bind up, 7, 816.

interpres, étis, c., an agent between parties; a mediator, messenger, 4, 356; author, 4, 606; prophet, 8, 389.

interritus, a, um, adj., unaffrighted; dauntless, 5, 427; of inanimate things, undisturbed; without peril, secure, 5, 863.
Inultus, a, um, adj., unavenged, 2, 670.

Inumbro, ãvi, ãtum, 1, a., to cast a shade upon; overshadow; shade, 11, 66.

Inundo, ãvi, ãtum, 1, a. and n., to overflow, a., 10, 24; n., 11, 382; of an army, rush on, pour on, 12, 290.

Inuro, ussi, ustum, 3, a., to brand, G. 3, 158.

Inutilis, e, adj., useless, 2, 510; helpless, 10, 794.

Inuus, s. Castrum Inui.

Invidio, vãsi, vãsum, 3, a. and n., to go into; enter, 3, 382; enter upon, 6, 380; invade, violate, 6, 633; rush into, 12, 712; attack, assail, 2, 414; address, accost, 4, 265; undertake, adventure, 9, 196.

Invidius, a, um, adj., not strong; feeble, infirm, 5, 716; helpless, G. 4, 498; timid, 12, 362.

Invectus, a, um, p. of inveho.

Invehio, vexi, vectum, 3, a., to carry into or forward; pass. : invehii, to ride or drive, 1, 155; sail, 5, 123; w. acc. of place, sail to, arrive at, or in, 7, 436; enter, 8, 714.

Invenio, vãni, ventum, 4, a., to come upon; find out, find, discover, 6, 8, et al.; impers. : inveniunt, that which has been found out; an invention, G. 4, 283.

Inventor, oris, m. (Invenio), a finder; contriver, 2, 164.

Inventrix, icis, f. (id.), a discoverer, inventress, producer, G. 1, 19.

Inventum, i., n., s. invention, at the end.

Inventus, a, um, p. of inveho.

Invergo, 3, a., to cause to incline; turn into, pour upon, 6, 344.

Inverto (inverto), verti, versum, 3, a., to turn over; invert, change, 11, 202; turn up, plow, G. 1, 65.

Invictus, a, um, adj., unconquered; invincible, 6, 365.

Invidio, vãdi, vãsum, 2, n. and a., to look into; to look at with dislike; begrudge, envy, 4, 294, et al.; withhold, deny, E. 7, 58; pa. : invensus, a, um, hated, hateful, odious, 1, 387; act., imminent, an enemy, hostile, 11, 364.
invidis, ae, f. (invideo), dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy, 2, 90; invidiae est, foll. by inf. w. acc., 4, 340.

invigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, m., to be awake, watch, provide for, G. 4, 158; wake, or rise early for, or to, 9, 605.

inviolabilis, e, adj., not to be violated, inviolable, certain, 11, 363.

inviso, visi, visum, 3, a., to come, or go to see; visit, 4, 144, et al.
1. invisus, a, um, p. of invido.
2. invisus, a, um, adj., unseen (so Heyne, but better adiuvus), 2, 574.

invito, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to ask as a guest; to invite, 8, 178; tempt, allure, G. 4, 28; encourage, incite, 5, 393.

invitus, a, um, adj., unwilling, 6, 460; unfriendly, 2, 403.

invius, a, um, adj. (2. in and via), without a way; trackless, inaccessible, impassable, 1, 587; difficult, 3, 383.

invoco, āvi, ātum, 1, a, to call upon; invoke, adore, 7, 140.

involvo, volvi, ēdītum, 3, a., to roll on or in; cast upon, 12, 222; roll along, carry, 12, 659; cover up, obscure, 3, 198; conceal, involve, 6, 100.

inviso, s. inverto.

1. Iō i interj. (iō); of joy, ho, huza! of woe, oh! behold! woe is me! 7, 400.
2. Iō, Iōs, and Iōn, open, f., Iō, daughter of Inachus, changed into a cow, watched by Argus, and again restored to her own form, and worshiped by the Egyptians as Iēst, 7, 789.

Iōlas (Iōlas), ae, m. 1. A shepherd, E. 2, 57, et al. 2. A Trojan, 11, 640.

Iōnīus, a, um, adj., Iānas or Iānas, Iōnian, 3, 671; subs.: Iōnium, Ι, n., the Iōanian sea, 3, 211.

Iōpas, ae, m., a Carthaginian poet, 1, 740.

Iōvis, s. Iuppiter.

Iphitus, i, m., Ἰφίτος, a Trojan warrior, 2, 435.

ipse, a, um, gen. ipsius, dem. pron. (is and intense, pse), self, used to emphasize substantives and pronouns expressed or understood; myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, etc., freq.; sometimes equivalent to just, precisely, exactly, very, even, 5, 767, et al.; denoting distinction or pre-eminence, 1, 575, et al.; marking a climax or extreme case, E. 10, 67; of one's self, spontaneously, 7, 492, et al.; marking a return to the principal subject, G. 4, 464; the whole as contrasted with the parts, 12, 303.

ir, in composition for in, s. in.

Ira, ae, f., anger, fury, wrath, freq.; resentment, hatred, 1, 251; revengeful, wrathful thought, 2, 577; curse, wrathful intent, 11, 448; vengeance, 12, 946; pl., angry passions, wrath, 1, 4, et al.; personif. : Iræ, Iræm, f., the Demon of wrath, Wrath, 12, 336.

Irascor, Iratus sum, 3, dep. n. (ira), to be angry, furious; to show anger, 10, 712; to collect rage, throw fury into, G. 3, 232; 12, 104; to attack, 10, 712.

Irātus, a, um, p. of irascor.

Ire, infin. of eo.

Iris, Idis, f., acc. Irim, "Ips, Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of the gods above, 4, 694, et al.

irr, for words beginning thus, s. inr.
is, ēs, id, gen. sis, dem. pron. 1. Subs.: he, she, it, they, 3, 596, et al. 2. Adj., that, this, those, these, 2, 103, et al.; such, 1, 539, et al.

1. Iṣmār, örum, n., and Iṣmār, ae, f., Mount Ismarus, on the southern coast of Thrace, G. 2, 37; E. 6, 30.

2. Iṣmār, Æ, f. (others, Išmār, örum, n.), a city at the foot of Ismarus, 10, 351.

Iṣmārīus, a, um, adj. (1. Išmārus), Išmarian (in some texts for Išmarīi), 5, 620.

1. Išmār, i, m., Ἰσμάρας, a mountain in Thrace, E. 6, 30.

2. Išmār, i, m., a Maenian, follower of Aeneas, 10, 139.

iste, a, ud, dem. pron., properly relating to the second person (is and suffix to), that of which you speak, or which pertains to you; that, this, E. 1, 19, et al.; such, 2, 521.

Ister, s. Hister.

istic (ist1), adv. (istic), there, where thou art; there, 10, 557; also, according to some commentators, 2, 661.

istine (isthine), adv. (id.), thence, where thou art; from that place, or there, 6, 389.

Ita, adv. (rel. to is), thus, so, in such
a manner, 4, 533, et al.; in oaths, 9, 208; for tum, G. 1, 320.

I tālī, s. Italus.

I tālia, ae, f., Italy, 1, 2, et al.

I tālides, um, f. (Italis), Italian women; Italian nymphs, 11, 657.

1. Itālīs, a, um (Italia), Italian, 8, 440, et al.; subs.: I tālī, orum, m., the Italians, 1, 100.

2. Itālius, i, m., the ancient king from whom Italy was supposed to have been named, 7, 178.

Item, adv. (is), so; also, G. 1, 187.

Iter, itūnris, n. (it. of eo), a going; a journey, passage, voyage, 3, 507, et al.; track, path, way, 1, 370; course, 7, 35.

Itūrum, adv. (rel. to is), a second time, again, freq.; iterumque iterumque, both again and again, again and again, 2, 770.

I tāhāca, ae, f., I tāhān, I thaca (now Teaka), the island of Ulysses in the Ionian sea, 3, 272.

I tāhācus, a, um, adj. (I thaca), of I thaca, I thacan; subs.: I tāhācus, i, m., the Ithacan, Ulysses, 2, 104, et al.

I tur, s. eo.

I turus, a, um, p. of eo.

I turaeus, a, um, adj. (I turae, of I turaeas, a part of Coelesyria; I turaean, G. 2, 448.

I tys, ýos (acc. -ýn or ým), m., I rve, a Trojan slain by Turnus, 9, 574.

I ība, ae, f., the mane of a horse, G. 3, 86; of a serpent, 2, 206; of a helmet, plume, crest, 2, 412.

I ībar, áris, n., brightness, radiance, of the sun, or of a star; the sun, morning, 4, 130.

I ìbēo, iussi (fut. perf. II usto for iussero for iussero, 11, 467), iussum, 2, a., to order, request, usually w. inf., freq.; bid, 2, 3; ask, incite, 1, 703; will, wish, desire, 3, 261; direct, enjoin, admonish, 3, 697; persuade, advise, 2, 37; lead, prompt, E. 4, 33; to clear by command, 10, 444; w. subj., 10, 53; pa. subs.: i ussum, i, n., a thing ordered; command, injunction, order, 1, 77, et al.

I ìcundus (I二是undus), a, um, adj. (rel. to luvo), pleasant, sweet, delightful, 6, 389.

I īdex, ýes, c. (ius and 2. dico), a judge, 6, 431, et al.
Iunius, a, um, adj. (Juno), pertaining to Juno, under the influence of Juno; Juno's, 1, 671.

Iuppiter (Jupiter), Iovis, m., Jupiter, son of Saturn and Rhea, and king of the gods, 1, 223; for the sky or air, E. 7, 60; Iuppiter Stýgius, Pluto, 4, 638.

Iūdës, s. ius.

Iurgium, iī, n. (iurgo), a lawsuit; a quarrel; brawling, strife, E. 5, 11; reproof, 11, 406.

Iūrus, āvi, ītum, 1. n. and a. (ius), to take an oath, 4, 428; call to witness, swear by, w. prep. per, 6, 458; w. acc. alone, 6, 321; w. acc. of thing and person, 13, 197.

Iūs, āris, n. (rel. to iubeo), law, right, equity, justice, freq.; obligation, 2, 157; pl.: iūra, um, justice, 1, 293; laws, courts, 1, 438; rules, 1, 731; dare iūra, to administer laws or justice; dispense laws, rule (perhaps also including the idea of enacting laws), 1, 293; abl. adv.: iūrë, with right, justly, 9, 642.

Iuissum and iussus, s. iubeo.

1. iussus, a, um, p. of inbec.

2. iussus, ìs, m., only in abl. sing. (iubeo), by command, order, decree, 2, 247.

Iustitia, ae, f. (justus); righteousness, justice, equity, 1, 523; et al.; personif., G. 2, 474.

Iustus, a, um, adj. (ins), righteousness, just, 1, 544; et al.; fair, equal, 1, 508; subs.: iustum, i, n., that which is just, meet, proper, sufficient, enough, G. 2, 251, et al.

Note.—The characters I, i, are substituted both in the text and dictionary for J, j. Therefore, words beginning with Ja or ja, as Janus, jaceo, etc., will be found under I, in the form Ianus, iaceo, etc.; those beginning with Je, as jecur, etc., will be found in the form lecur, etc.; and those beginning with Ju or Ju, as Juno, juvenis, etc., will be found in the form Iuno, iuvenis, etc. This consonantal I has properly the sound of English Y.

Karthago (Carthago), Ìnis, f. (Kαρχυδόν, new city), a city built by Phoenician adventurers on the northern coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, a short distance N. E. of the modern Tunis, 1, 13. et al.
LABEFACTIO

labèfascio, fæcì, factum, 8, a., pass.: labèfesto, færì, factus (labo and facio), to cause to totter or waver; p.: labèfactus, a, um, shaken, 4, 385; yielding, melting, 8, 390; crumbled, G. 2, 364. labèfactus, p. of labefacio.
labèllum, i, n. (labrum), a little lip; soft lip, E. 2, 34.
labèses, is, f. (1. labor), a falling, sinking down; decline, beginning of evil or ruin, downward step, 2, 97; corruption, stain, blemish, 6, 749. (But labèse, stain, acc. to Curtius, is from a different root and akin to λαύνω, shame.)
labèci, labèci, orum, m., the Labeci, or people of Labicum or Labici, a Latin town near the present Colonna, 7, 796.
labò, òvi, òtum, 1, n. (rel. to 1. labor), to give way, begin to yield; totter, 2, 492; of the mind, wavering, 4, 22; falter, flag, despond, 12, 228; with Grk. acc., 10, 283.
1. làbor, lapsus, sum, 3, dep. n., to slide, glide down, or slip, freq.; fall down, 2, 485; ebb, 11, 628; pass away, 2, 14; descend, 2, 282; glide, sail, skim along, 8, 91; depart from, E. 1, 64; flow, 3, 281; fall, perish, 2, 430; decline, 4, 318; faint, 3, 309; to be decayed, exhausted, ruined, G. 4, 249.
2. làbor (labor), òris, m., labor, effort, toil, working, work, 1, 431, et al.; care, G. 3, 288; task, 4, 115; effort, activity, of man (others, "wear and tear" of time), 11, 425; adventure, enterprise, 2, 385; burden, 2, 708; fatigue, difficulty, hardship, 1, 390; exercise (of procreation), G. 3, 127; struggle, danger, distress, misfortune, calamity, woe, suffering, 1, 10, et al.; pain, pangs, G. 4, 340; hard fate (others, toil of battle), 12, 727; disease, G. 3, 452; an eclipse, 1, 742; the product of work, workmanship, work, 1, 455; personif.: Labos, Toil, 6, 377.
làbòro, òvi, òtum, 1, n. and a. (2. labor), to toil, make effort, G. 3, 193; work out; prepare, knead, 8, 181; fashion; embroider, 1, 639.
1. làbrum, i, n., a lip, E. 3, 48; 11, 572.
2. làbrum, i, n., a vat or tub, G. 2, 6; a bowl, vase, vessel, 8, 22.

LACRIMO

làbrusca, ae, f., the wild grape-vine, E. 5, 7.
Làbýrinthus, i, m., λαβύρινθος, the Labyrinth, 5, 588.
làc, ctis, n. (γάλα), milk, 3, 66, et al.; the dairy, G. 3, 394; juice, 4, 514; copia pressa lactis, plenty of cheese, E. 1, 82.
Làcaena, ae, adj. f., Λάκαενα, Lacedaemonian or Spartan, G. 2, 487; sub., the Spartan woman; Helen, 2, 601.
Làcèdaemôn, ònis (acc. òna), f., Λάκεδαιμόν, Lacedaemon or Sparta (now Mistras), the capital of Laconia, 7, 363.
Làcèdaemònìus, a, um, adj., Λάκεδαιμόνιος, Lacedaemonian, Spartan, 3, 388.
làcèr, èra, òrum, adj. (ακρός, torn), torn, mangled, bruised, mutilated, 5, 275.
làcèro, òvi, òtum, 1, a. (lacer), to tear, mutilate; wound, 3, 41; rend, 12, 98.
làcerta, ae, s. 2. lacertus.
1. làcertus, i, m., the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the arm, 5, 141, et al.
2. làcertus, i, m., and làcerta, ae, f., a lizard, G. 4, 13.
làcessitus, a, um, p. of làcesso.
làcesso, cessivi or cessi, cessivum 3, intens. a. (rel. to lacio), to provok; rouse, irritate, incite, 5, 429; call forth, summon, rouse, 10, 10; challenge, attack, assail, 11, 588; beat, assail, G. 3, 233; strike, smite, 7, 537; slap with the hand, caress, cheer, 12, 85.
Làcinìus, a, um, adj. (Lacinium), of Lacinium, a promontory near Croton, on the southern coast of Italy; Lacinian; Diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess; Juno, 3, 552.
làcrìma (làcr-r-r, -cr-, làchr-), ae, f. (rel. to àkrop), a tear, 1, 298, et al.; of flowers, honey-drop, G. 4, 160.
làcrımàbilis (làcr-r-r-), e, adj. (lacrimo), that calls for tears; piteous, 3, 39; causing tears; woful, disastrous, 7, 604.
làcrimo (làcr-r-r-), òvi, òtum, 1, n. and a. (lacrimo), to shed tears, weep, 1, 459.
Laocrimosus (lacrīm-,) a, um, adj. (id.), tearful; sad, mournful, piteous, 11, 274.

lactēo, ī, 2, a. and n. (lac), to suck; pa.: lactēns, nīs, full of milk; milky, juicy, G. 1, 315.

lactēus, a, um, adj. (id.). milky, full of milk, G. 2, 525; milk-white, 8, 690.

lācīna (lācī-), ae, f. (lacus), a hollow; pit, ditch; drain, G. 1, 117; pudding, pool, G. 3, 365.

lācus, i, m. (rel. to lācis, a rent; lācās, a hollow), a lake, G. 4, 364, et al.; pool, source, 8, 74; fen, 2, 135; stream, G. 3, 481; water, G. 4, 173.

Lādes, is, m., a Lycean follower of Aeneas, slain by Turnus, 12, 343.

Lādon, õnis, acc. -ōna, m., Ladon, a follower of Eneas, slain by Turnus, 12, 343.

Laeo, laeī, laecum, 3, a., to strike violently; smile, 2, 251; bruise, strike, hit, 7, 809; tire, E. 9, 64; hurt, injure, E. 10, 48; damage, G. 2, 220; offend, thwart, 1, 8; violate, 12, 496; incense, enrage, G. 4, 236.

Laena, ae, f. (χλαῖνη), an upper garment; cloak, mantle, 4, 262.

Lāertīus, a, um, adj. (Laertes), of Laertes, father of Ulysses; Laertian, 3, 272.

Laesus, a, um, p. of laeto.

Laetītia, ae, f. (laetus), joy, 1, 514, et al.

Laetor, ātus, sum, 1, dep. n. (id.), to rejoice, w. abl., gen., inān., or absolute, 1, 393, et al.

Laetus, a, um, adj., joyful, joyous, glad, 4, 418, et freq.; delighting in (w. abl.), 1, 275, 696; 2, 417; sprightly, G. 3, 63; frolicking, G. 1, 423; springing, 10, 643; jovial, G. 1, 301; sparkling, radiant, 1, 591; happy, auspicious, 1, 605; delightful, agreeable, G. 2, 112; abounding, rich, full (w. abl. or gen.), 1, 411; filled (w. abl.), G. 2, 580; fruitful, luxuriant, G. 1, 74; fertile, plentiful, G. 1, 1; well-fed, fat, 3, 220; blissful, blessed, 6, 744.

Laeva, laevo, laevum, s. laevus.

Laevis, e, adj. s. 1. levis.

Laevus, a, um, adj. (rel. to laesus), the left, 10, 485; (situated) on the left, 3, 412; the left, 3, 420; fig., ill-starred, unpropitious, baleful, 10, 275; infatu-ated, blind, 2, 54; propitious (according to some, unpropitious), G. 4, 7; subs.: laeva, ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, 1, 611; ab laeva, on the left side, 8, 460; pl.: laeva, orum, n., the left-hand places; left-hand waters or waves, 5, 885; adv.: laevum, on the left, 2, 693.

Lāgeós, i, f., Lāgeos, a kind of Greek grape, or wine produced from it; the laegen, G. 2, 93.

Lāgus, i, m., a Rutulian, 10, 381.

Lambo, bi, bitum, 3, a. (rel. to láb-, to lick, 2, 211; of flame, touch, lick, 3, 574.

Lāmenta, orum, n. (sing. not in good use), a waiting, cry of grief, lamentation, mourning, moaning, 4, 667.

Lāmentābīlla, e, adj. (lamentor), deplorable, pitiable; to be deplored, 2, 4.

Lāmina (lamna, lammīna), ae, f., a plate, leaf; of metal, G. 1, 143.

Lāmpas, ādis, f., lamprās, a light, torch, 6, 587; fire-brand, 9, 535.

Lāmus, i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 334.

Lāmyrūs, i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 334.

Lāna, ae, f. (lācīv, Dor. lēvō), wool, G. 3, 391; cotton, G. 2, 120; a frothy cloud, G. 1, 597.

Lancēa, ae, f., a lance, light spear, javelin, 12, 875.

Lancēs, s. lanx.

Lānéus, a, um, adj. (lana), of wool; woolly, woolen, G. 3, 487.

Lāngūs, ū, 2, n., to be faint, to languish, grow feeble, G. 4, 252; pa.: languens, nīs, of the sea, 10, 289; of flowers, drooping, 11, 69.

Lānguesco, longūs, 3, inc. n. (languo), to become faint, grow weak, drop, 9, 436.

Lāngulūdus, a, um, adj. (id.), languid, 12, 908.

Lānicium, s. lanitium.

Lāniger, ēra, ērum, adj. (lana and gero), bearing wool; fleecey, 3, 660.

Lānīo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to lacerate, mangle, mutilate, 6, 494.

Lānitium (lānicium), ī, n. (lana), a fleece of wool; the product or clip of wool; wool-trade, G. 3, 384.

Lāndo, inus, f., down, E. 2, 51.

Lānx, cīs, f., a broad dish or plate; a charger, platter, 8, 284; pl.: lānices,
the basins of weighing-scales; scales, 12, 735.

Laodéch, onis, m., Laocéon, a Trojan prince and priest of Apollo, 2, 41; serving also as priest of Neptune, 2, 201.

Laóomía, ae, f., Laóoména, daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, who killed herself after her husband was slain by Hector, 6, 447.

Láomédoniéus (-ius), a, um, adj. (Laomedon), pertaining to Laomedon, father of Priam; Laomedonteus, Trojan, 4, 542.

Láomédontiádes, ae, m. (id.), a son or descendant of Laomedon, 6, 162; pl., the Trojans, 3, 248, et al.

Láomédontius, s. Laomedontius.

Lápidésus, a, um, adj. (lapis), full of stones; hard as stone, stoney, 3, 649.

Lápillus, i, m. (id.), a small stone; a pebble or grain of sand, G. 4, 194.

Lápis, idis, m., a stone, rock, 12, 906, et al.; mill-stone, G. 1, 274; marble, G. 3, 34; pumice-stone or sandstone, G. 2, 348.

Lápittha (Lápitthês), ae, c., Lápitthys, a Lapitha; pl.: Lápitthaé, ärum (um, 7, 305); the Lapithae, a race of Thessalians, who fought with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae, 6, 601, et al.

Láppa, ae, f., a bur, G. 3, 383.

Lápseo, i, freq. n. (1. labor), to fall down; slip, 2, 551.

1. Lápsus, a, um, p. of 1. labor.

2. Lápsus, is, m. (1. labor), a slipping; gliding, 2, 225; gliding movement, 2, 225; turning, movement, 2, 236; descent, flight, 3, 225; course, 4, 524.

Láquéar, äris, n. (rel. to lacus), a ceiling with hollows or panels; a paneled or fretted ceiling, 1, 728.

Láquéus, i, m. (id.), a noose or halter; gin, trap, snare, G. 1, 199.

Lár, ärís, m., a fireside, hearth-, or household-god, 5, 744; hesternum Larem, the household god of yesterday, 8, 543; meton., household, property, G. 3, 344; home, dwelling, G. 4, 43; pl.: Láres, fum or um, the tutelary gods of the home (in some texts for Larem), 9, 259.

Llargor, tús sum, 4, dep. (largus), to give largely; bestow, grant, 10, 494.

Largus, a, um, adj., ample; spacious, expansive, 6, 640; plentiful, copious, G. 1, 23; flowing, 1, 465; bountiful, free, 10, 619; w. gen., lavish (others, abounding in), 11, 388.

Lárdes, is, m., a Rutulian, son of Daucus, 10, 391.

Lárina, ae, f., a follower of Camilla, 11, 635.

Lárisaeus (Lárisaeus), a, um (Larissa), of Larissa, a Thessalian town, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larissae; Larissaeon, 2, 197.

Lárius, ii, m., Lake Larius, in Cisalpine Gaul, at the foot of the Alps, now Como, G. 2, 159.

Laecivus, a, um, adj., wanton, frisky, sportive, frolicsome, E. 2, 64.

Lassus, a, um, adj., faint, tired, wearied, 2, 739; troubled, afflicted, G. 4, 449.

Látágus, i, m., a Tyrrhenian, 10, 697.

Látè, adv. (latus), widely; far and wide, 1, 21; on all sides, far around, 1, 163; all over, 12, 306.

Látèbra, ae, f. (lateo), a hiding-place; recess, lodging-place, retreat, 12, 389; usually in pl.: latebræ, ärum, an ambuscade, G. 4, 423; covert, retreat, G. 2, 216; cavern, 3, 424; recess, cavity, 2, 83; the hatches of a ship, the hold, 10, 657.

Látèbrösus, a, um, adj. (latebra), full of lurking-places or recesses; full of holes; porous, 5, 214; secret, 8, 713.

Látens, ntis, p. of lateo.

Látēo, ë, 2, n. and a. (rel. to Lautérn), to be hidden, lie concealed, 2, 48; to lurk, E. 3, 20; be sheltered, 10, 805; be unknown to, escape the knowledge of, 1, 130; p.: Látens, ntis, hidden, concealed, 3, 237; hiding, lurking, 2, 598.

Látex, ícis, m., a liquid; liquor; wine, 1, 088; water, 4, 512; Lénæci látices, a wine-draught or wash, G. 3, 509.

Látīna, s. 2. Latinus.

Látini, s. 2. Latinus.

1. Látinus, i, m. (Latinum), Latinus, a king of Latium, whose capital was Laurentum, and whose daughter, Latinia, became the wife of Aeneas, 6, 991, et al.

2. Látinus, a, um, adj. (id.), of Lati-
\textit{Latiun}; Latin, 1, 6, et al.; subs.: \textit{Lātīni}, orum, m., the people of Latiun; the Latines, 12, 823, et al.; \textit{Latīna}, ae, f., a Latin woman, 12, 604.

\textit{Lātiun}, li, n. (1. latus; Vergil, 8, 323, derives it from \textit{laetēo}), a country of ancient Italy, extending from the left bank of the lower Tiber to Campania, now the Campagna di Româ and part of Terra di Lavoro, 1, 6; meton., for \textit{Lātīni}, the Latin people of Latiun, 10, 265, et al.

\textit{Lātōna}, ae, f., Αργός, the mother of Apollo and Diana, 1, 502.

\textit{Lātōnius}, a, um, adj. (Latona), of Latona, Latonian, 9, 405, et al.; subs.: \textit{Lātōnia}, ae, f., Diana, 11, 594.

\textit{Lātrātor}, oris, m. (lātōro), one who barks like a dog; a Barker, the barking, 8, 698.

\textit{Lātrātus}, us, m. (id.), a barking; baying, 5, 257, et al.

1. \textit{lātro}, āvi, ārum, 1, n., to bark, snarl, bay, 6, 401, et al.; of waves, 7, 588.

2. \textit{lātro}, ōnis, m. (rel. to lātēps), a hired servant, mercenary soldier, huntsman, 12, 7.

\textit{lātus}, a, um, adj. (for \textit{stéramus}, fr. sterno?), wide, broad, 1, 813; spacious, ample, large, 4, 199; wide-spread, far-extending, 1, 223.

2. \textit{lātus}, ēris, n. (rel. to πλατῦς?) a side, 1, 106, et al.; coast, 8, 416; \textit{lātērum} \textit{iuncturæ}, joings of the sides of a belt—i.e., ends of a belt (Conington, ribs of the body), 12, 274.

\textit{laudo}, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (laus), to praise, 2, 558; commend, 11, 460.

\textit{laurēs}, ae, f. (laureus, sc. arbor), a laurel-tree, E. 7, 82.

\textit{Laurense}, nitis, adj. (Laurentum), of Laurentum, the ancient capital of Latiun; \textit{Laurentius}, Laurentian, 5, 797, et al.; subs.: \textit{Laurentes}, um, pl. m., the Laurentiane, 7, 63, et al.

\textit{Laurentius}, a, um, adj. (id.), of Laurentum; Laurentian, 10, 709.

\textit{Laurentum}, i, n., a town on the coast of Latiun, between Ostia and Laviniun, now Torre di Paterno, 8, 1.

\textit{laurus}, i (rarely \textit{laivius}, f., the laurel or bay-tree, 2, 513; a laurel crown or wreath, 3, 81.


\textit{Lāusus}, i, m., an Etruscan chief, son of Mezentius, 7, 649, et al.

\textit{lauus}, a, um, s. lavo.

\textit{Lāvinius}, ae, f., a Latin princess, daughter of King Lavinus, 6, 764, et al.

\textit{Lāviniun}, ii, n. (Lavinia), a city of Latiun, built by Aeneas and named after his Latin wife, Lavinia; now Pratica, 1, 270, et al.

\textit{Lāvinius}, a, um, and \textit{Lāvīnus}, a, um, adj. (Lavinium), of or belonging to Lavinium, 4, 236.

\textit{lāvo}, āvi and āvāvi, lāvātum, lāvum and lōtum, 1 and 3 (lāvit, G. 3, 221), a. and n. (rel. to lōuo and λαοῦ), to wash, bathe, 3, 663; \textit{vet}, sprinkle, 6, 227; \textit{stain}, besmear, G. 3, 221; pa.: \textit{lauus}, a, um, washed; neat, elegant; stately, magnificent, 8, 361.

\textit{lāxо}, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (laxus), to loosen, slacken; unfasten, undo, open, 2, 259; uncoil, let out, 3, 267; open, clear, 6, 412; of the body, relax, 5, 836; of the mind, relieve, 9, 225.

\textit{lāxus}, a, um, adj. (rel. to λαγαφός, slack), loose, G. 3, 169; disjointed, unfastened, gaping, open, 1, 123; slack, loosened, free, 1, 63; unbent, 11, 874.

\textit{lēsena}, ae, f., lēwâva, a lioness, E. 2, 63.

\textit{lēbes}, ētis, m., λῆβης, a kettle or caldron, 3, 466.

\textit{lector}, oris, m. (lego), a reader, E. 3, 83.

1. \textit{lectus}, a, um, p. of lego.

2. \textit{lectus}, i, m. (lego, to gather), a gathering, as of boughs, leaves, straw, etc.; a couch, 4, 496.

\textit{Lēda}, ae, f., Λέδα, wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra, 1, 659.

\textit{Lēdaeus}, a, um, adj. (Leda), pertaining to Lēda; Lēdaean; daughter of Lēda, 7, 364; descendant of Lēda, 8, 338.

\textit{lēgātus}, i, m. (lego, to delegate), a legate, envoy, ambassador, 8, 143, et al.

\textit{lēgēns}, nitis, p. of lego.
LEGIFER

lēgifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (lex and fero), law-bringing, law-giving, 4, 58.

lēgō, ons, f. (lego, to choose), a levy of troops; the original Roman army; then, a grand division of the army; a legion, G. 2, 250; host, 7, 681; army, 8, 605.

lēgo, lég, lectum, 3, a. (lēgēs), to gather, collect, 5, 200; culp, pick, gather, G. 2, 152; gather in, furt, 3, 532; wind up, 10, 815; select, elect, choose, 1, 426; take to one’s self, claim (others, steal), 10, 79; take in point after point in travel or with the eye, coast along, pass by, 3, 292; trace, pursue, 9, 393; traverse, 2, 206; 12, 481; peruse, read, E. 4, 27; survey, review, 6, 755; pa, subs.: lēgens, nts, a gatherer, G. 2, 152; p.: lectus, a, um, gathered, collected, 6, 223; picked, culled, E. 3, 70; pa., chosen, choice, 9, 272, et al.

lēgūmen, nis, n. (lego), any plant of the bean kind; pulse; leguminous plant, bean, G. 1, 74.

Lēlōges, um, m., Lēlōge, Pelasgian tribes of Asia Minor and Greece, 8, 725.

lembus, i, m., lēbōs, a light sailing vessel; cutter; yacht, G. 1, 201.

Lemnius, a, um, adj. (Λέμνος), pertaining to Lemnos (now Stalimeni), an island in the Aegean sea; the home of Vulcan; Lemnian, 8, 454.

Lēnaeus, a, um, adj., Lēnaios, pertaining to the wine-press; Bacchic, Lēnaean, 4, 207; subs.: Lēnaeus, i, m., Bacchus, G. 2, 4.

λενιό, ινί, ιένι, ītum, 4, a. and n. (lenis), to render mild; allay; soothe, 4, 528; quiet, calm, 6, 468; of inanimate things, 8, 87.

lēnis, e, adj., mild, 3, 70; gentle, quiet, 2, 782.

λένα, ntis, f., a pod-bearing plant, a lentil, vetch, G. 1, 228.

lentesco, 3, n. inc. (lentus), to become clammy, viscous, sticky, adhesive, G. 2, 250.

lento, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. (id.), to make flexible; of ears, bend, ply, 3, 884.

lentus, a, um, adj., adhesive, clammy, sticky, viscous, G. 3, 281; tough, 12, 773; plant, timber, 6, 137; ductile, malliable, 7, 634; slender, 3, 31; 12, 489; sluggish, creeping, 5, 682; quiet, 7, 23; inactive, 12, 237; at ease, E. 1, 4.

Lēo, ons, m. (λέω), a lion, 2, 722, et al.

lépus, oris, m., and epicene, a hare, 9, 563, et al.

Lerna, ae, f., Lēprax, Lerna, a marshy forest near Argos, where the Lernaean hydra was slain by Hercules, 6, 287, et al.

Lernaeus, a, um, adj. (Lerna), of Lerna, Lernaean, 8, 300.

Lēbos (-us), i, f., Lēbos, an island on the east side of the Aegean, now Mytilini or Metelino, G. 2, 90.

lētālis, e, adj. (letum), deadly, fatal, mortal, 4, 73; ominous of death, 12, 877.

Lētheus, a, um, adj., Lētheos, of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades; oblivious, Lethean, 5, 854, et al.

lētīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. (letum and fero), death-bringing; deadly, 3, 139.

lētum, i, n. (leo, whence deleo), death, destruction, 2, 134, et al.

Leucaspis, is, m., Leucaspis, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 334.

Leucatē, es, Leucata, ae, f., and Leucates, ae, m. (Λευκάς), Leucata, a promontory of the island of Leucadia, off the coast of Arcarnania, now Cape Ducato, 3, 274.

lēvāmen, nis, n. (2. levo), an alleviation; relief, mitigation; solace, 3, 709.

1. lēvis (laevis), e, adj. (λείος), smooth, G. 4, 45; slippery, 5, 283; polished, 5, 91; smooth-grained, G. 2, 449.

2. lēvis, e, adj. (λαεύς), of little weight, light, 2, 682, et al.; of soil, G. 2, 92; thin, slender, 10, 817; delicate, tender, 12, 907; dry, G. 1, 85; light-armed, 11, 868; fleeting, fleet, swift, flying, 1, 147; fitting, airy, 10, 663; sudden, 12, 489; of little moment, little, G. 4, 3; insignificant, small, 7, 282; mean, 12, 764.

1. lēvo (laevo), īvi, ītum, 1, a. (1. levis), to make smooth, polish, 5, 306.

2. lēvo, ēvi, ītum, 1, a. (2. levis), to render light; lighten; lift, aid, 1, 145; raise, 4, 690; fig., ease, relieve of (w. abl.), E. 9, 65; support, rest, 10, 884; re-enforce, help, 2, 452; mitigate, 3, 86; allay, 7, 495; cure, 7, 755; relieve, 7, 571.

lex, légis, f. (légo, to read, or ligo, to bind f.), a bill proposed to the people for
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enactment; statute, law, decree, 1, 507, et al.; pl.: Łęges, um, government, 4, 231; league, G. 1, 510; conditions, terms, 4, 618.

Libāmen, inis, n. (libo), a libation; sacrifice, offering, 6, 346.

libens, p. of libeo.

Libēo (Łibēo), ūī, ātum, 2, n., to please; impers.: Libet (Łibet), īt or libitum (Łibitum) est, 2, it please, is agreeable to, is one's pleasure, will, mind, G. 3, 496, et al.; p. and pa.: libens (Łibens), nis, willing; well-pleased, ready, gladly, freely, 3, 338, et al.

1. Libēr, ēri, m. (libo, Łeibw, to make a liquid offering, a libation of wine), Libēr, the god of wine and hilarity, identified by the Romans with the Greek Bacchus, 6, 805, et al.

2. Libēr, ēri, ērum, adj. (rel. to libet), acting at pleasure; free, unrestrained, 12, 74; freeborn, G. 3, 167; w. abl., set free, loosened from, G. 8, 194; leave, 11, 498; w. gen., 10, 154; adv.: Libērā, freely; comp.: Libērius, more freely; spontaneously, G. 1, 128.

3. Libēr, bri, m., the rind; inner bark of a tree, G. 2, 77.

Libērā, adv., s. 2. liber.

Libertas, Atis, f. (2. liber), liberty, freedom, 6, 821.

libet, s. libeo.

Libēthris, Idis, f. (Łeibithrās), of Libethra, a fountain in Macedon near Magnesia, sacred to the Muse; pl.: Libēthridēs, um, the Muse, E. 7, 21.

Libō, āvī, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to Łeibw), to taste, sip, G. 4, 54; to touch lightly; kiss, 1, 256; pour out as a drink offering, 1, 736; make a libation (others, quaff, drink), 8, 254; w. acc. of the object on which the libation is poured, to pour libations on, 12, 174.

Libra, ae, f., a balance; pair of scales; the constellation Libra, G. 1, 208.

Libro, āvī, ātum, 1, a. (libra), to balance, pose, G. 4, 193; of weapons, to aim, 5, 470; to dart, 9, 417.

Libum, i, n. (libo), a cake of meal, oil, and honey, used in sacrifice, E. 7, 33.

Liburni, ārum, m., the Liburni or Liburnians, a warlike people, inhabit-

ing Liburnia, near the head of the Adriatic sea on the Illyrian coast, 1, 244.

Libyā, ae, f., Łibwā, Libya; northern Africa; by poetic license, Africa, 1, 22, et al.

Libyēcus, a, um, adj. (Łibwēcās), Libyē, 1, 339, et al.; subs.: Libyēcum, i, n., the Libyan or African sea, 5, 595.

Libyēstis, īdis, adj., Łibwēris, Libyē, 5, 37.

Libcenter, adv. (licens), (comp. Licentius), without restraint, freely, 7, 557.

Libēo, ūī, ātum, 2, n.; impers.: Licet, licēt or licētum est, 2, it is allowed; permitted, proper, lawful, right; one may, 5, 82, et al.; p. and pa.: Līcētus, a, um, allowed, allowable; free, 8, 468; conj.: Licet, as a concessive, though, albeit, although, 6, 802, et al.

1. Licet, v. impers., s. liceo.
2. Licet, concessive conj., s. liceo.

Lichas (Łycas), ae, m., a Latin slain by Aeneas, 10, 815.

Līcētus, a, um, p. of liceo.

Licium, i, n., the leash or thrum at the end of the web, which holds the warp in its place in the loom; the leash, G. 1, 285; thread, yarn, E. 8, 74.

Licymnīa, ae, f., Licymnia, a slave, 9, 546.

Līgēa, ae, f., Łygoa, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, G. 4, 336.

Līgēr, ēri, m., an Etruscan slain by Aeneas, 10, 576, et al.

Lignum, i, n., wood, G. 2, 31; timber, G. 2, 442; structure, frame, 2, 45; tree, 12, 767.

Līgo, āvī, ātum, 1, a., to tie, fasten, bind, 2, 217; with in, encumber, 10, 794.

Līgūs, īris, m., a Ligurian; inhabitant of Liguria, the modern Piedmont, G. 2, 168; pl.: Līgūres, um, the Ligurians, 10, 185.

Līgustrum, i, n., the privet plant or shrub, E. 2, 18.

Līllum, i, n. (Łeipov), a lily, 6, 709.

Līlībētus, a, um, adj. (Līlbēaum), of Līlbēaum, now Capo di Boco, the western promontory of Sicily; Līlbēaum, 3, 706.

Līmbus, i, m., a border, hem, fringe, 4, 137.

Līmen, inis, n. (ligo), that which binds; a threshold or lintel; a thresh-
LIMES

old, 2, 243, et al.; meton., door, gate, portal, 2, 480; a dwelling, abode, palace, 1, 339; realm, 6, 930; border, limit, 10, 335; the line where the race begins or ends, the "sax", the starting point, 5, 316; in limine, near at hand, in sight, 7, 508.

Limes, Itis, m. (rel. to limen), a cross-path bounding two fields; border, boundary, E. 1, 54; row, line, G. 2, 278; pathway, course (or itio), 6, 900; train, 2, 697; track, passage, 10, 514.

Limōeus, a, um, adj. (limus), full of mud; miry, slimy, 2, 135; growing in the mud, swampy, E. 1, 49.

1. Limus, i. m., mud, mire, slime, 6, 416; clay, E. 8, 81; ad limum, to the slime or slimy bottom, G. 1, 428.

2. Limus, i. m., a girdle or apron worn by the sacrificing priest and attendants, 12, 129.

Linēus, a, um, adj. (linum), flaxen, 5, 510.

Linguus, ae, f., the tongue, 2, 211, et al.; speech, 11, 388; E. 7, 28; voice, note, 3, 301.

Linō, Iri or lēvi, Itum, 3, a., and Linō, lini, lintum, 4, a., to besmear, daub; spot, G. 4, 99; stop, seal up, G. 4, 39.

Linguo, Iquiu (ictum), 3, a. (λικτος), to leave, 1, 517, and freq.; desert, abandon, flee from, 3, 213; pass by, 3, 705; depart from, leave, 3, 124; of death, yield up, 3, 140; give up or over, desert from, 3, 160.

Linter (lunter), tris, f., a skiff; tray, trough for grapes, G. 1, 282.

Lintēnum, i. n. (linum), linen cloth; sail-cloth; a sail, 3, 690.

Linum, i. n., λίνος, flax or hemp, G. 1, 77; a net, G. 1, 142.

Linūs, i. m., λίνος, son of Apollo and Terpeichore, and instructor of Orpheus, E. 6, 67.

Lipārē, es (-ra, ra), f., Λιπάρη, Lipara or Lipare, one of the Aeolian Islands, N. E. of Sicily, now Lipari, 8, 417.

Liquefaccio, feci, factum, 3, a., pass.: Liqueficio, fféri, factus sum (liqueo and facio), to render liquid; melt, liquefy, 3, 576; fig., putrefy, G. 4, 555.

Liquefactus, a, um, p. of liquefacio.

LOCUS

1. Liqueus, ntis, p. of liqueo.

2. Liqueus, ntis, p. of 1. liquor.

Liqueo, liqui or licui, 2, n., to be fluid; pa. : Liqueus, ntis, liquid, fluid, 5, 283.

Liquesco, cii, sc. inc. n. (liqueo), to become fluid or liquid; grow soft, E. 8, 80; melt, 8, 446.

Liquiddus, a, um, adj. (id.), flowing, liquid, fluid, 5, 217, et al.; impid, G. 2, 200; clear, serene, G. 6, 202; unmixed, elemental, E. 6, 38; clear, shrill, G. 1, 410.

1. Liquor, 3, dep. n., to be in a liquid state; run, ooze, trickle, flow, 3, 28; of brooks or streams, G. 2, 187; pa. : Liquesus, ntis, liquid, fluid, 1, 482.

2. Liquor, 3. m. (liqueo), liquidity; moisture, humor, G. 3, 484.

Liris, is, m., an Etruscan warrior, 11, 670.

Lis, Itis, f., a strife, contest, dispute, 12, 898.

Lito, avi, atum, 1, n. and a. (λιθος or λίθος, to pray), to sacrifice anxiously; alone, expiate, make atonement, 2, 118; to offer in sacrifice, 4, 50.

Litoreus (littus), a, um, adj. (lituus), pertaining to the sea-shore; on the shore; very rarely, on the river-bank, 3, 390; of the shore, sea-shore, 12, 248.

1. Litus (littus), oris, n. (lino?), the sea-shore, beach, strand; shore, coast, 1, 3, et al.; shore (others, limite), 6, 600; the bank, shore of a river, G. 2, 112.

2. Litus, a, um, p. of lino.

Litūs, i, m., an augur's staff or wand, 7, 187; a cornet, trumpet, clarion, 6, 167.

Livō, 2, n., to be bluish, pallid, livid, 7, 687.

Lividus, a, um, adj. (livo), lead-colored, livid, dusky, G. 6, 220.

Lōco, avi, atum, 1, a. (locus), to place, put, 1, 213, et al.; lay, 1, 428; found, 1, 247.

Lōcri, òrum, m., Λόκροι, the Locrians; inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; Locri Epizephyrii, in Brutium, G. 3, 390; the Opuntii, of Opus in Locris, 11, 205.

Lōcus, I, m., pl. loca, n., and loci, m. (archaic, stlocus), a place, 1, 159, and freq.; site, 1, 435; country, locality, region, 1, 51; station, 2, 30; way, 2,
LOCUTUS, a, um, p. of loquor.

Lilium, ii, n., darel, cockle, tares, E. 5, 37.

longaevus, a, um, adj. (longus and aevum), of advanced age; aged, 2, 625, et al.

longus, adv., s. longus.

longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus), far distant, in space or time; distant, remote, long, 3, 415; n. pl. subs.: longinquis, orum, remote, distant fields, G. 2, 197.

longius, comp. of longe.

longum, adv., s. longus.

longus, a, um, adj., long, 1, 186, and freq.; extended, far-extending, 3, 388; far-reaching, vast, G. 3, 223; distant, 2, 780; far-reaching, deep, 1, 159; in time, long, protracted, 2, 109; long-continued, 4, 465; many, 10, 540; lingering, 5, 483; abiding, lasting, 3, 487; superl. very long, 1, 541; in longum, for a long time, continuously, E. 9, 56; ex longo, long, 9, 64; adv.: longum, for a long time, long, 10, 740; a long distance; afar (others a long time), E. 3, 79; adv.: longe, at a long distance, far; far off, remote, 1, 252; from afar, 3, 556; far out, or onward, 11, 606; in a long train, 11, 94; of time, long before, G. 4, 70; long esse, to be far away; fig., to be unavailing, 12, 52; comp.: longius, farther; too far, 5, 461; very far, G. 3, 538.

Loquax, acis, adj. (loquor), talkative; prattling, chirping, 12, 475; noisy, 11, 458; croaking, G. 3, 481.

Loquela, (Loquella), ae, f. (id.), a talking; speech; a word, 5, 842.

Loquor, locutus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to speak, 1, 614, et al.; tell, 6, 266; say, 1, 731; testify, E. 5, 23; sing, 6, 602.

Lorica, ae, f. (lorum), a leather corselet; a corselet of any material; a hauberk, cuirass, coat of mail, 3, 487; 10, 485, et al.

Lorum, i, n., a leather strap or thong, 2, 273; pl.: lora, orum, reines, 1, 156, et al.; harness, 9, 318.

Lütus (-os), i, f., arocs, the lotus-tree or lotue-tree, G. 2, 84; the lotus-plant, G. 3, 394.

Lübens, übet, s. Ibeo.

Lübricus, a, um, adj., smooth, slippery, 2, 474; fig., subtle, cunning, slippery, 11, 716; subs.: lübrica, orum, n., a slippery place, 5, 335.

Lüdágus, i, m., an Etruscan slain by Aeneas, 10, 575.

Lücas (Lücas), ae, m., a follower of Turnus, 10, 561.

Lüceo, luxi, 2, n. (rel. to Lüceo), to shine, beam, gleam, glisten, 10, 137, et al.; to be exposed to view, show, 11, 693.

Lücesco (-cisco), 3, inc. n. (Luceo), to begin to shine, E. 6, 97.

Lücétius, ii, m., a Latin slain by Ilioneus, 9, 570.

Lücidus, a, um, adj. (Luceo), bright, shining, gleaming, glittering, 5, 300; clear, 3, 585.

Lüclifer, éri, m. (Lüx and fero), the light-bearer; Lucifer; Venus as morning-star, 2, 801, et al.

Lüclifugus, a, um, adj. (Lüx and fugio), avoiding the light; light-shunning, G. 4, 243.

Lücin, ae, f. (id.), she who brings to the light; Lucina, the goddess of child-birth; also called Iuno Lucina, E. 4, 10; meton., breeding, G. 3, 60; child-bearing, G. 4, 340.

Lücinus, i, m., Lake Lucinus, near Baiae and the Bay of Naples, now Lake Lucrino, G. 2, 161.

Lüctümen, Inis, n. (luctor), a straining; toil, 8, 89.

Lüctüficus, a, um, adj. (luctus and facio), causing grief; woe-bearing, 7, 324.

Luctor, åtus sum, 1, dep. n., to struggle, strive, contend, 1, 53; wrestle, 6, 643; w. infi., 12, 387.

Luctus, ås, m. (Luceo), a mourning; sorrow, grief, woe, lamentation, 2, 298, and freq.; personif., 6, 274.

Lücus, i, m., a consecrated wood; sacred grove, 6, 259, et al.; in general, a grove, wood, forest, G. 3, 146, et al.

Lüdbrüm, ii, n. (Ludo), a mocking; mockery, sport, 6, 75.

Lüdicer (-Jerus), crz, crum, adj. (ldus), sportive; vain, trivial, 12, 764.
lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, n. and a., to play, frolic, sport, 1, 397, et al.; frisk, gambol, E. 6, 28; fly to and fro, G. 4, 22; play with dice (others, révol), 9, 396; make sport of, mock, delude, deceive, 1, 382; make one's sport, 11, 427; play, perform, rehearse, E. 1, 10; play or sing sportively, warble, G. 4, 555.

lādus, i. m. (ludo), play, sport, past-time, 9, 606; play of the stage, G. 2, 381; misc. G. 3, 379; pl.: lūdi, grum, games, public or national, 3, 290.

līces, i.s.f., a pestilence, plague, contagion, blight, 3, 139; disorder, infection, 7, 354.

lūgēō, luxi, luctum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to lūgo), to mourn, 11, 287; bewail, deplore, 2, 85; pa. lūgens, wailing, mourning; of mourning, 6, 441.

lūgdūrē, adv. (lugubris), mournfully, dismayingly, 10, 273.

lumbus, i. m., a loin, chine, haunch, G. 3, 87.

lūmen, inis, n. (luceo), light, 2, 683, et al.; a light; a luminary, star, G. 1, 6; a taper, candle, 8, 411; fire, 9, 189; daylight, dawn, day, 6, 356; beam, ray, 8, 69; the eye, 1, 236, et al.; life, 2, 85; air, 3, 600; glow, brightness, beauty, luster, 1, 590; pl., emphatic for sing., 12, 63, et al.; luxùna ducum, splendid leaders, 11, 349.

lūna, ae, f. (rel. to luceo), the moon, 1, 742, et al.; moonlight, 2, 340, et al.; pl.: lunaes, moons rising daily (others, monthly), G. 1, 424; personif.: Luna, the goddess Diana or Luna, G. 3, 393, et al.

lūno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to shape like a half moon; pa.: lūnātus, a, um, shaped like the half moon; crescent-shaped, crescent-, 1, 490.

lūnter, s. linter.

lūo, ī, ītūm, 3, a. (rel. to īvī, loosen), to set free by atonement; pay for, alone for, expiate, 1, 136, et al.; suffer, 11, 849.

lūpa, ae, f. (lupas), a she-wolf, 1, 275.

lūpāti, īrum, m., and lūpāta, īrum, n. (sc. freni and frena), (lupas), wolf-curbs, or bits furnished with jagged spikes like wolf-teeth, G. 3, 206.

LūpercaI, ċális, n., the LupercaI, a case on the Palatine at Rome, sacred to Lupercus or Pan, 8, 343.

LūpercaI, ērum, m., priests of Lupercus or Lyceon Pan, 8, 663.

lūpinus, i. m., and lūpinum, i. n., a kind of bean; the lupine, used for food in ancient and modern Italy, G. 1, 75.

lūpus, i. m. (λύκας), a wolf, 3, 428, et al.

lūstrālis, e, adj. (lustrum), pertaining to the lustrum; expiatory, 8, 183.

lūstro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to purify by atonement, 3, 279; go round the fields with the victims; hence, to bless, ask for a blessing on, E. 5, 75; go or dance around an altar or the image of a god, 7, 391; traverse, pass across, around, or over, 1, 606; pass in review, parade before, 5, 573; run through, 2, 528; search, 1, 577; trace, E. 2, 12; observe, survey, 1, 458; watch, mark, 11, 793; of the sun, illuminate, 4, 607.

1. lūstrum, i. n. (luo, to wash), a slough or fen; a covert, den, or haunt of wild beasts, G. 2, 471.

2. lūstrum, i. n. (luo, to atone), a purifying atonement; the national lustrum or atoning sacrifice, the movetauralia, made at Rome every fifth year, at the taking of the census; the period of a lustrum, five years; an infinite period; age, 1, 289.

lūtēōlus, a, um, adj. (lutes), of yellow hue, E. 2, 50.

lūtēus, a, um, adj. (lutum), yellowish; gold-colored, saffron-hued, v. 26.

lūtum, i. n., a plant yielding a yellow dye; saffron color, E. 4, 44.

lux, lūcis, f. (luceo), light, 1, 306, and freq.; day or hour, 2, 668; life, 4, 631; the upper world as opposed to Hades, G. 3, 551, et al.; fumes, 12, 115; mental light, 12, 669; metaphor, glory, light, 2, 281; luce, in the light, by day, 9, 158.

luxùria, ae, f. (luxus), profusion, profusion, abundance, G. 1, 193.

luxūriēs, ei, f. (id.), rankness, luxuriance, G. 1, 112.

luxùrio, āvi, ātum, 1, n., and luxūrior, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (luxuria), to luxuriate, foll. by ablative; to abound, be full; swell, G. 3, 81; rejoice, 11, 497.

luxus, ës, m., excess, extravagance;
LYAEUS

Lycerus, i., m., Δυσκύρος, son of Dryas, and king of the Thracian Edoni, punished by Bacchus with madness, and driven to self-destruction, on account of his opposition to the Bacchanaalian orgies, 3, 14.

1. Lycerus, i., m., Αύξος, a river of Armenia, mentioned by Vergil in connection with the Phasis of Colchis, G. 4, 367.

2. Lycerus, i., m., Αύξος, a companion of Aeneas, 1, 222.

Lydi, orum, m. (from the adj. Lydus, a., um, used as subs.), the people of Lydia; the Lydians; Etruscans, descendants of the Lydians, 9, 11.

Lydias, ae., f., Αύκη, a country in the western part of Asia Minor, G. 4, 211, et al.

Lydus (Lydus), a., um, adj. (Lydia), of Lydia; Lydian, 8, 479; also Etruscan or Tuscan (as the Etrusc who supposed to have sprung from the Lydians), 2, 781, et al.

Lymphas, ae., f. (rel. to νύμφη), clear spring water; water, 4, 635, et al.; pl. for sing., 1, 701, et al.

Lympho, ñvi, στόμα, 1, a. and n. (lymphe), to dilute with water; to crave; pa.: lymphatûs, a., um, mad, distracted, frenzied, furious, 7, 377.

Lynceus (disyll.), ñi, m., Αφρικός, one of the companions of Aeneas, 9, 768.

Lynx, ñis., c., λύγη, a lynx, 1, 923, et al.

Lynæs (nessus), ña., um, adj. (Lynæus), of Lynæus; Lynæesian, 10, 128.

Lynæsus (Lynæus), 1., ñ., Lynæus or Lynæsus, a town in the Troad, 12, 547.

M

maccer, crn, crum, adj., lean, meager, thin, E. 3, 100.

Mchlaén, ñlís, m., Maxim, a Greco-Cradian prince, surgeon of the Greeks at Troy, and said to have been the son of Asclepius, 2, 263.

machina, ae., f., μηχανή, a machine, fabric, engine, 2, 46, et al.

mächès, ñi, f. (maccu), emaciation, leanness, G. 4, 255; ghastliness, 3, 590.

macte, s. mactus.
mäcůlōs, a, um, adj. (id.), covered with spots; speckled, spotted, 1, 323.  
mādēficio, fīcī, factum, 3, a.; pass.: mādēflō, factus sum, flēri (madeo and facio), to make wet, to wet, moisten, 5, 330.  
mādens, p. of madeo.  
mādēo, 2, n., to be moist, wet, G. 3, 429; drenched, 12, 601; boiled, G. 1, 106; pa.: mādens, ntis, wet, moist; besmeared, perfumed, 4, 210.  
mādescō, dī, 3, inc. n. (madeo), to become wet; drip, be drenched, 5, 697.  
mādīdūs, a, um, adj. (id.), wet, dripping, drenched, 5, 179.  
Maeander, dri, m., Māvēpos, a river of Ionia (now the Menderes Techai), famous for its windings; met., a wind; a waving, or winding border, 5, 251.  
Maečēnas, itis, m., C. Cūnīs Maecenas, a Roman knight, principal counselor of Augustus, and intimate friend of Vergil and Horace, G. 2, 41, et al.  
Maenīla, s. Maenulus.  
Maenālus, a, um, adj. (Maenulus), Maenalian, Arcadian; pastoral, bucolic, E. 8, 25.  
Maenālus (os), i, m., and Maenā- 
la, ōrum, n., Māvēlōv, a mountain in Arcadia sacred to Pan, E. 10, 15, et al.  
Maeon, ōnis, m., Māos, Maon, a Rutulian, 10, 337.  
Maeōnia, ae, f., Maeonia, the ancient name of Lydia, the country in Asia Minor whence emigrated the Tyrrenhi- 
ans or Etruscans to Italy; hence, for Etruria, 8, 499.  
Maeōnidae, ōrum, m., Maovīda, 
Maeonians or Lydians; people of Ly- 
dian descent; hence, Tyrrenhians or 
Etruscans, Etruscans, 11, 739.  
Maeōnibus, a, um, acj., Maovī- 
os, of Maeonia; Maeonian, Lydian, 4, 216, et al.  
Maeōticus, a, um, and, better, 
Maeōtius, a, um, adj. (Maeotae, 
Maeōtīs), pertaining to the Maeotae, or Scythians on the Palus Maeotis, or Azo; Maeotic (old texts, Maeoticus), 6, 799; G. 3, 349.  
mærēo (moe-), 2, n. and a. (rel. to 
miser), to be sorrowful, sad; mourn, grieve, 1, 197; pa.: mæstus, a, um, 
mournful, of persons or things; sad, sorrowful, 2, 270, et al.; melancholy, de- 
pressing, 1, 202; gloomy, mournful, 3, 64; betokening grief, 11, 85.  
maestus, a. maero.  
Maevius, ii, m., the name of a cer- 
tain verse-maker, envious of Vergil, E. 3, 90.  
māgālia, ium, n. pl., a Punic word, 
huts, dwellings, 1, 421.  
māgē, adv., s. magis.  
māgicus, a, um, adj., magii, per- 
taining to magi, or magicians; magic, 4, 493.  
māgis, and short form, māgē, adv. (rel. to magnus), in a greater measure; 
more, 5, 94; 10, 431; the more, 7, 787; 
for potius, by preference, rather, 5, 29; 
better, 4, 432.  
māgister, tri, m. (rel. to magnus 
and μεγάς), master; governor, instructo- 
or, 5, 669, et al.; leader, chief, 5, 562; 
helmsman, pilot, 1, 115; owner, E. 3, 
101; shepherd, E. 2, 33; herdsman, 12, 
717.  
māgistra, ae, f. (magister), a mist- 
tress, directress; appositive, masterly, 
skill-giving, 8, 442; teaching, instructive, 12, 427.  
māgistrātus, ius, m. (id.), magis- 
tracy; a civil officer, magistrate, 1, 426.  
magnānīmus, a, um, adj. (magnus 
and animus), possessing a great soul; 
noble-minded; great, generous, noble, 
5, 17; brave, 10, 190; mighty, 12, 144; 
of animals, high-spirited, high-bred, 3, 
704.  
magnus, a, um; compar.: mālor, 
lus; superl.: maximus (maximus), 
a, um, adj. (rel. to μεγάς), great, 1, 602, 
and freq.; wide, vast, extended, expa- 
sive, 1, 300; grand, stately, lofty, tower- 
ing, 3, 703; in number, 1, 143; in weight, 
5, 248; in rank, power, character, 1, 241; 
mighty, 5, 414; venerable, 6, 544; im- 
portant, advantageous, acceptable, E. 
10, 72; formidable, direful, 2, 190; 
comp.: mālor, with or without natu, 
the elder, E. 5, 4; maximus, a, with 
or without natu, eldest, 1, 654, et al.; 
subs.: magnus, 1, n., a great, noble, 
difficult, lofty thing, freq.; abl.: magn- 
no, at a great price, G. 3, 806; magnā, 
ōrum, great things; great rewards, 2,
MAGUS, 161; adv.: magnus, largely, widely, greatly, loudly, 9, 705.

Māgus, i, m., a Rutulian, 10, 521.

Māia (disyll.), ae, f., Māia, one of the Pleiades or seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who became by Jupiter the mother of Mercury, 1, 297.

mālestas, ātis, f. (magnus, mānum), greatness; majesty, dignity, authority, power, 12, 830.

māior, mālus, s. magnus.

māla, ae, f., the cheek-bone, jaw, 5, 436; pl.: mala, cheeks, 9, 751; teeth, 3, 257.

māles, adv. (malus), badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly; for parum, or non, not, un-, 2, 23, et al.; 4, 8; male pinguis, not fertile, barren (others, too stiff), G. 1, 105.

Māleā, Mālēa and Mālea, ae, f., Mālēa and Mālea, one of the southern promontories of Peloponnesus, now Capo Maleo, or St. Angelo, 5, 193.

mālēsūdūs, a, um, adj. (male and suadeo), crime-impelling; desperate, 6, 276.

mālifera, ēra, ērum, adj. (2. malum and fero), fruit-producing; fruitful, 7, 740.

mālignus, a, um, adj. (for malignus, from malus and geno), spiteful, malicious, malignant, 5, 654; treacherous, 6, 270; iniinus, inadequate, confined, 11, 525; unfruitful, G. 2, 179.

mālo, mālium, malle, irreg. a. (magis and volo), to wish rather or more; to prefer, E. 10, 53, et al.

1. malum, s. malus.

2. malum, i, n. (μῆλον); in general, fruit of the apple kind, G. 2, 127; an apple, E. 6, 61, et al.; quince, E. 2, 51.

1. malus, a, um, adj., bad; physically, G. 2, 248; noxious, baneful, poisonous, 2, 471; morally, hostile, 3, 398; evil, wicked, impious, 1, 332; ill-boding, E. 7, 28; subs.: malus, m., a wicked man or person; pl., the wicked, 6, 542; subs.: malum, i, n., an evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery, 1, 198; misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness, 6, 739; pest, curse, scourge, 4, 174; mischief, poison, 7, 375; comp.: peior, us, worse; in peius, to or for the worse, G. 1, 200; supercl.: pessi-

mamus (pessēmus), a, um, the worst, most destructive, G. 3, 248; subs.: pes-

simus, i, m., soundrel, villain, E. 3, 17.

2. malus, i, f. (μῆλον), an apple-tree, G. 2, 70.

3. malus, i, m., a standing pole; a mast, 5, 487, et al.

mamma, ae, f. (rel. to mater), the breast, 1, 402.

mandatum, i, s. 1. mando.

1. mando, avi, ātum, 1, a. (manus and do), to give in hand or consign; w. acc. alone, or acc. and dat., or inf.; to commission, charge, bid, command, 4, 222; place, deposit, G. 2, 50; commit, consign, confide, intrust, 3, 50; of burial, to inter; order, w. inf., E. 5, 41; pa. subs.: mandatum, i, n., a charge, order, command, 4, 270, et al.

2. mando, mandi, mansum, 3, a., to chew, bite, champ, 4, 135; eat, devour, 3, 627; of falling in battle, bite the dust, 11, 609.

māne, indecl., n., the morning, G. 3, 325; adverbially, in the morning, G. 2, 482, et al.

māneo, si, sum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to μένω), to stay, remain, E. 4, 13, et al.; abide, 3, 409; last, continue, endure, 1, 609; abide by, adhere to, keep, w. dat., 2, 160; w. acc., await, 3, 505; attend, 9, 299.

Mānes, ium m., (archaic manus, good?), the deities of the lower world, 6, 896; gods or powers below, 12, 646; the spirits or souls of the dead in Hades; ghosts, shades, Mānes, 3, 63; penalties of the lower world, punishments, expiations, purgatory (others, as to or in one's own shades or spirit), 6, 743; abode of the dead, 4, 387; infernal regions, the world below, 10, 680.

mānica, ae, f. (manus), something connected with the hand; a sleeve reaching to the hand; a long sleeve; found only in the pl.: mānicēa, ārum, sleeves, 9, 616; handcuffs, chains, cords, manacles, 2, 146.

mānifestēs, adv. (manifestus), manifestly; comp.: mānifestus, more plainly, evidently, clearly, 8, 16.

mānifestus, a, um, adj. (manus and prhaps. obsol. fendo, whence also infor-
tus), made obvious; palpable, plain, clear, evident, 2, 300; manifest, visible, 8, 151, et al.

māniplus (māniplus), i, m. (m anus and pleo), a handful, a bundle, bunch, G. 1, 400, et al.; the standard or ensign of a company of soldiers, bearing on the top originally a bundle of hay; hence, meton., a troop, a company, 11, 468, et al.

Manilius, li, m., M. Manilius Capito-
linus, who saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and was afterwards condemned to be cast from the Tarpeian rock for alleged treason, 8, 652.

māno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to ooe forth, 3, 175; distill, trickle, drop, 3, 43; fow, G. 3, 310.

mānsūresco (trisyll. in poetry), suēvi, suētum, 1, inc. a. and n. (manus and suesco), to accustom to the hand; tame; to become tame; mellow, G. 2, 239; fig., relent, G. 4, 470.

mantèle (-īne), is, n. (manus and tela), a hand-cloth, a napkin, towel, 1, 702.

Manto, īs, f., Mavō, a nymph and prophetess, mother of Ocnus founder of Mantua, 10, 199.

Mantua, ae, f., a city of northern Italy, on the Mincio (Mincio), E. 9, 27.

mānus, īs, f., the hand, 1, 487; freq.; meton., action, movement of the hand; work, art, handiwork, 3, 486; prowess, heroic deed, action, 2, 434; force, violence, 2, 645; a collection of persons; a band, crew, troop; an army, 2, 29; forces, 5, 623; multitude, 6, 660; pl.: manus, workmen, 11, 339; dare manus, to yield, 11, 558; in manibus (esse), to be in possession; in reach, at hand, G. 2, 45; extrēma manus, the finishing hand or touch, 7, 572.

māpāle, is, n., a Punic word, usually in the pl.: mābāla, hovm, huš, shepherds' huts, cottages, G. 3, 340.

Marcellus, i, m., the name of a Roman family in which the most illustrious were Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the first successful opponent of Hannibal, and the conqueror of Syracuse (B. C. 212), 6, 855; and his descendant, C. Claudius Marcellus, a son of Caius Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus; who was adopted by that emperor and died in early youth, B. C. 23, 6, 883.

māre, is, n., the sea, freq.; ocean, 1, 84; water, flood, 1, 246.

Māreōtis, īdis, f. (Maroeta), of Ma-
rea or Maroeta, a lake not far from Alexandria; Maroetic, Egyptian, G. 2, 91.

Mārica, ae, f., a nymph of the river
Liris, supposed to be the mother of the Latins, 7, 47.

mārinus, a, um, adj. (mare), of the sea; sea-, G. 1, 362; sea-like, G. 2, 160.

māritus, i, m. (mas), a husband, 3, 297; suitor, 4, 35.

Mārius, li, m., the name of a Roman plebeian gens, of which was Caius Mar-
rius, the conqueror of the Cimbri and of Jugurtha, and seven times consul, G. 2, 169.

marmor, ōris, n. (μαρμαρός), marble, 6, 69; of the surface of the sea, 10, 206.

marmōrus, a, um, adj. (marmor), of marble, marble, 4, 389; like marble; smooth, marble-, 6, 729; fair, G. 4, 593.

Marpesius (-pesius), a, um, adj. (Marpesus), of Marpesus, a mountain in Paros; Paresian, Parian, 6, 471.

Marrūvius (-blus), a, um, adj. (Mar-
ravium), of Marruvium or Marruvium, the capital of the Marsi; Marsian, 7, 750.

Mars (archaic form, Māvors), is, Mars, son of Jupiter and Juno; the patron of war and tutelar god of the Romans, 1, 274, et al.; meton., martial spirit, courage, warlike fury, 6, 165; battle, conflict, 2, 335, et al.

Marsi, orum, m., a tribe of the Apen-
nines, among the most warlike of the Italians, 10, 544, et al.

Marsus, a, um, adj. (Marsi), Marsi-
an, 7, 758.

Martius, a, um, adj. (Mars), pertaining to Mars; warlike, martial, E. 9, 12; received in battle, honorable, 7, 182; sacred to Mars, 9, 566.

mās, āris, a male; a bull, G. 3, 64.

masculus, a, um, adj. (mas), of the male sex; strong, superior; the best, E. 8, 65.

massa, ae, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass, 8, 453.
1. Massicus, a, um, adj. (Massicus),
of Mount Massicus, in Campania, now
Monte Massico or Masso; Massicus, G. 2,
143; subs.: Massica, orum, n. (sc.
iuga), the Massic hills, 7, 726.
2. Massicus, i, m., an Etruscan war-
rior, 10, 166.
Massyli, orum or um, m., Massyli,
the Massyli, a people in the northern part
of Numidia, 6, 60.
Massylius, a, um, adj. (Massyli),
Massylian, Libyan, 4, 182.
Mater, tris, f. (μητήρ), a mother,
matron, 1, 314; 2, 499; a dam, E. 1, 28;
parent stem, trunk, plant, or tree, 12,
209; parent soil, G. 2, 286; native,
mother-land, 10, 172.
Mater Idea, Mater (magna), the
Ideaen Mother, the Great Mother of
the gods, Cybele, 9, 619; G. 4, 64.
Materies, si, materiae, ae, f. (rel. to
mater), matter, stuff, material, 11, 328.
Materius, a, um, adj. (mater), per-
taining to a mother; mother's, mater-
nal, 4, 144; maternal, on the mother's
side, 4, 238; of a mother's gift, 12, 107.
Matriona, ae, f. (id.), a matron,
mother, 11, 470.
Matrio, avi, atum, 1, a. (matruses),
(fig.), to bring to maturity, ripen; hasten,
speed, 1, 187; get ready, prepare
in season, or in good time, G. 1, 261.
Matrius, a, um, adj. (matries), mature,
E. 3, 80; advanced, 5, 73; when hol-
est, G. 1, 66.
Matrius, a, um, adj. (Matuta),
pertaining to Matuta, goddess of the
morning; in the morning, early morn-
ing, 8, 455.
Maurilus, a, um, adj. (Maurusia),
Moors, Mauritanian, 4, 206.
Mavors, tris, m. Mars.
Mavorius, a, um, adj. (Mavors),
pertaining to Mavors or Mars; of
Mars, 1, 276; son of Mars, 6, 777; war-
like, G. 4, 403.
1. maximus, a, um, s. magnus.
2. Maximus, i, m., a tite of Fabius
Rutilus (cons. b. c. 322) and his de-
cendant, the most illustrious of whom
was Fabius Cunctator, 6, 845.
Maximus, a, um, s. magnus.
Medus, a, m. (moe), a going; pass-
age, course, movement, motion, 6, 849.
Meicum, s. ego.
Medor, 2, dep. a. and n., to heal,
cure, E. 8, 89; ger. abl. impers.: me-
dendo, by treatment, 12, 46.
Medi, orum, m., Medes, the Medes;
often for Medians, G. 2, 124.
Media, ae, f., Media, the country of
the Medes; Media, G. 2, 126.
Medicea, ae, f., a kind of clover
brought from Media, G. 1, 215.
Medicina, ae, f. (medicina, sc. ars),
the healing art, 7, 772; medicine, reme-
dy, E. 10, 60.
Medico, avi, atum, 1, a., and medico,
Itus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (medicus),
to heal with drugs; heal, 7, 756;
mix with drugs or poisons; medicate,
drug, 6, 420; steep, G. 1, 193; dep. w.
dat., cure, G. 2, 135.
Medicus, a, um, adj. (medecor), heal-
ing, G. 3, 455.
Meditor, Itus sum, 1, dep. n. and a.
(rel. to mens), to think upon; meditate,
10, 455; design, purpose, 4, 171; prac-
tise, play; tune, compose, E. 1, 2, et al.
Medium, s. medius.
Medius, a, um, adj. (μεδιος), mid,
said of an inner point or part of a
thing; midway, midst, 3, 663, et al.; of
one or of several objects, 1, 440, et al.;
of the location of a person or thing;
intervening, between, 6, 634; in the
midst, 5, 76; disturbing, untimely, 1,
682; discordant, 1, 348; subs.: me-
dius, if, m., a mediator, 7, 536;
Mediun, if, n., the middle, midst, 2,
218; the intervening space, 6, 131; ad
medium, in the middle of the body,
12, 273; in medium, into the midst,
in public; before them, 5, 401; for the
public or common use, G. 4, 157; for the
common weal (others, publicly, openly),
11, 335; in medio, in the middle,
in the midst, E. 3, 40.
Medon, ontis, m., Medo, one of the
Trojan leaders or allies of Troy, 6, 483.
Medulla, ae, f. (rel. to medius), pl.
Meullae, orum, the marrow, 4, 66.
Medus, a, um, adj. (Medi), of the
Medians; also Persians and Parthians;
Medean, Persian, G. 4, 211.
Megaera, ae, f., Megas, one of the
Furies, 12, 846.
Megaurus, a, um, adj. (Megara), of
mēl, gen. of ego.

mēl, mellis, n., pl. : mella, abl. : mellibus (no gen. or dat.), (mēl), honey, 6, 420.


1. Mēliboeus, a, um, adj. (Melliboea), of Melliboea in Thessaly; Melliboean, 3, 401.

2. Mēliboeus, i, m., Meliboeus, a shepherd, E. 3, 1.

Mēlicertā (-es), ae, m., Mēlicertēs, Melicertes, or Palaemon, the son of Ino and the Théban king Athanæus (see Palaemon), G. 1, 437.

mēlitor, s. bonus.

mēlīsphylum, i, n., melīsphyllos, balm, mint, G. 4, 63.

Mēlūtas, es, f., Mēlūtē, Melite, a s.e.a-nymph, 5, 825.

mēlius, adv. (n of mellior), better; more, 1, 452. s. bonus.

Mēlla, ae, f., a river near Brescia, in Cisalpine Gaul, G. 4, 278.

membrum, i, n., a limb, joint, part, member, 1, 691, et al.

mēmens, is, m. (μην), a month, 1, 309.

memstrō, a, um, adj. (mensis), monthly, G. 1, 358.

menstor, Ital. sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (mens), to devise; falsify, lie, pretend, 2, 540; feign, counterfeit, E. 4, 42; p.: mentitōs, a, um; pass., 2, 422.

mentitōs, a, um, p. of mentor.

mentum, i (minor, to project), the chin, 4, 250; the beard, 6, 809.

mēphitis, is, f., a poisonous, pestilential vapor, gas, or exhalation, 7, 84.

merces, òdis, f. (merx and cedo), that which goes for gain; reward, E. 6, 26; condition, consideration, G. 4, 150; cost, penalty, 7, 817; pains, toil, labor, G. 2, 62.

mercor, òtus, sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (merx), to exchange merchandise; traffic, trade; buy, purchase, 1, 387.

Mercurius, i, m. (rel. to merx ?), Mercury, an Italian god, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and
Mereo, messenger of the gods, 4, 222, et al.

Mēreō, tī, tūm, 2, a. and n., and Mērēor, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n. (rel. to Mērēp, root of Mērīpōma, get by lot), to deserve, merit, 2, 555; earn, gain, win, 11, 224; deserve well, 6, 664; w. ut, 2, 434; p. : Mēritus, a, um, having deserved, deserving, 3, 637; serving well, G. 2, 515; pass., deserved, merited, 4, 611; dus, 5, 632; subs.: Mēritum, i, n., the thing deserved; desert; service, favor, merit, 1, 74; adv.: Mērito, by desert, worthwhile, with justice, 11, 392; bene merere, to deserve well, 4, 317.

Merges, tīs, f. (mergo), that which is plunged or thrust into; a pitchfork; a pitchforkful, forkful, handful, sheaf, G. 2, 517.

Mergo, mersi, mersum, 3, a., to dip, immerse, plunge, w. abl. alone, or w. prep., 6, 342; cover, 6, 307; fig., involve, overwhelm, 6, 615.

Mergus, i, m. (mergo), a sea-bird, gull, diver, 5, 128.

Mērito, s. meroeo.

Mēritum, i, s. meroeo.

Mēritus, a, um, p. of mereror.

1. Mērops, ópis, f., Mēpōu, a bird which preys on bees; the bee-eater, G. 4, 14.

2. Mērops, ópis, a Trojan, 9, 702.

Merso, ávi, tūm, 1, intens. a. (mergo), to plunge, wash, G. 1, 272.

Mersus, a, um, p. of mergo.

Mērum, s. merus.

Mērus, a, um, adj., pure, unmixed, 5, 77; subs. n., merum, pure wine; wine, 1, 729.

Merx, mercis, f., merchandise, ware, E. 4, 39.

Messāpus, i, m., a Latin chief, allied with Turnus, 7, 691, et al.

Messis, is, f. (meto), a reaping; a harvest, crop, G. 1, 210; harvest-time, summer, E. 5, 70; time, for taking honey from the bees, bee-harvest, G. 4, 231.

Messor, óris, m. (id.), a mower, harvester, reaper, E. 3, 42.

Mēsus, a, um, p. of meto.

Mēta, ac, f. (metior), a meta; one of the cone-shaped pillars, three of which, terminated each end of the spina in the Roman circus, and marked the turning-point of the course; a turning-point, goal, 5, 129; fig., limit, extremity, end, bound, 1, 273; 8, 594; meridian, zenith, 5, 335; metae mortis, the bounds of death; i.e., fixed by death, 12, 546.

Mētābus, i, m., the father of Camilla, 11, 540.

Mētallum, i, n., Mētallōn, a mine, G. 2, 165; metal, 8, 144.

Mēthymnæus, a, um, adj., Mēthymnaios, of Methymna, a city in Lesbos; Methymnæan, G. 2, 90.

Mētior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure, 12, 360; traverse, G. 4, 889.

Mētiscus, i, m., the charioteer of Turnus, 12, 469, et al.

Mētius, s. Mettus.

Mēto, messuš, messum, 3, a., to reap, mow, cut, 4, 513; of any harvest, gather, G. 2, 410; to harvest, crop, G. 4, 54.

Mēter, atus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (meto), to measure; mete, lay out, G. 3, 274.

Mettus (Mettius, Mētīus), i, m., Mettus (or Metius) Fuffeius, an Alban general, put to death by Tullius Hostilius for treachery, 8, 642.

Mētūs, tī, tūm, 8, a. and n. (metus), to fear, dread, be in terror of, be afraid of, G. 2, 333; to experience fear; fear, 6, 733; w. dat., fear for, be careful for, G. 1, 186; fig., to shun, to be unwilling, G. 1, 248; pa.: metuens, nis, apprehensive of, 5, 716.

Mētus, fīs, m., fear, dread, terror, 1, 218; awe, reverence, 7, 60; personification.

Mētus, the demon of fear, Fear, 6, 276.

Mēus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. (me), my, mine, my own, 1, 664, et al.; pl.: mel, m., my kindred, friends, countrymen, descendants, etc., 2, 587, et al.; mēa, orum, n., my possessions, enjoyments, 12, 862.

Mēzentius, iīr or i, m., tyrant of Agylia or Caere, and ally of Latinus and Turnus, 7, 648.

Mī, contracted form of mīhi, 6, 104.

Mīco, cūlī, 1, n., to vibrate, dart, 2, 475; flash, glitter, gleam, 1, 90; tremble, quiver, 10, 396.

Mīcon (Mēycon), ónis, m., Mēkōv, a shepherd, E. 3, 10.

Mīgro, ávi, tūm, 1, n. and a., to go
or move from one place to another; 
migrate, go away, depart, 4, 401.

mihì, s. ego.

miles, Itis. m., a soldier, 2, 7; 
collectively, a body of soldiers; armed 
men, troops, soldiery, 2, 20.

Mîlesus, a, um. adj., Milîer, 
belonging to the city of Miletus; Milesian; 
choicest, best, G. 4, 234.

militia, se, f. (miles), warfare, war, 
11, 261; discipline, 8, 516.

milium, li, n., millet; grain, G. 1, 
216.

mille, num. adj., indecl., a thousand, 
1, 499; subs. pl.: milia (milîs), lump, 
n., thousands, 1, 491.

Mîmas, antis. m., a Trojan slain by 
Mezentius, 10, 709.

mineae, ârum, f. (absol. mineo), the 
projecting parts; points, pinnacles, 
battlements (according to the interpre-
tation of Servius; but others, fig., 
threatenings), 4, 88; threats, menaces, 
4, 44; peril, 6, 113; wrath, G. 3, 421; 
curses, 8, 265.

minax, âcis, adj. (minor), project-
ing; overhanging; threatening, 8, 668; 
swollen, dangerous, G. 3, 77; wrathful, 
10, 817; ominous, G. 1, 484.

Mîncius, li, m., the river Mincius, 
flowing by Mantua northerly into the 
Pô, now the Mincio, G. 3, 15, et al.

Minerva, se, f., an Italian goddess, 
understood to be the same as the Greek 
Athena; the goddess of wisdom, of the 
liberal and industrial arts, and of sys-
tematic or strategic warfare, 2, 31, et 
al.; meton. wisdom, wit; household 
work, spinning, the loom, etc., 5, 284, 
et al.

minîmë, adv., s. parvus.

Minio, ònis, m., a small river in the 
southern part of Tuscany, now the 
Mignone, 10, 183.

minîstere, tri, m., a subordinate; an 
attendant, minister, waiter, servant, 1, 
705; helper, creature, tool, agent, 2, 
100.

minîstere, li, n. (minister), serv-
ice, attendance, office, 6, 223.

minîstra, se, f. (minister), a female 
attendant; maid-servant; counselor, 
attendant, 11, 658.

ministro, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (id.), to
serve, attend to, manage, 6, 302; to 
minister, give, furnish, supply, 1, 150.

minîto, âvi, âtum, 1, n. and a., and 
minîtor, âtus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. 
(1. minor), to threaten, 12, 762.

minîtum, li, n., a mineral red; red 
lead; vermillion, E. 10, 27.

Minöius, a, um. adj. (Minoës), pertai-
ning to Minoë, king of Crete; of 
Minoë, 6, 14.

1. minor, âtus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. 
(minae), to put out, project; ascend, 
tower, 1, 162; threaten, menace, 3, 540.

2. minor, us, s. parvus.

Mînoës, òis, m., Mînoës, king of Crete, 
son of Jupiter and Europa, grandfather 
of Minoë, the husband of Pasiphaë; one 
of the judges of Hades, 6, 432.

Minôtaurs, i, m., Mînôtauros, the 
Minotaur; the offspring of Pasiphaë, 
born with the head of a bull and body 
of a man, and confined by Minos in the 
Cretan Labyrinth, 6, 26.

Minus, adi., s. parvus.

Minîtstîm, adv. (minutus), by par-
ticles; bit by bit; little by little, gradu-
ally, G. 3, 465.

mîrâbilis, e, adj. (mirror), wonder-
ful, extraordinary, wondrous, admirâ-
able, 1, 652, et al.; strange, 2, 680.

mîrâscîlum, i, n. (id.), that which 
occaisons wonder; a prodigy, wonder, 
G. 4, 441.

mirândus, s. miror.

mîrîr, âtus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to 
worship, admire, 1, 421; see with 
worship, E. 1, 70; marvel, wonder, 6, 
317; w. genit., 11, 196; pa.: mirâ-
ndus, a, um, to be wondered at; won-
derful, strange, 1, 494.

mîrûs, a, um. adj. (mirror), wonder-
ful, wondrous, marvelous, 9, 304; 
strange, 1, 834; extraordinary, great, 
7, 57.

mîscëo, miscîl, mixtum or mistum, 2, 
a. (mîscer), to mix; mingle (the ob-
ject with which is in dat., or in abl. 
alone, or w. prep.), 1, 440; unite, 4, 112; 
crowd, gather, G. 4, 70; join, G. 2, 282; 
multiply, 12, 720; assemble, flock togeth-
er, 7, 704; confuse, disturb, confound, 
agitare, 1, 134; scatter, 1, 191.

Mîsënius, i, m., son of Aeîmus; a 
skillful trumpeter, who followed Hector
in the Trojan war, and afterwards Aeneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, 3, 239.

miser, éra, érum, adj. (rel. to maero), wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, 1, 544; weather-beaten, storm-driven, suffering, G. 3, 313; morbïd; consuming, passionate, deep, 5, 655; mean, paltry, wretched, E. 3, 27; subs.: miser, éri, m., unhappy one, 3, 41; miserum, i, n., as interj., ah! cruel lot! superl.: miserrimus, a, um, 2, 655, et al.

miseráibilis, adv., s. miserabilis.

miserábilis, e, adj. (miseror), that deserves to be pitied; pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched, 1, 111; mournful, G. 4, 514; adv.: miseraáibilis, wretchedly, pitifully, 12, 335.

miserandus, a, um, s. miseror.

miseréo, i, itum, 2, n., and miseror, i tus sum, 2, dep. n. (miser), to pity, commiserate, have compassion, 2, 645; impers.: misérét (me, te, etc.), w. genit. of the object of pity, it grieves me for, I pity, etc., 5, 535.

miserésceo, ius, inc. n. (misereo), to feel pity, alone, or w. genit., 2, 145; 8, 573.

miseret, s. misereo.

miseror, i tus sum, 1, dep. a. (miser), to express, manifest, or feel pity for; compassionate, pity, 1, 597; p.: miserandus, a, um, to be pitied, 11, 258; pa., unhappy, 6, 692; wretched, 3, 351; deplorable, direful, 3, 138.

misererrimus, a, um, superl. of miser.

missilis, e, adj. (mitto), that is sent or cast; missive, thrown, hurled, 10, 421; subs.: missilla, fam. n., missile weapons, darts, missiles, 10, 802.

1. missus, a, um, p. of mitto.

2. missus, is, m. (mitto), a sending; a dispatch, command, 7, 752.

missus, a, um, p. of misceo.

mitresco, ius, inc. n. (mitis), to become mellow; to become mild, gentle, peaceful, 1, 291; be softened, E. 10, 61.

mitigo, i, itum, 1, a. (mitis and ago), to make soft or mild; to soothe, appease, 5, 758.

mitis, e, adj., mellow, E. 1, 81; ripe, ripening, G. 1, 448; of wine, mellow, G. 1, 344; of a lake or pool, mild, gentle; calm, still, 8, 88.

mitra, ae, f., turpa, head-band; turban, cap, 4, 216.

mitto, misi, missum, 3, a., to send, freq.; dispatch, 2, 115; conduct, convey, E. 9, 6; bring, present, offer, 6, 380; fling, throw, cast, 4, 254; fig., put, bring, 4, 231; suggest, impart, 12, 554; let go, lay aside, dismiss, 1, 203; 6, 85; bring to an end, end, 5, 445; pass over, omit, 11, 256; pass.: mitti, be conveyed; arrive, reach, 3, 440; se mittere, descend, 9, 645; to yield one's self or themselves, 12, 191; sub ligum mittiere, to subject, conquer, 8, 148.

míxtus, a, um, p. of miscceo.

Mnèsylus (-us), i, m., a shepherd, E. 6, 13.

Mistheses, and Mênestheus, ãi and ãos, m., Menestheus, Mênestheus, one of the Trojan chiefs under Aeneas, 5, 117; 10, 123, et al.

môbilis, e, adj. (moveo), movable; changeable, G. 1, 417; tractable, G. 3, 165.

môbilítas, atis, f. (mobilitis), movability; swiftness, speed, velocity, 4, 175.

môdo, adv. (prhaps. abl. of modus, with limit or qualification), only, but, 1, 389; lately, just now, 5, 493; provided that, in case, 3, 116; modo non, almost, 9, 141.

môdulor, ãus, sum, 1, a. and n. (modulus), to measure; regulate, tune, sing, play, E. 10, 51, et al.

môdus, i, m. (rel. to μέδομα, root μέδω, weigh or devise), a method, 4, 294; mode, manner, way, 1, 354, et al.; a measure, of song, measure, strain, note, 7, 701, et al.; bound, limit, end, 4, 98, et al.; fashion, of building (others, size), 11, 328; abl.: módo, in the manner or fashion; like, 9, 119.

moenia, fam. ãus, n. (rel. to μένων, ward off), fortified walls, city walls, ramparts, fortifications, walls, 1, 7; bastlements, 11, 506; town, city, 1, 410; outworks, limits, G. 4, 193; prison-house, 6, 549.

mœrêo, s. maereo.

Moeris, is, m. 1. A sorcerer, E. 8, 93. 2. A shepherd, E. 9, 1.
moestus, s. maeréo.

mōla, ae, f. (μῦλος), a mill; meton., ground or cracked grain; cracked spell or coarse meal, 4, 517.

mōlāris, is, m. (mola), a mill-stone; meton., a huge stone, 8, 250.

mōles, is, f., a cumbersome mass; a heavy pile or fabric; mound, rampart, 9, 35; dike, 2, 497; a mass of buildings, vast buildings, 1, 421; structure, 11, 190; frame or figure, 2, 32; bulk, 5, 118; weight, 7, 589; pile, mass, 1, 61; load, G. 3, 370; gigantic frame, 5, 481; warlike engine, siege-tower, 5, 459; array, pomp, train (others, size, stature), 12, 161; body of soldiers, phalanx, 12, 575; heavy storm, tempest, 5, 790; toil, work, labor, 1, 38.

mōllor, itus sum, 4, dep. a. and n. (mole), to pile up; build, erect, construct, 1, 421; plan, undertake, attempt, 2, 109; pursue, 6, 477; work, G. 1, 494; cleave, 10, 477; contrive, devise, 1, 564; occasion, 1, 414; prepare, equip, 4, 309; arrange, adjust, 12, 327; handle, wield, G. 4, 331; of missiles, discharge, hurl, G. 1, 329; 10, 131.

mōlitus, a, um. p. of molior.

mōllo, tvi or ii, ītum, 4, a. (mollis), to soften; to soothe, calm, assuage, appease, 1, 57; sweeten, improve, G. 2, 36.

mollis, e, adj. (μαλακός), soft, tender, delicate; pliant, flexible, soft, 1, 638; mealy (roasted), E. 1, 82; soft-cushioned (others, easy-moving), 8, 666; fig., mild-featured (others, plastic, waxy), G. 2, 399; subtle, 4, 66; tamed, gentle, G. 3, 204; yielding, accessible, favorable, 4, 298; sheltering, G. 3, 295; easy, G. 3, 41; haud mollis, things hard, difficult, harsh, unwelcome, 12, 29.

mōlliter, adv., comp.: mollius (mollis), softly, gently, sweetly, E. 10, 33; delicately, skillfully, 6, 847.

Mōlorchus, i, m., Μόλορχος, a herdsman who entertained Hercules in his hut in the neighborhood of the Nemean forest, G. 3, 19.

Mōlosus, i, m., a kind of dog or hound bred in Epirus by the Molossi; a Molossian hound, G. 3, 405.

Mōlus, s. Timolus.

mōnēō, ī, ītum, 2, a. (rel. to memini and mens), to remind; admonish, warn, instruct, 2, 183; forewarn, foretell, 3, 712; w. subj., 3, 684; w. inf., G. 1, 457, et al.; p. subs.: mōnitum, i, n., an admonition; counsel; advice, warning, 4, 331; command, 8, 336; influence, 10, 689.

mōnile, is, n., a necklace, collar, 1, 654; a poitrel, 7, 273.

mōnimentum, s. mōnūmentum.

mōnitum, i, n., s. moneo.

1. mēnitus, a, um, p. of moneo.

2. mēnitus, ës, m. (moneo), an admonition, warning, 4, 233.

Mōnoecus, i, m., Μόνωεκος, a promontory and harbor on the Ligurian coast west of Genoa, now Monaco, 6, 830.

mons, nīs, m. (perhaps rel. to mineo, project), a mountain, hill, mount, 3, 105; rock, crag, cliff, 6, 390; a mighty or huge rock, 12, 687; a great wave, 1, 105.

monstrātor, āris, m. (monstro), one who points out; an inventor, G. 1, 19.

monstro, sti, ītum, 1, a. (monstrum), to show, point out, indicate, 1, 444; inform, tell, 1, 321; teach, G. 2, 477; direct, incite, 9, 44; ordain, appoint, prescribe, 4, 500.

monstrum, i, n. (moneo), the thing which warns; an omen, a portent, 3, 26; supernatural token, sign, 12, 246; a prodigy, marvel, wonder, terror, 3, 583; monster, 2, 245.

mōntānus, a, um, adj. (mons), pertaining to mountains; mountain, 2, 305.

mōntōsus (-tūsus), a, um, adj. (id.), abounding in hills or mountains; hilly, mountainous, 7, 744.

mōnūmentum (mōnī-), i, n. (moneo), a means of admonishing, reminding, or instructing; a memorial, 3, 496; record, tradition, 3, 103; memento, 12, 945; token, 6, 512.

Mōpsus, i, m., Μόψος, the name of a shepherd, E. 5, 1.

mōra, ac, f., delay, 3, 458; cessation, pause, respite, stay, 5, 458; hindrance, obstacle, 1, 746; bulwark, 10, 492.

mōrbus, i, m., disease, sickness, malady, 6, 275; plague, pestilence, 12, 851; personif.: Morbi, ērum, m., Diseases, 6, 275.

mōrdēo, mōrdomi, morsum, 2, a.
and n., to bite, 11, 418; rub, bind, confine, 12, 274.

mörī bundus, a, um, adj. (morior), in a dying condition; ready to die, dying, 4, 323; lifeless, 10, 341; mortal, 6, 732.

Mörini, órum, m., a tribe dwelling on the northwestern coast of Gaul, 8, 727.

mörir, mortús sum, mörí, 3 and 4, dep. n., to die, perish, 2, 358, et al.; fut. p. môritārus, a, um, destined to die, 12, 55; ready to die, G. 3, 263; resolved to die, 4, 519.

mörōr, átus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (mora), to delay, linger, tarry, 2, 102; retard, hinder, detain, delay, 2, 373; think upon, 7, 253; notice, regard, 2, 257; nihil or non morari, not to consider as important; to think nothing of, 11, 385; not to value, 5, 400.

mors, tis, f. (rt. mor, as in morior), death, freq.; deadly wound (others, blood), 9, 346; dead body, G. 3, 518; pl.: mortes, various kinds of death, 10, 854; personif.: Mors, the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox, Death, 11, 197.

morsus, tis, m. (mordeo), a biting; sting, sting, G. 4, 257; eating, 3, 394; tooth, 7, 112; fang, 2, 215; gripe, hold, 12, 782; Auke, 1, 169.

mortālis, e, adj. (mors), subject to death, mortal, 10, 275; of mortal nature, lineage, or descent; earthly, human, 1, 26; made by man, mortal, 12, 740; subs.: mortāles, hum, c., mortales, men, mankind, 2, 142; mortālia, hum, n., human affairs, E. 8, 35; fortunes, woes, 1, 402.

mortifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (mors and vero), bringing death; deadly, 6, 279.

mōrtōrus, a, um, of morior.

mōrōs, i. t. (μόρος), a mulberry-tree; mulberry, E. 6, 22.

mos, mōris, m., a manner, way, custom, G. 4, 66; habit, nature, G. 1, 51; practice, wont, 1, 386; form, 3, 65; rule, law, condition, terms, 6, 853; pl.: mores, um, laves, 1, 264; character, virtues, morals, 6, 683; more, in the manner, like, 4, 551; sine more, without restraint, violently, 5, 694; in violation of right, wrongfully, 8, 635; in morem, and de or ex more, after or according to the custom, form, fashion, usage, 1, 318; 5, 244, 556.

mōtē, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (moveo), to keep moving; sway, wave, E. 6, 28.

1. mōtus, a, um, p. of moveo.

2. mōtus, tis, m. (moveo), a moving, motion, freq.; swiftness, agility, 5, 480; commotion, tumult, emotion, passion, G. 1, 420; G. 4, 68; impetus, swift fury, 12, 503; pl.: movements, 4, 297; dare motus, to dance, G. 1, 350.

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a. and n. (rel. to μῦιν, change), to set in motion; to move, et al.; stir, till, G. 1, 128; to wield, 8, 565; break up, 3, 519; shake, 3, 91; remove, 5, 349; take away, 3, 700; fig., affect, move, 1, 714; influence, persuade, 3, 187; excite, arouse, stir up, raise, 2, 96; inspire, 7, 641; disturb, trouble, 6, 399; revolve, meditate, 3, 34; unfold, rehearse, declare, 1, 263; open up, enter upon, 7, 45; signa movere, break up the camp, march, advance, G. 8, 290; arma movere, to get ready for battle, 12, 16.

mox, adv., soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then, 3, 274, et al.

mōcro, ōnis, m., a sharp point or edge, esp. of a weapon, 2, 333; point of a spear, 11, 817; a sword, blade, 2, 449.

mūglo, Ivi or Il, 4, n. (rel. to μυκός), to low, bellow, 8, 218; fig., of a trumpet, 8, 536; of the tripod, 3, 92; to make a roaring sound, rumble, of the ground, 4, 490.

mūgltus, tis, m. (muglo), a lowing, G. 2, 470; bellowing, 2, 223.

muleō, mulsi, mulsum or mulctum, 2, a., to stroke; itch, 8, 634; fig., soothe, caress, comfort, 1, 197; mitigate, soften, calm, 1, 66; to make harmonious, charm, 7, 34.

Mulciber, χρίς and χρι, m. (muleco), one who softens, Mulciber or Vulcan, the god of the forge, 8, 734.

mulēo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to punish (Ribbeck's reading for multio), 11, 889.

mulētra, ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, G. 3, 309.

mulcrērum, ii, n. (mulcretia) (some editions mulcretia), a milk-pail, G. 3, 177.

mulgēo, mulsi (less correctly, mulzd),
mulusum or mulctum, 2, a., to milk, E. 8, 5.

mūllēbris, e (mulier), of woman; women's; female, 11, 687.

müller, ēris, f., a woman, 7, 661.

multiplex, plícis, adj. (multus and plíco), having many folds, 5, 284; manifold, various, 4, 189.

1. multō (multo), ēvi, ātum, 1, a. (multa), to fine; punish, slay, 11, 889.

2. multō, s. multus.

multus, a, um, adj, much, freq.; abundant, abounding, great, 3, 151; powerful, 3, 372; many a, 1, 384; dense, thick, 1, 412; multā noctē, late at night, G. 4, 180; pl.: many, freq.; subs.: multī, ērum, m., many men, many, 2, 24, et al.; multa, ērum, n., many things, fortunes, hardships, etc., 1, 750; multum est, it is much, powerful, G. 2, 372; adv.: multū, much, greatly, exceedingly, 3, 348, et al.; also pl.: multa, 4, 390, et al.; adv.: multō, much, by much, by far, far, 2, 199, et al., compar: plus, plúris, n. (rel. to sołvōs), more, freq.; pl.: plūres, plura and pluria, more, freq.; several, many, E. 2, 28; subs.: plus, n., more, G. 1, 35; pl.: plūra, more things, words; more, 1, 385, et al.; adv.: plūra, more 5, 381; superl.: plūrimus, a, um, the most; most abundant, greatest, 11, 312; very much, abundant, great, 6, 299; very large, high, 1, 419; very many a, many a, 2, 369; pl., very many; countless, 2, 364; subs.: plurima, n., very many, many things, 4, 333; adv.: plurima, much, 9, 395.

mundus, i, m., ornament; fig., the universe, E. 4, 50; sky, heaven, G. 1, 232; the world including mankind, E. 4, 9.

mūnīmen, īnis, n. (munio), a defense; protection, a shelter, G. 2, 352.

mūnīlo, īvi or īli, ātum, 4, a. (moenia), to inclose with walls; fortify; construct, build, 1, 271.

mūnus, ēris, n., a charge, service, office, employment, function, duty, 5, 842; use, G. 4, 40; attribute, 12, 393; aid, kindness, favor, 4, 429; gift, present, 1, 696; blessing, bounty, G. 2, 5; prize, 5, 109; offering, sacrifice, G. 3, 391; 4, 217; libation, 3, 177; festival, 5, 632; an honor, 12, 590.

mūnuscēlum, i, n. (munus), a small gift; present, E. 4, 18.

mūrālis, e, adj. (munus), pertaining to walls; battering, 12, 291.

mūrex, icis, m., the murex or purple fish; a sharp-pointed shell-fish from which was obtained the Tyrian purple; meton., purple dye, purple, 4, 262; a pointed or jagged rock, 5, 395.

mūrmūro, ēri, ātum, 1, n. (mūrus), to murmur, mutter, roar, 10, 212.

mūrro (myrrha, murrha), ae, f., myrrha, the myrrha-tree; gum of the myrrha-tree; myrrha, 12, 100.

Mūrrānus, i, m., a Latin slain by Aeneas, 12, 529.

mūrus (old form moerus), i, m. (rel. to munio and moenia), a wall, artificial or natural, 1, 423; 3, 535; a rampart, 9, 371.

mūs, mūris, c., mūs, a mouse, G. 1, 181.

Mūsā, ae, f., Mōsva, a muse; one of the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses who preside over the liberal arts of poetry, music, etc., 1, 8; meton., a poem or song, E. 1, 2.

Mūsaeus, i, m., Μουσαῖος, Μυσαῖος, a Greek poet contemporary with Orpheus, 6, 667.

mūseōs, a, um, adj. (muscus), abounding in moss; mossy, E. 7, 45.

mūscus, i, m., moss, G. 3, 144.

mūsso, ēvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (mutio), to speak low; mutter, complain, 11, 454; whisper, hesitate, or fear to speak out, 11, 345; wavering, 12, 657; to low faintly, 12, 718; buzz, hum, G. 4, 188.

mūstum, i (mustus), unfermented wine; must, new wine, G. 1, 295.

mūtābilis, e, adj. (mutio), changeable, unstable, fickle, inconstant, 4, 569; changeful, that brings changes (others, passive, liable to change), 11, 425.

mūtō, ēvi, ātum, 1, a. freq. (moveo), to change the position or location of anything; change, alter, shift, 3, 581; of form or condition; change, trans-
form, E. 8, 71; 1, 658; change one thing for or with another, w. acc. and abl., G. 1, 8; of color, E. 4, 44; exchange, barter, E. 4, 39; sell or buy, G. 3, 307; resolve, 5, 703; unsettle, disturb, distract, 4, 595.

mātus, a, um, adj., speechless, dumb, mute, 12, 718; not spoken or heard of; unfamed, humble, 12, 397.

Mātusca, ac, f., a city of the Sabines, 7, 711.

mātūs, a, um, adj. (muto), interchangeable, reciprocal; on both sides, 10, 755; from house to house, G. 1, 301; per mutua, mutually, to each other, 7, 66.

Mycēnae, ärum, and Mýcēna, ae, f., Mykēnae or -n, Mycenae, an ancient city of Argolis; the abode of Danaus, Pelops, and Agamemnon, 1, 284, et al.

Mýcēnaeus, a, um, adj. (Mycenae), of Mycenae; the Mycenaean (king); Agamemnon, 11, 266.

Mýcon, s. Micon.

Mýkonos, i, f., Mykōnos, Mykonos, now Mykonos, one of the Cyclades, N. E. of Delos, 3, 76.

Mygdónides, ac, m., Mygdonides or Coreobus, a son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia, and ally of the Trojans, 2, 342.

mýrīca, ae, and -ce, es, f., μύρικα, the tamarisk; a shrub, E. 10, 13.

Myrmidōnēs, um, m., Myrmidōnēs, the Myrmidons, Thessalian followers of Achilles, once dwelling in Ægina, where they had been transformed from ants to men in answer to the prayer of Aeacus, grandfather of Achilles, 2, 7, et al.

myrrha, s. murra.

myrtētum (mur-), i, n. (myrtus), a myrtle-grove; myrtles, G. 2, 112.

myrēs, a, um, adj. (id.), of myrtle, myrtle-, 6, 443.

myrētum (mur-), i, n., μύρος, the myrtle-grove; myrtus, G. 1, 366.

myrētos, i and sls, f., μύρος, a myrtle, G. 4, 124; sacred to Venus, E. 7, 62; a myrtle shaft or spear, 7, 817; a myrtle-grove, 3, 23; myrtle-wreath, 5, 72.

Mýsia, ac, f., Mysia, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Hellespont and the Ægean, G. 1, 102.

mysticus, a, um, adj., μυστικός, pertaining to secret religious rites; mystic, G. 1, 106.

Mýsus, a, um, and Mýsia, a, um, adj. (Mysia), of Mysia, a country of Asia Minor; Mysian, G. 4, 370.

N

nactus, a, um, p. of nascor.

Nāis, Idos, and Nāias, ādos, f., Naiác, Naís (one floating or swimming), a water-nymph; naiad, E. 10, 10, et al.

nam, conj. caus., for, because, 1, 731, et al.; before quis, for quiesnam, G. 4, 455; 2, 373; beginning a parenthesis, 3, 374.

namque, conj. (nam emphasized by -que), for indeed, since indeed, for, 4, 633; affirmative, indeed, 10, 614.

nascor, nactus or nactus sum, 3, dep. a, to obtain, secure, get, 7, 511; find, overtake, 12, 749.

Nāpaea, ac, f., Nārāa (the woman of the valleys), a delph-nymph, G. 4, 535.

Nār, Nāris, m., the Nar, now the Nera, a river of Umbria, 7, 517.

1. nārcissus, i, m., νάρκισσος, the nārcissus, the daffodil, G. 4, 123, et al.

2. Nārcissus, i, m., son of Cephissus and Liriope, who was transformed into the daffodil, G. 4, 100.

nāris, is, f., a nostril; pl.: nāres, fum, the nostrils; the nose, 6, 497.

narrow, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to narrate, relate, describe, express, tell, 2, 549.

Nārīcēus, a, um, adj. (Naryx or Naricium), of Naryx, a town of the Locri; Narycion, 3, 399.

nascor, nātus (grātus) sum, 3, dep. n. (old form, gnascor, from rt. gen, rel. to geno), to be born, 1, 286; be produced, spring up, grow, E. 3, 107; rise, 10, 275; arise, 7, 44; begin, E. 4, 5; p.: nascens, ntis, coming into the world, new-born, E. 4, 8; new-borned, 4, 515; springing up, E. 3, 92; rising, G. 1, 441; p.: nātus (grātus), a, um, born, sprung, descended, 8, 315; w. abl., nātus dea, goddess-born, 1, 582; subs.: nātus (grātus), i, m., a son, 1, 407;
pl.: nati, children, sons, 5, 283; young, offspring, 8, 45; nata (gnata), f., a daughter, 1, 256.

nata, ae, s. nascor.
natālis, e, adj. (2. nates), of birth; subs.: natālis, is, m. (sc. dies), a birthday, E. 3, 76.
nāto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. freq. (no), to swim, 5, 181; float, 4, 393; overflow, swim with, 3, 635; w. cognate acc., G. 3, 260; pa. subs.: natantes, m., swimming creatures, fishes, G. 3, 541.
nāṭūra, ae, f. (nascor), a being born; that which is fixed by birth; disposition, constitution, quality, nature, 10, 366.

1. nātus, s. nascor.
2. nātus, īs, m. (nascor); used only in the abl., nātu, birth, age, s. magnus.
naufrāgus, a, um, adj. (navis and frango), shipwrecked, cast away, G. 3, 542.
nauta (nāvita), ae, m. (navis), a boatman, ferryman, 6, 315; sailor, mariner, 3, 307.

Nautes, is, m., a Trojan soothsayer, 5, 704.
nautica, a, um, adj. (nauticus), of ships; nautical, E. 4, 38; pertaining to seamen or sailors; nautical, 3, 198.
nāvālis, e, adj. (navis), pertaining to ships; naval, 5, 493; subs.: nāvālia, fum. n., dock, dockyard, naval arsenal, 4, 593; naval equipments, 11, 329.
nāvīfrāgus, a, um, adj. (navis and frango), shipwrecking, 3, 553.
nāvīgium, II, n. (navigo), a boat, craft, ship, 5, 753.
nāvīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (navis and ago), to sail; set sail, 4, 237; w. acc., sail over, sail upon, 1, 67.
nāvis, is, f. (rel. to navis), a ship, i, 120.
nāvita (nauta), ae, m. (navis), a sailor, G. 1, 137; boatman, ferryman, 6, 385.

Naxos, i, f., Nāgar, Naxos, one of the Cyclades, east of Paros, noted for its wine and the worship of Bacchus, now Naxia or Asia, 3, 125.

1. -nē, interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, 1, 37; 4, 39; in indirect questions, whether, 5, 703; followed by an or ne, ne-an, ne-ne, whether—or, 1, 308; with apostrophe, 3, 319.
2. nē, adv., not, in prohibitions, 3, 160; 3, 453; ne-qidem, not even; conj., in order that not, that not, lest, 2, 187, freq.

Nēera, ae, f., Nēasp (younger), Néera, a shepherdess, E. 3, 3.

Nēalces, ae, m., a Latin, 10, 758.
nēbūla, ae, f. (νῆβωλα), a cloud, 10, 82; mist, fog, 1, 412.
nēc or nēque, adv. and conj., and not; neither, nor, 1, 643, et al.; in prohibition, 3, 394, et al.; for ne quidem, E. 3, 102; neque (nee)—neque (nee), neither—nor, 5, 21, et al.; nee—et, or que, may be rendered neither—or, 12, 801; 2, 534; nec non, and also, nor less, 6, 183; nec non et, and also, 1, 707; nec non etiam, nor less also, G. 2, 413; nec—neque, in prohibition, G. 3, 435, 436; the negation continued, nec—neque—non—que, G. 3, 252.

necdum, adv., nor yet; and not yet, 1, 25.

necess (nom. and acc.), indecl. adj. (ne and cedo), necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, 3, 478.

nēco, āvi or ū, ātum, 1, a., to slay, kill, 8, 483.
nectar, āris, n., vē克拉, nectar, G. 4, 384; honey, 1, 433; wine, E. 5, 71.
necto, nēxii or nexi, nexus, 3, a., to tie, bind, fasten, 4, 239; bind together or round, 1, 448; join, unite, of soul and body, 4, 695; fig., of arguments, 9, 219.
nēfandus, a, um, adj. (ne and fari), not to be spoken; impious, execrable, accursed, abominable, 5, 785; perfidious, 4, 497; subs.: nefandum, i, n., wrong, 1, 543.

nēfas, indecl. n., that which is contrary to divine law; sin, impiety, wrong, 2, 719; wickedness, guilt, crime, 2, 184; a ghastly deed, 10, 497; impious or guilty word, 2, 658; mischief, 7, 396; dishonest, disgrace, shame, 8, 688; exclamatory, fearful sight! 7, 73; fearful penalty! 7, 596; of a person, a monster, wretch, 2, 585; adj., horrible, 3, 385; nefas est, it is unlawful, wicked, impious, 6, 391.

nego, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (perhaps
NEMEA
ne and aio), to say no; say that not or no, G. 2, 215; deny, refuse, 3, 171; deny, withhold, not give, G. 1, 149.
Nemēs, ae, f., Nemēs, Nemea, a town of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and established the Nemean games, 8, 295.
Némo, inus (gen. not used in class. Lat.), c. (ne and homo), no one, none, 5, 305.
Némorōsus, a, um, adj. (nemus), abounding in woods, woody, 3, 270.
Nempe, adv. (nam and pe), for indeed; truly; to wit, namely, G. 3, 259.
Nēmus, oris, n. (rel. to νεῦος, meadow-land), a wood, forest, or grove, 1, 165, et al.; vineyard, G. 2, 401.
Nēo, evi, stum, 2, a. (nēw), to spin; interweave, 10, 518.
Nepōtōlēmos, i, m., Nepōtōlēmos (new warrior), Nepotolemus or Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, 3, 333. See also Pyrrhus.
Nēpos, oris, m., a grandson, 2, 702; pl.: nepōtes, um, grandchildren; posterity, descendants, 2, 194.
Nephtunus, a, um, adj. (Neptunus), pertaining to Neptune, built by Neptune, Neptunian, 2, 625; son or descendant of Neptune, 7, 691.
Nephtūnus, i, m., Neptune, one of the sons of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, Juno and Pluto; identified by the Romans, as god of the sea, with the Greek Poseidon, 1, 125; meton., for the sea, G. 4, 29.
Nēque, s. nec.
Nēqueō, Ivi or ili, Iicum, tre, irreg. n., to be unable; can not, 1, 713.
Nēquiquam (nēquiquam and nēquiquam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, 2, 515.
Nēquis, nēqua, nēquod, nēquid, s. 2 quis ad fin.
Nēris, Idis or Idos, f. (Nereus), Nēris, a Nereid, any one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris; a sea-nymph, 3, 74.
Nērēus, a, um, adj. (Id.), of Nereus; Nereian, 9, 102.
Nēreus (dissyll.), ēi or ēos, m., Nēreus, Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Thetis, and father of the Nereids, 2, 419, et al.; meton., sea, 10, 764.

NIHIL
Nērinē, es, adj., f. (Nereus), a daughter of Nereus, E. 7, 37.
Nēritos, i, f., Nēritos, Nēritos, a small island near Ilīaca, 3, 271.
Nersae, ārum, f., Nersae, a town of the Aequi, 7, 744.
Nervas, i, m. (νέυω), a nerve; sinew, tendon, 10, 341; bow-string, 5, 503; string of the lyre, 9, 776.
Nēsaē (Νέσαε), es, f., Nēsaē (of the island), one of the Naiads, G. 4, 338.
Nesici, 1vi or ili, itum, 4, a. (ne and scio), not to know, to be ignorant of, 1, 565; w. object clause, 2, 735, et al.
Nesici quis, quid, quod, s. 1. quis.
Nesicius, a, um, adj. (nesicius), not knowing, unaware, ignorant, 1, 299; that knows not how, that can not; incapable of, w. inf., G. 2, 467.
Nēve or neu, conj., or and not, nor, neither, w. subj. or imperat., 7, 202; ne-neu (neve), that not—nor, lest—or lest, 2, 188; w. omission of antecedent ut or ne, G. 2, 37.
Nex, nēcis, f. (neco), murder, slaughter, violent death, destruction, death, 2, 85, et al.
Nexo, uī, 1, a. (nexus), to tie; twine (in some texts for nizor), 5, 279.
1. Nexus, a, um, p. of necto.
2. Nexus, is, m. (necto), a tying; a knot, coil, G. 3, 423.
Nī, conj. (archaic form of ne), not, lest, that not, 3, 686; for nisī, if not, unless, except, 5, 356, et al.
Nīdor, oris, m., vapor, steam; a smell, 12, 301.
Nīdus, i, m., a nest, G. 4, 307; brood, nestling, 5, 214; young, offspring, G. 4, 56.
Niger, gra, grum, adj., black, G. 4, 546; dark, swarthy, dusky, 6, 134; of the foliage of trees, G. 3, 333; of the lower world, gloomy, somber, G. 4, 468.
Nigrans, nīs, s. nigro.
Nigrisco, uī, 3, inc. n. (niger), to become or turn black; grow dark, 4, 454.
Nigro, evi, stum, 1, n. and a. (id.), to be or make black; pa.: nigrans, ntis, black, dusky, dark, 5, 97; cloud-covered, 8, 353; gloomy, 9, 87.
Nihil (nīl), n. indecl. (nī and hilum), nothing, 2, 287; adv., not at all; by no means, not, 2, 402, and freq.
NILUS, i, m., Neîóς, the Nile, 6, 800.

nimboσus, a, um, adj. (nimbus), full of storms; stormy, rainy, 1, 535; cloud-covered, 3, 274.

nimbus, i, m., a violent rain; rain, G. 1, 455; storm, tempest, 1, 51; a black cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud, 3, 587; a bright cloud; the nimbus surrounding a god, 2, 616; cloud of smoke, 5, 666; of sand or dust, G. 3, 110; a multitude, 7, 793.

nimfrum, adv. (ni, for ne, and ml- rum), without wonder or doubt; certainly, undoubtedly, doubtless, 3, 558.

nimis, adv., too much, overmuch; too well, 9, 472.

nimium, s. nimius.

nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis), too great, too much, excessive, G. 3, 185; adv.: nimium, too, G. 2, 252; very much, exceedingly, G. 2, 458; but too, 6, 514.

ningo (ninguo), nix, 3, n., to snow; impers.: ningit (ningult), it snows, G. 3, 367.

Niphæus, i, m., a Rutulian warrior, 10, 570.

Niphâtas, ae, m., Nîphâρης, a part of the chain of Mount Taurus in Armenia, G. 3, 30.

Nîsa, s. 2. Nysa.

Nîsaeč, s. Nesaee.

nîal and nî, conj., if not, unless, 5, 49, et al.

1. nîsus, a, um, p. of nitor.
2. nîsus (nîx-), fîs, m. (nitor), a leaning, pressing against; bracing; position of resistance, 5, 437; effort, exertion, 3, 37; flight, descent, 11, 852.
3. Nîsus, i, m., a follower of Aeneas, 5, 294.

4. Nîsus, i, m., Niôs, a king of Megara transformed into an osprey or sparrow-hawk, and always pursuing Scylla, or the lark circis, into which his daughter Scylla had been changed for cutting off his magic lock of purple hair, G. 1, 404.

1. nitens, p. of nitor.
2. nitens, p. of niteo.

nitês, ūi (perf. Tibul. 1, 4, 64), 2, n., to shine; p.: nitëns, nîts, shining, glittering, sparkling; pa.: bright, 1, 228; fig., sleek, well-fed, 3, 20; flourishing, fertile, G. 1, 153.

nitësco, nîtûi, 3, inc. n. (niteo), to become bright, to shine, glitter, 5, 135.

nitidus, a, um, adj. (id.), shining, bright, glittering, 2, 473.

nitor, nîsus or nîxus sum, 3, dep. n., to lean or rest upon, w. abl., 6, 760; tread, walk upon, 2, 380; to be borne upon, poised or balanced upon, 4, 252; push, press, struggle forward or upward; ascend, 2, 443; grow, shoot upward, G. 2, 488; struggle, labor, groan, G. 3, 172.

nîtrum, i, n., viîpor, nitre, G. 1, 194.

nîvâlis, e, adj. (nix), snowy; snow-covered, 7, 675; snow-bearing, G. 3, 318; snowy, 3, 538.

nîvëus, a, um, adj. (id.), snowy, of snow, G. 3, 354; snow-white, 1, 469.

nix, nîvis, f. (rel. to viîfa), snow, 4, 250.

nîxor, âtus sum, 1, dep. n. intens. (nitor), to lean upon with the idea of effort; struggle forward on (others, nêxantem), 5, 279.

1. nîxus, a, um, p. of nitor.
2. nîxus, fîs, s. 2. nîsus.

no, âvi, âtum, 1, n. (véo), to swim, 1, 118; to be overflowed, "swim," G. 1, 372; sail, G. 4, 506; swim, fly, G. 4, 59; of the eyes, G. 4, 496; pa. subs.: nàntantes, lum, um, fîshes, G. 3, 541.

nôbilis, e, adj. (noseco), well-known, illustrious, famous, 7, 564.

nôbilitas, âtis, f. (nobilis), renown, high birth, noble lineage, 11, 341.

nôcens, ntis, p. of noceo.

nôcëó, ūi, âtum, 2, n. (rel. to nex and neco), to be hurtful; to hurt, harm, injure, E. 10, 70; do mischief, 5, 618; pa.: nôcens, ntis, injurious, baneful, hurtful, poisonous, G. 2, 257.

nocticâgus, a, um, adj., night-wandering; nightly, nocturnal, 10, 216.

noctâ, ae, f. (nox), the owl, G. 1, 403.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. (id.), pertaining to the night; nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night, 4, 490.

nôdo, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (nodue), to tie with a knot; bind, fasten, 4, 188.

nôdus, i, m., a knot, 1, 320, et al.; of a tree, 11, 553; knob, stud (others,
knoll, E. 5, 90; bond, 1, 296; coil, 2, 220; fig., difficult point; center of strife, 10, 498.

Nöchmus, ónis, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.

nömas, ádis, c., vómas, a nomad; pl.: Nömédia, um, m., the Numidians, 4, 330.

nömen, inis, n. (noseo), a name, 1, 248, et al.; designation, name, indicating attribute, invention, gift for mischief, 7, 387; word, 3, 444; fame, renown, 2, 583, et al.

Nömentum, i, n., Nomentum, a town of Lattum, now la Mentana, 6, 773.

nōn, adv., not, freq.; sometimes for ñe in prohibitions, 12, 78; for nonne, E. 3, 17, et al.

nondum, adv., not yet, 3, 109, et al.

nønnē, interrog. adv., expecting an affirmative answer, not, whether not, G. 1, 56, et al.

nonnullus, a, um, adj., some (in some editions for non ullo), G. 1, 22.

nōnus, a, um, adj. (novem), the ninth, 5, 64.

Noricus, a, um, adj. (Noricum), of Noricum, a country between the Danube and the Alps (Austria proper, Steyermark, and Carinthia), Norican, G. 3, 474.

nös, s. ego.

noseo (gnoseo), nōvi, nótmum, 3, a. (γνωστόν), to get knowledge of, become acquainted with; recognize, 6, 809; in perf. and cognate tenses, know, knew, etc., 4, 423, et al.; p.: nōtus, a, um, known, 1, 669; pa., wanted, usual, 2, 773; well-known, 3, 657; famed, renowned, distinguished, celebrated, 1, 379; familiar, well proved, 12, 759; nótem, n., referring to a following clause, the knowledge, etc., 5, 6.

noester, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron. (noe), our, ours; our own, freq.; of us or me, given by me, 12, 51; favorable to us, auspicious, 12, 187, et al.; subs. pl.: nostris, òrum, m., our friends, kindred, allies, etc., 2, 411; nostrum, i, n., our, my affair, business, part, office, E. 3, 108; pl.: nostra, our, my writings, songs, E. 5, 50.

nostrī, gen. pl. of ego, 10, 72.

nōta, ae, f. (no, rt. of noseo), a distinguishing mark; mark, spot, 5, 87; letter, character, 3, 444.

nōthus, a, um, adj., vōbas, illegitimate, bastard; subs.: nothus, i, m., a bastard son, 9, 697; a horse of mixed breed, 7, 283.

nōtō, āvi, ātum, i, a. (nota), to mark; mark down or mark off separately for voice and instrument, E. 5, 14; to observe, note, mark, 3, 515.

1. nōtus, a, um, p. of noseo.

2. Nōtus, i, m., vōres, identical in meaning with auster; the south-wind, 1, 85; wind, 6, 355; storm, 1, 575.

nōvācle, is, n., s. novalis.

nōvālis, e, adj. (novo), that is renewing itself; fallow that is freshly tilled; subs.: nōvālis, is, f. (sc. terra), fallow land (proleptic), G. 1, 71; nōvāle, is, n. (sc. solium), fallow land; new-plowed land, E. 1, 71.

nōvellus, a, um, adj. (novus), new; very young, tender, E. 3, 11.

nōvem, num. adv., indecl. (invēs), nine, 1, 245.

nōverca, ae, f., a step-mother, G. 2, 128.

nōvies, num. adv. (novem), nine times, 6, 499.

nōvissimus, a, um, s. novus.

nōvitās, ātis, f. (novus), newness, 1, 563.

nōvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to make new, renew, renovate, repair, 5, 752; change, 5, 604; build, 4, 280; res novare, to change one's purposes or plans; take new measures, 4, 290.

nōvus, a, um, adj. (vōs), new, freq.; recent, fresh, 2, 98; natural, as opposed to cultivated, G. 1, 22; unusual, strange, unknown, 1, 307; original, E. 3, 86; sudden, G. 4, 857; superl.: nōvissimus, a, um, last, 4, 650.

nox, noctis, f. (vīc), night, freq.; darkness, 1, 89; dark cloud, black storm-cloud, 3, 198; sleep, 4, 590; death, 12, 310; personif.: Nox, Night, the goddess of night, 3, 512.

nox, ae, f. (noseo), hurt, harm; offense, outrage, violence, 1, 41.

noxius, a, um, adj. (noxa), hurtful, baneful, 6, 731; destructive, 7, 938.

nūbes, īs, f. (rel. to vēs, cloud), a cloud, 1, 516, et al.; storm, 10, 809; the
-air, 12, 856; fig., mock, multitude, 7, 705; swarm, G. 4, 60.

núbígenæ, frum, c. (nubes and geno), the cloud-born; a name of the Centaurs, born of Ixion and a cloud, 8, 298.

núbilis, e, adj. (nubo), marriageable; grown up, 7, 53.

núbilus, a, um, adj. (nubes), cloudy; subs. : núbilum, i, cloudy weather; pl. : núbiles, orum, clouds, 3, 586.

núdo, avi, stum, 1, a. (nudus), to make bare, naked; strip, G. 2, 7; lay open, bare, 1, 211; fig., expose, 5, 586; lay open, disclose, 1, 366.

nudus, a, um, adj., naked, bare, 1, 280; lightly clad, in the tunic, G. 1, 299; open, 2, 512; unburied, 5, 871.

nullus, a, um. gen. nullus, dat. nulli, adj. (ne and ulus), no, not any, 1, 184; unobservant, regardless, 11, 725; followed by a negative continuing the negation, E. 5, 25; subs., no one, nobody, none, 4, 456; as partitive w. gen., G. 2, 10.

num, interrog. adv., in single independent questions, untranslated; in dependent questions, whether, 4, 369.

Núma, ae, m., the name of two Rutulian warriors, 9, 454; 10, 562.

Númánus, i, m., Numanus or Rumenus, a Rutulian slain by Ascanius, 9, 502.

númen, Inis, n. (nuo), a command; will; espec. the divine will or purpose (others, divinity), 1, 8; divine command, 7, 385; divine power, 1, 666; authority, revelation, 3, 383; impulse, 1, 674; assistance, 5, 58; divine keeping, protection, 2, 703; divine regard, favor, 4, 611; permission, 6, 266; presence, 1, 447; manifestation, 2, 628; majesty, divinity, 1, 48; divine attribute, 10, 221; a deity, god, divinity, 2, 735; G. 4, 505, et al.; sacred image (others, auspices), 2, 173.

númeró, avi, stum, 1, a. (numerus), to number, count, reckon, E. 3, 34; reckon up, recount, trace, G. 4, 347.

númerus, i, m. (rel. to vúmer, distribute), a number, 1, 193; multitude, 2, 424; order, 3, 446; in music or poetry, measure, number, 6, 646; pl., numbers, measures; melody, tune, E. 9, 45, et al.; in numerum, in (regular) time, G. 4, 175; into the order or rank, G. 4, 287.

Númicus (Nümicus), i, m., a river of Latium near Lavinium, now Rio Tordo, 7, 150.

Númida, ae, m. (nomas, vouás), a Nomad; a Numidian, 4, 41.

Númitor, oris, m. 1. Numitor, one of the kings of Alba, and father of Ili or Rhea Silvia, 6, 706. 2. A Rutulian warrior, 10, 342.

numquam (nunquam), adv. (ne and unquam), never, freq.; nunquam hodie, an emphatic negation, never by any means, in no wise, E. 3, 49.

numquis, s. quis.

nunc, adv. (vív), now, at this time, 4, 283; even now; in our times, at the present time, 6, 284.

nunquam, s. nunquam.

nuntius, s. nuntius.

nuntio (nunciō), avi, stum, 1, a. and n. (nuntius), to announce, report, make known, announce, declare, 1, 391, et al.

nuntius (nuncius), a, um, adj. (rel. to novus), announcing; subs. : nuntius, ii, m., a messenger, 3, 310; a message, dispatch, tidings; injunction, command, 4, 237; nuntia, ac, f., a messenger, 4, 188.

nuper, adv. (novus and per), recently, not long since, lately, 6, 388.

Nursæ, s. Nersæ.

Nursia, ac, f., a Sabine town, now Norcia, 7, 716.

núrus, ûs, f. (vouês), a daughter-in-law, 2, 501.

nusquam, adv. (ne and usquam), nowhere, 2, 620; sometimes transfer. to time; on no occasion; never, 5, 583.

nùtô, avi, stum, 1, intens. n. (nuo), to nod; sway to and fro, 2, 629; move, E. 4, 50; wave, 9, 682.

nûtrimento, i, n. (nurtro), nourishment; fuel, 1, 176.

nurtro, ivi or ili, stum, 4, a. and nutritor, nutritius sum, 4, dep. a., to nourish, suckle, 11, 572; breed, rear, train, 7, 485; dep., to nourish, cultivate, G. 2, 425.

nûtrix, icsis, f. (nurtro), a nurse, 1, 275.
nütus, ðs, m. (nuo), a nod, 9, 106; will, decree, command, pleasure, 7, 592.

nux, núcis, f., a nut, E. 8, 30; nutree; almond-tree, G. 1, 187.

nympha, ac, f., νύμφη, a bride, a maiden; a nymph, one of the inferior deities, presiding over fountains, woods, etc., 1, 71, et al.; Nymphae, for Muses, E. 7, 21.

1. Nysa, ae, f., Νῦσα, a city on Mount Meros in India, which, according to one of the myths, was the birthplace of Bacchus, 6, 805.

2. Nysa (Nisa), ac, f., a shepherdess, E. 8, 18.

Offulgeō, s. offulgeo.

ōbiclio (ōbiclio), ieci, lectum, 3, a. (ob and iacio), to throw against or towards; throw to, 6, 421; present, oppose, 2, 444; bar against, shut, 9, 45; cast upon, 7, 480; subject, expose, 4, 549; pass., to be presented, appear, 5, 522; p.: oblectus, a, um, thrown towards or against; lying before or in the way, G. 4, 503; opposite, projecting, 3, 534; opposing, G. 3, 253.

oblecto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (obiclio), to throw towards, before, or against; to expose to, 2, 751; dip, thrust, G. 1, 386.

1. oblectus, a, um, p. of obicio.

2. oblectus, òs, m. (obiclio), a throwing against; projection, opposition, 1, 100.

oblex, s. obex.

obiclio, s. obicio.

1. ēbitus, a, um, p. of obeo.

2. ēbitus, òs, m. (obeo), a going to; an encountering one's time, day, or death; destruction, death, 4, 694; a going down; setting, G. 1, 237.

oblātus, a, um, p. of offero.

oblímo, òvi, ātum, 1, a. (ob and limus), to cover with slime; clog, choke, G. 3, 136.

oblíquo, òvi, ātum, 1, a. (obliquus), to bend, turn to one side, veer, 5, 16.

oblíquus (-lucus), a, um, adj., turned sideways; slanting, G. 4, 298; lying across, 5, 274; fig., indirect, cowardly, dastardly, 11, 337; in oblìquum, crosswise, G. 1, 98.

oblifitus, a, um, p. of obliviscor.

obliviScor, ìtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to forget, w. acc. or genit. of object, 2, 140; to be heedless, unmindful, forgetful of, 5, 174; p.: oblifitus, a, um, having forgotten; forgetful, 4, 520; having
oblívium, n. (oblíviscor), oblivion, forgetfulness, 6, 715.

oblóquor, loctus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., to speak to or against; sing or play in response, w. acc., 6, 646.

obliuctor, átus sum, 1, dep. n., to strive, struggle, press against, 3, 38.

obPhiútesco, mútiti, 3, inc. n., to become speechless or dumb; to be silent, hushed, mute, 4, 279.

obnuíus, a, um, p. of obnitor.

obnitor, nuxus or nísus sum, 3, dep. n., to press, push against, w. dat., 12, 103; without an object, push, 4, 406; struggle, resist, 4, 332; to be obstinate, determined (w. inf.), G. 4, 84; bear up, 5, 21; strive, strike against, 5, 206.

obnuíus, a, um, p. of obnitor.

obnoxius, a, um, adj., liable; obligated, obliged, indebted, G. 2, 489; subject to (dimmed by), G. 1, 506.

obnuíbo, nupsi, nupatum, 3, a., to cover up, 11, 77.

óbôrior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., to arise, spring up; gush, burst forth, 3, 492.

óboritus, a, um, p. of oborior.

obrúo, úi, útum, 3, a., to cover over; bury, G. 2, 24; overwhelm, 1, 69; overpower, 2, 424; destroy, 5, 692.

obrúitus, a, um, p. of obruó.

obscénus (-scæn, -scoen), a, um, adj. (caenium), filthy, indecent, loathsome, foul, 3, 241; horrible, 3, 367; illomened, G. 1, 470.

obscíuro, ōvi, òtum, 1, a. (obscures), to darken, 12, 233.

obscírus, a, um, adj. (rel. to σκότος, a hide, scutum, shield), dim, dark, dusky, obscure, 1, 411; uncertain, G. 1, 229; of persons, unseen, 2, 185; in the darkness, 6, 268; subs.: obscūrum, l. n., dimness, the dusk, G. 1, 478; pl.: obscūra, órum, dim places; obscurity, uncertainty, 6, 100.

obsēro, ēvi, òtum, 3, a., to plant upon or over; p.: obsitus, a, um, overgrown, covered over, 7, 790; hoary, 8, 307.

observo, ōvi, òtum, 1, a., to note, observe, mark, watch, 6, 198; find, G. 4, 513; remember, 9, 393; observe, respect, revere, G. 4, 212.

obsesus, a, um, p. of obsideo.

obsidēo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. and a. (ob and sedeo), to sit in or on; abide; hold, occupy, 3, 421; besiege, beset, 2, 441; throng, 12, 183; obstruct, fill up, choke, G. 3, 508.

obsidio, înis, f. (obsideo), a blockade or siege, 3, 52.

obśūdo, 3, a., to set before, watch, f., 159; block up, beset, 11, 516; invade, occupy, 7, 384.

obscūta, a, um, p. of obsero.

obstipesco (obstüpesco), stūpūi (stūpūii), 3, inc. n., to become stupified; to be astonished, amazed, 1, 613.

obsto, stifi, stātum, 1, n., to stand before or against; withstand, oppose, hinder, G. 2, 484; delay, retard, G. 2, 492; restrain, 4, 91; to be obnoxious, 6, 64.

obstrūo, struxi, structum, 3, a., to build before or against; to stop, close up, 4, 440.

obsum, obfūi or offūi, obesse, irreg. n., to be against; to be hurtful, to damage, G. 1, 374.

obśūo, ō, òtum, 3, a., to sew up; close or stop up (in some texts for obstruction), G. 4, 301.

obtectus, a, um, p. of obtrego.

obtēgo, texti, tectum, 3, a., to cover up or over, 2, 300.

obtendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a., to stretch before; draw, spread, 10, 82; spread over, G. 1, 248.

1. obtentus, a, um, p. of obtendo.

2. obtentus, ðis, m. (obtendo), a spreading over; a covering, 11, 66.

obtestor, átus sum, 1, dep. a., to call to witness; conjure, implore, 7, 576; beseech, 10, 46; swear, 9, 260.

obtexo (op-), texti, tectum, 3, a., to weave over; cover, cloud, darken, 11, 611.

obtorqueó, torsi, tortum, 2, a., to turn round, twist, 5, 559.

obtorrus, a, um, p. of obtorqueo.

obtrunco, ōvi, òtum, 1, a., to top off; cut down; cut to pieces, slay, 2, 663.

obtundo, tudi, tunsum or tāsum, 3, a., to beat against; beat up; to make blunt, dull, G. 1, 362; pa.: obtunsus (-tāsus), a, um, enfeebled, blunted, G.
3. 195: unfeeling (others, dull, unintelligent, senseless), 1, 587.

obtusus, ò, m. (obtusor), a looking at; look, gaze, 1, 495.

obumbro, àvi, àtum, 1, a., to overshadow; darken, 12, 578; screen, protect, shield, 11, 223.

obuncusa, a, um, adj., bent in, hooked, 6, 597.

obustus, a, um, adj. (ob and uro), burnt, hardened in the fire, 7, 506.

obverto, verti, versum, 3, a., to turn towards, 6, 3; turn round (towards the sea), 3, 549; p.: obversus, a, um, turned or turning, wheeling, 11, 601; turning against; directly opposite, facing towards, 9, 629.

obvisus, a, um, adj. (ob and vis), in the way; presenting one's self or itself, E. 6, 57; meeting, 1, 314; against, 6, 880; opposing, 9, 96; in the way of; exposed to, 3, 499; obvisus fieri, to encounter, meet, 10, 380.

occasus, ò, m. (1. occido), a going down; setting, G. 1, 402; the west, 11, 317; fall, ruin, destruction, 1, 298.

1. occido, cídi, cásum, 3, n. (ob and cado), to go down; set, G. 1, 218; fall, perish, 2, 581; die, E. 4, 94.

2. occido (ob-), cídi, cásum, 3, a. (ob and cado), to slay, kill, slaughter, 11, 198.

occusus, a, um, p. of 2. occido.

occubó, i, n., to lie, rest (in death), 1, 547.

occudó (ob-), cúbiri, cultum, 3, a. (ob and obsol. colo or culo, rel. to καλύπτω), to cover up, G. 2, 347; hide, conceal, 1, 312; pa.: occultus, a, um, secret, hidden, 6, 695.

occultès, adv. (occultus), secretly, 12, 418.

occultus (ob-), cúbiri, cultum, 1, intens. a. (occulto), to hide carefully; cover up, E. 2, 9; hide, conceal, secrete, 2, 45.

occultus, a, um, p. of occultus.

occumbo (ob-), cúbiri, cúbifum, 3, n. (ob and cubo), to sink, fall upon; die, 1, 97; meet, 2, 62.

occúpo, àvi, àtum, 1, a. (ob and capio), to take against or before; get beforehand; take possession; seize, 7, 446; possess, cover, 4, 499; fill, reach, 3, 294; smile, 9, 770; surprise, hit by surpr-

prise, 10, 381; anticipate in striking, strike beforehand, 10, 699; hit first, 12, 300.

occurró (ob-), curri or căcurrí, cursum, 3, n., to run, hasten to, or to meet, 3, 92; meet, 10, 220; make an attack, encounter, 10, 282; present one's self, intervene, appear, 1, 682; meet in speech, respond, reply, 12, 625.

occurró (ob-), àvi, àtum, 1, intens. n. (occurró), to run towards; run in the way of, meet, E. 9, 25.

ōcēántitis, òdīs, f. (Oceanus), a daughter of Ocean; an Oceanid, G. 4, 341.

ōcēānsus, i, m., 'Oceanés, the god Oceanus; the waters encompassing the lands; the ocean, 1, 287; distinguished as eastern and western, 7, 101; personif., G. 4, 882.

ōcēlor, òs, adj. comp. (superl., oceilimius, a, um), (rel. to ωκέ̣φ), swifter, more fleet, 5, 319, et al.; adv.: oceilus, more swiftly; rapidly, speedily, quickly, swiftly, 12, 681.

ōcēnus, i, m., founder of Mantua, 10, 193.

ōcēna, ae, f., a greave; a covering made of metal for the protection of the leg, 7, 634, et al.

ōcto, num. adj., indecl. (όκτω), eight, G. 1, 171.

ōcēlus, i, m. (rel. to άκρο, rt. of σωματ), an eye, 1, 226, et al.; fig., a bud, G. 2, 73; nullus oculis, with unconcerned, untroubled eyes (as if without sight), 11, 726.

ōdī, isse, def. a., perf. as present, to hate, 2, 158; curse, 10, 505.

ōdium, i, n. (odi), hatred, 1, 361; animosity, enmity, 2, 96, et al.; as second dat., hateful, E. 8, 34.

ōdor, öús, m. (rel. to oleo and òξεω), scent, smell, odor, fragrance, 1, 403; disagreeable odor, stench, 3, 288; foul fumes, 12, 591.

ōdōrātus, a, um, pa. (odor), sweet-smelling, fragrant, 6, 658.

ōdōrifer, órā, órum, adj. (odor and fero), bearing odor; sweet, sweet-scented, 12, 419.

ōdōrus, a, um, adj. (odor), that emits a smell; act., having a keen sense of smell, keen-scented, 4, 182.
Oeagrius, a, um, adj. (Oeagrus), of Oeagrus, a Thracian king, father of Orpheus; Thracian, G. 4, 532.

Oebalos, ae, f. (Oebalus, a Spartan king whose descendants founded Tarentum in Italy), a name of Tarentum, G. 4, 123.

Oebalis, i, m., an Italian prince, ally of Turnus, 7, 734.

Oechalia, ae, f., Oixa, a city of Eubea, 8, 291.

Oenotria and Oenotrus, a, um, adj. (Oenotria), of Oenotria, an ancient name of Southern Italy; Italian, Oenotrian, 1, 532, et al.

oestrus, i, m., oistros, a gad-fly, horse-fly, G. 3, 148.

Oeta, ae, f., Otr, a mountain in Thessaly, now Rumayla, E. 8, 30.

offa, ae, f., a mouthful, a bit, lump, morsel, 6, 420.

offendo, fendi, fensum, 8, a. and n. (ob and obsol. fendo), to dash against; p.: offensus, a, um, dashed against; beaten back, struck back, G. 4, 50.

offens, a, um, p. of offendo.

offero (obf-), obtuli (opt.-), oblatum, ferre, irreg. a., to bring towards; present, offer, G. 4, 487; oppose, 6, 291; w. reflex. pron., present one’s self or itself, 2, 61; expose, 7, 425; appear, 1, 450.

officio (ob-), feci, lectum, 3, a. and n. (ob and facio), to make against; do injury, hurt; to be hurtful, G. 1, 69.

officium, ii, n. (officio), anything done for another; service, duty, favor, kindness, 1, 548.

offulgéo (obful-), fulsi, 2, n., to shine against, flash upon, 9, 110.

Oileus (triayli.), αι, i, or σος, m., Οιλευς, king of Locri and father of Ajax the Lees, 1, 41.

Oilea, ae, f., (Oilea), an olive, oliveberry, olive-tree, G. 1, 18.

Oileaus, a, um, adj. (olea), of the olive-tree, G. 2, 31.

Oileas (-us, Oileas), i, f., 'Oilea, por 'Oileas, one of the Cyclades, S. W. of Paros, now Antiparos, 3, 126.

Oileas, tri, m. (olea), the wild olive, G. 2, 182.

Oileo, ti, 2, n. and a., to emit a smell; to smell of; pa.: olens, ntis, smelling; fragrant, 11, 137; strong-scented, E. 2, 11: offensive, noisome, G. 3, 564.

Oileum, i, n. (Oileum), olive-oil, oil, 3, 291.

Olim, adv. (for ollum, from archaic ollus for ille, in that place, at that time), some time ago, formerly, once, 1, 633, et al.; at some future time; thereafter, some time, 1, 20; at times, oftentimes, 5, 125; at length, G. 2, 408.

Oilla, ae, f. (Oilla), an olive-tree, G. 6, 230; an olive staff, E. 8, 16; olive-branch, olive-wreath, 5, 309.

Oilivier, fēra, fērum, adj. (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, abounding in olives, 7, 711.

Oilivum, i, n. (oliva), olive-oil, 6, 225, et al.

Olle, a, ud. pron., archaic form of ille, 5, 197.

Olor, oris, m., a swan, 11, 580.

Olophus, a, um. adj. (olor), of the swan; swan’s, 10, 187.

Olius, n. holus.

Olympicus, a, um, adj. (Olympia), Olympian, G. 3, 49.

Olympus, i, m., 'Olympos, Olympus, the name of several mountains in Greece and Asia Minor, the most famous of which was Mount Olympus in the northeastern part of Thessaly, now Elymbos, G. 1, 282; also the home of the superior gods; heaven, Olympus, 1, 374; the sky, G. 3, 228; referring to the gods, 8, 583.

Omen, Inis, n. (archaic, omen, prp. from oro), a prognostic, token, sign, omen, 2, 182; meton., evii, 2, 190; auspicious beginning, 7, 174; pl.: auspices; rites, 1, 346; in omen, as or for a warning, 12, 854.

Omnigēnus, a, um, adj. (gen. pl., omnigēnum), of all sorts, of every kind (in some texts niligenus), 8, 698.

Omnino, adv. (omnias), wholly, entirely, altogether, 4, 830.

Omniparents, ntis, adj. (omnis and pario), all-producing, parent, mother of all, 6, 595.

Omnipóten, ntis, adj. (omnis and potens), all-powerful, almighty, 1, 60; supreme, sovereign, 10, 1; subs.: The Almighty, 4, 220.

Omnis, e, adj., all, the whole, 6, 183; every, 1, 180; universal, supreme, 1, 286;
subs.: omnes, ilum, m., all men; omnia, ilum, n., all things, 6, 33; everything, 1, 91; all parts, G. 2, 286.

ōnáger and ōnágrus, gri, m., ὄναγγες, a wild ass, G. 3, 409.

ōnēro, ἀν, ἄτομ, 1, a. (onus), to load; the thing or matter with which, usually in abl. and rarely in acc., 1, 706; stow, lade, store away, w. dat. of the thing receiving, 1, 195; fig., burden, overwhelm, 4, 549.

ōnērsuś, a, um, adj. (id.), burdensome, heavy, 5, 332.

ōnites (-νίτες), ae, m., a Rutulian, 12, 514.

ōnus, ερίς, n., a load, burden, 2, 723.

ōnustus, a, um, adj. (onus), loaded, laden, 1, 289.

ōpacio, ἀν, ἄτομ, 1, a. (opacus), to shade, 6, 195.

ōpascus, a, um, adj., shady, 6, 283; obscure, dark, 3, 619; subs.: ōpaca, crum, n., partitive; opaca via rum, dark pathways, roads, 6, 633.

ōpéra, ae, f. (opus), a working; work; pains, labor, duty, 7, 332.

ōpério, ēri, ērtum, 4, a. (ob and pério, whence aperio), to cover up; cover, 4, 362; p.: ōpertus, a, um, covered; subs.: ōpertum, i, n., a covered or secret place; partitive, operta telluris, hidden, unseen regions of the earth, 6, 140.

ōpēror, ērus sum, 1, dep. n. (opus), to work; be occupied with, engaged in, (w. dat.), 8, 130; of religious rites, to sacrifice, G. 1, 389.

ōpertum, i, s. opericio.

ōpertus, a, um, p. of opericio.

ōpes, s. opes.

ōpheltes, ae, m., the father of Euryalus, 9, 201.

ōpimus, a, um, adj. (opes), rich, fertile, 1, 621; sumptuous, 8, 224; spoils opima, the arms taken by a general from a general slain in battle, 6, 655.

ōpis, is, f., Ópis. 1. Ópis, a Nadia, G. 4, 343. 2. One of Diana’s nymphs, 11, 532.

ōportet, hit, 2, impers., it is a duty; necessary, fit, proper, E. 6, 5.

ōpérrior (ob-), péritus or pertus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., to wait for, await, 1, 454.

ōppēto (ob-), pētīvi or pētīli, pēttum, 3, a., to encounter; with or without mortem, to die, fall, perish, 1, 96.

ōpīdum, i, n., a walled town; town, G. 2, 156; hies, G. 4, 173.

ōppōno (ob-), pōsīn, pōsētum, 3, a., to place or put before or against, 5, 335; place or build opposite or facing, G. 3, 302; oppose, 7, 300; present, expose, 2, 127; p.: oppōsūtus, a, um, placed in the way, opposed, 12, 292; intervening, G. 3, 213; opposing, 2, 333.

ōpportūnus (ob-), a, um, adj. (ob and portus, opposite to, or at the entrance of a harbor), convenient, fit, 8, 225; proper, G. 4, 193.

ōposūtus, a, um, p. of oppono.

ōpressus, a, um, p. of opprimo.

ōprimo (ob-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (ob and premo), to press against; press down, overpower, overwhelm, 1, 129; come upon suddenly; surprise, 9, 388.

ōppugno (ob-), ἀν, ἄτομ, 1, a., to fight against; attack; lay siege to, 5, 459.

ōps, ὅπης, f. (in the sing. only the gen., acc., and abl. are used), power, might, ability, 1, 601; splendor, pomp, magnificence, 8, 688; aid, assistance, 2, 803; pl.: ὅπες, um, means, resources, strength, riches, wealth, 1, 14; supplies, assistance, 1, 571; power, dominion, 2, 4.

ōptāto, adv., s. opto.

ōptimus, a, um, s. bonus.

ōpto, ἀν, ἄτομ, 1, a., to choose, w. acc., 3, 109; desire, wish, 1, 76; w. inf., 6, 501; p.: ōptātus, a, um, desired, longed for, much desired, 1, 172; adv.: ōptāto, according to one’s wish; in good time, 10, 405.

ōptūmus, a, um, s. bonus.

ōpūlentia, ae, f. (opulens), wealth, riches, 7, 262.

ōpūlentus, a, um, adj. (opus.), abounding in means; wealthy, rich, 1, 447; mighty, 8, 475.

ōrēs, Ópēs, ερίς, n., work, labor, 1, 498; task, toil, 6, 183; enterprise, 3, 20; the thing produced by work; a work (of art), 1, 455; of buildings, 5, 119.

ōrā, ae, f., a margin, border, 12, 924; coast, shore, 3, 896; region, 2, 91; rim,
extremity, 10, 477; pl.: outline, compass, 9, 528; side, G. 4, 39.

Oraculum (Oraculum), i, n. (oro), a divine utterance; oracle, response, 3, 456; meton., the place of the response; oracular shrine, oracle, 3, 148.

Orator, oris, m. (oro), a speaker; envoy, ambassador, 7, 153.

Orbis, is, m. (rel. to urbs ?), a circle, ring; orb, disk, 2, 227; wheel, G. 3, 173; col., fold, 2, 204; the globe, world, earth, 1, 331; circular movement, revolving course, revolution, 1, 269; orbit, 3, 512; a winding, turning, round, 12, 743; of the eyes, 12, 670.

Orbita, ae, f. (orbis), the track of a wheel; a rut, channel, path, G. 3, 293.

Orbus, a, um, adj., deprived, bereaved, w. abl., 11, 216.

Orchae, ädis, f., ἄρχας, a large species of olive, the orchard, G. 2, 86.

Orcus (Hercus), i, m., Orcus, the lower world, Hades, 4, 242; personif., the god of the lower world, Orcus, Dis, Pluto, G. 1, 277.

Ordor, orus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., to weave, spin; to begin; to begin to speak; begin, 1, 325; pa. subs.: orsa, orum, n., words, speech, 7, 455; beginnings, undertakings, purposes, designs, 10, 632.

Ordo, Inis, m. (rel. to oridor), an arranging; a row, E. 1, 74; line, 1, 395; train; order, rank of ears, 5, 271; order, 5, 349; train, procession, 6, 754; series, succession, course of events, 3, 376; estimate, class, position, 2, 102; abl.: ordine, in due course, properly, 3, 548; in historical order, in detail, 3, 179; ex ordine, in succession (others in due form), 5, 773; continuously, G. 3, 341.

Orca, ödis, f., Ορκα, an Oread, a mountain nymph, 1, 500.

Oresteis, ae or is, m., Ορήστης, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, pursued by the Furies for the murder of his mother until he was acquitted by the Areopagus under the direction of Athena, 4, 471.

Orgia, örum, n., Ὀργία, orgies; the rites of Bacchus, 4, 808.

Orichalcum, i, n., ὀριχαλκός, mountain copper; brass, 12, 87.

Oriclus, a, um, adj. (Oricus), of Oricus or Orcus, a seaport of Epirus, now Orco; Orician, 10, 136.

Orics, ntis, s. orior.

Origo, Inis, f. (orior), a source, origin, beginning, 1, 372; descent, lineage, birth, 1, 286; source, root, founder, 12, 166; breed, G. 3, 322.

Orion, önis, m., Ορίων, a fabulous giant, celebrated as a hunter; the constellation Orion, 1, 535, et al.

Orion, orbis sum, 4 (pres. ortitur, 3 conj.), to rise, spring up; appear, occur, 2, 680; arise, 2, 411; be born of, spring, descend, 1, 636; p.: orien, rising, 7, 138; subs.: orien, ntis, m., the rising; morning, morn, 5, 42; the east, 1, 268; the rising sun, 5, 733; p.: ortus, a, um, sprung, risen, 7, 149.

Orithyia (quadrisyll.), ae, f., Ὀριθυία, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas, G. 4, 463.

Ornatut, dt, m. (orn), an equipping, fitting out; adornment, attire, 1, 650.

Orna, στίμη, στίμων, a, to adorn, equip, 10, 638; crown, E. 7, 25; improve, G. 4, 119.

Ornus, i, f., a mountain-ash, 2, 636, et al.

Orntus, i, m., an Etruscan slain by Camilla, 11, 677.

Orus, στίμη, στίμων, a, and s. (1. os), to use the mouth in utterance; to speak, 7, 446; w. acc., argue, plead, 6, 849; beg, pray, implore, entreat, beseech, 1, 525; ask, pray, beg for, 4, 451; w. two acc., 11, 111; w. subj.; 6, 76; w. inf.; 6, 313.

Orudes, is, m., an Etruscan slain by Mesentius, 10, 782.

Orontes, is, i, or ae, Ορόντης, a leader of the Lycians and companion of Aeneas, 6, 334.

Orpheus (dissyll.), Ὅρφεος, an ancient bard and prophet of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice, 6, 119, et al.

Orsum, i, and oras, örum, s. oridor.

Orses, ae, m., a Trojan, 10, 748.

Orsilocheus, i, m., a Trojan, 11, 636.

Orsus, a, um, p. of oridor.

Ortius (Hortius), a, um, adj. (Orta or Hort), of Orta (now Orte), a Tuscan city; Ortime, 7, 718.

1. ortus, a, um, p. of orior.

2. ortus, dt, m. (orior), a rising, 4, 118.
ORTYGIA

Ortygia, ae, f.; Oρτυγία, quail-island. 1. Ortygia, an ancient name of Delos, 3, 124. 2. Ortygia, an island forming part of the city of Syracuse, 3, 694.

Ortygius, II, m., a Rutulian killed by Caeneus, 9, 573.

1. os, oris, n., the mouth, 1, 559; visage, face, countenance, 12, 101; look, G. 4, 92; a mask, G. 2, 387; language, speech, words, 2, 493; an entrance, door, 6, 53; opening, 2, 492; the top or head of a sore, G. 3, 454; os summum, the lips, 1, 737; pl.: ora, features, face, visage, form, countenance, 4, 499; images, 4, 62; ante ora, before one's face, 12, 82.

2. os, ossis, n. (ὄσιον), a bone, 2, 121; pl.: ossa, the bodily frame, body, G. 3, 272.

Osci, örum, m., the Oscans, an ancient people of Campania, 7, 730.

osculum, i, n. (osculum), a little image or mask of Bacchus, hung on trees, G. 2, 399.

osculum, i, n. (1. os), the lip, 1, 256; kiss, 1, 687.

Ösinus, II, m., king of Clusium, 10, 655.

Ösiris, is or Isid, m., *Osiris, a Latin, 12, 458.

1. Ossa, ae, f.; *Osía, a mountain in Thessaly, now Kissovo, G. 1, 281.

2. ossea, ium, pl. of os, ossis.

ostendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, 3, a., to hold out towards; point out, show, 6, 308; offer, promise, 1, 206; disclose, G. 2, 166; open, expose, G. 2, 261; se ostendere, appear, 6, 188.

ostento, ὁστέντο, a mouth; entrance, gate, door, 6, 81; pl.: ostia, örum, harbor, port, 5, 281; mouth of a river, 1, 14.

ostifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (ostrium and fero), oyster-breeding; full of oysters, G. 1, 207.

ostrium, i, n. (ὄστρεον), the purple fluid of the murex; purple dye, purple, 5, 111; purple cloth, covering or drapery, 1, 700; purple decoration, 10, 722; purple trappings, housings, 7, 277.

Öthryades, ae, m., *Öthryades, Öthryades, son of Öthrys; Panthus, 2, 319.

Öthrys, yos, m., *Öthros, a mountain in Thessaly, now Jerako, Goura, or Katavothry, 7, 675.

Ötium, ii, n., leisure, idleness, peace, quiet, retirement, inaction, 4, 271.

Övans, antis, s. ovo.

Övile, is, n. (ovis), a sheepfold, sheepfold, G. 3, 537.

Övis, is, f. (ὄβις), a sheep, 3, 660.

Övo, ötum, i, n., to shout, rejoice, 3, 544; triumph, 6, 589; p.: ovans, nitis, exulting, joyous, shouting, triumphant, 4, 543; of things, 10, 409.

Övum, i, n. (*Óvum), an egg, G. 1, 379, et al.

P

Pabulum, i, n. (pasco), feeding-material; food, G. 3, 321; material, G. 2, 436; pasturage, pasture, 1, 473.

Pachynum, i, n., Παχύνυμ, Pachynum or Pachynus (now Capo di Passaro), the southeastern promontory of Sicily, 8, 429.

Päclfer, ēra, ērum, adj. (pax and fero), peace-bringing; symbolical of peace; peaceful, 8, 118.

Päclusor, pactus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., and pācisco, isci, pactum, 3, a. (rel. to παχύνυμ), to make a bargain; to agree upon, stipulate, contract, 4, 99; purchase, 12, 49; hazard, stake, 5, 280; plight, betroth, 10, 722; pa. subs.: pacta, ae, f., one contracted for; a bride, 10, 79; pactum, i, n., a fixed form, way, manner, G. 2, 248.

Pāco, ὧο, Ötum, i, a. (pax), to render peaceful; to quiet, 6, 803; deliver or free from war, E. 4, 17.

Pacta, ae, s. paciscor.

Pactolus, i, m., Πακτόλους, a river of Lydia which was said to wash down golden sand, now the Sarabat, 10, 142.

Pactum, s. paciscor.

Pactus, a, um, p. of paciscor.

Pädus, i, m., the river Po, the mythical Eridanus, 9, 680, et al.
PADUSA

Pādūsa, ae. f., a branch of the Po, now the canal of St. Alberti, or il Po d'Argenta, 11, 457.

Paean, ἁνίς, m. (acc. paēina and -em), Paēv, originally Paean, the god of healing; later applied to Apollo; hence, a hymn in honor of Apollo; or of other deities; a triumphal chant; a paean, 6, 657; song or shout of victory, 10, 783.

paene (pēn-), adv., almost, E. 9, 18.

paenitet (poe-), ūt, 2, imper. o. a. and n., it repents one; one repents, regrets, 1, 549, et al.; disregard, contempt, E. 10, 16.

Paēōnios, a, um, adj. (others, Paēonis, Idis, 12, 401), Paēvios, pertaining to Paean, god of medicine; medicinal, healing, 7, 769.

Paestum, i. n., Paestum or Pois- donia, a city in Lucania, G. 4, 119.

Pāgāus (Pēgāsus), i. m., an Etruscan, 11, 670.

pāgina, ae. f. (pangeo), a page or leaf; a writing, poem, E. 6, 12.

pāgus, i. m., a district; country, village, G. 2, 382.

Paēaemon, ōnis, m., Paēaemōn. 1. Paēaemon, a sea-god, son of Athamas and Ino; also called Melicerta, 5, 823. 2. A shepherd, E. 3, 50.

pālaestra, ae. f., paλaistrα, a place for wrestling; mead, turf, 6, 642; pl., wrestling, gymnastic, or palaestrian games, 3, 281.

pālam, adv., openly, 9, 153; plainly, 7, 428.

Pālāmōdes, is. m., Pālāmō̂s, Pa- lamedes, son of the Euboean king Nau- plius, who derived his lineage from the Egyptian king Belus, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy; killed through the intrigues of Ulysses, 2, 82.

Pālātīnus, a, um, adj. (Palatinum), belonging to, dwelling on the Palatine hill, 9, 9.

Pālātium, ii, n., the Palatinum or Palatine Hill at Rome; the abode of Augustus; hence sing. and pl., the imperial residence; palace, G. 1, 499.

pālātos, i. m., -um, i. n., the roof of the mouth, palate, G. 3, 388.

pālēs, ae. f., chaff, G. 1, 368.

pālēs, āris, n., the dewlap, G. 3, 58.

Pāles, is. f., the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle, G. 3, 294.

Pālāci, ōrum, m., the Palici; two sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalës or Aetna, 9, 585.

Pālāntrus, i, m., Pālāntror. 1. The pilot of Aeneas, 3, 203, et al. 2. Promontory said to have been named from him, Palantrus, now Palanuro, 6, 381.

pālētrus, i. m., palētron, the pal- trus, a thorny shrub; Christ's thorn, E. 5, 39.

pālla, ae. f., a long and ample robe; mantle, 1, 648.

Pāllādius, a, um, adj. (Pallas), pertaining to Pallas or Minerva; Palla- dian; found out by Pallas, G. 2, 181; sub. : Pallādium, ii, n., the Pallad- ium or image of Pallas, supposed to have been sent from heaven as a gift to the Trojans, and as a pledge of the safety of Troy so long as it should be preserved within the city, 2, 166, et al.

Pallāntium (-ium), i, n., the city of Evander on the Palatine, 8, 54, et al.

Pallāntius (-ius), a, um, adj. (Pallanteum), pertaining to Pallanteum or the city of Evander; Pallantean, 9, 241.

1. Pallas, ōdis, f., Pālās, Pallas Athena, identified by the Romans with Minerva, 1, 38; ramus Palladis, the bough sacred to Pallas, the olive, 7, 154.


Pallēnē, es. f., Pālēnē, a peninsula and town on the Thermaic gulf in Macedon, G. 4, 391.

pallē, ūi, 2, n., to be pale; p.: pallens, ntis, pallid, wan, pale, 4, 26; pale green, E. 6, 54; pale yellow, E. 2, 47.

pallidus, a, um, adj. (paleo), pale, pallid, 3, 217; ghastly, 8, 197.

pallor, āris, m. (id.), paleness, pallor, 4, 499.

Palma, ae. f. (pālāmē), the palm of the hand, 8, 69; the hand, 1, 93; a palm- tree, G. 4, 20; palm-branch, 5, 111; a palm-branch or wreath as the symbol of victory; reward, prize, 5, 349; victory, G. 3, 12; a victor, 5, 389.
palmēs, Itis, m., the shoot or branch of a vine, E. 7, 48; vine, G. 2, 90.
palmōsus, a, um, adj. (palam), full of palm-trees; palmy, 3, 706.
palmūla, ae, f. (id.), a small palm; an ear-blade, 5, 163.
Palmus, i, m., a Trojan, 10, 697.
palor, ātus sum, 1, dep. u., to wander about, wander, 9, 21; go astray; stagger, retreat, flee, 5, 265.
palumbes, is, m. and f., -us, i, m., -a, ae, f., a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, E. 1, 58.
pālūs, ādis, f., a marsh, swamp, Moor, fen, 6, 107; water, 6, 414; pond, lake, 8, 88.
pāluster, tris, tre, adj. (palus), marshy; growing in moors, fens, or swamps, G. 3, 175.
pampinēsus, a, um, adj. (pampinus), covered with vine-tendrils; abounding in vines, vine-clad, G. 2, 5; entwined with vines, vine-treaded, 6, 804; of vines, vinous, E. 7, 58.
pampinus, i, m. and f., a vine-tendril, G. 2, 333.
Pān, ānos (acc. Pāna), m., Pāv, the god of fields and woods, 8, 344, et al.
pānīcēsa, ae, f.,冬天, an herb which cured all diseases; all-heal, 12, 419.
Panchaeas, a, um, adj. (Panchia), Panchaean, Arabian, incense, G. 4, 879.
Panchāla, ae, f., Panchya, the country producing incense (in Arabia Felix), G. 2, 139.
Pandarkus, i, m., Pārdapos, Pandaros, a Myson chief, allied with the Trojans, who broke the truce at Troy by wounding Menelaus with his arrow, 5, 496, et al.
pando, pandi, passum or pansum, s., a., to spread out or open, 7, 641; unfurl, 3, 520; extend, expose, 6, 740; break through, open, 2, 234; unbind, dishevel, 1, 480; fig., disclose, declare, explain, reveal, 3, 179; passi racemis, spread or dried clusters; raisin, G. 4, 269; pa. subs.: passum, i, n., wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine, G. 2, 93.
pandus, a, um, adj. (pando), bending, crooked, curved, G. 2, 194.
Pangaean, orum, n. (-us, i, m.), Pāγa-fōs, Mount Pangaeus or Pangaea near Philippi in Macedonia, G. 4, 482.
pango, paxi, pēgi or pēpigi, pactum, s., a., to fasten; strike, to covenant, agree to, contract, 10, 902; appoint, 11, 133; devise, attempt, undertake, 8, 144.
Pānōpēs (Pandēs), ae, f., Nāvōrēs, Panopea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, 5, 240.
Pānōpes, is, m., Panopeus, a Sicilian youth, companion of Achates, 5, 800.
Pantāglion, ae, m., Nāvōrēas, Pantigia, Panagias or Pantages, now the Porcari, a river on the east coast of Sicily, 3, 689.
pantēra, ae, f., xarōna, a panther, 8, 460.
Panthēs (Panthōs), i, m., Pāthos, Panthus, son of Othrys and father of Euphorbus, slain at the capture of Troy, 2, 318, et al.
pāpāver, ēris, n., the poppy, 4, 496, et al.; sacred to Ceres, G. 1, 212.
Pāphius, a, um, adj. (Paphios), of Paphos, Paphian; pertaining to Venus, G. 2, 64.
Pāphos (Pāphos), i, f., Pāfōs, Paphos (now Kukla or Konuklia), a town in the western part of Cyprus, devoted to the worship of Venus, 1, 415.
pāpīlla, ae, f., a nipple; the breast, 11, 803.
pāpūla, ae, f., a pustule, pimple, G. 3, 564.
pār, pāris, adj., equal, 1, 705; like, 2, 794; equal, well-paired, steady, 4, 252; side by side, 5, 580; well-matched, 5, 114; equally divided, G. 1, 258; subs. pl.: pares, pairs, yokes, G. 3, 169.
Parca, ae, f., more freq. pl.: Parcae, orum, f., the Fates (Clotho, the spinner, Lachesis, the allottor, and Atropos, the unaverted), 1, 22, et al.
parcē, adv. (parces), sparingly; comp.: parcīus, more cautiously, E. 3, 7.
parco, pēpercī or parsi, parcitum or parsum, s., n. (rel. to parcas), to spare, w. dat.; refrain from using, save, 8, 317; spare, forbear to hurt or persecute, 1, 596; cease, abstain, refrain from, 1, 257; regard, yield to (others, forbear to assail), 10, 880; w. inf., beware, forbear, E. 3, 94, et al.
parcus, a, um, adj., spare in quantity, etc.; little, moderate, scanty, G. 3, 408; frugal, thirsty, G. 1, 4.
1. pārenis, ntis, p. of parco.

pāreo, ēre, ērum, 2, n., to appear; to present one's self; to obey, 1, 889; to be subject, under command; to follow, 10, 179; answer, reveal signs or omens, 10, 176.

pāries, ētis, m., a wall, whether partition or external wall, 5, 589; 2, 442.

pārio, pēpēri, pāritum or partum, 3, a., to bring forth, bear, 6, 89; procure, 6, 485; win, 2, 578; secure, 3, 485; p.: partus, a, um, born; produced, prepared, 2, 784; won, 6, 229; subs.: partum, i, n., produce, gain, store, G. 1, 300.

Pārís, Idis, m., Pápis, Paris, son of Priam and Hecuba, who occasioned the Trojan war by carrying off Helen from Sparta; slain by the arrow of Philoctetes, 4, 215, et al.

pāriter, adv. (par), equally, 2, 729; also, in like manner, in the same manner, on equal terms, 1, 572; side by side, 2, 205; at the same time, 10, 805; parter—pariter, 5, 545.

Pārius, a, um, adj. (Paros), of Paros; Parian, 1, 593.

parma, ae, f., wāwma, a small round shield or buckler, usually carried by light troops, 11, 603, et al.; in gen., a shield, 2, 175.

Parnās (Parnassus), a, um, adj. (Parnassus), pertaining to Mount Parnassus; Parnassian, G. 2, 18.

Parnāsus (Parnassos), Parnassos, a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, E. 10, 11, et al.

pāro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to make ready, prepare, G. 1, 265; build, 3, 160; w. inf., begin, get ready, 1, 179; undertake, 6, 309; n., 2, 121.

Pāros, i, f., Iabic, Paros, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its statuary marble, 3, 126.

Parrhasia in Arcadia; Parrhasian or Arcadian, 11, 31.

pars, tis, f., a part, freq.; share, portion, 3, 223; particle, element, G. 4, 220; side, part, 4, 158; way, 8, 21; quarter, direction, 12, 521; partnership, share, 12, 145; opposed to ali, E. 1, 66; w. ellipsis of first pars, 5, 106.

1. Parthēnios, i, m., Parthēnios, a Trojan, 10, 748.
2. Parthēnios, a, um, adj., Parthēnios of Parthenium, a mountain in Arcadia; Arcadian, E. 10, 57.

Parthenopaeus, i, m., Parthenopaeus, Parthenopaeus, son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes, 6, 490.

Parthenope, es, f., Parthenope, the ancient name of Naples, derived from Parthenope, one of the Syrens, G. 4, 564.

Parthi, orum, m., the Parthi, a nation occupying the country of the Medes and Persians, G. 4, 211.

Parthus, a, um, adj. (Parthna), Parthian, E. 10, 59; subs.: m., a Parthian, E. 1, 63, et al.

partim, adv. (pars), in part; partly, 10, 330, et al.

partior, itus sum, 4, dep. a. (id.), to share, divide, distribute, 1, 194; separate, 5, 502.

partitus, a, um, p. of partior.

partum, i, s. pario.

parturio, Ivo or ili, ītum, 4, n. and a., desid. (pario), to be in travail, to tem, G. 2, 330; bud, bloom, E. 3, 56.

1. partus, a, um, p. of pario.
2. partus, iis, m. (pario), a bringing forth; birth, 1, 274; offspring; son, 7, 321.

pārum, adv. (rel. to parvus and wāwpos), only a little, too little; little; not, 8, 682.

pārumper, adv. (parum and per), a little while; for a short time, 6, 382.

parvūlus (parvulus), a, um, adj. (parvus), very little; small, little, 4, 388.

parvus, a, um (comp., minor, us.; sup., minūmus, a, um), adj. rel. to wāwpos), small, little, 2, 677, et al.; young, E. 7, 29; a child, infant, 10, 317; subs.: parvum, i, n., a small estate, 6, 443; small property, little, 9, 607; pl., small affairs, G. 4, 176; little things, E
1. 24; abl.: parvo, at small expense, 10, 494; comp.: minor, us, less, smaller, G. 3, 240; younger, 9, 598; inferior, 10, 159; pl.: minores, um, m., descendants, posterity, 1, 553; adv. comp.: minus, less, E. 9, 64; otherwise, 3, 561; superl.: minimē, least; very little; in the least degree; not at all, 6, 97.

Pasco, pāvī, pastum, 3, a. and n., to furnish with food; to feed, G. 4, 152; pasture, E. 1, 46; rear, breed, 6, 655; nourish, 1, 606; fig., 1, 464; let grow, 7, 391; cherish, indulge, nourish, 10, 687; pass. as dep.: pascer, pastus sum, 3, a. and n., to graze, 1, 186; feed upon, eat, A. 2, 471; use for pasture, to pasture, 11, 319; feed, browse upon, G. 2, 375.

Pasçum, i, n. (of pasçus, a, um, from pasco), a pasture, G. 3, 389.


Passum, adv. (passus), spread or scattered about; here and there, in all directions; everywhere, 2, 364, et al.

Passus, i, n., s. pando, at the end.
1. passus, a, um, p. of patior.
2. passus, a, um, p. of pando.
3. passus, ius, m. (pando), a spreading or stretching; a step, pace, 2, 724.

Pastor, Oris, m. (pasco), one who feeds; herdsman, shepherd, 2, 58.

Pastorōlis, e, adj. (pastor), pertaining to shepherds; country, rustic, 7, 518.
1. pastor, a, um, p. of pasco and pasco.
2. pastus, ius, m. (pasco), a pasturefeeding, G. 1, 381; pasture, 11, 494; honey-gathering, G. 4, 189.

Pātāvium, li, n. Patavium, now Padua, an ancient town in northern Italy, 1, 247.

Pātēr, feci, factum (pass., Pātērīnī), 3, a. (pateo and facio), to open, 2, 259.

Pātēractus, a, um, p. of patefacio.

Pātēns, ntis, p. of pateo.

Pātēs, i, n. (rel. to πατάνος), to be or stand open, 1, 298; fly open, open, 6, 81; to lie open, to open, extend, 12, 710; stretch, 6, 578; stand exposed or ready, 11, 644; fig., be evident, patent, clear, manifest, 1, 405; pa.: Pātēns,

ntis, open, G. 4, 77; broad, gaping, 11, 40.

Pātēr, ris, m. (πατήρ), a father, 1, 60, et al.; sire, ancestor, forefather, 1, 641; often for Jupiter, 1, 60; applied to many of the gods, 5, 241, et al.; often to rivers and lakes, G. 4, 369, et al.; pl.: parents, 2, 579; elders, senators, fathers, chiefs, 4, 682; pater Romanus, Augustus (or, perhaps, the Roman citizen), 9, 449.

Pātērōsa, ae, f. (pateo), a broad saucer-shaped dish, used in making libations; a libation-cup, patera, 1, 729.

Pātērōna, a, um, adj. (pater), pertaining to a father; a father's, of a father, 5, 81; derived from a father; paternal, ancestral, 3, 121.

Pātēsecos, pātēsci, 3, inc. n. (pateo), to begin to be open; to be open to view, to stand open, 2, 483; open, 3, 530; become evident, manifest, 2, 300.

Pātēiens, ntis, p. of patior.

Pātior, passus sum, 3, dep. a. (rel. to πατάω, πατάειν), to suffer, permit, allow, 1, 644; submit to, bear, undergo, endure, 1, 219; without an object, to suffer, E. 10, 53; pa.: Pātēiens, ntis, submissive, patiently, 5, 390; w. gen., yielding, submitting, 6, 77.

Pātēria, ae, f., s. patris, ad fin.

Pātrīus, a, um, adj. (pater), pertaining to one's father or ancestors; a father's, 2, 658; paternal, natural to a father, 1, 648; exacted by a father, 7, 766; due to, felt for a father or parent, 9, 294; ancestral, hereditary, 3, 249; of one's country, native, 3, 281; belonging to the nation of the country, 11, 374; subs.: Pātria, ae, f. (sc. terra), father- or native land; one's country, 2, 291, et al.; ancestral land, 1, 380; the land, the country, city, state, commonwealth, G. 4, 155, et al.; a country, land, 1, 540.

Pātron, onis, m., Patron, a follower of Aeneas, 5, 283.

Pātrīus, i, m. (pater), a father's brother; paternal uncle, uncle, 6, 402.

Pātūlius, a, um, adj. (pateo), opening wide; wide, G. 1, 376; wide-spread, E. 1, 1.

Pauca, a, um, adj. (rel. to paulus and ραύς), small, little; pl.: Pauclae, ae, a., few, a few, G. 4, 137, et al.; subs.;
Paulatim, orum, m., fev, a few (persons), 1, 538, et al.; paucà, orum, n., a few things; few words, 3, 318, et al.

Paulatim (paull-), adv. (paulum), little by little; gradually, 1, 720.

Paulisper (paull-), adv. (paulum and per), for a short time, a little while, 5, 846.

Paulatim, paulisper, paullo, s. paulatim, etc.

Paulo (paull-), adv. (paulus), by a little; somewhat, a little, E. 4, 1.

Paulum (paull-), adv. (id.), a little, 3, 597.

Pauper, oris, adj. (rel. to paucus and ταύπος), of small means; dependent, poor, 2, 87; little, lowly, humble, 6, 811; subs.: pauper, c., a poor man, E. 7, 34.

Pauperies, si, f. (pauper), narrow or straitened circumstances; poverty, 6, 437.

Pausia (-ës), ae, f., a kind of olive yielding superior oil, G. 2, 86.

Pávövo, pavi, 2, n. and a., to be in fear; to dread, fear, G. 4, 152.

Pávidus, a, um, adj. (pavoem), trembling, alarmed, terror-stricken, 2, 489; solicitor, trembling with expectation, eager, 5, 575.

Pávito, aví, atum, 1, intens. n. (id.), to be much agitated; tremble, quake with fear; be terrified, 2, 107.

Pávor, oris, m. (id.), a trembling, panic, fear, terror, 2, 229; throbbing; eager, trembling anxiety, 5, 138.

Pax, scia, f. (rel. to paciscor, παίσκω, make fast), peace, 1, 249; alliance, friendship, 7, 266; indulgence, favor, pardon, 3, 261; favor, assistance, 3, 370; personif.: Pax, Peace, G. 2, 425.

Pecatum, i, n. (pecco), a fault, error, delinquency, sin, crime, 10, 32.

Pecco, aví, atum, 1, n., to commit a fault, sin, transgress, offend, 9, 140.

Pecten, fnis, m. (pecto), a comb; a shuttle, 7, 14; an instrument for striking the strings of the lyre; a plectrum, 6, 647.

Pecto, pexi, pexum or pectitum, 3, a., to comb, 12, 86.

Pactus, oris, n., the breast, 1, 44; stomach, 5, 182; fig., mind, 1, 227; thought, 5, 7; breast, heart, soul, feeling, freq.; spirit, courage, 6, 261, et al.; personif.: person, soul, spirit, 2, 349.

Pecul í aris, orum, n. (pecuarios, from pecus), flocks or herds of cattle, G. 3, 64.

Peculium, ii, n. (pecus), private property; savings, gain, property, E. 1, 33.

1. Pecus, oris, n., a flock or herd, freq.; cattle; part of the flock or herd, G. 3, 155; brood, 1, 436; breed, G. 3, 159.

2. Pecus, üdis, f., one animal of a flock or herd; a beast, E. 6, 49; animal, 1, 743; a sheep, 8, 180; victim for sacrifices, 4, 63.

Pedes, itis, m. (pes), one who goes on foot; as a footman; on foot, 12, 510; a foot-soldier; collectively, infantry, soldiers, 6, 516.

Pédestris, e, adj. (pedes), pedestrian; unmounted; on foot, 10, 364.

Pélica, ae (pes), something for confining the feet; a snare, G. 1, 307.

Pédum, i, n. (id.), a shepherd's crook; crooked at the end for catching the sheep or goat by the foot, E. 5, 83.

Pégusus, i, m. (in some texts for Pagasus), 11, 670.

Pélor, us, s. malus.

Pélagus, i, n., πέλαγος, the sea; open sea, main, 1, 138; flood, 1, 246.

Pelasgi, orum, m., πέλαγοι, the Pelasgians, supposed to have been the original inhabitants of Greece and of several other countries and islands of the Mediterranean; in general for Greeks, 1, 624, et al.

Pelasgus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgi), Pelasgian; Grecean, 6, 503.

Peléthronus, a, um, adj. (Peléthon), belonging to Peléthon, a country of Thessaly inhabited by the Centaurs and Lapithae; Peléthronian, G. 3, 115.

Pellias, ae, m., a Trojan, 2, 496.

Péllides, ae, m., Πέλλιδαι. 1. The son of Pelus, Achilles, 2, 548. 2. Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, grandson of Peleus, 2, 263, et al.

Pélion, ii, n., Πέλιον, a mountain of Thessaly; of the same range as Ossa, now Petras, G. 3, 94.

Pellacia, ae, f. (pellax), artfulness, deception (in some texts for fallacia), G. 4, 443.

Pellaeus, a, um, adj. (Pella), of Pel-
PELLAX

la in Macedon, the birthplace of Alexander; hence, Alexandrian or of the region of Alexandria; Egyptian, G. 4, 287.

pellax, fcsis, adj. (pellicio), leading into error; wily, deceitful, artful, 2, 90.
pellis, is, f. (πέλας, hide), a skin, hide, 2, 722, et al.
pello, pēpsych, pulsam, s, a. (rel. to πάλλω), to drive, impel, throw, shoot, 12, 520; slay, 11, 56; drive away, expel, banish, 1, 385; repel, 10, 277; dismiss, 5, 812; strike with sound, cause to echo, 7, 702; to clash, reverberate, 8, 539.
Pēlōpēs, a, um, adj. (Pelops), of Pelops; Pelopeian, Argive, Grecian, 2, 193.
Pēlops, ὀπις, m., Πέλος, (the dark-faced), Pelops, son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, and king of Elis, from whom the Peloponesus was named, G. 3, 7.
Pēlōrus (-os), i, m., and Pēlorum, i, n., Πέλος, the northeastern cape of Sicily, now Cape di Faro, 3, 411.
pelta, ac, f., πέλτη, a light crescent-shaped shield, 1, 490.
Pēltaschnus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgium), of Pelasgium at the eastern mouth of the Nile; Pelasgan, Egyptian, G. 1, 223.
Pēnētēs, hum, m. (penus), gods of the household; heart-, fireside gods, 2, 514, et al.; tutelary gods of the state as a national family, 1, 68; fig., fireside, hearth, dwelling-house, abode, 1, 527; of a bee-hive, home, G. 4, 155.
pending, pēpendi, 2, n. (neuter of pendo), to hang, fall, by abl. alone or w. prep., 2, 546, et al.; 5, 511; be suspended, 1, 106; cling, 9, 562; bend, stoop forward, 5, 147; met., linger, delay, 6, 151; hover, float (not descending), G. 1, 214; listen, hang upon, 4, 79; pa.: pendants, ntsis, pendant; arching, vaulted, arched, G. 4, 374.
pendo, pēpendi, penus, s, a., to hold suspended; to hang, balance, weigh; weigh out money; hence, fig., to pay or suffer punishment or penalty, 6, 20.
pēne, s. paene.
Pēnēsus (-sus), a, um, adj., of the Penus, a river of Thessaly, now the Salamryas; Penelan, G. 4, 817.
Pēnēles (trisyll.), ἄι or ἄος, m., Πηνελώς, Penelus, a Grecian warrior, said to have been one of the suitors of Helen, 2, 425.
pēnēs, prep. w. acc., within one's power or possession, 12, 59.
pēnētrābilis, e, adj. (penetro), that can be pierced; act., piercing, 10, 481; G. 1, 93.
pēnētrālis, e, adj. (id.), innermost, inner, 2, 257; subs.: pēnētrālla, fum., n., the interior of a house; sanctuary, shrine, chapel (of a dwelling or temple), 2, 484, et al.
pēnētro, āvi, āsum, 1, a. and n. (rel. to penitus), to penetrate, reach, 1, 243; make one's way into, G. 2, 504; attain to, go as far as, penetrate to, 7, 207.
Pēnēus, i, m., Πηνές, a river of Thessaly rising in Pindus, running through the vale of Tempe and falling into the gulf of Therma; now the Salamryas, G. 4, 355.
pēnitus, adv. (rel. to penus and Penates), inwardly, far within, deep, deeply, 1, 200; wholly, entirely, 6, 737; afar, 11, 623; far away, 1, 512.
penna (pinna), ac, f., (rel. to peto, πέτωμι), a feather, 12, 750; wing, pinion, 3, 258; form pinna, a pinnacle, battlement, paraside, 7, 159.
pennātus (pinnae), a, um, adj. (penna), winged, 9, 473.
pensum, i, n. (pendo), that which is weighed out or assigned for a day's spinning; a day's work; task, 8, 412; meteton., yarn, thread, G. 4, 348; a web, 9, 476.
Penthesilēa, ac, f., Πενθεσίλεα, Penthesilea; the queen of the Amazons slain by Achilles at Troy, 1, 491.
Penteus, (disyll.), ἄι or ἄος, m., Πενθέος, Pentheus, king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, and son of Echion and Agave; torn to pieces by his mother and her Bacchanalian companions for mocking at the orgies of Bacchus, 4, 469.
pēnēria (paenae), ac, f., want, destitution, need, 7, 113.
pēnus, ius and i, m. and f., also pēnum, i, n., and pēnus, óris, n. (rel. to penes, Penates, penetru, or, acc. to others, pa. root of pasco), that which is
stored within, or, perhaps, that which nourishes; the household store of provisions; stores, provisions, viands, 1, 704.

peplum, i. n., πέπλον, πέπλος, a mantle, robe, or shawl worn over the other garments; the mantle used for draping the statues of Athena, 1, 490.

per, prep. w. acc., through, of place, time, agency, instrumentality, medium, and manner; through, 4, 357, et al.; along, 1, 576; over, 1, 498; on, 5, 335; within, G. 4, 302; between, G. 1, 245; by, at, 4, 56; through, throughout, during, 1, 31; in, 9, 31; in entreaties, adjurations, and oaths, by, 2, 141, et al.

In composition, the r of per is sometimes assimilated to a following l, and is lost in peiero (from per and ius). Elsewhere it remains unchanged.

perractus, a, um, p. of perago.

perrago, ēgi, actu, 3, a., to drive through; carry through; execute, achieve, accomplish, finish, perform, 4, 653; pursue, 6, 384; fulfill, achieve, 3, 403; go through with, distribute, 5, 362; go through mentally, 6, 105.

perrago, ēvi, actu, 1, n. and a. (per and ager), to go through fields or lands; to roam, travel; traverse, 1, 384.

percello, cūli, culsum, 3, a. (prp. rel. to κέλλω, urge), to strike, smite vehemently; strike down, 5, 374; overthrow, 11, 810; p.: perculus, a, um, smitten, struck, penetrated (in some texts for percussus), 1, 513; 8, 121.

perclpio, cépi, cepsum, 3, a. (per and capio), to take in completely; perceive; feel, 7, 356; understand, 9, 190.

perculus, a, um, p. of percello.

percurro, cácurri or curri, cursum, 3, n. and a., to run through or over, 8, 392; fig., run over in narration, relate briefly, 6, 627.

perculus, a, um, p. of percuto.

percútio, cussi, cussam, 3, a. (per and quatio), to smite through; strike, smite, 4, 589; p.: percussus, a, um, struck, smitten, 7, 583; of the effect of sound, reverberating, echoing, E. 5, 83; of the mind, deeply affected, afflicted, moved, G. 4, 527; penetrated, filled (others, percatus, 1, 513; 8, 121.

perditus, a, um, p. of perdo.

perdo, didi, ditum, 3, a., to put through completely; ruin, undo, G. 4, 494; kill, destroy, 7, 304; to abandon; lose, 11, 58; p.: perditus, a, um, undone by love, E. 8, 89.

perdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead through; carry (in old texts for product), E. 1, 73; lead, entire, E. 6, 60; overspread, suffuse, G. 4, 416.

perdūdo, ēdi, ēsum (-cessum), 3, a., to eat through or completely; eat up; consume, 6, 442.

peregrinus, a, um, adj. (pereger, fr. per and ager, whence peregre), of foreign lands: foreign, barbarian, 11, 772.

pereemptus, a, um, p. of perimo.

perepelis, e, adj. (per and annus), throughout the year; lasting, continual, perpetual, endless, 9, 79.

pereō, ē, ēsum, irre, irreg. n., to go out of sight; to be lost, undone, 4, 497; perish, 2, 660; die, 2, 408.

perrero, ēvi, ēsum, 1, a., to wander through or over, 2, 295; survey, 4, 363; explore, try, 5, 441; pervade, 7, 375.

perrusus, a, um, p. of peredo.

perfectus, a, um, p. of perficio.

perfero, tūli, lūtum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry or bear through; carry, restore, return, 11, 717; report, 5, 665; convey completely, carry home, 10, 786; reach the mark, 12, 907; undergo, endure, suffer, 3, 823; w. reflex. pron., betake one's self, go, 1, 389; p.: perlatus, a, um, being carried to the mark; striking, 11, 803.

perficio, fécī, fectum, 3, a. (per and facio), to make completely; finish, complete, 6, 745; perform, 3, 178; p.: perfectus, a, um, worked, wrought, executed, 5, 267; fulfilled, 3, 548.

perfusus, a, um, adj. (per and fides), violating one's faith; faithless, perfidious, treacherous, 4, 905; of things, disappointing; deceptive, treacherous, 12, 731.

perfio, ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to blow through or over; sweep over, 1, 83.

perfodiō, fodi, fossum, 3, a., to dig or pierce through, transfix, 11, 10.

perforo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to bore or pierce through, 10, 485.

perfossus, a, um, p. of perfodo.

perfractus, a, um, p. of perfingo.
**PERFRINGO**

**Perfringo**, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (per and frango), to break through; break completely; dash or break in pieces, crush, 10, 279; break, dash, 11, 614.

**Perfundor, fūdi, fœsum, 3, a., to pour over or along; wash, 3, 897; overspread, overflow, 11, 626; sprinkle, G. 4, 384; spot, stain, 2, 221; anoint, 5, 135; be-sprinkle, 12, 611; sleep, G. 1, 194; imbue, impregnate, G. 1, 78.

**Perfūro, ū, 3, n., to rage wildly; rave, 9, 343.

**Perfusus, a, um, p. of perfundo.

**Pergāma, ōrum, s. Pergamum.

**Pergāmēa, ae, f. (Pergamus), the
city built by Aeneae in Crete, 3, 133.

**Pergāmēus, a, um, adj. (id.), of Pergamus, Pergamean; Trojan, 3, 110.

**Pergammum, i, and Pergāma, ōrum, n., and Pergāmus (-os), i, f., Πέργαμος, Πέργαμος. 1. The citadel or walls of Troy, 8, 87; Troy, 4, 344, et al. 2. The Trojan citadel of Helenus in Ephesus, 3, 386.

**Pergo, perexi, perrectum, 3, n. and a. (per and rego), to direct one's course right onward; go on, 1, 399; march, 11, 521; continue, 6, 198; fig., of narration, 1, 372.

**Pērhībēo, ū, ītum, 2, a. (per and habeo), to hold persistently; maintain, assert; say, report, 4, 179; reckon, call, G. 2, 233.

**Pēricūlum (periculum), i, n. (obso. perior), a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril, 1, 615, et al.

**Pēridia, ae, f., Πέριδια, the mother of Onites, 12, 515.

**Pērimo, ēmi, emptum, 3, a. (per and emo), to take away completely; annihilate, destroy, 5, 787; slay, kill, 6, 163; beat to death, G. 4, 301.

**Pērīphatas, antis, m., Περίφατας, Periphas, a Greek warrior, companion of Pyrrhus, 2, 476.

**Pēritis, a, um, adj. (obso. perior), having gone through, made trial; skilled, expert, E. 10, 32.

**Perītrium, iī, n. (periurus), a false oath; perjury, perjury, treachery, 4, 543.

**Perītrūrus, a, um, adj. (per and ius), violating one's oath; perjured, forsworn, 2, 195.

**Perlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide through or over, 1, 147; reach, come down in tradition, 7, 646.

**Perlātus, a, um, p. of perfrero.

**Perlego, légī, lectum, 3, a., to scan narrowly; survey, examine, 6, 34.

**Permessus, i, m., Perμεσος, a river flowing from Mount Helicon into the Copaic lake, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, E. 6, 64.

**Permetior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure completely; traverse, 3, 157.

**Permetūo, ū, ītum, 8, a. (probably found only in pres. participle), to dread or fear greatly (old reading for praemetueus), 3, 573.

**Permiscēo, misci, mistum or mixtum, 2, a., to mix completely; mix, mingle, 1, 488; fig., disturb, confound, 7, 346.

**Permissus, a, um, p. of permitto.

**Permissus, a, um, p. of permisceo.

**Permitto, mīsi, missum, 8, a., to let go without hindrance; allow, permit, 1, 540; give up, commit, consign, 4, 640; surrender, 4, 104.

**Permixtus, a, um, p. of permisceo.

**Permulicēo, mulsi, mulsum or mulctum, 2, a., to stroke; calm, soothe, cheer, 5, 816.

**Permuto, āvi, ītum, 1, a., to exchange, 9, 307.

**Pernix, icis, adj. (per and nitor?), nimble, fleet, swift, agile, 4, 180, et al.; obstinately, persistently, continuously (the less correct reading is pernox), G. 3, 220.

**Pernox, noctis, adj., during the whole night (the better authorized reading is pernix), G. 3, 220.

**Pēro, ēnis, m., a boot or high shoe made of raw hide, 7, 690.

**Pērōdi, Ódisse, õsus sum, def. a. (per and odi), to hate, abhor, loathe, 6, 495.

**Perōsus, a, um, p. of perodi.

**Perpessus, a, um, p. of perpetior.

**Perpetior, pessus sum, 3, dep. a. and n. (per and patior), to bear completely; suffer, endure, 9, 60; permit, 12, 644.

**Perpetuus, a, um, adj. (per and peto), continuing through; perpetual, continual, 4, 32; unending, E. 4, 14; stretching out, long extending or reaching, 8, 183.
perplexus, a, um, adj., much entangled; puzzling, intricate, 9, 391.

perrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., to break, burst through, 2, 480.

persentio, sensi, sensum, 4, a., to feel deeply; feel, 4, 448; perceive, 4, 90.

persēquor, sēcatus or sēquentus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow continually; follow, 9, 218; pursue, follow closely, 10, 562; follow up, G. 2, 407.

persida, sēdi, sessum, 8, n., to settle through; soak, penetrate, G. 3, 442.

Persis, iīs, f., Persia, poet. for Parthia, G. 4, 290.

persolve, solvi, solūtum, 3, a., to loosen completely; set free; free one's self from obligation; pay, render, give, return, 1, 600, et al.; sacrifice, offer, 5, 434.

persōno, sōnī, sōnitum, 1, n. and a., to sound loudly; sing, play, 1, 741; cause to or make resound, 6, 171.

persto, stīti, stātum, 1, n., to continue standing; remain fixed, 5, 812; persist, 2, 650.

perstringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, a., to bind tightly; graze, 10, 344.

persuādēo, suāsi, suāsum, 2, a., to prevail upon by talking; induce, persuade, w. inf., G. 2, 315.

pertaeget, taeceum est, 2, imper., with me, te, etc., it much wearies me, thee, etc.; one is weary, disgusted; w. gen. of the thing, 4, 18; 5, 714.

pertempto (pertento), ēvi, ētum, 1, intens. a., to handle completely; test, prove; to search through; thrust, penetrate, pervade, fill, 1, 502, et al.

perterrēo, ūi, ītum, 2, a., to fill with terror; to affright, dismay, 10, 426.

perterrītus, a, um, p. of perterro.

pervēnio, vēni, veniunt, 4, n., to come to the end; arrive, reach, 2, 81; to come to such an end, such a pass, E. 9, 2; imper. perventum est, one has arrived, they have arrived, G. 4, 375.

perversus, a, um, p. of perverso.

perverto, verti, versum, 3, a., to turn completely; pa.: perversus (-vorsus), a, um, turned the wrong way; cross-grained, E. 3, 13; contrary, adverse, 7, 584.

pervigilo, ēvi, ētum, 1, n., to remain awake or watch through; watch, G. 1, 292.

pervītus, a, um, adj. (per and vis), that can be passed through; unobstructed, free; common, 2, 493.

pervēlītus, ēvi, ētum, 1, intens. n. (pervolio), to fly about; sit around, 8, 24.

pervolō, ēvi, ētum, 1, n., to fly through or over, 12, 474.

pēs, pēdis, m. (pēs, pēs), the foot; claw, talon, paw, hoof, freq. of the current of a river, 9, 125; the foot- rope at the lower corner of a sail, the sheet, hence, facere pedem, to manage the sheet, shift the sail; tack, 5, 890; pedem reprimere, to retire, draw back, 2, 378; ferre pedem, come, draw near (others, dence), G. 1, 11; go, 2, 756; referre pedem, to return, G. 4, 485; offerre pedem, go out, depart, 2, 657; pedem advertere, approach, draw near, 6, 383; aequo pede, in equal combat, 12, 465.

pessīmus (pessūmus), s. males.

pestifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (pestis and fero), pest-bringing; pestilential, 7, 570.

pestis, is, f. (perdo), destruction, 5, 699; plague, pest, scourge, 3, 215; death, 9, 328; disease, plague, contagion, G. 3, 471; infection, pollution, 6, 737; fatal, baneful passion, 1, 712.

Pētālia (-illia, -ellia), ae, f., Pētēlia, Petelia, a town on the eastern coast of Bruttium, now Strongoli, 3, 402.

pētītus, a, um, p. of peto.

pētō, īvi or īl, ītum, 3, a. (rel. to rémpus and rīnta), to fall upon, attack, assail, 3, 603; seek, 1, 181; strike, 11, 9; advance towards, 2, 213; follow up, pursue, 5, 292; make for, 1, 159; repair to, 1, 519; hasten, approach to, 1, 717; fly towards, G. 2, 210; greet, 1, 611; at, 5, 503; fig., assail, try, 4, 675; purpose, intend, 2, 151; apply to, solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, crave, ask, seek, 4, 483, et al.; w. inf., 7, 98; pētēre terram, fall prostrate upon the ground, 3, 93.

pētulus, a, um, adj. (obsol. petulo fr. peto), butting, wanton, frisking, G. 4, 10.

Phaeæces, um., m., pl., Phaëaces, the Phaeacians, the Homeric name of the
PHAEDRA

inhabitants of Corcyra, the modern Corfu, 8, 291.

Phaedra, ae, f., Φαίδρα, one of the daughters of Minos, king of Crete, and wife of Theseus, king of Athens, 6, 445.

Phaethon, onis, m., Φαεθών (the Shining), Phaethon, the son of Helios and Clymene; for the sun-god, the sun, 5, 105.

Phaethontias, άδια, f. (Phaethon), pl., Phaethontiádes, um, the sisters of Phaethon, E. 6, 62.

phalaux, us, f., φάλαξ, a body of troops in compact array; a battalion, army, host, 6, 489; of a fleet, 2, 254.

phalárica (φάλαρικα), ae, f., a heavy spear wound with combustibles; fiery dart, 9, 705.

phaléra, arum, f., φάλερα, bosses of metal worn on the corselet; trappings, 9, 453; trappings or caparisons for the heads, necks, and breasts of horses, 5, 310.

Pháleión, is, m. (acc. -ίον), a Trojan, 9, 782.

Phaíneus, a, um, adj. (Phanæus), of Phanae (now Cape Matico), a harbor and promontory in Æolis; Phanaean, G. 2, 96.

pháretra, ae, f., φαρέτρα, a quiver, 1, 323, et al.

phárettráus, a, um, adj. (pharetra), bearing the quiver, 11, 649.

Phárus, i, and Pháro, ónís, m., a Rutulian, 10, 383.

pháseis (εἶς), i, m., φασίς, the kidney-bean, G. 1, 227; fig., a light vessel in the form of a kidney-bean; bark, craft, galley, G. 4, 289.

Phálas, ïds or ïdus, m., φάλας, a river of Colchis, now the Rioni, G. 4, 367.

Phégus (disease), i or ὡς, m., Φήγος. 1. A follower of Aeneas, 5, 263. 2. Another, 12, 871.

Phénetos (-us), éi, f., Φένετος, a town of Arcadia, now Phenea, 8, 165.

Phéres, étis, m., Φέρης, an Arcadian, follower of Pallas, 10, 413.

Phíllipii, órum, m., Φίλλιποι, a town in Macedon, now Pella, G. 1, 498.

Phíllrydides (Phíllŷrides), ae, m., Φίλλυριδῆς, the son of Philyra; the centaur Chiron, G. 3, 550.

Philoctêtes, ae, m., Φιλοκτῆτης, son of the Thessalian king Poea of Meli-

boea, companion of Hercules, from whom he inherited the bow and arrows with which he killed Paris, 3, 402.

Philoméla, ae, f., Φιλομήλη, the daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, changed into a nightingale, E. 6, 79; a nightingale, G. 4, 511.

Phinonies, a, um, adj. (Phineus), pertaining to Phineus, king of Salmydes-
sus, who was smitten by the gods with blindness and tormented by the Harpies, for putting out the eyes of his sons, 3, 212.

Phlegémon, ntis, m., Φλεγέθων (the "burning"), a river of Tartarus, 6, 551.

Phlegyás, ae, m., Φλεγύας, a son of Mars and king of the Lapiádes, 6, 618.

phéca, ae, f., φέκα, a seal, sea-calf, G. 3, 543.

Phobéis, es, f., Φοβής (the radiant), the sister of Apollo, Diana, Luna; the moon, G. 1, 431.

Phoebús, a, um, adj. (Phoebus), pertaining to Phoebus or to the sun; Phoe-
bean, 3, 637.

Phoebígena, ac, m. (Phoebus and geno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius, 7, 773.

Phoebus, i, m., Φοίβος (the radiant), Phoebus or Apollo, 1, 329, et al.

Phoenices, um, m., Φοινίκες, the Phoenicians, 1, 844.

Phoenissus, a, um, adj., Φοινίσσος, Phoenician, 1, 670; subs.: Phoenis-
sa, ae, f., a Phoenician woman; Dido, 1, 714, et al.

Phoínix, ἅς, m., Φόινιξ, Phoenix, son of Amynor, and companion of Achilles, 2, 782.

Phóllides, es, f., Φόλλης, a Cretan woman, slave of Aeneas, 5, 395.

Phólus, i, m., Φόλος. 1. A centaur, son of Ixion, G. 2, 466. 2. Phólus, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 341.

Phorbas, antis, m., Φορβας, Phorbas, a son of Priam, killed at the siege of Troy, 5, 842.

1. Phorbus (-cys), i, m., Φόρκος, a sea-god, son of Neptune or Pontus and Gaia, 5, 240.

2. Phorbus, i, m., a Latin patriarch, 10, 388.

Phryges, um, m., Φρυγες, Phrygians; the inhabitants of Phrygia,
which originally included the Troad; hence, also, Trojana, 1, 488, et al.; sing., Phryx, ὁγίς, m., a Phrygian or Trojan, 12, 99.

Phrygia, ae, f. (Phryx), Phrygia, the Troad, 7, 207.

Phrygius, ά, um (id.). Phrygian Trojan, 1, 381; subs.: Phrygiae, ἄρμ, f., Phrygian or Trojan women, 6, 618.

Phryx, s. Phryges.

Phthia, ae, f., Φθία, Phthia, the native town of Achilles in Thessaly, 1, 284.

Phyllis, θί οδος, f., Ψιλλίς, the name of a shepherdess, E. 3, 107, et al.

Phyllódocē, ε, f., Ψιλλόδοκη, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, G. 4, 336.

Ploclūm, ά, n. (plo), an expiration; expiatory, sacrifice, offering, 4, 680; purifying sacrifice, justification, 6, 153; on me, that which requires such expiration; sin, crime, 6, 599.

Ploës, ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine; the pine., 6, 180.

Ploēsus, ά, um, adj. (id.), of pitch; smoking with pitch, pitchy, 9, 75; pitch-black, 3, 573.

Ploētra, ae, f. (pingo), the art of painting; painting, 1, 464.

Ploētrātus, ά, um (pictura), adorned with painting; embroidered, 3, 483.

Ploctus, ά, um, p. of pingo.

Pleus, i, m., the son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, changed by Circe into a woodpecker, 7, 43, et al.

Pleūrides, um, f. (Pierus), daughters of Pierus; the Muses, E. 9, 33, et al.

Ploētas, ἅτις, f. (pinus), piety, reverence, devotion, love with respect to gods or parents, 1, 10; in other relations: dutiful affection; fidelity, regard; righteousness; pity for the injured, just retribution, justice, 2, 586; pity, compassion, mercy, 5, 688; patria ploetas, affection for a parent, 9, 294.

Ploger, gra, grum, adj. (piget), backward; slow, sluggish; torpid, benumbed, G. 4, 259.

Piget, hit, 2, impers. a., to cause disgust, vexation, irritation; with me, te, etc., am, art, is, are vexed, displeased; I, we, they are annoyed, vexed, unwilling, G. 1, 177; regret, 4, 335, et al.

Pignus, ὁρίς or ὁρίς, n. (rel. to pango and pascior), a pledge, stake, token, assurance, 3, 611.

Pīla, ae, f., a pier; mole, 9, 711.

Pīlus, ά, um, adj. (pilum), armed with the pilum, javelin, or dart, 12, 121.

Pīlentum, ά, n., a chariot, carriage, 8, 666.

Pīlum, ά, n., the heavy javelin used by the Roman legionary soldier; the pilum, G. 1, 495.

Pīllumnus, ά, m., a Latin, deity, ancestor of Turnus, 10, 619, et al.

Pīnarius, ά, um, adj. (Pinarus), of Pinarus, head of a family devoted to the rites of Hercules; Pinarian, 8, 270.

Pīndus, i, m., Pîndos, a mountain-range between Thessaly and Epirus, sacred to the Muses, now Mezzara, E. 10, 11.

Pīnets, ά, um, adj. (pinus), of pine, made of pine, produced from pine, piny, 11, 786; pine-, 2, 258; piny, pine-growing, 11, 330.

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, a., to paint, 5, 668; color, stain, E. 6, 22; dye, 7, 252; relieve, contrast, or pick out, with varying colors, E. 2, 50; tattoo, 4, 146; p.: pictus, ά, um, embroidered, 1, 708; pa., many-colored, speckled, spotted, variegated, 4, 525.

Pinguceso, 3, inc. n. (pinquis), to grow fat; to become fertile, G. 1, 493.

Pínguis, e, adj. (rel. to παχος), fat, 1, 215; well-fed, 1, 635; sleek, plump, G. 2, 193; juicy, E. 8, 66; thirsty, G. 1, 14; fertile, G. 4, 118; reeking, 4, 63; fat or rich with victims, 9, 686; rich, dense, or thick, G. 4, 285; viscid, E. 8, 55; metron, fertilizing, G. 1, 80; male pínguis, not rich, barren, G. 1, 105; subs.: píngue, is, n., fatness, fat, G. 3, 124, et al.

Píner, éra, érum, adj. (pinus and fero), pine-bearing, pine-covered, 4, 249.

Pína, ae, s. penna.

Píns, οὐς or οί (acc. pl., pínoe, G. 4, 112), f. (mirus), a pine-tree, pine, 3, 659, et al.; metron., a ship, 5, 153; a torch, 7, 397; a pine brand or torch (others, a spear), 9, 522.

PIO, Évi, Érum, 1, a. (plus), to atom
pirithous, i. m., πειριθούς, son of Ἰξίον and king of the Lapithae; chained in Hades for attempting, with the aid of Theseus, to carry away Pseisopina from the abode of Pluto, 6, 393, et al.
pírum, i. n., a pear, G. 2, 88.
pírus, i. f., a pear-tree, E. 1, 74.
písa, ae, f., Πίσα, a city of Elyia near which the Olympic games were celebrated, G. 3, 180.
písaæ, ärum, f., a city of Eturia, now Pisa, 10, 179.
písclis, is, m., a fish, G. 3, 420; the constellation Piscis, G. 4, 234.
píscolisus, a, um, adj. (piscis), abounding in fish; haunt of fish, 4, 255.
pístrix, icis, f. (pičris), a sea-monster (others, pristis), 3, 427.
píus, a, um, adj., dutiful, pious, especially to gods and parents, 1, 220, et al.; pious, reverent, devout, 1, 526; sacred, holy, 4, 687; righteous, good, 1, 603; pure, 3, 42; blessed, 5, 734; of the gods, righteous, just, 4, 322, et al.
píscabilis, e, adj. (placo), that can be appeased; placable, propitious, G. 164.
píscœ, ði or plácitus sum, 2, n., to be agreeable, pleasing; to please, 4, 38; impers.: plácet, ðit or plácitum est, it pleases (me, thee, etc.); I resolve, decree, will, 1, 233; pa.: plácitus, a, um, agreeable, pleasing, 4, 38; subs.: plácitum, i. n., a pleasure, desire, judgment, E. 7, 27.
plácidē, adv., s. placidus.
plácidus, a, um, adj. (placeo), gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, serene, 5, 489; inactive, idle, 9, 187; friendly, propitious, 3, 260; adv.: plácidē, gently, softly, quietly, calmly, 5, 58.
plácitum, s. placeto.
plácitus, a, um, p. of placeo.
plácæ, ái, átn, i. a. (rel. to placeo), to appease, 2, 116; calm, quiet, still, 1, 142; subdue, quell, 6, 803.
1. plága, ae, f., πλαγή, a blow, wound, G. 3, 225; lash, whip, 7, 393.
2. plága, ae, f. (prpr. rel. to πλάμφι, a flat surface), a tract, region, 1, 394; zone, 7, 298.
3. plága, ae, f. (prpr. rel. to plecto and πλέξω), a net, hunter's net; a toil, 4, 131.
plango, nxi, nctum, 3, a. (rel. to πλάγω and 1. plága), to beat, strike, smite the breast; hence, intransitive, lament, wail, 11, 145; moan, G. 1, 384.
plángor, oris, m. (plango), lamentation by beating the breast; lamentation, wailing, cry of grief, 2, 487.
plánités, ëi, f. (planus), a level surface, plain, 11, 527.
plánta, ae, f. (rel. to πλάτων), the sole of the foot, 4, 259; a plant, scion, slip, graft, sprout, G. 2, 23.
plántária, ëum, n. pl. (plantaria), slips, scions, sets, layers, G. 2, 27.
plánus, a, um, adj. (rel. to πλατυς), flat, level, plain; subs.: plánum, i. n., a plain, G. 2, 273.
plátánus, i. f., πλάτανος, the plane-tree, the European button-wood, G. 4, 146.
pláudo, planius, plasnum, 3, a. and n., to beat, slap, stroke, 12, 88; clap, flutter, 5, 516; of the dance, perform by beating, beat, 6, 644.
plaustrum (plos-), i. n., a cart, car, wain, G. 2, 206.
1. plausus, a, um, p. of plauco.
2. plausus, ðis, m. (plauco), a beating, clapping, flapping; fluttering sound, 5, 215; plaudit, applause, 5, 148.
plēbs (plēbes), is (el and i). f. (rel. to πλῆθος), the multitude, throng, 9, 244; mass, common people, G. 2, 509.
Plēias (Plēas, Plīas), ãdis, f., Πλείας, a Pleiad, one of the seven daughters of Atlas; pl.: Plēiades, um (the genuine Lat. word is Vergiliae), the "seven stars" in the constellation Taurus; the Pleiades, G. 1, 138.
Plēmyrium (Plemμ-, Plemur-), ëi, n., Πλημύριον, Plemurium, now Punta di Gigante, a promontory in Sicily, near Syracuse, 3, 693.
plēnus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rt. ple in compleo, expleo, impleo), full, 1, 480; mature, 7, 53; swelling, 1, 400; overflowing, 1, 739; ad plenum, to the full, to the brim, G. 2, 244.
plērumque, adv. (plerusque), for the most part, generally, G. 1, 300.
Plīas, ãdis, s. Plēias.
Plate, son of Saturn, king of Hades, 7, 327.

Pluvia, ae (sc. aqua), f. (pluvius), rain, G. 1, 92.

Pluvialis, e, adj. (pluvius), causing rain, rainy, 9, 608.

Pluvius, a, um, adj. (pluoo), causing rain or attended by rain; rainy, 1, 744.

Po (pot), insep. prep., intensifying or emphasizing words to which it is prefixed.

Pocium, i, n. (et po, Grk. ποτό, whence poto, drink), a drinking-cup; goblet, 1, 700; cup of wine, G. 3, 379; draught, drink, G. 3, 529; any vessel for drinking, a trough, fountain, E. 8, 28.

Podagra, ae, f., podagra, the gout; a wart, corn, G. 3, 209.

Podkilius, i, m., Podakeius, a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 12, 304.

Poena, ae, f. (souf, guilt-money), penalty, punishment, 1, 136; pain, torture, torment, 6, 543; revenge, vengeance, 2, 572; 7, 766.

Poeni, orum, m., Phoeneces, the Carthaginians, 1, 302; Africans, 12, 4.

Poenobus, a, um, s. Puniceus.

Poenitet, s. paenitet.

Poenus, a, um, adj. (Poeni), Carthaginian, African, E. 5, 27.

Poesis, ae, m., poërisc, a maker; a poet, E. 7, 25, et al.

1. Pollio, iuvi or ii. Iutum, 4, a., to smooth, furnish, polish; polish, 8, 490; make bright, adorn, 8, 493.
2. Pollio, s. Pollio.

Polites, ae, m., Polites, Polites, a son of Praim and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus, 2, 526.

 postpon, a, um, p. of polio.

Pollex, lecis, m. (polleuo), literally the strong member; the thumb, 11, 68.

Pollicior, ilicetus sum, 2, dep. a. (pot and liceor), to promise, 1, 237.

Pollicitus, a, um, p. of pollicor.

Pollio (Pollio), onis, m., C. Astinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, general, and poet; friend of Antony and Augustus, and patron of Vergil; consul, B. C. 40, E. 3, 84, et al.

Polluo, üi, ilium, 3, a. (pot and luo ?), to soil, pollute, defile, 3, 234; break, violate, 3, 61.

Pollutus, a, um, p. of polluo.

Pollux, lecis, m. (Polleuos), son of Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor, 6, 121.

Pólus, i, m., pollos, the terminating point of an axis; the celestial pole; meton., the heavens, sky, 1, 90; air, 1, 398.

Polybotes, s. Polýbhoctes.

Polydorus, i, m., Poludeuros, son of Priam and Hecuba, 3, 49.

Polyphemos, i, m., Polifebus, a cyclops, son of Neptune, 3, 657.

Polyphoetes (Polybôtes), ae, m., Polwfoinys, a Trojan priest of Ceres, 6, 484.

Pomêtil, orum, m., and Pömëtia, ae. f., Pometili, a city of the Volcti, called also Susesa Pometia, now Torre Poltrara or Mesa, 6, 775.

Pompa, ae, f., wawri, a solemn procession or ceremonial, G. 3, 22; a funeral procession, 5, 53.

Pomum, i, n., any kind of tree-fruit; an apple, pear, fig, etc., freq.; an apple-tree or any fruit-bearing tree, G. 2, 426.

Podus, oris, n. (pendo), weight, 5, 447; burden, load, 6, 413; a stone, a shot, 11, 616.

Pohni, adv. of place (rel. to post ?), behind, after, 2, 208.

Pono, pósiti, pósitum, 3, a. (po and sino), to put, set, place, 1, 706, et al.; lay, stretch, 1, 173; level, 12, 569; plant, G. 2, 14; deposit, 6, 73; plant, settle, fix, 8, 82; set up, establish, make, 1, 294; propose, G. 2, 530; stake, E. 3, 50; assign, appoint, 1, 273; dispose, determine, 10, 633; destroy, 6, 611; put to rest.
or sleep, 4, 527; bury, 6, 508; for de-
on, lay down or aside, fig., 1, 302; 9,
687; give up for another, change, 8, 399;
give up, 11, 309; lose, 12, 209; n. (sc. se),
to subside, be hushed, sink to rest, 7, 27;
10, 103.

pons, ntis, m., a bridge. G. 3, 78; a
bridge connecting battlements and towers,
9, 530; gangway, bridge for em-
barking, 10, 288.

1. pontus, i, m., ἡ δῆλη, the sea; the
deep, 2, 295; wave, billow, "a sea," 1,
114.

2. Pontus, i, m. (Πόντος), the Pontus
Euxinus; Black Sea; for Colchis, E. 8,
96.

poples, itis, m., the hinder part of
the knee; hamstring, 9, 762; knee, 12,
492.

pópulāris, e, adj. (pópusus), per-
taining to the people or nation; popular,
6, 816.

pópulēus, a, um, adj. (pópusus), of
the poplar-tree; popular, 5, 134.

Pópulōnia, ae, f. -ium, ii, n., and
-i, òrum, m., a town on the coast of
Etruria near the modern Piombino, 10,
172.

pópūlor, látus sum, 1, dep. a., and
pópulo, avi, òrum, 1, a. (populum), to
fill with a multitude of invaders;
hence, by meton., to lay waste; ravage;
ravae, 4, 403; devastate, plunder, 1,
527; rob, deprive, 6, 496; of things, 12,
525.

1. pópulus, i, m., a people, G. 2, 502;
state, nation, 1, 21; canton, clan, tribe,
7, 716; multitude, throng, 1, 148; the
common people as opposed to the senate,
commons, people, 9, 192.

2. pópulus, i, f., a poplar-tree, E. 7,
61; a wreath of poplar, 8, 276.

porca, ae, f. (porcus), a sow, 8, 641.

porgo, s. porrigo.

porrectus, a, um, p. of porrigo.

porricio, réct, rectum, 3, a., a ritual
form for proicio, to throw, heave; lay
before or offer; cast, 5, 233.

porrigo (contract. form porgo, 8,
274), réct, rectum, 3, a. (pro and rego),
to stretch forth, hold forth, lift, 8, 274;
pas., to be stretched out, extend, 6, 597;
p.: porrectus, a, um, stretched out,
extending, G. 3, 351.

porro, adv. (πορρῶ), forward, of
space, time, or of mental operations,
far off, 6, 711; afterwards, in process
of time, then, 5, 600; further, 9, 190.

Porsenna (Forsēna), ae, m., an
Etruscan king or chief allied with the
banished Tarquins against Rome, 8, 646.

porta, ae, f. (rel. to ἔπω), a gate,
1, 294, et al.; entrance, G. 4, 165; pas-
sage, avenue, door, 1, 83.

portendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a. (pro
and tendo), to stretch, hold forth; to
foretell, portend, presage, 3, 184; p.
subs.: portentum, 1, a thing por-
tended; meton., that which portends,
an omen, portent, prodigy, 8, 533.

portentum, i, s. portendo.

porticus, ðis, f. (porta), a portico,
porch, gallery, pillared hall, colonnade,
hall, 3, 353.

portitor, ðris, m. (porta), a carrier;
ferryman, boatman; portitor Orcl,
Charon, G. 4, 502.

porto, av, òrum, 1, a. (rel. to fero
and φέω, to bring, convey, carry, 1, 68;
carry away, 1, 363; announce, declare,
3, 599.

Portūnus (Portummus), i, m. (por-
tus), Portunus, the Roman god of har-
bors or sea-ports; identified with the
Greek Palaemon or Melicertes, 5, 241.

portus, ðis, m. (rel. to porta), a port,
harbor, haven, 1, 159, et al.; fig., 7, 598.

posco, póposci, 3, a., to demand, re-
quire, 11, 901; 1, 414; ask, inquire, 3,
59; request, call, ask for, 1, 728; seek,
summon, 10, 661; entreat, supplicate, 1,
666; claim, 5, 342; w. two accusatives,
4, 50.

pósitus, a, um, p. of pono.

possessor, ðris, m. (possideo), a pos-
sessor; occupier, intruder on, E. 9, 3.

possum, póτi, posse, irreg. n. (potis
and sum), to be able; can, 1, 242, et al.;
to avail, have influence, power, 4, 392;
 póteras, you might have, E. 1, 80; pa.:
pótens, utis, able, powerful, mighty, 2,
296; potent, great, 1, 531; rich, 6, 863;
of medicines, 12, 402; sovereign, ruler;
lord, master of, w. gen., 1, 60; factus,
facta potens, w. gen., having obtained,
7, 541; subs.: póttentes, um or um,
the great, 12, 519.

post, prep. w. acc., and adv. of place
and time; prep., behind, 1, 296; next to, 7, 655; after, 5, 638; adv., afterwards, then, next, 1, 612; hereafter, 1, 136.

posterus (nom. masc. not used), a, um, adj. (post), the next, following, 3, 588; superl.: postremus or post-simus, a, um, last, 11, 664; the last, lowest, 3, 423; latest-born, youngest, 6, 703; subs.: postrema, orium, n., the rear, 9, 27.

posthābēo, ī, ītum, 2, a., to hold next; essem, less, 1, 16; put aside, E. 7, 17.

posthābitus, a, um, p. of posthabeo.

posthac, adv., after this time, hereafter, henceforward, after this, E. 1, 76.

postis, is, m. (rel. to pono), a post; door-post, jamb, 3, 287; door, 2, 480.

postquam, adv., referring the time of one action or event to that of another; after that, as soon as, w. perf., 3, 469; 1, 650; from the time that, 4, 17; w. imperf., E. 1, 39; w. pres., E. 1, 31.

postremus, a, um, s. posterus.

postimus, a, um, s. posterus.

pōtens, ātis, s. possum.

pōtentia, ae, f. (potten), power, force, potency, might, 1, 664, et al.

pōtēstas, ātis, f. (possum), ability, power, physical or moral, 9, 97; 9, 789; virtue, efficacy, 12, 390; possibility, opportunity, 3, 670; authority, 10, 100; meton., the possessor of power, sovereign, 10, 18.

1. pōtīo, ĕtis sum, 4, dep. n. (pōtītur, 3, 56; 4, 217), (potis), to become master or possessor of; get, take possession. w. abl., 3, 56; enjoy, 4, 217; seize, 12, 642; win, 9, 303; achieve, execute, 6, 624; gain, reach, 1, 172.

2. pōtīo, us, comp. of potis.

pōtis, e, adj., able, 3, 671; compar.: pōtior, ĕs, better, preferable, 4, 287; adv.: pōtius, preferably; rather, 3, 654.

Pōltītius, ī, m., the founder of one of the families charged with the sacred rites of Hercules, 8, 8.

Pōltītus, a, um, p. of 1. potior.

Pōtius, s. potis.

Pōtīnias, ādis, adj. f. (Hornuai), of Pōtīnias, a village in Boeotia near which the pasturage affected the cattle with madness; Potnian, G. 3, 268.

pōto, īvi, ītum or poētum, 1, a., to drink, 6, 715; p.: potus, a, um, having been drunk; in agreement with a noun, the drinking of, G. 4, 120; sup.: poētum, to drink, E. 7, 11.

praecipio, cīplis, adj. (praec and caip), head foremost; headlong, 2, 307; descending, G. 3, 547; deep, 11, 888; hurried, hasty, quick, speedy, 4, 573; flying, running swiftly, 2, 516; 3, 598; rash, impetuous, flery, 9, 685; prophet., ready to sink, 10, 292; subs.: praecipus, n., a steep, precipice, verge, 2, 460; in praecipuus, headlong; swiftly, G. 1, 203; downwards, 6, 578.

praecptum, ĩ, n. (praecptus), an injunction, direction, order, command, 6, 236; warning, 2, 345; rule, precept, maxim, G. 1, 176.

praecptus, a, um, p. of praecipio.

praecedo, cīfī, cīsum, 3, a. (praec and caedo), to cut off in front; pa.: praecedus, a, um, abrupt, ragged, 8, 233.

praecipio, cīplis, cepsum, 3, a. (praec and capio), to take, get beforehand, 10, 277; hence, dry up, E. 8, 98; fig., anticipate, 6, 105; await, 11, 491; instruct, direct, order, 9, 40; teach, prescribe, 11, 299.

praecipito, ĕvi, ītum, 1, a. and n. (praecipio), to cast headlong, hurl, plunge, 2, 37; urge, hurry, hasten; impel, incite, 2, 317; break off, end swiftly, 12, 699; hasten away, 4, 565; n. (sc. se), fall headlong, 6, 351; descend swiftly, 2, 9; run down, 4, 251.

praecipuus, adv. (praecipus), chiefly, especially, particularly, most of all, 1, 290.
praecipitus, a, um, adj. (praecipio),
taken first; foremost, chief, 11, 214;
distinguished, 5, 249; most distinguished,
8, 177.
praecisus, a, um, p. of praecido.
praeciusus, a, um, adij., very clear
or bright; illustrious, splendid, 4, 655.
praeco, onis, m., a herald, 5, 245.
praecordia, orum, n. (prae and cor),
the diaphragm or midriff; the vital
parts; the heart, 9, 413; the heart
as the seat of courage, 2, 367; spirit,
heart, 9, 596; as the seat of the under-
standing, G. 2, 484.
praeda, ae, f., booty, spoil, 1, 568;
prey, game, 1, 210; often in the pl., as
7, 749.
praedico, dixi, dictum, 3, a., to say
beforhand; foretell, prophesy, predict,
3, 253; forewarn, 3, 438; p.: praedic-
tus, a, um, foretold; subs.: praedic-
tum, i, n., the thing foretold; a pre-
diction, prophecy, 4, 464.
praedictum, s. praedico.
praedisco, 3, a., to learn befor-
hand, G. 1, 252.
praedives, itis, adj., very rich, opu-
lent, wealthy, 11, 218.
praedo, onis, m. (praedor), a robber,
10, 774.
praedor, ari, itus sum, 1, dep. n. and
a. (praeda), to commit robbery, prow, roB, G. 1, 180.
predulcis, e, adj., very sweet;
pleasing, dear, 11, 155.
predurus, a, um, adj., very hard;
hardy, sturdy, powerful, 10, 743.
predéo, Ivi or ii, itum, ire, irreg. n.
and a., to go before; p.: praefEns,
ungis, going before, preceding, 5, 186.
prefero, tuli, latum, ferre, irreg. a.,
to carry before, bear, 7, 237; offer, 11,
249; present, exhibitis, 10, 211; put be-
fore or first, 5, 541; choose rather, pre-
er, E. 3, 4.
preficio, fæci, factum, 3, a. (praef
and facio), to put at the head or in com-
mand; to place or set over, w. acc. and
dat., 6, 118.
prefigo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., to fasten
before, in front of, w. acc. and dat., 11,
778; on the end, 9, 466; to tip, head,
point, 5, 557; bind up, muzzle, G. 8, 399.
prefixus, a, um, p. of praefigo.
prefólio, fodi, fossum, 3, a., to
dig before or in front of, 11, 473.
prefor, fatus sum, 1, dep. n. and a.,
to address first, 11, 301.
prefulgéo, fusi, 2, n., to shine or
glitter at the end, 8, 553.
prefegnas, antis, and praegnas,
satis (prae and geno), with young,
pregnant, 7, 390.
prefébtor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n.
and a., to glide forward or along; roll
or rush along by, G. 3, 190.
prefébat, a, um, p. of praefero.
predél, i, a., prélum.
predéllum, s. prélulum.
prefému, s. præmùnum.
prefémus, a, um, p. of praemitt.
prefémt, msi, missum, 3, a., to
send before, in advance or forward;
dispatch, 6, 34.
prefénum, ii, n. (prae and emo),
that which is taken first or as the best;
prize, 5, 70; reward, recompense, 1,
461; gift, blessing, 4, 33.
prefánato, 1, n. and a., to swim in
front of or by; fig., flow by, along by,
6, 705.

Praeneste, is, n. and f., a town in
Latiuim on a lofty hill about twenty
miles S. E. of Rome; now Palestina,
7, 682.

Praenestinus, a, um, adj. (Prae-
esteem), of Praeneste, 7, 678.

praenuntia (-cia), ae, f. (praenunt-
tius), a harbinger, forerunner, 11, 139.

praepes, étis, adj. (rt. pet, as in
peto and vérma), hastening before;
swift, fleet, 3, 361: winged, 5, 254.

praepinguis, e, adj., very fat; rich,
3, 698.

praeruptis, a, um, p. of praeripio.
praeripio, ripii, reptum, 3, a. (præe
and ripio), to snatch, seize before anoth-
er; seize quickly; snatch away, 4, 516.
praerumpio, rüpi, ruptum, 3, a., to
burst or break off in front; pa.: prae-
ruptus, a, um, broken or torn off; pre-
cipitous, abrupt, steep, 1, 105.

praessepe (praesëpë), is, n. (rel.
to praessepio), an indocere, fold, stall,
estable, pen, 7, 17; hive, 1, 495.

praeságus, a, um, adj. (praesagio),
praeschisco, 3, a., to find out beforehand, G. 4, 70.

praesclus, a, um, adj. (praesclo), foreknowing, present, 6, 66; foreboding, ill-boding, 13, 452.

praescribo, scripsi, scriptum, to write before; write at the head; show inscribed or prefixed, E. 6, 12.

praesensa, ntis, pa. (praesaeum), being before, present in person; present before one, 3, 174; propitious, 9, 404; E. 1, 42; immediate, instant, 1, 91; prompt, 12, 152; ready, effective, sure, G. 2, 127; urgent, powerful, 12, 245.

praesentia, ae, f. (praesaeas), a being present; presence, 9, 73.

praesentio, sensi, sensum, 4, a., to feel, perceive beforehand, 4, 297.

praesège, s. praesepe.

praesertim, adv. (praes and 2. sero), first determined; chiefly, especially, G. 2, 310.

praeses, Idis, c. (praesideo), one presiding; an arbiter; arbitrator, 11, 483.

praesidéo, sedei or sidi, 2, n. and a. (praec and sedeo), to sit before; preside over, rule over, w. dat., 3, 35.

praesidium, II, n. (praesideo), protection, 11, 58.

praestans, antis, comp.: praestantior, us, s. praeesto.

praesto, stiti, stātum or stītum, 1, n. and a., to stand before; surpass; represent (others, surpass), 11, 483; impressed: praestat, preestiti, it is was better, preferable, more fitting, important, 1, 135; pa.: praestans, ntis, excellent, distinguished, 5, 301; beautiful, G. 4, 588; w. gen., 12, 19.

praestimo, sumpsi or sumei, summum or summum, 3, a., to take beforehand; anticipate, 11, 18.

praetendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a., to hold out before, G. 4, 290; stretch forth, extend, wave, 8, 116; stretch, extend before, 8, 692; oppose, 9, 599; fig., pretend, promise, 4, 399.

praetentus, a, um, p. of praetendo.

praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prae), by, beyond, before; adv., besides, along by, past, 10, 399; prep., beyond, 7, 94.

praetēra, adv., besides these things; besides, moreover, freq.; then too, 1, 647; hereafter, 1, 49.

praetēre, inv or ill, itum, Ire, irreg. n. and a., to pass by, to come to an end, G. 2, 322; to go, pass by. 5, 156; outside, 4, 157; pa.: praetēritis, a, um, past, 8, 560.

praetērites, a, um, p. of praetereo.

praeterlabor, lapaeus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to glide, flow along by, 6, 874; sail past or by, 3, 478.

praetervēhor, vectus, 3, pass. of præterveho, as dep. a., to go by; pass, sail by, 3, 688.

praetex, texil, textum, 3, a., to weave in front; to fringe, 6, 5; fig., palate, cloak, 4, 172; conceal, 4, 500.

praetōrium, II, n. (praetorius), the general’s tent; headquarters; the king’s pavilion, G. 4, 75.

praefō, usui, ustum, 3, a., to burn at the point, 7, 594.

praestus, a, um, p. of praestru.

praevālidus, a, um, adj., very strong, G. 2, 190.

praevectus, a, um, p. of praevohor.

praevēhor, vectus sum, 3, dep., to ride before, ride up, 7, 166.

praevēnhor, veni, ventum, 4, n. and a., to come before, precede (separated by tmesis), E. 8, 17.

praeverto (vorto), verti, versum, 3, a., to turn before; to preoccupy, possess (others, surprise), 1, 732; surpass, 7, 807; pass. as dep. (only in pres.) : praevortor (vortor), to surpass, outstrip, 1, 317.

praevideō, vidii, visum, 2, a., to see beforehand; foresee, 5, 445.

prātum, i, n., a meadow, 6, 674; marsh, G. 1, 384.

prāvas, a, um, adj., crooked; subs.: praveum, i, n., perversiones, wrong, evil, falsehood, 4, 188.

prēces, um, s. prex.

prēciae (prēt-), arum, f., a kind of grape; the preciae or pretiae, G. 2, 95.

prēcor, atus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to pray; entreat. invoke, implore, beseech, supplicate, 4, 521; pray for, 3, 144; w. dat., 8, 127; pa.: precans, ntis, supplicant, 7, 237.

preshendo (prendo, prahendo'
di, nwm, 3, a., to lay hold of; seize, 2, 592; catch, 3, 450; seize, hold for defense, 2, 382; overtake, reach, 6, 61.

prehensus, a., um. p. of prehendo.

prēllum (praeculum), i. n. (premo), a wine-press, G. 2, 242.

premo, presi, pressum, 3, a., to press, freq.; plant, G. 4, 131; tread upon, 2, 330; trample, 5, 381; press together, close, 6, 155; press after, pursue, 1, 324; overflow, overwhelm, 1, 246; press upon, 2, 550; follow up in speech, 7, 119; stab, slay, 9, 390; shut in, G. 4, 297; hem in, 11, 545; suppress, keep down, conceal, 1, 209; 12, 322; obscure, withdraw, restrain, curb, 1, 68; check, discourage, 11, 402; repress, 4, 332; lof off, prune, G. 1, 157; subject, reduce, oppress, 1, 385; premere vestigia, arrest the footsteps, 6, 197; plant one's footsteps on, tread on (with abl. of place), 11, 788.

prendo, s. prehendo.

prenso (preßheno), svi, stum, 1, intens. a. (prendo), to grasp, 2, 444.

preenus, a., um. p. of prehendo.

presso, svi, stum, 1, intens. a., to press hard; squeeze, press; milk, E. 3, 99.

pressus, a., um. p. of premo.

preślum, ii, n. (rel. to πρὶαμος, to buy), price, 4, 212; value, worth, 9, 232; money; bribe, 6, 622; reward, punishment, 12, 353; prize, 5, 292; ransom, 9, 213.

prex, prizes, f., not used in nom. and gen. sing. (precor), a prayer, supplication, entreaty, 2, 669.

Prīāmēius, a., um. adj. (Prīamus), of Prieam, 2, 408; Prieam's, 7, 232.

Prīāmides, ae, m., Prieamës, son of Prieam, 3, 295.

Prīāmus, i. m., Prieamos. 1. Prieam, son of Laomedon, king of Troy, 1, 458, et al. 2. A Trojan youth, son of Polites and grandson of King Prieam, 5, 564.

Prīāpus, i. m., Prieauros. the god of generation; god of vineyards and gardens, G. 4, 111.

prīdem, adv. (obso. prīs and dem), some time before or since; long ago, long since; 2, 647, freq.

prīmaevus, a., um. adj. (primus and aevum), first in age; eldest born, 9, 545; youthful, 10, 345; early, 7, 162.

prīmitiae (-īiae), Ārum, f. (primus), the first fruits; first offerings, 11, 16; beginnings, first essays, 11, 156.

prīmōris, e. adj. (primus), first; subs. : prīmōres, um, the chiefs, princes, nobles, 9, 309.

prīmus, a., um. num. adj., superl. of prior (from absol. pris or pri, and superl. suffix -mus), first, in space, time, order, degree, or dignity (usually referring to three or more); first, foremost, 5, 151; front, fore-, 5, 586; nearest, 2, 32; first part of, 1, 541; edge, border, outskirt of, 9, 244; extremity of, G. 3, 390; chief, 9, 785; earliest, first, 1, 345; for the first time, 11, 573; as an adv., 1, 442; 6, 810, et al.; in the earliest times, 1, 1; G. 1, 12; prima proelis, the beginning of battle, 12, 103; subs. : prīnum, i., n., the chief concern, affair, work, 8, 408; primi, īrum, m., foremost, first, 2, 494; prīma, īrum, n., the first place, front, van, 10, 157; first prize, 5, 194; first things or elements, E. 6, 33; adv. : prīmum, first, 2, 375; ut prīmum, as soon as, 1, 300; primō, at first, in the beginning, 4, 176; in prīmis or imprīmis, cum prīmis, especially, chiefly, 1, 303; G. 1, 178; ad prīma, to, i.e., in the first or highest degree, very, G. 2, 134.

princeps, Īpis, adj. (prīmus and capio), first; chief; foremost, 5, 190; subs. m., a chief, leader, commander, prince, 1, 488; progenitor, founder, ancestor, 3, 168.

principium, ii, n. (prīcepēs), a beginning, commencement, E. 8, 11; abl. adverbially : principlo, in the beginning, at first, in the first place, 2, 752.

prior, us, ōris, (superl. : prīmūs, wh. see), (obso. pris or pri, and comp. suffix -or), first or foremost of two, 5, 155; first in order of time, 1, 561; earlier, former, first, 3, 213; old, ancient, 4, 464; original, native, G. 2, 59; beforehand, anticipating (others, excelling), 11, 760; superior, 11, 292; subs. : priōres, m., ancestors, 3, 693; the ancients, ancient poets, G. 3, 392; adv. : prius, before, sooner, rather, 2, 190; priusquam, s. quam.
priscus, a, um, adj. (obsol. pris), old, former, ancient, 7, 706; Prisci Latini, the ancient Latins, occupying Latium prior to the foundation of Rome, 5, 566.

pristinus, a, um, adj. (id.), primitive, pristine, former, 6, 473; recent, 10, 143; subs.: pristina, òrum, n., former, first condition, 12, 424.

pristis, is, f. (another form for pistris). 1. A sea-monster, 10, 211. 2. Pristis, the Pristis, one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 154.

prius, a. prior.

priusquam, adv., before that, before, 1, 472.

Prìvernum, i, a city of Latium, now Pirerno, 11, 540.

Prìvernus, i, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 576.

1. prō, prep. w. abl. (prō), before, in front of, 12, 661; on the front of an elevated place; on, 9, 575; in defense of, 8, 653; on account of, for the sake of, 6, 821; in place of, instead of, for, 1, 659; for, in return for, 3, 604; in preference to, 5, 483; pro se, according to his strength, 5, 501.

2. prō (prōh), interj. denoting wonder, surprise, lamentation, distress, agony; O! ah! alas! 4, 580.

prōāvus, i, m., a great-grandfather; sire, ancestor, 3, 129.

prōbo, avi, òtum, i, a. (probus), to try, put to proof; approve, 5, 418; permit, allow, 4, 112.

Prōcas, ae, m., one of the Alban kings, and father of Numitor and Amulius, 6, 767.

prōcax, acis, adj. (proco), bold, insolent; fig., wild, raging, 1, 566.

prōcedo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., to go or come forth or forward; advance, proceeded, go on, 2, 760; move, 4, 587; elapse, pass by, 3, 356; continue, 5, 461.

prōcella, ae, f. (pro and cello), a gale, storm, squall, tempest, 1, 102.

prōcer, ēris, m. (in the sing. found only in the acc.), a chief, noble; pl.: prōcēres, um, elders, nobles, princes, 1, 740.

prōcerus, a, um, adj., high, lofty, E. 6, 63.

prōcessus, ās, m. (procedo), a going forward; progress, lapse of time, G. 3, 504.

Prōchýta, ae, f., Prōchýra, an island near the Bay of Naples, now Procida, 9, 715.

prōclámō, āvi, òtum, 1, n. and a., to cry out; declare, annonce, proclaim, 5, 345.

Procne (Prognē), es, f., Prōknē, daughter of Pandion, king of Thèbes, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; changed into a swallow; a swallow, G. 4, 15.

Prōcris, Ídis, f., Prōkřs, Prōcris, a daughter of Eretheus, married to Cephalus, king of Phócis, by whom she was accidentally killed, in a forest whither she had followed him out of jealousy, 6, 445.

prōcūbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, 1, n., to lie along, be spread out or extended, G. 3, 145.

prōcedō, cūdī, cūsum, 3, a., to hammer out, forge; sharpen, G. 1, 281.

prōcul, adv., far off, at a distance, 2, 42; at some little distance, apart, E. 6, 16; far hence, away, 6, 258; from a distance, from far, 10, 401; high, aloft, 5, 642.

prōculeo, āvi, òtum, 1, a. (pro and calco), to tread down, trample upon, 12, 554.

prōcumbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, 3, n., to lie down, G. 3, 466; to bend, lean forward, lie along, 8, 83; bend down, lie prostrate, G. 1, 111; fall upon, 11, 150; bend to, ply the oars, 5, 198; to fall in death or battle, 2, 426; fall down, sink in ruins, 2, 505.

prōcūro, āvi, òtum, 1, a., to care for; attend to; refresh, 9, 158.

prōcurro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, 3, n., to run forth or forward, 12, 367; advance, sally forth, 9, 690; roll, rush along, 11, 694; roll, run out, project, 5, 204.

prōcursus, ās, m. (procurro), a running forward, onward course, career, 12, 379; charge, onset, 12, 711.

prōcurvus, a, um, adj., curved forward; curving, 5, 765.

prōcūs, i, m. (procor), one who asks; a wooer, suitor, 4, 584.

prōdēo, tvi or òi, òtum, tre, irreg. n., to
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go forth; move forward or along, 6, 199; advance, project, 10, 693.

prōdesse and prōdest, s. prosum.

prōdigium, ii, n. (formed like adagium from aio ?), a prognostic, sign, prodigy, wonder, portent, 3, 366; monster, 8, 325.

prōdigus, a, um, adj. (prodigo), lavish, wasteful; consuming too much, G. 4, 89.

prōditō, onis, f. (prodo), a giving forth, betrayal; treachery, treason; allegation or charge of treason, 2, 88.

prōditus, a, um, p. of prodo.

prōdo, dīdi, dūtum, 3, a., to put, bring, give forth; propagate, 4, 231; give up, desert, betray, 1, 252; expose, 12, 42; discover, 9, 374; give over, sentence, 2, 127; announce, disclose, make known, 10, 99.

prōduco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead, draw forth, carry, bring, E. 1, 78; conduct, lead forth (others, lay out), 9, 487; breed, produce, 12, 900; prolong, protract, 2, 637.


Proetides, um, f. (Proctus), the daughters of Proetus, king of Tiryns; on account of their pride visited by Juno with madness, in which they imagined themselves to be changed into cows, E. 6, 48.

prōfēnas, a, um, adj. (pro and fānum), in front or outside of the sacred enclosure; not sacred; profanos facere, to desecrate, 12, 779; subs.: profanum, crum, m., the unconsecrated; uninitiated, profane, 6, 258.

prōfecto, adv. (pro and factum), as a fact; in truth, truly, indeed, surely, certainly, 8, 592.

prōfectus, a, um, p. of proficiscor.

prōfēro, tāli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry forward or forth; extend, 6, 795; postpone, delay, 12, 955.

prōficio, feci, 3, n. and a. (pro and facio), to cause to advance; to gain ground; get advantage, gain, E. 8, 30.

prōfisciscor, fectus sum, 3, dep. n., to put one’s self forward; set out, depart, 1, 840; proceed, spring from, 8, 51.

prōfio, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to blow; breathe forth noisily, by snoring, 9, 326.

prōfìdo, fluxi, fluxum, 1, n., to flow along, run, G. 4, 25.

prōfor, ātus, 1, dep. a. and n., to speak out; say; speak, 1, 561.

prōfīgus, a, um, adj. (profugio), fleeing forth; fugitive, exiled, 1, 2.

prōfundī, fūdi, fāsum, 3, n., to pour forth; pour, shed, 12, 154.

prōfundus, a, um, adj., deep, 5, 614; lofty, deep-vaulted, 1, 58; subs.: profundum, i, n., the deep, the sea, 12, 263.

prōgēnies, sī, f. (progigno), lineage, progeny, race, 1, 19; offspring, 5, 565; son, 7, 97.

prōgigno, gēnūi, gēnītum, 3, a., to beget; bear, bring forth, 4, 180.

Progne, s. Procnē.

prōgrēdior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (pro and gradior), to go, come forward or forth, 4, 136; advance, 3, 300; move on, 12, 219.

prōgressus, a, um, p. of progradior.

prōh, s. pro.

prōhibēo, īi, ītum, 2, a. (pro and habeo), to hold before or off, prohibit; to keep, ward off, 1, 525; withhold, debar, 7, 313; prevent, hinder, forbid, 5, 631.

prōicio (prōlicio), īeci, iectum, 3, a. (pro and iacio), to throw or cast forth, E. 7, 42; to throw or fling down, 5, 402; throw away, 6, 835; plunge, 5, 859; stretch out, E. 1, 78; expose, 11, 361; w. dat., 12, 256; pa.: proiectus, a, um, projecting, jutting, 3, 699.

prōiectus, a, um, p. of proicio.

prōicio, s. proicio.

prōinde (dissyll. in poetry), just so; then, therefore, 11, 383.

prōlabor, lapsus sum, 3, dep., to slip forward, tumble down; p.: prōlapsus, a, um, fallen, in ruins, 2, 555.

prōles, is, f. (pro and rt. ol, whence olo and olesco), that which springs forth; offspring, race, progeny, 1, 75; lineage, 3, 180; breed, G. 8, 101; of plants, G. 2, 8.

prōlixus, a, um, adj. (pro and laxus), large, long (an old reading for promissa), E. 8, 85.

prōlīdeo, īdī, īdīsum, 3, n., to play
or practice beforehand; prepare for, 12, 106.

prōlōgo, p. lat. prōlūm, 3, a., to wash forth or out, cast out, G. 8, 543; wash away, 12, 886; wet, drench, fill, 1, 739.

prōlūmī, f. (prōlūgo), a flowing forth; excrement, discharge, 3, 217.

prōmērēor, mēritis sum, 2, dep. a. and n., to merit for one's self by favors given; deserve, merit, put under obligation, 4, 335.

prōmēritus, a, um, p. of promeroor.

prōmētheus (tri-lyt.), ēl., m., Pro-mēthēus (he who thinks before), one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene, and brother of Epimētheus. For bringing down fire from heaven to animate the body of a man which he had made of clay, he was chained to Caucasus by command of Jupiter, where his entrails were continually preyed upon by a vulture, or, according to some, by an eagle, until it was killed by Hercules, E. 6, 42.

prōmissus, a, um, p. of prōmitto.

prōmitto, mētī, mēsum, 3, a., to let go, send forth or down; promise, 4, 228; vow, pledge, 2, 96; prōmissus, a, um, promised, betrothed, 12, 31; pa.: long, hanging, E. 8, 35; subs.: prōmissum, i, n., a promise, 2, 160; a thing promised; prize, 5, 386.

prōmo, prompei (promsi), promptum (prōtum), 3, a. (pro and emo), to take, give, bring forth, exhibit, put forth, 5, 191; with se, come forth, 2, 260; imper.: promptum est, it is easy, G. 2, 255.

Promōlus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.

prōmōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., to move forward; push forward, 10, 195.

promptus (prōtum), a, um, p. of promo.

prōnība, ae, f. (pro and nūbo), aiding in marriage-rites; presiding over marriage; bridalen., 4, 183; bridesmaid, 7, 319.

prōnus, a, um, adj., inclined, stooping or bending forward, 3, 668; leaning, 8, 226; descending, falling, 11, 485; going down, 9, 713; flowing down, G. 1, 203; favorable, safe (others, descending shoreward), 5, 212.

prōpāgo, īnīs, f. (pro and pango), that which is fastened forward or along; the layer of a vine, G. 2, 83; offspring, progeny, race, lineage, 6, 870; 12, 837.

prōpe, adv. (comp. : prōplus, superl. : proximē) and prep. (pro) ; adv. comp. : prōplus, more nearly, closely, plainly, 12, 213; more attentively, more propitiiously, favorably, 1, 526; prep. w. acc., near, by, G. 4, 278.

prōpērē, adv., a. properus.

prōpēro, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. and n., to hurry forward, get ready, prepare promptly, make in season or in haste, G. 4, 171; to hasten; make haste, 1, 745; be eager for, desire much, 7, 57; imper.: prōpērēri, one hastens, they are hastening, stirring, 4, 416.

prōpērus, a, um, adj. (perhaps for proferus fr. pro and fero), forward; prompt, active, 12, 85; adv.: prōpērē, hastily, in haste, speedily, 6, 326.

prōpexus, a, um, adj. (pro and pecto), combed out; hanging down, long, 10, 938.

prōpinquo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. and n. (propinquus), to bring near; render favorable, 10, 254; to draw near, approach, w. dat., 2, 730, et al.

prōpinquus, a, um, adj. (prope), near, neighboring, near at hand, 3, 881; not remote, 11, 158; near of kin, related, 2, 96.

prōpior, ins, adj. comp. (id.), nearer, 3, 831; more like, G. 3, 58; subs.: prōpiōra, ērūm, n., nearer places; the inner course or track, 5, 168; adv.: prōpius, s. prope; superl.: proximus (−āmus), a, um, the nearest in place, time, or rank; next, 1, 157; next, most nearly like or equal, E. 7, 22.

prōpōno, pōsī, pōsitum, 3, a., to place before; place in view; offer, 5, 386.

prōprīus, a, um, adj. (rel. to prope?), peculiar to any one; one's own, 1, 78; characteristic, peculiar, fitting, proper, G. 2, 35; lasting, permanent, enduring, 6, 871.

propter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prope), near to, by the side of, G. 8, 14; on account of, for the sake of, 4, 320; after its case, 12, 177.

prōpugnacūlum, i, n. (propugno), a defense, rampart, fortification, bulwark (Forbiger, breakwater), 4, 87.
prōra, ae. f., πτέρα, the extreme forward part of a ship; the prow, 1, 104.

prōripio, ripi, reptum, 3. a. (pro and rapio), to snatch forth; w. pers. pron. expressed or understood, rush forth, hasten away, 5, 741; steal away, E. 3, 19; rush forth (in some MSS. for prorupit), 10, 796.

prōrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. a. and n., to cause to burst forth; cast forth, 3, 572; spring forth (others, prorupit), 10, 796; rush, run, burst into, 7, 82; p.: prōruptus, a. um, breaking, starting out, 7, 450; pa., dashing, rushing, broken, 1, 246.

prōruptus, a. um, p. of prorumpo.

prōscaenium, li, n., προσκήνιον, the platform before the stage-scene; place of acting; the stage; pl.: proscaenia,orum, stage, G. 2, 381.

prōscindo, scidi, scissum, 3. a., to cut or tear up in front; break up; plow, G. 2, 287; plow up, throw up in ridges (the first plowing), G. 1, 97.

prōscissus, a. um, p. of prōscedere.

prōsēquor, sécuutus or quitus sum, 3. dep. a., to follow on after; follow, pursue, 6, 476; attend, 3, 120; greet, 11, 107; pursue in description, describe, G. 3, 340; without an obj., go on, 2, 107.

prōserpina, ae. f., Περσεφόνη, Proserpina, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried away by Pluto from Enna in Sicily, and made queen of Hades, 4, 698, et al.

prōsilio, i, ivi or ili, 4. n. (pro and salio), to leap or spring forth, 5, 140.

prospecto, śvi, stum, 1. intens. n. and a. (prospicio), to look forth; look forth upon; gaze at, 7, 818; behold, look for, await, 10, 741.

prospectus, tis, m. (prospicio), a looking forth, view, 9, 168; sight, prospect, view, w. dat. of the object, 1, 181.

prosper, or, more frequently, prospērus, a. um, adj. (pro and spēs), favorable to one's hope; propitious, favorable, auspicious, 3, 382.

prospicio, spexi, spectum, 3. n. and a. (pro and specio), to look forth. forward; to see afar in the distance, G. 4, 382; descrvy, see, 3, 648; to see beforehand, G. 1, 394; to look forth or out upon, w. dat., 1, 127.

prōsūbigo, 3. a., to cast up, throw, tear up in front; tear up, G. 3, 256.

prōsum, prōfī, prōdesse, irreg. n., to be advantageous, useful, profitable; to benefit, profit, avail, 5, 684; impers.: prōdest, etc., it is profitable, useful, etc., G. 1, 84.

prōtectus, a. um, p. of protego.

prōtēgo, texi, tectum, 3. a., to cover in front; cover, G. 2, 489; shelter, protect, 2, 444.

prōtendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, 3. a., to stretch forth or out; extend, 5, 377; lengthen, make in length, G. 1, 171.

prōtentus, a. um, p. of pretendo.

prōtēnus, s. protinus.

prōtēro, trivi, tritum, 3. a., to rub before; trample upon or down, crush to pieces, 12, 390.

prōtērrēo, terrī, terrítum, 2. a., to frighten forth or away; put to flight, 12, 201.

prōteus (disyll.), éi or ès, m., ἡ πρότευς, a sea-god who often changed his form; keeper of the sea-calves, flocks, or seals of Neptune, G. 4, 358.

Protei Columnae, the island of Pharos, the boundary of Egypt, 11, 263.

prōtinus (prōtēnus), adv. (pro and tenus), forward in space; before, one, E. 1, 13; right on, continuously, 3, 416; in time, continuously, in order, 6, 83; forthwith, 2, 487; suddenly, 10, 940; right on, thenceforward, 7, 601; proceeding, next, G. 4, 1.

prōtrāho, traxi, tractum, 3. a., to draw, drag, bring, forth, 2, 123.

prōturbo, ávi, stum, 1. a., to push, thrust away, 9, 441; repel, 10, 801.

prōvectus, a. um, p. of proveho.

prōvēho, vexi, vectum, 3. a., to carry forward or forth; pass.: provēnitor, vectus sum, to be borne, to ride, to sail forth or away, 3, 72; proceed, continue, 3, 481.

prōvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. n., to come forth, proceed from, 12, 428.

prōventus, tis, m. (provenio), a coming forth; crop, increase, G. 2, 518.

prōvidēco, vidī, visum, 2. a. and n., to see before; provide, prepare, get ready, G. 1, 167.

prōvisus, a. um, p. of provideo.

prōvōco, śvi, stum, 1. a., to chal-
prōvolvo, volvi, vōlātum, 3, a., to roll forward or along, 10, 556; roll, whirl over or along, 12, 533.

proximus (āmus), a, um, adj., superl. of proprior, wh. see.

prūdens, ntis, adj. (prōvidentia), foreseeing; wise, G. 2, 315.

prōvidentia, ae, f. (prudens), a foreseeing; wise foresight, prudence, wisdom, 3, 483.

prūna, ae, f., a hoar-frost, G. 2, 263; winter, G. 1, 200; snow, G. 3, 588.

prūna, ae, f. (rel. to rūs), a live coal, 5, 103.

prūnum, i, n. (prunus), a plum, prune, G. 4, 145.

prūnum, i, f., προύνη, a plum-tree, G. 2, 34.

Prūtānis, is, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.

pāthius (pēthius), a, um, adj., the designation of a certain kind of grape, G. 4, 269; subs. f.: pāthis, ae, the pēthic vine, G. 2, 98.

pūbens, ntis, adj. (obs. puteo), pubescent; full of vigor; full of sap, juicy, 4, 514; downy (in some editions for tabentes), 12, 221.

pūber, s. pubes.

1. pūbes, is, f., the groin, middle, 3, 427; the youthful population; youth, young men; youthful band, 1, 399; brood, offspring, 6, 580; a steer, G. 3, 174.

2. pūbes (-ber), bēris, adj., grown up, pubescent; of plants, mature, full grown, 12, 413.

pūbesco, pūbīti, 3, inc. n. (pubes), to be growing up, 3, 491; to bud, sprout forth, G. 2, 390.

pūdenus, a, um, s. pudeo.

pūdęco, ī, ītum, 2, a. and n., to be ashamed; to make ashamed; impers.: pūdet, ītum est, w. acc. of person, it shames one; one is ashamed, 5, 196; one discains, G. 1, 80; p.: pūdenus, a, um, that one should be ashamed of; shameful, inglorious, 11, 55.

pūdicitia, f. (pudicus), shamefacedness; modesty, chastity, G. 2, 524.

pūdor, āris, m. (pudeo), shame; feeling or fear of shame, 5, 455; modesty; purity, virtue, honor, 4, 27.

pūella, ae, f. (puer), a girl, 2, 288; nymph, E. 5, 59; of the Muses, E. 10, 9.

pūer, ēri, m., a boy, 1, 267; youth, 1, 475; son, child, boy, 4, 94; infant, 3, 622; shepherd, youth, swain, E. 3, 93.

pūērillis, ē, adj. (puer), pertaining to a boy; a boy’s, 11, 578; boyish, 5, 548.

pūgna, ae, f. (pūhra, pr. pug, rt. of pungo), a fight, battle, struggle, combat, contest, conflict, freq.; war, 12, 241.

pūgnātor, āris, m. (pugna), a fighter; adjectively, fighting, fierce, 11, 680.

pūgna, āvi, ētum, 1, n. and a. (pūga), to battle, fight, contend, war, freq.; with cognate acc., 8, 629; pull against, resist, w. dat., struggle with, resist, 4, 88; 11, 600; imper. : pūgnātur, they contend, 7, 553.

pūgna, i, m. (rel. to pungo), a fist, hand, 4, 678.

pulcher (-eer), chra, chrum, adj. (comp.: pulchrior, us; superl.: pulcherrimus, a, um), beautiful, fair, lovely, 1, 75; splendid, 4, 266; excellent, wise, 5, 728; illustrious, 1, 286; war-like, valiant, 7, 687.

pūllūdio, āvi, ētum, inc. (pallus), to spring out, G. 2, 17; sprout, shoot, bristle, 7, 339.

1. pūllus, i, m. adj. (rel. to puer), the young of any kind of animal; a colt, G. 3, 75.

2. pūllus, a, um, adj. (rel. to stīllēs), dark-colored, dusky; russet, G. 3, 369.

pulmo, ānis, m., a lung; lungs, 9, 701.

pūlso, āvi, ētum, 1, intens. a. and n. (pello), to beat much; batter, buffet, 5, 460; strike, 6, 647; lash, 3, 555; beat with the hoofs, dash along, 11, 600; violate, insult, 12, 286; pulsate, throb, 5, 188.

1. pūlsus, a, um, p. of pello.

2. pūlsum, ās, m. (pello), a striking or beating; tramp, reverberation, G. 4, 49; 6, 591.

pulvērēsus, a, um, adj. (pulvis), full of dust, dusty; of dust, 8, 598.

pulvērūlentus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of dust; covered with dust, dusty, 4, 155.

pulvis, ēris, m., rarely f. (rel. to pello and stīlēs), dust, 2, 270; soil, ground,
PUMEX

earth, G. 2, 418; dusty plain, 7, 183; dryness, drought, G. 1, 180.

púmex, lcs. m., pumice-stone; rock abounding in crevices; pumice-stone; porous, hollow rock, 5, 214.

Púniceus (Poe. P., a, um, adj. (Poe.), of Punic or Phoenician color; reddish, red, rosy, crimson, 12, 77; purple-colored, purple, 5, 209.

Púnicus, a, um, adj. (id.), Punic, Carthaginian, 1, 383.

puppis, i. f., the hinder part of a ship; the stern, 5, 12; by synecdoche, a vessel, boat, ship, 1, 69; meton., crew, 8, 497.

púrogo, ávi, úrum, 1, a. (purus and ago), to render pure, clean, or clear; se purgare, to dissolve, disappear, 1, 537.

púrpura, ae, f. (weióspa, the purple-fish); purple color, purple, G. 4, 275; purple border or fringe, 5, 251; purple clothing, purple, G. 2, 495.

purpurásus, a, um, adj. (purpura), of purple; purple-colored, scarlet, red, purple, 1, 387; of blood, 9, 249; reddish, glowing, beautiful, E. 9, 40; 1, 591; dark blue, G. 4, 373.

púrus, a, um, adj. free from stain, pure, 7, 489; clear, serene, 2, 590; open, unobstructed, 12, 771; unmixed, 6, 746; pointless, 6, 760; unmarked, without symbol or device (others, bright), 11, 711; subs.: purum, i. n., the clear or open air, G. 2, 364.

PÜTÆR, ÖRIS, M. (PÜTÔ), a pruner, vine-dresser, G. 2, 28.

PÜTER, PÜTRIS, E. adj. (PÜTE), fuit, foul-smelling; filthy, foul, G. 1, 392; putrid, rotten, G. 3, 562; crumbling, mellow, G. 1, 44; dusty, 8, 506.

PÜTÆUS, ÉI, M. a pit, a hole, G. 2, 281; a well, G. 1, 485.

PÜTO, ÁVI, ÚRUM, 1, a. (putus), to make clean; make clear, trim, dress, prune, G. 2, 407; to consider, ponder, 6, 332; think, imagine, believe, suppose, 2, 43.

PÜTRIS, s. puter.

Pygmálion, Onis, m., ΠΥΓΜΑΛΙΟΝ, Pygmalion, son of Balus, brother of Dido, and king of Phoenicia, 1, 347, et al.

pyra, ae, f., τύπα, a funeral pile, pyre, 4, 494.

Pyracon (Pyrag-), Onis, m., ΠΥΡΑΚΟΝ, a Cyclops, servant of Vulcan, 8, 425.

Pyrgi, Órum, m., ΠΥΡΓΟΣ, a tower on the coast of Etruria, now San Severa, 10, 184.

Pyrgos, Ós, f., Hýrigo, a Trojan woman, nurse of the children of Priam, 5, 645.

Pyrhra, ae, f., ΠΥΡΡΑ, the wife of Deucalion, E. 6, 41.

Pyrhkos, i. m., ΠΥΡΡΟΣ, Pyrrhos, Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, killed by Orestes, 3, 296, et al.

Pyrhos, pyrhus, s. pirus, pirrus.

Q

quæs, adv., interrog., relat., and indef. (abl. of qui), fn, by, what way? how? 1, 476; whence, which, way, side, direction, 2, 463; after a plural, G. 1, 90; for quacumque, any way, anywhere; in any way, by any means; where, in whatever way; so far as, 12, 147; si quæ, if in any way, 1, 18.

quacumque (-cunque), adv., by whatever way, wherever, G. 1, 406; by whatever means, by all means, in some way or other, E. 9, 14; wherever, separated by tmesis, 11, 762.

quadræ, ae, f. (quadrus, sc. forma), anything quadriform; one of the equal quarters of a wheaten loaf or cake, 7, 115.

quadrîfîdus, a, um, adj. (quatnor and findo), four-cleft, split into four parts, 7, 509.

quadrîgae, ãrum, f. (quadrîlgae fr. quatnor and iugum), a yoke or team of four horses, 8, 642; a four-horse chariot, chariot, 6, 585.

quadrîlugis, e. adj. (quadriga), pertaining to a team of four; four-yoked, 10, 571.

quadrîlugus, a, um, adj. (id.), pertaining to a team of four; four-horse- 12, 162.

quadrîo, ávi, ÚRUM, 1, a. and n. (quadrus), to square; exactly agree, correspond, G. 2, 278.
quadrupedans (quadrip-), ntis, pa. (obsol. quadrupedo), going on four feet; galloping, 8, 596; subs. gen. pl., horses, 11, 614.

quadrupes (quadrrip-), édis, adj. (quattuor and pes), four-footed; subs.: c., a quadruped, animal, beast, 3, 542; courser, steed, 11, 875.

quaeero, quaesivi or quaesi, quaestum, 3, a., to seek, search, look for, 1, 380; inquire, ask, demand, 1, 370; ask as a gift, 4, 647; resort to, invoke, G. 3, 549; desire, 7, 449; seek for gain, acquire, G. 1, 127; find by inquiry, G. 1, 134; miss, 10, 893; sup.: quaestum, to search, G. 4, 449; p. as subs.: quaesita, forum, acquisitions, stores, G. 4, 157.

quaesitor, òris, m. (quaero), an investigator; examiner; judge, 6, 482.

quaesitus, a, um, p. of quaero.

quaeo, quaesi or quaesi, 3, a. (archaic form of quaero), to seek; ask, beg, beseech, 3, 556.

quæls, e, adj. interrog. and rel. (rt. qua or quo), of what sort? what of what aspect? 2, 274; of such kind as; such as, as, 1, 480; such as = many of which, 7, 200; w. 2. cum, G. 3, 196; w. ubi, 2, 471.

quælús, i, m., and -um, i, n., a twig or wicker-basket, wreath-strainer, G. 2, 241.

quam, adv. interrog. and rel. (acc. of qua), how, E. 2, 20; freq.; as, answering to tam, expressed or understood, even as, just as, so far as, 6, 96; quam magnus, so great as, 10, 703; quam magis, for quo magis, G. 3, 309; with a superl., like sē, to denote the highest degree possible; quam primum, as soon as possible, instantly, 4, 681; after the comparative, than, freq.; antequam, priusquam (often separated by tameis), before that, before, 4, 27; freq.; postquem, often separated, after that, after, as soon as, 3, 403, et al.

quamquam (quan-), conj., though, although, 2, 12; freq.; corrective, but, 11, 415.

quamvis, adv. and conj. (quam and volo), as much as you will; however much; however, although, albeit, w.

indic., E. 3, 84; w. subj., 3, 454; freq. w. an adj.

quando, adv., interrog. and rel., and conj. (quam), when; indef., at any time, 3, 500; conj. of cause, when, since, 6, 50; as, since, because, 1, 261; 4, 291, et al.; sometimes joined with si as one word.

quandoque, conj., since indeed; inasmuch as, because, E. 3, 55.

quanquam, s. quamquam.

quanto, quantum, s. quantus.

quantus, a, um, adj., interrog. and rel. (quam); interrog., how great; what, 1, 719, et al.; rel. with or without tantum preceding, as, so great as, as much as, such as, in respect to quantity, 3, 641; adv.: quantum, how much, how, 2, 274; as much as, as, G. 2, 378; answering to tantum, as, E. 1, 36.

quanto, by how much; the more, G. 4, 411.

quàquam, adv., s. quisquam.

quærē, adv. (abl. of qui and res), interrog. and rel., on account of what thing? why? wherefore? on account of which thing, for which reason, wherefore, 1, 627.

quartus, a, um, num. adj. (for quattuor fr. quattuor), the fourth, 3, 205.

quasso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (quatio), to shake violently; shatter, 1, 551; 4, 58; shake, 5, 855; shake by moving the head, E. 10, 26; brandish, 9, 521; quiver, rustle, G. 1, 74.

quäster, num. adv. (quattuor), four times, G. 1, 411.

quāterni, se, a, adj. num. distr. (id.), by fours, four by four; of four kinds, 1, 202.

quæstio, no perf., quassum, 3, a., to shake, freq.; brandish, 11, 767; flap, 3, 226; shatter, 2, 611; make tremble, 5, 200; thrill, penetrate, 3, 30; ransack, beat up, search, scour, 11, 513; exhaust, G. 3, 132; torment, 6, 571; assault, 9, 608; spur, 12, 388.

quattuor (quātÆnor), num. adj. indecl., four, 3, 587, freq.

quē, conj. encitr (rel. to sai and te), and, freq.; and indeed, 7, 51; as an adversative, 4, 96; epexegetical, G. 3, 288, et al.; que—que, et—que, both—and, freq.; que—atque, both—and, G. 1,
QUEO

182; sometimes irregularly placed, 5, 47, et al.
queo, quivi or qui, quidum, quire, irreg. n., to be able, can, 6, 463.
Quercens, nis, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 694.
quercus, f., an oak-tree, 3, 689; meton., an oak-leaf crown, 6, 772.
quercella (quercella), ae, f. (quercor), a complaining; complaint, 4, 360; lowing, 8, 215.
quernus, a, um, adj. (contracted from quercneus, from quercus), oaken, 11, 95; of the oak, G. 1, 305.
quercor, questus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., to complain of, bemoan, G. 4, 512; complain, 1, 385; moan, 4, 483; grieve, G. 1, 504.
querculous, a, um, adj. (quercor), full of complaints; murmuring; chirping, G. 8, 938.
questus, is, m. (id.), a complaining; moaning; groans, 7, 501; mournful sound; strain, note, G. 4, 515.
quis, conj. (archaic acc. pl. of qui; others, quiam, from abl. qui and iam), because, 4, 696, et al.; because forsooth, 4, 588.
quelquam or quiddam, s. quisquam.
quicumque (-cunque), quaecumque, quodicumque, indef. rel. (qui and indef. adv. cumque), whoever, whatever, whoever, whatsoever, 1, 610; no matter who; who, 12, 148; whatsoever it may be or one can, E. 5, 50; quacumque, in whatsoever way, by any means, in any way, E. 9, 14.
quid? s. quis.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, or (subs.) quiddam, pr. indef., some particular one, some one, some body, some-
thing; translated by the plural, some, G. 1, 291.
quidem, adv., indeed, truly, at least, yet, 3, 628, et al.
quies, étis, f. (rel. to κείμενος), rest, repose, 3, 495; sleep, 2, 268; repose, intermission, 1, 723.
quiesco, évi, étum, s. n. (quies), to rest, 7, 6; repose, rest in death, 1, 249; be hushed, still, quiet, 4, 523; cease from action, 5, 784; lie, 10, 836; pa.: quiétude, a, um, at rest, quiet, 5, 848; still, calm, tranquil, 5, 216; peaceful, in repose, 4, 379; gentle, friendly, 1, 303.
quid, conj. (qui and ne=non), why not, wherefore not? E. 2, 71; yea even; but, E. 3, 52; nay but, 1, 279; nay even, 2, 768; quid etiam, moreover, G. 3, 457.
quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. (quinque and centum), five hundred, 10, 304.
quini, ae, a, distr. num. (quinque), five each; as cardinal, five, 2, 120.
quinquaginta, num. adj. indecl. (quinque), fifty, 1, 703.
quinquaginta, num. adj. indecl., five, G. 1, 233.
quintus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (quinque), fifth, G. 1, 277.
quipppe, conj. and adv. (qui and pe), because indeed, for indeed, for, G. 1, 283; because forsooth, 1, 39; forsooth, while indeed, 4, 218; surely, truly, indeed, 12, 422.
Quirinālis, ae, adj. (Quirinus). pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus; Quirinal, 7, 187.
Quirinus, m. (Quiris = Cures), Quirinus, the name of the deified Roman, G. 1, 292; for Augustus, or perhaps the Roman nation, G. 8, 27.
Quirites, ium, m., ancient Sabines, especially of the city of Cures, 7, 710; Sabines amalgamated with the Romans; Roman citizens; citizens of the hith, G. 4, 201.
separately), whether any, any f nescio quis, —quid, —quod, I know not who, —what; often equivalent to some one, something, denoting doubt, 2, 735; E. 8, 106, et al.

2. quis, qua or quae, quid or quod, indef. pron., adj., and subs. (id.), any, some, 2, 94, et al.; some one, any one, any body, anything, something, 1, 413, et al.; si quis, ne quis, etc., if any, lest any, etc., freq.; adv.: quid, as to anything, in anything, at all, freq.; si quid, if at all, freq.


quisquam, quæquam, qui quàrum or qui quàquam, indef. pron. sube., any one, any, anything, in negative sentences, freq.; adj., any, 6, 875, et al.; adv.: qui quàquam, in any way; with avid, separate or as one word, haudqui quàquam, by no means, G. 4, 455.

quisque, quæque, quale, quodque or (sub.) quale or quodque, indef. pron., each, every; each one, every one, everything, 2, 130, et al.; in apposition w. pl., 6, 743.

quisquis, quaesec, quidquid or qui quis, indef. pron. (quis), whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, 1, 387, et al.

quibus, quaebis, quodibis, or (sub.) quidibis, indef. pron., who or what thou pleasest; any whatever, any, 8, 577.

quòd, adv. interrog. (qui), where? in what place? to what place? whither? E. 9, 1; whither? 5, 29; to a place, 1, 72; wherefore? 12, 879; relat., to which place, whereto, E. 1, 21; whither, 6, 43; indef., wheresoever, 2, 387; as final conj., that, to the end that,
in order that, 4, 106; quo magis, by how much more, that the more, 4, 452.

quécirc, adv., for which reason, wherefore, and therefore, 1, 673.

quécumque (cunque), adv., indefl., to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever, G. 2, 392; however, 12, 203; separated by tmesis, 2, 709.

quod, conj. (acc. n. of qui), as to which thing; in that, that, indeed that, because; but, moreover, however, freq.; quod si, but if, indeed if, if however, 6, 138; quod nisi, indeed unless, because unless, and if not, but if not, or unless, G. 1, 155.

quémodo, or, separately, quo modo, adv. interrog. and rel. (abl. of qui and modo), in what way, manner; how? 6, 882; in the same manner as; just as; as, 5, 599.


quondam, adv. (quum and dam), some time or other; once, E. 1, 75; formerly, 4, 307; lately, just now, 11, 819; at times, 2, 367; ever, 6, 878.

quiñiam, conj. (quim and iam), since now; forasmuch as, since, seeing that, because, 4, 324.

quòque, conj., also, too, as well, even, 1, 407.

quòt, interrog. and rel. adj. indecl., how many? G. 2, 106; so or as many as, 4, 191, et al.

quehannis (or quot annis), adv., every year, yearly, 5, 59.

queptiens (quotiens), interrog. and rel. adv. (quot), how often? so or as often as, E. 3, 72.

quousque, adv., how long (separated by tmesis), 5, 284.

quam, s. 2. cum.

R 

rābidus, a, um, adj. (rabo), racing, savage, mad, raging, 6, 421; frenzied; frantic, raving, 6, 690.


rācemus, i, m., a cluster of grapes, G. 2, 102; a grape, G. 2, 60.

rādio, āvi, āstum, 1, a. and n. (radius), to emit rays of light; flash, beam, be radiant, 8, 616.

rādīus, ii, m., a staff, rod, E. 3, 41; spoke of a wheel, 6, 616; beam, ray, 5, 65; a shuttle, 9, 476; a long slender kind of olive, G. 2, 86; the representation of rays on a crown, 12, 163.
and there=few, G. 4, 130; broken, interrupted, faltering, 8, 314; rarely lighted, seen now and then, uncertain (others, here and there), 9, 383; thin, E. 7, 46; of soil, light, G. 2, 227.

-rasilis, e, adj. (rado), that can be or is rubbed or smoothed; polished, G. 2, 449.

rastrum, i, n., usually pl., rastri, orum, m. (id.), a heavy pronged hoe, rake, mattock, G. 1, 155.

rásus, a, um, p. of rado.

rátio, onis, f. (reor), a reckoning, calculation; deliberation, purpose, 2, 314; plan, method, way, means, manner, 4, 115; reason, prudence, judgment, 8, 299.

rátis, is, f. (rel. to éptere, server), a raft, float; bark, boat, ship, 1, 43, et al.

rátus, a, um, p. of reor.

raucus, a, um, adj. (ápue), rough-sounding, hoarse, G. 1, 109; screaming, 7, 705; shrill, E. 2, 12; cooing, E. 1, 58; roaring, resounding, 2, 545; adv.:

rauca, hoarsely, 9, 125.

ré or réd, inseparable particle, denoting return to the same condition, or else simply transition; back, up, again, in return, un-; and sometimes intensive.

rébellis, e, adj. (re and bellum), warring or making war against, 12, 185; rebellious, insurgent, 6, 858.

rébóo, ávi, átum, 1, n., to bellow back; re-echo, resound, G. 3, 223.

récaléo, 2, n., to be warm or hot, 12, 35.

récéd, censi, cessum, 3, n., to go back, retire, withdraw, 12, 129; recede, retreat, 2, 683; stand apart, retire, 2, 300; depart, 2, 595; disappear, 3, 72; vanish, 5, 526.

recens, ntis, adj., new, recent, fresh, 1, 417; pure, 6, 635; newly wrought or finished, 8, 654; foll. by ab, just from, 6, 450; adverbially: recens, recently, newly, lately, G. 3, 156.

recenséco, sti, sum or situm, 2, a., to estimate from the beginning; reckon, review, survey, 6, 682.

récépto, ávi, átum, 1, intens. a. (récipio), to take back or out; recover, 10, 883; with se, withdraw, retreat, G. 1, 396.
RECEPTUS

1. réceptus, a, um, p. of recipio.
2. réceptus, fœ, m. (recipio), a retreat; place of refuge (in good MSS. for recensus), 11, 527.

récessus, ës, m. (reccido), a retiring; recens, cavity, 8, 193; retreat, ambush (others, receptus), 11, 527.

réclívus, a, um (recído), falling back; returning; rebuilt, restored, 4, 344.

réclido, cídi, cisum (re and caedo), to cut away; take away, G. 4, 241; top off, 12, 208.

récinctus, a, um, p. of recingo.

récingo, cíni, cinctum, 3, a., to ungird, loom; p.: récinctus, a, um, ungirt, loosely hanging, 4, 518.

réclípio, cêpl, ceptum, 3, a. (re and capio), to take back; receive, take, 2, 524; take, draw back or out, 9, 348; take in, let in, admit, 9, 780; recover, save, 1, 178; rescue, 6, 111; take from, inflict on, 4, 656; win back, recover, secure, 6, 618; recipere gressum, to return, 11, 29; se recipere, to resort, G. 4, 404.

réclísus, a, um, p. of recido.

réclímo, ávi, átum, 1, n. and a., to cry out again, re-echo, resound, G. 3, 291.

réclíno, ávi, átum, 1, a., recline; rest, lay back or down, 12, 190.

réclído, clísi, clísum, 3, a. (re and claudio), to unshut; to open, freq.; throw open, 3, 92; reveal, disclose, 1, 358; unsheathe, 4, 646; cut or lay open, 4, 63; make clear, illumine, G. 4, 52.

réclísus, a, um, p. of recludo.

récoctus, a, um, p. of recoquo.

récognosco, növi, nítum, 3, a., to know again; look over; survey, review, 8, 721.

récólo, cólli, cultum, 3, a., to till again; fig., think over, reflect, consider, 6, 691.

récono, fídi, dítum, 3, a., to place again; put back, up, or away; hide, conceal, 1, 681; bury, 10, 387; bury in oblivion, 5, 302.

récóquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., to boil again; recast, forge anew, 7, 636; purify, refine, 8, 694.

récordor, ótus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (re and cor), to call to mind; remember, 3, 107.

REDIMICULUM

rector, òris, m. (rego), a director, leader, ruler, 8, 572; general, commander, 9, 173; guide; helmsman, pilot, 5, 161.

rectum, i, n., s. rego.

rectus, a, um, s. rego.

récéubo, 1, n., to be lying back or down; recline; be extended; lie, 3, 392.

récumbo, cúbüli, 3, n. (re and cubo), to lie down again; rest, settle upon, G. 1, 401; fall back, G. 3, 88; sink down, 9, 718; depend, rest, 12, 50.

récerro, curri, cursum, 3, n., to run back; return, revolve, 7, 100.

réceruo, 1, intens. n., to rush back; come back, recur to the mind, 4, 3; return, 1, 662.

récursus, fœs, m. (recuro), a running back; return; retreat, 5, 583; a receding, an ebbing, 10, 298.

récurvus, a, um, adj., curving back or round; bending, crooked, rounding, 7, 518.

récuso, ávi, átum, 1, a. (re and causa), to bring a reason against; object; reject, decline, 5, 417; refuse, 2, 907; shrink back, recoil, 5, 406.

récussus, a, um, p. of recuto.

récutúio, cassi, cassum, 3, a. (re and quatio), to strike back; cause to resound; p.: récussus, a, um, resounding, reverberating, 2, 52.

rédargüas, güi, 3, a., dispurse, confute, 11, 698.

reddítus, a, um, p. of reddo.

reddo, dídi, dítum, 3, a., to give back; put back, restore, 12, 785, et al.; deliver, 2, 543; yield up, G. 8, 495; pour forth, 9, 700; return, 1, 409; render, pay, E. 5, 75; answer, 2, 323; sacrifice, G. 2, 194; reproduce, bring back, 6, 708; render, make, 5, 705; se reddere, emerge, 9, 121; p.: rédítus, a, um, being conveyed back; returning, G. 4, 496; brought back to the land or earth; alighting, 6, 18.

rédemptus, a, um, p. of redimo.

rédéo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, irreg. n., to go, come back, return, E. 9, 28, et al.; turn away, bend, diverge, G. 3, 851; retreat, 9, 794.

rédiens, ñuntis, p. of rodeo.

rédimiculum, i, n. (redimio), something bound round; a chaplet, fillet, ribbon, 9, 618.
rēdimio, ii. ãtum, 4, a., to bind round; wreath, crown, 3, 81; imperf., rēdimbāt, 10, 538.

rēdimītus, a, um, p. of rēdimio.

rēdīmon, ēmi, emptum (emptum), 3, a. (re and emo), to buy back; ransom, redeem, 6, 121.

rēditus, fīs, m. (redeo), a return, 2, 17.

rēdölēo, ũi, 2, n. and a., to give forth a smell; to be redolent of, fragrant with, 1, 436.

rēdāciō, dūxi, ductum, 8, a., to lead, bring back, G. 4, 484; et al.; restore, 1, 143; return, 9, 257; draw back, 5, 478; rescue, 4, 375; pa.: rēductor, a, um, retired, remote, solitary, 6, 703; receding, 1, 161.

rēductor, a, um, p. of reduco.

rēdux, ēcis, adj. (reducio), led back, brought back, returning, 1, 390.

rēfectus, a, um, p. of reficio.

rēfello, felli, 3, a. (re and fallo), to prove that one is in error; refute, gainsay, 4, 390.

rēfēro, retūlī (rētūlī), retārum, refferre, irreg. a., to bear, carry, bring back, 4, 392; bear again, 5, 564; cast up, vomit, 9, 360; turn, 12, 657; of solemn rites, render, pay (perhaps, renew), 5, 605; of G. 1, 339; bring back as a prize, win, get, 4, 93; put back, stay, 11, 290; repeat, 5, 598; claim, 7, 49; recite, rehearse, celebrate, sing, E. 6, 42; answer, reply, 4, 81; speak of, mention, G. 2, 118; report, relate, announce, 1, 509; reflect, re-echo, E. 6, 84; inherit, G. 3, 123; reproduce, resemble, 4, 229; imitate, 10, 281; turn, change, 11, 426; 1, 281; render, make, 8, 343; voce referre, speak, utter, exclaim, 1, 94; se referre, return; pass: referri, go back, recede, 2, 169; return, revert, 12, 37.

rēfert, tūlit, ferre, impers. (rem and ferio), it promotes one's interest; it is expedient, of use, G. 3, 548.

rēficiō, fesci, fectum, 3, a. (re and facio), to make again; restore, 10, 234; repair, amend, recruit, refresh, G. 3, 837; reanimate, encourage, 11, 731; revive, G. 3, 511.

rēfīgo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., to unfasten, loosen, 5, 527; take down, 5, 386; unfasten or take down the tablets of the laws, render null, annul, abolish, 6, 622; construct anew (another reading for refingu), G. 4, 202; p.: refīxus, a, um, loosened, falling, 5, 527.

rēfingo, 3, a., to mold again; make or build anew (others, refingu), G. 4, 202.

rēfixus, a, um, p. of refigo.

rēfleco, flexi, flexum, 3, a. and n., to bend back, bend, 11, 622; twist back, 10, 535; change, 10, 638; w. animum, to turn one's thoughts to any object; think of, recollect, 2, 741.

rēflexus, a, um, p. of reflecto.

rēflō, 3, n., to flow back, 8, 240.

rēformādo, no perf., ātum, 1, a., to fear greatly; dread, G. 2, 369.

rēfringō, frāgi, fractum, 3, a. (re and frango), to break back; break off, 6, 210.

rēfūgīo, fūgi, 3, n. and a., to fly, 3, 258; flee away, 6, 472; recede, stand distant, 5, 536; shrink, 2, 12; w. acc., start back from, 2, 880; shrink from, refuse, 7, 618; fugere, refugere, to fly to and fro, 12, 753.

rēfulgēo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, n., to flash back; shine forth, flash, be radiant, 1, 403; glitter, glisteren, 6, 204.

rēfundō, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., to pour back or up; cast, throw up, 7, 560; boil up, 1, 126; flow back, overflow, 6, 107; p.: rēfusus, a, um, thrown back, beaten back, G. 2, 163; poured back, flowing back upon itself, encircling (others, beaten back, refuent), 7, 225.

rēfusus, a, um, p. of refundo.

rēfecto, ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to repel; disprove, refute, falsify, disappoint, 12, 41.

rēgālis, c, adj. (rex), belonging to a king; regal, kingly, royal, 1, 637.

rēgīna, ae, f. (rex), a queen, 1, 9; princess, 1, 273.

rēgificus, a, um, adj. (rex and facio), made meet for a king; magnificent, royal, 6, 605.

rēgīna, ae, f. (rex), a queen, 1, 9; princesses, 1, 273.

rēgīo, ōnis, f. (rego), a direction, 2, 737; region, territory, country, 1, 460; quarter, tract, place, 9, 390; regio viarum, the beaten track, open road or path, 11, 530.

rēgīus, a, um, adj. (rex), pertaining
or belonging to a king or queen, 1, 696; the king's, 1, 677; royal, 1, 448; subs.: regia (scil. domus), a palace, 7, 171.

regnator, ores. (regno), one who reigns; sovereign, lord, 2, 779, et al.

regnno, avi, ōtum, 1, n. and a. (regn-um), to exercise sovereignty; to be king, to reign, 1, 141; rule, govern, 3, 14; imper. : regnátur, etc., there is kingly rule, 1, 272.

regnium, i, n. (rex), kingly sway; royal power or glory (others, the kingdom), 1, 268; dominion, rule, sovereignty, 1, 78; the territory of a king; realm, kingdom, dominion, 3, 383; royal seat, 1, 270; pl. realms, kingdom, 11, 461; royal power, 4, 591; royal abode, 12, 567; of lands and fields, E. 1, 70.

régo, rexi, rectum, 3, a., to rule, govern, guide, control, direct, et al.; help, prosper, 12, 405; pa. : rectus, a, um, straight, direct (directly alone), 6, 900; straight forward, 8, 209; recto lito-re, ãumine, directly along the shore, along the stream, 6, 900; 3, 57; subs.: rectum, i, n., right, 1, 604.

regressus, us, m. (regredior), a going back, fig., turn, change, retrieve, 11, 413.

rélicio (rélicio), iéci, lectum, 3, a. (re and iacio), to throw back or off, 5, 421; drive back, rout, 11, 630; put or turn behind, 11, 619; of the eyes, turn from, avert, 10, 473.

relecto, avi, ōtum, 1, a. freq. (relicio), to cast back or up (an old reading for eticio), 8, 470.

rectus, a, um, p. of relicio.

réllabor, lepusus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip back; retreat, 10, 307.

rélátum, sup. of referro.

rélátus, a, um, p. of referro.

réllaxo, avi, ōtum, 1, a., to loosen; widen, rarefy, G. 1, 419; open, G. 1, 80.
1. rélègö, avi, ōtum, 1, a., to send away, remove, G. 3, 212; consign, give in charge. 7, 775.
2. rélègö, légri, lectum, 3, a., to gather again; pass by, survey again; coast again. 3, 690.

réllictus, a, um, p. of relinquo.

réligio (roll-), ōnis, f., reverence for divine things; piety, devotion, 2, 715; sanctity, 3, 349; worship, sacred ceremonial, observance, 3, 409; sacred thing, symbol, token, 2, 151; object of worship; divinity, 12, 182; augury, 3, 363.

réligiosus (roll-), a, um, adj. (religio), devout; sacred, holy, 2, 385.

rélugo, avi, ōtum, 1, a., to tie back or up; to picket, 9, 352; moor, 7, 106.

rélimino, lēvi, a., to unseal, unstop; open, take out, G. 4, 299.

rélinquo, līqui, lectum, 3, a., to leave behind, 3, 190; commit, 7, 123; spare, leave, 2, 659; give up, relinquish, 4, 432; lose, G. 4, 338; desert, abandon, 2, 28; neglect, G. 4, 127; leave out of sight, unnoticed, 2, 454; depart from the heart, release, be dismissed, E. 1, 31.

réliquiae (roll-), àrum, f. (relinquo), the things left; remnant, 1, 30; relics, remains, 4, 348.

rélucéo, luxi, 2, n., to shine back or again, or brightly; glow, flash, 2, 312; to take fire, 12, 300.

réluctor, ōtus sum, 1, dep. n., to struggle against; resist, G. 4, 501.

rémensus, a, um, p. of remetior.

rémeo, avi, ōtum, 1, a. and n., to go back, return, 2, 95.

rémetior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure again; retrace, recross, 2, 182; survey, observe again, 5, 25.

rémex, legs, m. (remigio or remusago), an oarsman, a rower, 4, 589; a band of oarsmen, crew, oarsmen, 5, 116.

rémigium, ii, n. (remex), a rowing; oarage, rowing-movement, 1, 301; body of rowers, oarsmen; a crew (others, oars), 3, 471; remigium alarum= alae, wings, 6, 19; pl.: rémigia, àrum, oars, G. 1, 923.

réminiscor, 3, dep. n. and a. (re and rt. men), to call to mind; recall, remember, think of, 10, 782.

rémissus, a, um, p. of remitto.

rémitto, misi, missum, 3, a., to let go back; send back, 2, 548, et al.; send up, 5, 99; relax, G. 1, 202; render líquid, dissolve, G. 4, 36; repay, 4, 496; yield up, resign, 10, 523; give up, 11, 346; forego, lay aside, 5, 419; give back, re-echo, 12, 929; se remittere, to submit, yield, 12, 893.

rémordéo, no perf., morsum, 2, a., to bite again and again; fig., harass,
REMUTUS

torment, vex, afflicet, 1, 281; disturb, concern, 7, 402.
remutus, a, um, p. of removeo.
removéo, movi, motum, 2, a., to move away; remove, take away, 1, 723; withdraw, hide, G. 1, 131.
remulício, 4, n., to bellow again or loudly; to resound, resoquo, 6, 99, et al.
remulcéo, mulsi, mulsum, 2, a., to stroke back; fondle; hide, 11, 812.
Rēmulius, i, m. 1. A Rutulian, brother-in-law of Turnus, 9, 598. 2. Remulus, a Tiburtine, 9, 330. 3. A second Rutulian, 11, 696.
remurēro, 1, a., to give back a murmur; resound, 10, 291.
1. remus, i, m. (perussus), originally steering-oar; an oar, 1, 104.
2. Rēmus, i, m., the twin brother of Romulus, by whom, tradition says, he was murdered for leaping over the new walls of Rome in mockery, 1, 282.
3. Rēmus, i, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 330.
renarō, 1, a., to relate again; recount, 3, 717.
renascor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., to be born again; to be reproduced; grow again, 6, 600.
renātus, a, um, p. of renascor.
renidaeo, 2, n., to shine brilliantly; glitter, beam, flash, G. 2, 292.
renūvo, avi, atum, 1, a., to renew; revive, suffer again, 2, 3; brave, risk, dare, again, 2, 750.
reor, rātus sum, 2, dep. a., to reason; reckon; think, believe, 3, 581; p.: rātus, a, um, active, having thought, believing, 11, 712; pass., determined by reckoning, settled, fixed, 9, 104; 10, 629.
repello, repellu, repulsus, 8, a., to push or drive back; repel, 2, 13; reject, refuse, disdain, 4, 214; spurn (shoot or rise from), G. 4, 233.
rependo, pendui, pensum, 3, a., to weigh again or in return; to compensate for, balance, 1, 289; repay, requite, return, 2, 161.
repens, ntis, adj., sudden, 12, 313; adv.: repente, suddenly, unexpectedly, 1, 594.
repentē, s. repens.
reperecussus, a, um, p. of reperecuto.

REPUGNO

repertio, respēri (respēri), respertum, 4, a. (re and par, rt. of pario), to find again; find by searching, discover, find out, detect (others, device), G. 4, 128; find, 6, 343; discover, invent, G. 2, 22; p.: repertus, a, um, found, 6, 343; acquired, 6, 610.
repertor, oris, m. (reperio), a finder; inventor, 7, 772; author, creator; father, 12, 830.
repertus, a, um, p. of repertio.
repētitus, a, um, p. of repeto.
repētō, pētvi or pētī, pētītum, 3, a., to seek again; return to, 2, 749; call back, 7, 241; renew (others, bring again), 2, 173; summon back, G. 1, 39; trace back, 7, 871; retrace, G. 4, 286; call to mind, recollect, 3, 144; speak of again, mention, 10, 56; repeat, 3, 496.
replēo, avi, atum, 2, a., to fill again; fill up, fill, 2, 679, et al.
replētus, a, um, p. of repleo.
repleno, pōstī, pōstitum (postum), 3, a., to lay, place, put back, replace, 3, 231; lay aside or down, 5, 484; dismiss, G. 2, 416; put, lay up, store away, w. abl., 4, 403; lay, deposit, place, 6, 230; w. dat., 11, 594; restore, w. in and acc., 1, 253; restore, make good, G. 2, 202; return, repay, 12, 878; to alternate, change, shift in stepping (others, more swiftly), G. 3, 76; p.: repōstus (repōstus), a, um, replaced; hence, sumptuous (i. e., of many courses), G. 3, 537; treasured up, cherished, 1, 26; buried, 6, 655; remote, 3, 584.
reporto, avi, atum, 1, a., to carry back, G. 3, 875; announce, report, 2, 115.
represco, 3, a., to demand back, demand again; require, 11, 340; demand in return, 2, 139; ask, 6, 592; summon, 10, 374; re-assert, 12, 573; w. two accusatives, demand back from, 7, 606.
repōstitus (repōstitus), a, um, p. of repono.
repellu, s. repellu.
repriō, pressi, pressum, 3, a. (re and premo), to press back; stop, restrain, withhold, G. 1, 332; check, arrest, 2, 378.
repugno, avi, atum, 1, n. and a., to fight against, resist, 11, 749.
répulsus, a., um, p. of repello.

réquelis, étis or él, f., repose, rest, 3, 393; respite, 4, 433; support, comfort, 9, 482; cessation, 12, 241.

réquelisco, quiévī, quàstum, 3, n. and a., to be completely at rest; rest, cease, 2, 100; sleep, abide, E. 1, 80; perhaps active, cause to rest, stay (curse, more probably Grk. acc. after mutata.), E. 8, 4.

réquirio, quiévī or quiélī, quàstum, 3, a. (re and quaero), to seek much or earnestly; seek out, search for, 3, 170; demand; ask, question, 2, 390; inquire, 2, 506; G. 2, 227; regret, G. 3, 70; speak with regret of, mourn (others, inquire about), 1, 217.

res, él, f., a thing, in the most general sense; object, 1, 450; treasure, store, 12, 589; state, situation, condition, 1, 588; circumstance; fortune, 1, 204; subject, theme, G. 2, 174; affair, business, interest, 9, 227; a side, party, cause, 3, 54; 11, 400; conflict, 9, 154; misfortune, calamity, 1, 462; commonwealth, state, empire, dominion, power, 1, 288; action, deed, exploit, achievement, 1, 641; adventure, fortune, 4, 290; pl., the universe, 10, 40; the world, 1, 282; nature, creation, 9, 131; res summa, the public interest, common weal, 11, 302; the chief conflict (others, the commonwealth), 2, 822.

rescindo, scídi, scissum, 3, a., to tear off or away, raise, tear down, 6, 583; lay open, 12, 390; cut open, lance, G. 3, 458.

réséco, sectī, sectum, 1, a., to cut off, G. 2, 73.

résēro, avī, átum, 1, a., unbolt; open, 7, 613.

réservo, avī, átum, 1, a., to keep back or in reserve; save, keep, reserve, 4, 886; keep in store for, bring back upon, 8, 484.

rēses, Idīa, adj. (resideo), that remains seated; fig., inactive, slothful, quiet, 6, 813; sluggish, torpid, dormant, 1, 732.

résaldeo, sēdlī, 2, n. (re and sedeco), to be or remain seated; remain behind, 2, 739; encamp, 8, 508.

réaldo, sēdlī, 3, n., to sit or settle down; seat one's self, 1, 506; settle, take up one's abode, 5, 702; retreat, 9, 589; sink back, subside, G. 2, 480; 7, 27; come to an end, 9, 643; of passion, become quiet, calm, subside, 6, 407.

résigno, avī, átum, to unsay; fig., to open, of the eyes (others, seal up, close), 4, 244.

résistō, stilī, 3, n., to remain standing; G. 4, 424; stand revealed, 1, 588; oppose, withstand, resist, 2, 383; interpose, 2, 599; halt, stop, faller, 4, 76; be stiff or rigid, G. 3, 502.

résolvo, solvi, solūtum, 3, a., to untie, loosen, unbind, 3, 370; break apart, 9, 517; disperse, 8, 591; of the lips, open, 3, 457; of the body, relax, unbind, extend, 6, 422; of separation of body and spirit, dissolve, separate, release, 4, 665; G. 4, 225; relieve, dismiss, G. 1, 302; unravel, disclose, 6, 29; break, violate, 2, 157.

résoleūtus, a., um, p. of resolvo.

résōno, avī, 1, n. and a., to sound again or loudly; re-echo, resound, 4, 608; murmur, E. 7, 18; w. acc., make resound, fill, 7, 12; sing, echo the name of, E. 1, 5.

réisorbeō, 2, a., to suck back, draw back, 11, 627.

réspecto, freq. 1, n. and a. (respicio), to look back or again; look behind, 11, 630; regard, care for, 1, 608.

réspergo, spersi, spersum, 3, n. and a. (re and spergo), to sprinkle over; besprinkle, stain, 7, 547.

réspliço, spexi, spectum, 3, n. and a. (re and specio), to look back, again, or around, 2, 564; behold, 2, 615; look back upon, 5, 8; look back and observe or notice, 2, 741; 9, 388; look at again and again, 3, 593; consider, 12, 43; regard, care for, be mindful of, 4, 225; favor, E. 1, 28.

résprime, avī, átum, 1, n., to breathe again; to breathe, 9, 813.

résplendēo, 2, n., to shine brightly; glitter, 12, 741.

répondēo, spondi, sponsum, 2, n. and a., to promise in return; answer, respond, 6, 474; to be in accord with, correspond, agree, 1, 585; to correspond in position, stand opposite, 6, 23; meet the desire; succeed, G. 2, 64; sing in response, E. 7, 5; answer, re-echo, E. 10, 8.
RESPONSO

rēspōnso, 1, intens. a. and n. (respondeo), to make answer; echo, reply, 12, 757.

rēspōnsum, i. n. (respondeo), an answer, reply, 2, 376; oracular answer, response, 6, 799.

rēstinctus, a. um, p. of restinguo.

rēstinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3, a., to put out, quench, 2, 686; relieve, quench, E. 5, 47.

rēstītuō, stītū, stītūtum, 3, a. (re and statu), to place again, G. 2, 272; re-establish, restore, 6, 846.

rēsto, rēstītī, 1, n., to remain in place; to stand, stop, G. 4, 490; to be left, 2, 142; remain, 1, 586; remain for infliction, wait to be repeated, be in reserve, 10, 29; w. abl., 1, 679.

rēsultō, no perf., stūm, 1, intens. n. (resilio), to leap back or rear up, rebound, 10, 330; re-echo, reverberate, resound, 150.

rēspūpinus, a. um, adj., bent back; lying extended on the back; supine, thrown backwards, 1, 476; stretched out, 3, 634.

rēsurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., to rise again, 1, 206; revive, return, 4, 531.

rēstardo, āvi, stūm, 1, a. and n., to delay, hinder, check, stop, G. 3, 253.

rēste, is, n., a net, 4, 131.

rēstectus, a. um, p. of retego.

rēstēgo, textī, textum, 3, a., to uncover; leave uncovered, unprotected, 12, 374; bring to light, reveal, disclose, 1, 356; of the sunlight, uncover, unveil, illuminate, 4, 119.

rēstento, āvi, stūm, 1, intens. a. (retineo), to hold back; restrain, retard, 5, 278.

rētexto, textī, textum, 3, a., to weave again; fig., compass again, repeat, 12, 763.

rētinācūlum, i. n. (retineo), that which holds back; a haister, rein, G. 1, 513; cable, rope, 4, 580; a band, willow tie, G. 1, 265.

rētinēo, ſi, tentum, 2, a. (re and teneo), to hold back; hold, retain, restrain, 5, 689.

rētorquēo, torśi, tortum, 2, a., to twist back; throw, fold or double, back, 12, 400; turn or hurl back, or away, 12, 485; change, 12, 841.

REVOLVO

rētorus, a. um, p. of retorqueo.

rētracto, āvi, stūm, 1, freq. a. and n., to handle again; gripe or grasp again, 10, 396; take up again, resume, 7, 694; recall, 12, 11; neut., hesitate, hold back, 12, 899.

rētrāho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., to draw back, 10, 307; lead back, recall, 5, 709.

rētro, adv. (re), back, backwards, 2, 753.

rētrosorsum or rētrosusus, adv. (retro and versus fr. verto), backwards, back; again, 3, 690.

rētundo, tīdi, tunsum or tāsum, 3, a., to beat back; pa.: retunsusus (retususus), a. um, beaten or pounded back; blunted; blunt, G. 2, 301.

rētunsusus (tīsusus), a. um, p. of retundo.

rēus, i. m. (res), a party to a res, lawsuit or action; a defendant; the accused; hence, fig.: reus vōti, liable in respect to a vow; bound by one's vow, 5, 287.

rēvēho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., to carry, convey or bring back, 8, 37.

rēvelle, velli, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., to pull back; pluck out, tear out or off, 4, 515; rend, rip, tear open, 12, 98; snatch, bring away, rescue, 4, 545; disturb, violate, 4, 427.

rēverto (-vorto), 3, n., and revertor (-vortor), versus sum, 3, dep. n., to turn back; go, come back, return, 3, 101; come back, sprout, spring forth again, G. 2, 312.

rēvincio, vinxi, vincunt, 4, a., to bind back, 2, 57; bind fast, 3, 76; bind around, wreathe, festoon, 4, 459.

rēvincetus, a. um, p. of revincio.

rēvīresco, virūl, 3, inc. n., to become green again; sprout, grow, flourish again, G. 2, 313.

rēviso, 3, a. and n., to look at again; visit again, return to see; return to, 2, 760; revisit, 3, 318.

rēvōceo, āvi, stūm, 1, a., to call back, summon back; order back. 5, 167; rehearse, 7, 40; recall, 1, 203; restore, 1, 235; save, 5, 476; recover, renew, revive, 1, 214; retrace, 6, 128.

rēvolio, 1, n., to fly back, G. 1, 361.

rēvolvo, volvi, vōlōtum, 3, a., to roll
back, 5, 336; fig., bring back, recall, repeat, 2, 101; retrace, 9, 391; go over again, suffer again, 10, 61; turn, change again, 6, 449; pass.: revolvor, fall back, fall down, 9, 478; p.: révolutus, a, um, rolling, 10, 660; returning, following, 10, 256.

révolutus, a, um, p. of revolve.

révomo, vōmul, 3, a., to vomit back or up; vomit, 5, 182.

révulsus, a, um, p. of revello.

rex, rōgis, m., a king, freq.; chief, ruler, sovereign, 1, 63; prince, 9, 223; king (now known as queen) of bees, G, 4, 21; of things: chief, king, of rivers, G, 1, 482; of mountains, G, 2, 98.

Rhādāmanthus, i, m., Pośāvakōs, son of Jupiter and Europa, and one of the judges in Hades, 6, 566.

Rhaebus (Rhoebus), i, m., the name of the war-horse of Mezentius, 10, 861.

Rhaeticus, s. Raeticus.

Rhamnes, étis, m., a Rutulian chief, 9, 323, et al.

Rhēa, ae, f., a priestess, mother of Arethusus, 7, 659, et al.

Rhēnus, i, m., the river Rhine, 8, 727.

Rhēsus, i, m., 'Pyrōs, a Thracian king allied with the Trojans, 1, 409.

Rhlpaeus, s. Rhphaeus.

Rhlpheus, s. Rhpheus.

Rhōdīlus, a, um, adj. (Rhodos), of Rhodes, a large island near the S. W. coast of Asia Minor; Rhodias, G, 2, 102.

Rhōdōpē, es, f., 'Podēn, the name of a mountain-chain running southeasterly from Mount Haemus in Thrace, the modern Despotos Dayh, E, 6, 30, et al.

Rhōdōpēlus, a, um, adj. (Rhodope). of Rhodope; Thracian, G, 4, 461.

Rhoebus, s. Rhaebus.

Rhoeacus, s. 1. Rhoeetus.

1. Rhoeetus (-tētus), a, um, adj., 'Pyrōs, of Rhoeum, a promontory on the coast of the Troad; Rhocean, 6, 505; Trojan, 12, 456.

2. Rhoeetus (disyll.), ēs, m., a Rutulian slain by Pallas, 10, 399.

1. Rhoeus (Ribbeck reads Rhoeus), i, m., a Centaur, G, 2, 456.

2. Rhoeetus, i, m., king of the Marrubii, and father of Anchemolus, 10, 388.

3. Rhoeetus, i, m., a Rutulian slain by Euryalus, 9, 344.

Rīdō, rīsi, rīsum, 2, n. and a., to laugh or smile, 5, 358; laugh at, deride, 5, 181; pa.: ridens, flourishing, beautiful, of things, E, 4, 20.

Rīgēnus, ntis, p. of rigeo.

Rīgo, rīgi, i, m., to be stiff, 4, 251; pa.: rīgenus, ntis, stiff, 1, 648.

Rīgēsco, rīgi, i, inc. n. (rigeo), to become stiff; stiffen, freeze, B, 8, 383.

Rīgīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), stiff, inflexible, unending, E, 6, 22; of iron weapons, 12, 204.

Rīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to moisten, wet, bedew, 6, 699; bespatter, stain, 12, 308.

Rīgor, āris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, hardness, temper, G, 1, 143.

Rīgītus, a, um, adj. (rigo), watering, irrigating, G, 2, 485.

Rīma, ae, f., a cleft; crack, chink, fissure, 1, 123.

Rīmor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (rima), to force open in cracks or chinks; to plow or till, G, 1, 384; fig., to ransack, explore, search, 6, 599.

Rīmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of cracks or crevices; chinky, riddled, G, 4, 45; leaky, 6, 414.

Rīpa, ae, f., the shore, border, or bank of a stream, 6, 314; for flumen, 7, 106.

Rīphaeus (Rhpaeus, Riphaeus), a, um, adj. (Riphaei), pertaining to the Riphaean mountains in Scythia; Riphaean, G, 1, 240, et al.

Riphēus (Rilihan), ēs, m., a Trojan slain in the sack of Troy, 2, 339.

Rīlus, fis, m. (rideo), a laughing; laughter, G, 2, 386; smiles, E, 4, 60.

Rītē, adv. (ritus), according to the ritual; properly, fitly, rightly, 6, 145; justly, meetly, 3, 36; well, 3, 107.

Rītus, fis, m., a form of religious ceremonial; a form, rite, 12, 286; custom, manner, 7, 741; abl.: ritu, in the manner of, like, 11, 611.

Rīvus, i, m., a small stream; a rill, brook, rivulet, stream, 8, 350; a vein, G, 2, 165.
robigō (rūbigō), Inis., f., rust, G. 1, 495; blight, mildew, G. 1, 151.

röbur (röbus), òris, m., hard oak or wood, 6, 181; a tree, 8, 315; meton., timber, G. 1, 162; wood, G. 2, 25; trunk, G. 2, 305; a club, G. 3, 490; a wooden structure; fabric, 2, 260; fig., sturdiness, strength, G. 3, 339; firmness, courage, vigor, 2, 639; pl.: röbora, wood, timber, 4, 399; vigor, flower, 8, 518.

röbus tusus, a, um, adj. (röbur), hardy, sturdy, G. 2, 264; strong, giving strength, hearty, nourishing, G. 1, 219.

régito, ávi, átum, 1, freq. a. (rögo), to ask again and again; question, 1, 750.

rógō, ávi, átum, 1, a., to ask, inquire, 2, 149; desire, request, 7, 229; beg, E. 5, 88.

rögus, i, m., a funeral pile, 4, 640.

Rómā, ae, f., Rome, 1, 7, et al.

Rómānus, a, um, adj. (Roma), belonging to Rome; Roman, 1, 33; subs.: Rómānus, i, m., a Roman, 1, 234.

Rómulēus, a, um, adj. (Romulne), of Romulus; Romulean, 8, 654.

Rómulidae, árum, m. (id.), descendants or people of Romulus; Romans, 8, 638.

1. Rómulus, i, m. (Roma), Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia or Ilīa, 1, 276, et al.

2. Rómulus, a, um, adj. (Romulus), of Romulus; Romulean, 6, 876.

rōro, ávi, átum, 1, n. and a. (roas), to be moist with dew; fig., to drop, drip, 8, 645.

rōs, òris, m., dew, freq.; water, brine, G. 4, 431; moisture, 5, 854; rosemary, G. 2, 213; rores, spray, G. 1, 385; drops of blood, 12, 339.

rosa, ae, f. (rel. to pódōv), a rose, 12, 69.

rōsārum, ì, n. (rosas), a bed of roses, G. 4, 119.

roscīditus, a, um, adj. (ros), covered with dew; dewy, 4, 700; wet, 7, 688.

rōsētum, i, n. (rosa), a bed or garden of roses, E. 5, 17.

1. rōsēsus, a, um, adj. (id.), pertaining to roses; rose-colored; rosy, 1, 402.

2. Rōsēsus (Rōslus), a, um, adj. (Rosa), of Rosa, a region or district near Reate, now le Roscè; Rosean, 7, 712.
rūga, ae, f., a wrinkle, 7, 417.

rūfus, ae, f. (ruo), a falling down; fall, overthrow; commotion, destruction, force, 1, 129; onset, shock, 11, 618; pl., ruin, overthrow, destruction, 1, 238; remains, ruins, G. 4, 249; dare, trahere ruinam, to fall in ruins, 2, 310; bring destruction, 12, 454.

rūminor, 1, dep. a. and n., and rūmi-no, act. (rumen), to chew, E. 6, 54.

rūmor, ōris, m. (ōpōs), report, rumor, 4, 203; a cheer, shout (others, murmur of the water), 8, 90.

rumpō, rápi, rumpum, 3, a., to break, burst, tear, sever, freq.; split, G. 4, 186; break through, open, force, 2, 494; fill to bursting, G. 1, 40; rend, sever, cut, tear, 3, 640; dash, 11, 615; fig., break off, end, 4, 569; interrupt, 8, 110; violate, 4, 292; utter with fury, shout or shriek forth, 3, 246; pierce, stun, deafen, G. 3, 282; pass.: rumpī, to be torn; of envy, to burst, E. 7, 26; spring, G. 8, 428; p.: ruptus, a, um, breaking forth, bursting forth, 2, 416; darting, flashing, 8, 301; se rumpere, to dart forth, appear, G. 1, 446; to burst, 11, 549; rumpere vocem, to break silence, 2, 129.

rūo, rūi, rūtum (rūiturus), 3, n. and a., to fall with violence; tumble down, fall, freq.; fall in battle, 10, 756; rush down, descend in showers, G. 1, 324; of the sun, go down, set, 3, 508; rush forward, 2, 64; of the chariot of Nax, hasten up; ascend, rise, 2, 250; advance, 10, 256; plunge, rush, 2, 353; fæc, 12, 505; tremble, quake, 8, 525; hasten, pass away, 6, 539; G. 1, 313; cause to fall; cast down, 9, 516; cast, drive up, G. 2, 206; plow, 1, 35; cast, throw up, 1, 85; throw up or together, 11, 211; break up, level, G. 1, 105; ruere in pelus, hasten to ruin, G. 1, 200.

rupēs, is, f. (rupum), a rock, cliff, crag, ledge, freq.; quarry, 1, 459; rocky height, E. 6, 29.

ruptus, a, um, p. of rumpo.

rurus or rursum, adv. (for reversum fr. revertro), backward; again, anew, 2, 401; in turn, 4, 534.

rus, rūs, n., the country as opposed to the town; land, a farm, field, freq.; pl.: rūra, the fields, 1, 490, et al.

rūscum, i, n., and rūscus, i, m., butcher’s-broom, a kind of shrub, used, like the willow, for grape-ties, G. 2, 413.

rusticus, a, um, adj. (rus), pertaining to the country; rural, rustic, E. 3, 84; clownish, E. 2, 56; subs.: rusticus, i, m., a countryman, husbandman, G. 2, 406.

rūtīlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to reddish; gleam, 8, 529.

rūtillus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rubeo), of a red and gold color or flame-color; red, glowing, G. 1, 454.

Rūtīli, ōrum, m., the Rutulians, an ancient tribe of Latium dwelling south of the Tiber, 1, 296, et al.

Rūtīlus, i, m., a Rutulan;Tur-nus, 7, 409; for the pl., the Rutulians, 8, 474; Volscens, 9, 442.

Sābæcus, a, um, adj. (Saba), Sabae-an, Arabian, 1, 416; pl.: Sābæl, ōrum, m., the Sabaeans or people of Arabia Felix, G. 1, 57, et al.

Sābellicus, a, um, adj. (Sabellicus), Sabine, G. 3, 255.

Sābellus, a, um, adj. (Sabellicus) of the Sabelli or Sabines; Sabine, G. 2, 167.

Sābīa, s. 2. Sābius.

Sābīnus, orum, m., an ancient people occupying the hill-country on the border of Latium, from whom were derived a part of the Roman people or Quirites, 7, 700.

1. Sābīnus, i, m., Sabinus or Sabus, the founder of the race of Sabines, 7, 178.

2. Sābīnus, a, um, adj. (Sabini), Sabine; subs.: Sābina, ae, f., a Sabine woman, 8, 635.

sāburra, ae, f., a ballast of sand, G. 4, 195.

sācellum, i, n. (sacer), a small sanctuary; chapel; holy cavern or grotto, E. 3, 9.

sācer, sācra, sācrum, adj., set apart, consecrated, holy, sacred, 2, 167, et al.; consecrated to, priest of, 6, 484; devoted to the infernal gods; damned, accursed,
SACERDOS

3, 57; subs.: sācrum, i, n, a holy thing; pl.: sacra,orum, n., sacred symbols, rites, 12, 13; sacred rites, ceremonies, sacrifices, 2, 132; sacred things, utensils, symbols, 2, 293; mysteries, 3, 112; charms, 8, 66; sacra ferre, to serve as priest, G. 2, 476; sacer ignis, the direful fire; fiery plague, G. 3, 586.

sācrīdōs, òtis, c. (sacer), a priest or priestess, 2, 201; 1, 273; a poet or bard (as priest of the Muses), 6, 645.

Sāces, is, m., a Latin, 12, 651.

Sācrānus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Sacrati, a Latin people; Sacranian, 7, 796.

sācrārium, li (sacrum), sanctuary; sacred court, 12, 199.

Sācrātor, oris, m., an Etruscan, 10, 747.

sācrātus, a, um, pa. of sacro.

sācrilēgus, a, um, adj. (sacer and lege), impious, 7, 595.

sācro, ávi, árum, 1, a. (sacer), to set apart to the gods; devote, consecrate, 2, 502; w. acc. and dat., devote, 10, 419; pa.: sācrātus, a, um, holy, 3, 371.

sācrum, i, n., s. sacer.

saeclum (secūl-, -clum), i, n., a generation, race, G. 1, 468; century, period, age, time, 1, 291, et al.

saepe, adv. (comp.: saeptus; superl.: saepeissime), often, frequently, 2, 108, et al.: cum saepe, when, as often happens, 1, 148; equivalent to valde, 12, 259.

saepe (sēp-), is, f., a hedge; inclosure; orchard, E. 8, 37.

saepticus (sēpticus), saepi, saepturn, 4, a. (sneeps), to fence in; inclose, surround, 1, 506; envelop, 1, 411; pa.: saeptus (sēpt-), a, um, fenced in; inclosed; subs.: saepta, orum, n., sheepfolds, E. 1, 34; corridors, G. 4, 159.

saepus, a, um, p. of saepio.

saeta (sēta), ae, f., a bristle; a stiff hair, 6, 245; fur, G. 3, 389.

saetiger (sēt-), éra, érum, adj. (saeta and gero), bristle-bearing, bristly, 7, 17.

saetōsus (sēt-), a, um, adj. (saeta), bristly, E. 7, 20.

saevio, li, litum, 4, n. (saevus), to be fierce; to be furious, rage, G. 1, 511, et al.; race, G. 4, 456; be angry, 6, 544.

saevus, a, um, adj., fierce, fell, wrathful, of men, animals, and things; cruel, 1, 458; dreadful, direful, fearful, 2, 559; furious, 9, 792; stern, bloody, 6, 824; formidable, vaunt, warlike, 1, 99; relentless, 12, 849; maddening, angering; bitter, 1, 25; mortal, 12, 857.

Sāgāria, is, m., Sagaris, a slave of Aeneas, 5, 293.

sāgitta, ae, f., an arrow, 1, 187, et al.

sāgittifer, a, um, adj. (sagitta and fero), arrow-bearing, 8, 725.

sāgūlum, i, n. (sagum), a soldier's cloak, 8, 600.

sāl, sālis, m., āls, salt, G. 3, 403; brine, salt-water, 1, 173; meton., the sea, 1, 35.

Sālāmis, Unis (acc. Salaminis), f., Σαλαμίς, an island opposite Eleusis, now Culuri or Salamis, 8, 158.

Sālentīnus, s. Sall.

sālēctum, i, n. (salix), a willow-plantation, willow-bed, or willow-hedge, E. 1, 55.

sālīgnus, a, um, adj. (id.), made of willow; willow-, 7, 632.

Sāliī, orūm (salio), the Salii, or priests of Mars who had charge of the sacred shields called ancilia, which they bore once a year in solemn procession through the city with hymns and dances, 8, 285.

sālio, ēi, saltum, 4, n. and a. (rel. to ἅλομα), to leap, spring, jump, dance. G. 2, 384; bound, G. 1, 449; issue, bubble forth, spring, E. 5, 47.

sālinuncia, ae, f., probably a kind of spikenard, an aromatic plant of the Alpine regions, now called by the Tyrolese salzunk, E. 5, 17.

Sālius, ii, m., Saltius, an Acraniian, 5, 298, et al.

sālix, Icis, f., a willow; osier, E. 5, 16.

Sallentīnus (Sālentīnus), a, um, adj., pertaining to the Sallentini, a people in Iapiggia, southeast of Tarentum; Salentine, 3, 400.

Salmōneus (trisyll.), ēi, m., Σαλμώνεως, Salmoneus, king of Elise, son of Aeolus and brother of Skythpos; for attempting to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, cast into Tartarus by a thunderbolt, 6, 585.
salsus, a, um, adj. (salio), made salty; salted, 2, 183; salt-, briny, 2, 173.
salletem, adv., at any rate, at least, 1, 557.
salto, avi, atum, 1, intens. n. and a. (salio), to dance, E. 5, 73.
1. saltus, fis, m. (salio), a leap, bound, spring, 2, 566; an ascending, 6, 513.
2. saltus, fis, m., woodland pasture, glade, forest, 4, 72, et al.; a pass, E. 6, 56; lawn, E. 10, 57; thicket, grove, G. 1, 16.
salubris (also saluber, m.), c. adj. (salus), health-bringing; healthful, G. 3, 530; healing, 12, 418.
salum, i, n. (sálos), the tossing or heaving swell of the sea; the open sea, the main, 1, 537.
salús, fitis, f. (rel. to salveus), the state of being well; safety, 1, 555; preservation, means of safety, remedy, relief, deliverance, 1, 451; relief, G. 4, 294.
salúte, avi, atum (p. gen. pl. salutantum), G. 2, 403, 1, a. (salus), to wish safe or well; greet, salute, 3, 524; welcome, hail, 12, 257.
salvós, 2, n. (salvus), to be well; imperat., all hail! hail! 5, 80.
salvus, a, um, adj., safe, E. 7, 9.
Sámē, es, f., Zúmē, Same, a name of Cephalenia, now Cephallonia, in the Ionian sea, west of the Gulf of Corinth, 3, 271.
Sámós (-us), i, f., Zúmos, Samos, an island southwest of Ephesus, near the coast of Ionia, now Samo, 1, 16.
Sámóthrácia, ae, i., Thracian Samos (now Samothraki), a small island about thirty-eight miles south of the Thracian coast, supposed by some to have been colonized from Samos, 7, 308.
sanctio, sanxi, sanctum, 4, a. (sacer), to make sacred; sanction, ratify, 12, 200; pa.: sanctus, a, um, sacred, holy, 2, 700; sacred, venerable, 1, 426; unsullied, with untarnished honor, 12, 648.
sanctus, a, um, p. of sanctio.
sandíyx (-ix), icis, f., sádvxo or sávdxé, scarlet or vermilion, E. 4, 45.
sándé, adv. (sanus), truly, indeed, 10, 48, et al.
sanguinēus, a, um, adj. (sangui), of blood; blood-shot, 4, 643; of bloody color or aspect, bloody, 2, 207; fiery, bloody, 10, 273; ruddy, burnished, 8, 622; red, purple, f. E. 10, 27; blood-thirsty, 12, 392.
sanguius, inis, m., blood, 3, 80, et al.; parentage, lineage, descent, race, 1, 19; offspring, son, 6, 835.
sánies, em, e, f. (rel. to sanguis), putrid, corrupt blood; blood matter; gore, 3, 618.
sánus, a, um, adj. (rel. to sóas, sóes, sound), sound in body or mind; sane, right, E. 8, 67; male sanus, diseased, morbid with love, love-sick, 4, 8.
sápóor, ɔris, m. (sapi), taste, flavor, G. 3, 397; juice, G. 4, 267; odor, G. 4, 62.
Sáránus, i, s. Serranus.
sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4, a., to patch, mend, repair, G. 4, 249.
Sardōnius (Sardōnus), a, um, adj. (Sardi), Sardinian, Sardonic; herba Sardonia, (probably) a species of ranunculus found in Sardinia, the concoction of which when drunk produced contortions of the face, giving the appearance of laughter, E. 7, 41.
sarmentum, i, n. (sarpo), a twig; pl.: sarmenta, orn, ivy, bushwood, fagotes, G. 2, 409.
Sarunus, i, m., a river running into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii, now the Sarno, 7, 738.
Sarpōdon, onis, m., Zarpōdos, Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, killed at the siege of Troy by Patroclus, 1, 100, et al.
1. Sarrānus, a, um, adj. (Sarra), of Sarra or Tyre; Tyrian, G. 2, 506.
2. Sarrānus, i, m., s. Serranus.
Sarrastes, um, m., the Sarrastes, a people dwelling near the Sarnus, 7, 738.
sát, s. satis.
sátā, orn, s. 1. sero.
Sáticulius, i, m. (Saticula), a Saticulan; of Saticula, a Campanian town, 7, 739.
1. sátio, onis, f. (1. sero), a planting; of cuttings, laying or planting, G. 2, 319; seed-time, G. 1, 215.
2. sátio, avi, atum, i, a. (satis), to satisfy; appease, 2, 567.
sātīus, s. satis.
sātis or sāt, adj. and adv., sufficient, enough; w. gen., 2, 314; alone as subject, 2, 291; as predicate, 2, 642; E. 7, 94; adv., E. 1, 48, et al.; comp.: sātius, better, preferable, 10, 59.
sātor, ēris, m. (1. sero), a planter; sire, father, 1, 254.
sātur, ēra, ērum, adj. (sat), ful, well fed, E. 10, 77; fertile, G. 2, 197; well stored, plentiful, G. 3, 214; rich, deep, G. 4, 335.
Sātūra, ae, f., a place in Latium, probably on the Pontine marshes, 7, 801.
Sātūrnius, a, um, adj. (Saturnus), belonging to Saturn; Saturnian, G. 2, 173; of the age of Saturn, of the golden age, E. 4, 6; sprung from Saturn; Saturnian, 4, 372; subs.: Sātūrnius, ii, m., the son of Saturn, 5, 799; Sātūrnius, ae, f., 1. Daughter of Saturn, Juno, 1, 29. 2. The city of Saturnia, built by Saturn on the Capitoline hill, 8, 353.
Sātūrnius, i, m. (1. sero ?), a deified king of Latium whose reign was the "golden age;" identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos, 8, 319, et al.; the planet Saturn, G. 1, 336.
sātūro, ēvi, ērum, 1, a. (satur), to fill; glut, clay, appease, 5, 608; satisfy, E. 10, 90; enrich, G. 1, 80.
sātus, a, um, p. of 1. sero.
sātūrus, i, m., sārurus, a satyr, a fabulous being half man and half goat, E. 5, 73.
sauca, inter. adj., wounded, 2, 223; pierced, 4, 1.
saxus, a, um, adj. (saxum), rocky, stony, 9, 711; of a rock, G. 3, 145.
saxosus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of rocks; stony, E. 5, 84; closely connected with a partic., rocky, with rocks (in old texts, adv.: saxosum, among the rocks), G. 4, 370.
saxum, i, n., a large rough stone, rock, freq.; cliff, crag, stone, 1, 150; 3, 699; praeruptum saxum, a rocky height, G. 2, 156.
scāber, bra, brum, adj. (scabo), scabby, scaly, rough, G. 2, 214; corroding, G. 1, 495.
scābles, em, e, f. (id.), scabbiness; a scab, mange, G. 3, 299; scurf, scales, G. 2, 220.
Scaea, ae, adj., western; Scaean Porta, and pl.: Scaenae Portae (Σκαεαν Πύλαι), the Scaean or western gate of Troy, 2, 612.
Scaena (scēna), ae, f., σκηνή, the stage of a theatre, 4, 471; a sylvan scene, view, 1, 164.
scīlae, brum, f. (scando), a ladder; scaling ladder, 2, 442.
scando, scandi, scensum, 3, a., to climb, 2, 401; ascend, 2, 237.
scātēbra, ae, f. (scateo), a bubbling, gushing stream, G. 1, 110.
scēlēro, no perf., ērum, 1, a. (scelus), to make impious; desecrate, pollute, 3, 42; pa.: scēlērātus, a, um, foul with crime; polluted, impious, wicked, 2, 221; accursed, 6, 563; pertaining to the guilty or to guilt, due to wickedness, 2, 576; sacrilegious, 9, 137; baneful, G. 2, 256.
scēlus, ĕris, n., an evil or atrocious deed; a crime, freq.; wickedness, 6, 742; meton., punishment, 7, 307; like nefas for wretch, imp.; hence, scelus articifex = artifex scelestus, the accursed deceiver, 11, 407.
scēna, s. scena.
Sceptrum, i, n., σκῆτρον, a royal staff; scepter, 1, 653; freq.; meton., rule, sway, power, royal court, realm, 9, 9; 1, 253; authority, 11, 238; reign, G. 2, 530.
seclacet, adv. (scio and licet), one may know or understand; be assured; certainly, in sooth, doubtless; for this purpose, 6, 750; by all means, for, G. 1, 282; indeed, but, G. 3, 266; ironic, forsooth, 2, 577, et al.
scilla, ae, f., σκίλλα, the sea-onion or squill, a marine bulbous plant, G. 3, 451.
scindo, scidi, scissum, 3, a. (scieō), to cut asunder; split, 6, 182; part, separate, divide, 1, 161; tear, 9, 478; plow, G. 1, 50; fig., divide, 2, 39.
scintilla, ae, f. (σπωθήρ), a spark, 1, 174.
scintillo, ēvi, ērum, 1, n. (scintilla), to emit sparks; sparkle, gleam, flash, G. 1, 392.
scio (taken by Forbiger as a monosyll. in Vergil), ivi or ili, ērum, 4, a., to
know, understand, 1, 63, et al.; know how, be able, can, G. 4, 489.

Scipios, ae, m. (Scipio), one of the Scipios, a Scipio, 6, 543.

scissus, a, um, p. of scindo.

sector, atus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (scio), to seek to know; ascertain; inquire, 2, 105; p. : scitans, ntis (others, scitatum), consulting, to consult, 2, 114.

scopulius, i, m., scopulos, a projecting ledge of rock; a high cliff or rock, 1, 190; crag, 1, 45; ledge, ref, 1, 145; detached rock, fragment of rock, 12, 531.

Scorpius (-iou), i, and Scorpio, ὁν, m., scorpion, scorpion, the Scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac, G. 1, 35.

scrobis (scrobs?), is, m., and less freq. f., a ditch, pit, trench, G. 2, 220.

scrupus, a, um, adj. (scrupus), consisting of jagged stones; stony, 6, 228.

scutatus, a, um, adj. (scutum), equipped or armed with a shield, 9, 370.

scutum, i, n. (scutum, hide), an oblong shield carried by the Roman legionary; a shield in general, 1, 101, et al.

Scylācēum (-ūm), i, n., Scylla, scylla, a town on the Bruttian coast, now Squillace, 3, 553.

Scylla, ae, f., Scylla. 1. A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messana opposite Charybdis, 3, 430; personified as a monster, half woman and half fish, 3, 424. 2. The name of one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 122. 3. Scylla, the daughter of Nisos, king of Megara, changed into the lark called Ciris (see 4. Nisos), G. 1, 405; by the poets, as by Vergil in E. 6, 74, sqq., confounded with 1. Scylla.

Scyllaeus, a, um, adj. (Scylla), pertaining to Scylla; Scyllaean, 1, 200.

scyphus, i, m., scyphos, a cup, goblet, bowl, 8, 278.

Scyros, a, um, adj. (Scyros), of Scyros, an island in the Aegean N. E. of Euboea; Scyrian, 2, 477.

Scythia, ae, f., Scythia, the country of the Scythians; the regions of Asia and Europe north of the Black Sea; Scythia, E. 1, 66.

1. sē, reflex. pron. s. sul.
2. sē, or, before vowels, sæd, an in-

separable particle, identical with sine, denoting privation or separation; often meaning without, apart, aside.

Sēbēthis, īdis or Idoes, f., the daughter of Sēbēthus, a river or river-god of Campania, 7, 734.

scerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., to separate; p. : sēcrētus, a, um, separated; pa. : apart, retired, solitary, 2, 299; secret; unnoticed, 4, 494; subs.: sē-
crete, i, n., anything apart; a solitary place, recess, cave; pl.: sēcrēta, òrum, solitude, chamber, 8, 408; secret abode, 6, 10; resort, G. 4, 463.

sectus, fūs, m., (secedo), a going apart; a retreat, retirement; a recess, 1, 159.

sēcīus, s. secus and setius.

sēcium, s. saeculum.

seclādo, clusī, clūsum, 3, a. (se and claudo), to shut apart, off, out; shut up, 3, 446; shut out, dismiss, 1, 582; pa. : sēcīlus, a, um, sequestered, retired, 6, 704.

seclūsus, a, um, p. of secludo.

sēco, sēculum, sectum, 1, a., to cut, freq.; of a track or path, G. 2, 278; lacerate, tear, G. 3, 444; cut off, 4, 704; engrave, carve, 3, 464; cut through, cleave, 5, 218, et al.; of the channel of a river, 8, 63; sail through, pass, 8, 96; speed, 6, 899; shape out mentally, form, 10, 107.

sēcrētum, i, s. secerno.

sēcrētus, a, um, p. of secerno.

sect, atus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (sequor), to pursue continually; hunt, E. 3, 75.

sectus, a, um, p. of seco.

sēculum, s. saeculum.

sēcum, s. sul.

sēcundo, 1, a. (secundus), to direct favorably; aid, favor, prosper; make auspicious, 3, 36.

sēcundum, adv. and prep. (sequor), near, along, G. 3, 143.

sēcundus, a, um, adj. (id.), the following; second, 5, 258; inferior, 11, 441; preceding over or invoked at the second tables, G. 2, 101; favorable, fair, 4, 502; swiftly flying, 1, 156; fortunate, prosperous, 1, 207; successful, 2, 617; joyful, 8, 90; 10, 266; auspicious, propitious, 4, 45; easily flo
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ing, downwards; seundo amnī or fluvo, with the current or down the stream, G. 3, 447.

sēcūris, is, f. (seco), an axe, 2, 234, et al.

sēcūris, a, um, adj. (2. se and cura), free from anxiety; untroubled, no longer fearing, 1, 290; tranquil, undis- turb ed, G. 2, 467; peace-giving, peaceful, 6, 715; with gen., reckless, regardless, 1, 350; safe from, 7, 304.

sēcūs, s. secus and setius.

sēcus (compar. sēquulus, sēcius, or sētius, the last form according to Corssen from a different root), (sequor), following, late; otherwise, differently; non or haud secus, not otherwise, not less; likewise, even so, 2, 382, et al.; none the less, nevertheless, 5, 862; haud or non secus ac, not otherwise than, G. 3, 346, et al. Also setius.

sēctūs, a, um, p. of secus.

1. sēd (sēt), conj. (etymologically the same as 2. sē, sēd, and sine, apart from; hence), except that; but, yet, freq.; sed enim, but indeed, however, 1, 19, et al.; denoting a return to the matter of discourse, E. 1, 19, et al.; sed autem, but yet, 2, 101.

2. sēd, s. 2. se and sine.

sēdātus, a, um. pa. of sedo.

sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. (ζωμᾶ), to sit, 1, 58; sit still, G. 3, 456; sit inactive, 9, 4; alight, 6, 192; fig., to be fixed, settled, resolved, 4, 15; to suit, be pleasing, 5, 418; circum sedere, to encamp about; to besiege.

sēdes, is, f. (sedeo), a seat of any kind, freq.; meteon, an habitation, abode, dwelling (pl. for sing.), 2, 634; destined or proper place, 2, 332; foundation, 2, 465; of the sea, bottom, 1, 84; temple, shrine, 2, 742; palace, 2, 760; final resting-place, grave, tomb, 6, 328; realm, 7, 52.

sēdile, is, n. (id.), a bench, seat, 1, 167.

sēditio, Onis, f. (2. sed and co f.), a mutiny; faction, 11, 340; outbreak; tumult, 1, 149.

sēdo, sīvi, ōrum, 1, a. and n. (sedeo), to cause to sit, to render quiet; pa.: sēdātus, a, um, composed, calm, quiet, 9, 30; of the mind, 9, 740.

sēdēo, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead apart or away; to separate, 4, 385.

sēges, ēsīs, a, field of grain; standing corn, 2, 304; seed, G. 1, 212; nursery plant or plantation, G. 2, 397; a tilled field, G. 1, 47; crop, harvest, growth of spears, 3, 46; pasture land, 4, 129.

sēgnis, e, adj., tardy, sluggish, dilatory, backward, 11, 736; slothful, inactive, 3, 513; mean-spirited, cowardly, 9, 787; helpless, 10, 700; fig., idle, exhausted, G. 1, 72; barren, G. 1, 151; comp.: sēgnior, less glorious, less divine, 4, 149; less rapid, 7, 383.

sēgniter, adv. (segnis), sluggish; comp.: sēgnius, more backward, less furiously; less impetuously, 13, 525.

sēgnitīres, ēsī, f. (id.), sloth, tardiness, delay, 2, 374.

sēgnius, s. segnis and segniter.

Sēlinus, unus, f., Σελίνως, Selinus, now Selinunte, a town on the southwestern coast of Sicily, 3, 705.

sella, ac, f. (sedeo), a seat; chair; chair of state, 11, 334.

sēmel, adv., once, even once, 3, 431; once for all, finally, 11, 418.

sēmēn, Inis, n. (1. sero), seed, G. 1, 104, et al.; meteon., a young animal, whelp, G. 2, 152; a slip transplanted, G. 2, 268; young shoots, G. 2, 902; fig., a spark, an element, 6, 6; pl.: sēmīna, seeds of things, vital germs, elements, 6, 731.

sēmentīs, is, f. (semen), a sowing or seeding; seed-time, G. 1, 230.

sēmēsus (sēmessus, sēmīsus), a, um. adj. (semi and 1. edo), half-eaten, 3, 244.

sēmīānimis (in hexam. poetry pron. semyanimis), e, adj., half alive; dying, 4, 696.

sēmīfer, fēra, fērum, adj., half wild; savage; half brute, 10, 212; sube.: sēmīfer, fēri, m. (scil. homo), half beast, 8, 267.

sēmīlus, s. semius.

sēmīlīhōmo, Inis, m. (in hexam. poetry the oblique cases are pronounced semymo-), a half-man, 8, 194.

sēmīnex (nom. not in use), ēcis, adj. (semi and nex), half slain, half dead, 5, 275.
sēminō, āvī, ātum, 1, a. (semen), to plant, sow; produce, 6, 206.
sēmipūtātus, a, um, adj. (puito), half pruned, half dressed, E. 2, 70.
sēmīta, ae, f. (se and meo), a byway, lane, 9, 383; path, 1, 418.
sēmīstus, a. semistus.
sēmīvir, vīri, adj., m., half man, effeminate, unmanly, 4, 215.
semper, adv., always, ever, 2, 97, et al.
sēmusīstus (sēmīstus), a, um, adj. (semi and uro), half burned, half consumed, 3, 573.
sēnātus, is, m. (senex), the council of elders; a senate, 1, 436.
sēnecēs, ae, f. (id.), old age, 5, 395.
sēnecēsūs, ēsis, f. (id.), old age, 5, 416; personified, 6, 275.
sēnēx, sēnis, adj., old, aged, hoary, 7, 180; subs. (gen. pl.: sēnum, 9, 309), an old man, 4, 251; comp.: sēnīlor, oris, older; very aged, 5, 179; hoary, 5, 704; subs., a very aged person; old man, 5, 406; sire, 2, 509; of beasts, an old horse, G. 3, 97.
sēnī, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (sex), six by six, six each; as a cardinal, six, 1, 393, et al.
sēnīlor, s. senex.
sensorīs, ae, m. (sentic), feeling; emotion, 4, 408; faculty of sense; sense, 7, 355; taste, G. 2, 247; inclination, affection, 4, 22; spirit, soul, 6, 747; thought, purpose, 12, 914; pl., senses, reason. E. 8, 68.
sententia, ae, f. (id.), a feeling or thinking; opinion; resolution, design, purpose, 1, 237; 11, 21; judgment, 2, 35; plan, 4, 287; idea, thought, 1, 582.
sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, a., to perceive by the senses; hear, 3, 669; see, 4, 588; perceive, 1, 125; of the intellect and moral faculties, understand, know, 3, 360; think, 10, 584; will, desire, 10, 623; w. acc. of person, know, 7, 494.
sentis, is, m. and f., a thorn, brier, bramble, 2, 373.
sentus, a, um, adj. (sentis), thorny; rugged; equalid, 6, 462.
sēpēlio, pēlīvi or pēllī, pultum, 4, a., to perform the rites of sepulture, whether by interring (humare) or cremation (cremation); to bury, 3, 41; p.: sēpēltus, a, um, buried, 4, 34; of slumber, 6, 424, et al.
sēpes, s. saepes.
sēpio, s. saepio.
septā, ērum, s. saeptus.
septem, num. adj. (ērē), seven, freq.
septemgēminīs, a, um, adj., septenfold, said of the Nile on account of its seven mouths, 6, 800.
septemplēx, ēcis, adj. (septem and plico), sovenfold, 12, 925.
Septemtrio, or, by tmesis, Septemtrio, s. trio.
septēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. (septem), seven by seven, seven each; as a cardinal, seven, 5, 85.
Septentrio or Septemtrio, or, by tmesis, Septemtrio, s. trio.
septimus (septūmus), a, um, ord. num. adj. (septem), the seventh, 1, 755.
septus, s. saepio.
sepsocrum (-chrum), i, n. (sepolio), a place of burial; tomb, sepulchre, grave, G. 1, 437; burial, sepulture, 2, 542.
sepsūltus, a, um, p. of sepelio.
sequax, ācis, adj. (sequor), prone to follow; following, pursuing, swiftly pursuing; darting, lambent, 8, 432; rapid, 5, 193; penetrating, G. 4, 293; persistent, G. 2, 374.
sequestra, ae, f. (id.), one with whom something is placed in trust; seques-
stra pace, a mediatory peace; a truce, 11, 133.
sequīus, adv., s. secus and setius.
sequor, secutus sum, 8, dep. a. (grae-
ma, accompany), to follow, 1, 185; fol-
low closely, G. 1, 33; pursue, 5, 227; seek after, pursue, 3, 327; track, hunt, G. 1, 306; of cutaneous plague, pour
over, cover, G. 3, 593; seek to reach, seek, 4, 391; 10, 193; desire, seek, E. 6, 49; pursue a plan or course, 3, 366; compass, attain, find, 6, 457; follow in narrative, recount, 1, 342; mention, G. 2, 494; relate, record, E. 6, 74; be obedient to, follow, G. 4, 448; of words responding to the will, 12, 912; yield to the hand, 6, 146; submit, yield to, G. 2, 83; attend, favor, 8, 15; p.: sequens,
ntis, running, flowing, G. 1, 108.
sēra, s. serus.
sērēno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (serenus), to make clear or calm, 1, 255; spon serēnāre, to exhibit the calm or cheerful look of hope, 4, 477.

sērēnus, a, um, adj. (rel. to ξειρά, summer-like), clear, calm, tranquil, serene, 3, 518, et al.; sērat, 2, 285; subs.: sērenum, i, n. (sc. callum), a clear sky, G. 1, 393.

Sēres, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Χίρες, the Seres or Chinese, a people of Eastern Asia, G. 2, 121.

Sērestus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas, 1, 611, et al.

Sērgestus, i, m., commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 510, et al.

Sērgius, a, um, adj. (Sergius), of Sergius, founder of the Roman gens Sergia; Sergian, 5, 121.

sēries, em, e, f. (2. sero), a chain of things, train, row, succession, series, 1, 641.

sērīus, a, um, adj. (prhaps. rel. to severus), grave, important, serious, E. 7, 17.

sermo, ōnis, m. (2. sero), the joining of words; language, conversation, talk, discourse, 1, 217; report, rumor, 4, 189; speech, words, 12, 223; a language, 12, 594.

1. sēro, sēvi, sētum, 3, a., to sow or plant; sow, G. 1, 299; with indefinite object omitted, 6, 844; scatter, spread, disseminate, 12, 228; p.: sātus, a, um, planted, G. 2, 141; standing, E. 8, 99; bladed, G. 3, 176; begotten of, born of, sprung from, with abl., 2, 540; offspring, son of, 5, 244; daughter of, 7, 351; subs.: sātā, ērum, n., things sown or planted; grain, growing corn; crops, 3, 130; plants, G. 2, 423; blades, G. 1, 113.

2. sēro (sērūl), sertum, 3, a. (ēpō, bind), to join together; interweave, plait; interchange words; multa serere, to interweave many things, talk, commune much, 6, 160; subs.: sērta, ērum, n., things entwined; garnlands, festoons, wreaths, 1, 417, et al.

serpens, ntis (gen. pl. serpenterum, 8, 490), m. (serpo), a creeping, crawling thing; snake, serpent, 2, 214, et al.

serpīllum, s. serpīllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3, n. (ēpō), to creep, glide, 5, 91; to be entwined, E. 8, 13; steal on or over, 2, 269.

serpīllum (serpīl-, serpūl-), i, n. (ēpīlōv), wild thyme, E. 2, 11.

serra, ae, f. (sēco), a saw, G. 1, 143.

Serrānus (Sārānus, Sarrānus), i, m. 1. Serranus, a surname in the Attlian gens, 6, 844. 2. A Rutulian, 9, 333.

sērtum, i, sērtā, ērum, n., s. 2. sero.

1. sērum, i, n., whey, G. 3, 406.

2. sērum, s. serus.

sērus, a, um, adj., late, freq.; late in life, 6, 764; slow, tardy, 2, 373; too late, 5, 524; translated adverbially, E. 1, 28; adv.: sērum, late, 12, 864; adv.: sera (n. pl.), at a late season, late, G. 4, 122.

serva, ae, f., a female slave, slave, 5, 284.

servans, ntis, s. servo.

servīō, tīvi or li, itum, 4, n. (servus), to be a slave; with dat., to serve, obey, 2, 786.

servītūm, li, n. (id.), slavery, bondage, 3, 527.

servō, ēvi, ētum, 1, a., to save, 3, 86, et al.; reserve, 1, 207; retain, keep, 6, 200; hold, 7, 179; continue, maintain, 10, 340; guard, 2, 450; preside over, G. 4, 383; keep, cherish, 1, 56; preserve, inherit, 7, 52; sit by, 2, 568; dwell, abide by, 6, 402; give heed to, watch, observe, 6, 388; 11, 200; pa.: servans, ntis (super. servantissimus, a, unum), observant, w. gen., 2, 427.

sescenti (sexcenti), ae, a, num. adj. (sex and centum), six hundred, 10, 172.

seśē, s. sul.

sēt, s. 1. sed.

sēta, ae, f., s. saeta.

sētiger, ēra, ērum, adj., s. saetiger.

sētūs, adv., the more correct form of secus (see secus), less, the less; non setius, not the less, G. 3, 367; nec setius, and just as much, G. 2, 277.

sētōsus, a, um, adj., s. sactosus.

seu, s. sive.

1. sēvōrus, a, um, adj. (sēwō, reverc), stern, strict, exacting; controlled by inflexible laws or fate; fatal, dreadful, 6, 374.
SILARUS

Sicyon, a town in Peloponnesus near the Isthmus, the country around which abounded in olives; Sicilyonian, G. 2, 519.

sidērēus, a, um. adj. (sidus), abounding in stars, starry, 10, 8; star-lighted, 3, 593; glittering, flashing, 12, 167.

Sidicinus, a, um. adj. (Sidicini), pertaining to the Sidicini, or people of Teanum and its territory in the northern part of Campania; Sidician, 7, 737.

sido, sti, sessum, 3, n. (Ces), to seat one’s self; perch, alight, 6, 203.

Sidon, ënis, f., Σίδων, one of the capitals of Phoenicia, now Saida, 1, 619.

Siddnius, a, um. adj., Σίδνιος, of Sidon; Sidonian; Phoenician, Tyrian, 1, 678, et al.

sidus, ēris, n., a constellation, E. 10, 68; fig., season, 4, 309; star, 6, 338; bright aspect; shining, rising, G. 3, 324; weather; storm, 12, 451; pl.: sidērēs, um, weather, vicissitudes of weather, 5, 638.

Sigēus (-gēus), a, um. adj. (Sigeum), pertaining to Sigeum, a promontory and town in the Troad (now Yenisecher), at the mouth of the Dardanelles, about five miles N. W. of Troy; Sigean, 2, 312.

significo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. and n. (signum and facio), to make a sign, signal, beckon, 12, 692.

signo, ēvi, ētum, 1, a. (signum), to distinguish by a mark or symbol, 6, 780; mark, mark out; indicate, designate, 2, 697; impress, print, G. 3, 171; inscribe, record, 3, 287; of the mind, observe, mark, notice, 2, 433.

signum, i, n., a sign, mark, impress; a brand, G. 1, 353; token, 1, 443; sign, 3, 388; signal, of games, 5, 315; of battle, 10, 310; goal, 5, 130; figure, 1, 648; standard, 7, 638; meton., a body of men following a standard, troop, battalion, 11, 517.

Sīla, ac, f., an extensive forest in the country of the Bruttii in Southern Italy, 12, 715.

Silārus, i, m. (Σιλάρος), a river flowing into the sea south of Salerno, between Campania and Lucania, now the Sele, G. 3, 148.
silentium, n. (silence), of the absence of any kind of sound; noiselessness. silence, stillness, 1, 790; pl., 2, 255.

Silēnus, i. m., Σιλήνος, an old satyr, who had charge of Dionysus or Bacchus in his youth, and was always his companion. E. 6, 14.

silēo, ū, 2, n. and a., to be, keep, remain silent, 2, 128; be hushed, calm, still, 1, 164; w. acc., to pass over in silence; leave unmentioned, unsung, 10, 793; impers.: allēstur, it is, they are, hushed. G. 4, 189; pa.: silēns, ntis (gen. pl. -turn, 6, 439), still, silent, noiseless, voiceless, 6, 264.

silex, crīs, n., a brook-willow, osier, G. 2, 12.

silēscor, 3, inc. n. (sileo), to become still, 10, 101.

silēs, icis, m. and f., a hard stone, flint, 1, 174; rock, 6, 602; crag, 6, 471.

silēqua, ae, f., a pod, husk. G. 1, 185.

silva (syl-,-uia), ae, f. (Silv), a forest, wood, or grove, 6, 444, et al.; stubble, 10, 406; a silvan or rustic theme. E. 4, 3; fig.: forest or mass of spears, 10, 887.

Silvānus (Silv-), i, m. (silva), Silvanus, the god who presides over woods, E. 10, 24, et al.

silvestris (syl-), e, adj. (id.), pertaining to the woods and fields; woody, sylvan, in the wood, E. 3, 70; sylvan, pastoral. E. 1, 2; living in the forest, 9, 673.

Silvia, ae, f. (id.), daughter of Tyrrhenus. 7, 487.

silviōlia (syl-), ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, 10, 551.

Silvius (Silv-), i, m., the name of several of the descendants of Aeneas, who were kings of Alba, 6, 783.

similis, e, adj. (comp. : similior, ius; superl.: simillimus, a, um (Simia, Simus), like, similar. 1, 136, et al.

Simōlis, Simōntis, m., Σιμών, a river which falls into the Scamander near Troy; now the Mendes. 1, 100, et al.

simplex, plēcis, adj. (fr. sem or sam, once, and plico), uncompounded, simple; unmixed, 6, 747; single, one, the same, G. 2, 73; one, single, G. 3, 482; simple, G. 3, 528.

Simūl, adv. (Simus, Simus), at once, together, at the same time, 1, 144, et al.; w. abl. (cum being omitted), 5, 357;
simul ac or atque, as soon as, 4, 99; without ac, as soon as, when, E. 4, 28, et al.; w. et, 1, 144; simul—simul, and at the same time—and, 1, 631; both—and, 1, 518, et al.; as soon as—then, no sooner—than, 12, 268.

simulacrum, i, n. (simulo), an image, an image, 2, 172; phantom, specter, ghost, apparition, 2, 772; shadow, spirit, G. 4, 472; representation, image, 5, 585.

simulō, avē, aum, 1, a. (similis), to make similar; imitate, 6, 591; pretend, 2, 17; to make a false show of, feign, 1, 209; p.: simulātus, a, um, made to imitate, counterfeiting, 4, 512; resembling, 4, 103; imitating, resembling, 3, 349.

simus, a, um, adj., σιμός, flat-nosed, E. 10, 7.

simūn, conj. (si and 2. ne), but if, if on the contrary, 1, 555, et al.

sine (archaic, sé or sē), prep. with abl., without, 1, 133, et al.; connecting substantives, 6, 292; 10, 636; after its case, G. 1, 161. For se or sed in composition. s. 2. se.

singulari, ac, a., distrib. num. adj. (rel. to simul and simplex), one by one; one each; separate, single, 3, 348, et al.; subs.: singula, ārum, n., all things individually, 1, 433; everything, every object or part, 8, 618.

singuolt, no perf., ātum, 1, n. and a. (singultus, a sobbing), to sob, rattle in the throat, gulp, 9, 333.

slnister, tra, trum, adj., left, 7, 699; on the left side or left hand, 6, 548; fig., wrong-headed, perverse, 11, 347; adverse, inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding, E. 9, 15; noxious, G. 1, 444; subs.: sinistra, ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, 2, 443, et al.

sino, sīvi, situm, 3, a., properly to lay down (so only in pono for po-sino); to allow, permit, suffer, 1, 18; leave off, forbear, 10, 15; with inf. or subj. following, suffer, let, 10, 433; 5, 163; not to hinder, not to forbid. G. 4, 7; spare, 10, 508; leave, w. acc. and dat., 9, 620.

Sinon, ōnis, m., Σινών, a Greek, son of Acestus, 2, 79, et al.
SINUM

sinum, i, n. (and sinus, i, m.), a large drinking-vessel with bulging sides; a pail or bowl. E. 7, 33.

sinūo, ō, ātum, 1, a. (sinus), to make into a fold or folds; to coil, wind, 2, 208; of a horse, to bend or fold the legs in lifting or pacing, G. 3, 192.

sinūdōsus, a, um. adj. (id.), winding, tortuous, 11, 753.

sinus, us, m., a fold, 1, 330; coil, G. 3, 424; fig., sail, canvas, 5, 16; a slit or notch, G. 2, 76; bosom, 4, 698; a gulf or bay, 1, 243; winding stream, a winding, 6, 132; a winding course (others, depth), 1, 101; G. 4, 420; curving hill, G. 3, 238; 11, 698; border, tract of country, region, G. 2, 123.

aqua, s. qua.

aquadro, s. quando.

aquis, s. quis.

Sirēnes, um, f., Ζεὺς, the Sirens, fabulous beings, in the form of birds with the faces of virgins, dwelling on dangerous rocks near the coast of Campania, to which they attracted mariners by their songs, 5, 664.

1. Sīrīus, s. m., Ζεύς, Sirius or Canicula, the dog-star, 3, 141.

2. Sīrīus, s. um, adj. (Sirius), of the dog-star; Sirian, 10, 273.

sīsto, stiti (stēti?), stātum, 3, a. and n. (īstūm), to cause to stand, put, set, place, w. abl. of place, 2, 245, et al.; place before one, bring, 4, 694; fix, plant, 10, 323; stop, 12, 355; arrest, stay, 6, 465; support, sustain, maintain, 6, 858; set, place, 6, 676; n., stand still, G. 1, 470; to stop, remain, abide, 3, 7; stand in fight, 11, 873.

sistrum, i, n., στίρωτος, a metallic rattle, consisting of a small frame of horse-shoe form with sliding cross-bars, used by the priests of Isis, 8, 696.

Sīthōnius, s. um, adj. (Sithonii), of the Sithonians, a Thracian people; Thracian, Sithonian, E. 10, 68.

sītiens, ntis, s. sitio.

sītio, ivi or i, 4, n. and a. (sitis), to thirst; to be parched, G. 4, 402; pa.: sītiens, ntis, thirsty, parched with thirst, G. 4, 425; eager, G. 3, 137.

sītis, is, f., thirst; dryness, drought, 4, 42; heat, fever, G. 3, 480.

situs, us, m. (sino), position; order, 3, 451; being let alone; of fallow land, rest, G. 1, 72; neglect, roughness, squa- lor, mold, 6, 462; rust, decrepitude, dotage, 7, 440.

sīve or seu, conj. (si and ve), or if, freq.; or, 5, 69; elliptical, 11, 227; sīve (seu)—sīve (seu), whether—or, 1, 559, 570; either—or, 4, 240, 341.

sūbōles, s. suboleae.


sōcia, ae, f. (socius), a companion, E. 6, 20.

sōcio, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. (socius), to make one a socius; to share, unite, associate, 1, 600; join in marriage, 12, 27.

1. sōcīus, i, m., an associate, ally, 9, 150; companion, friend, comrade, 1, 198, et al.

2. sōcīus, a, um, adj. (socius), allied, friendly, 3, 14; confederate, 2, 418; of one's country or countrymen, 5, 30; kindred, 3, 332.

sōdīalis, e, c., a comrade, companion, 10, 386.

sōl, solis, m., the sun, 1, 431, et al.; a day, 3, 203; sunlight, 2, 475; summer, G. 1, 48; summer's heat, G. 1, 48; as a god: Sol, 1, 585, et al.; pl.: sols, days, 3, 203; rays of the sun, G. 1, 383.

sōlāclium (sōlātium), ii, n. (solor), a soothing; solace, consolation, 5, 367.

sōlāmen, Inis, m. (id.), a means of consoling; a solace, 3, 661; consolation, 10.

sōlātium, s. solacium.

sōlemnis and sōlennis, s. solennis.

sōlēs, sōlītus sum, 2, n., to be wont, accustomed, 2, 456; p.: sōlītus, a, um, having been accustomed, wont, 9, 501; pa., wonted, usual, habitual, 7, 337, et al.; subs.: sōlītum, i, n., custom; praeter solitum, unusually, G. 1, 412.

sōlers, s. sollers.

sōlicito, s. sollicito.

sōlicitus, s. sollicitus.

sōlīdo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. (solidus), to make firm or solid, G. 1, 179.

sōlīdus, a, um, adj. (sōles), the whole, whole, entire, 6, 253; massive, 2, 765; solid, hard, 6, 553; sound, unimpaired,
SOLITUM

2, 639; subs.: sólidum, i, n., solid wood, G. 2, 79; solid ground, G. 2, 231; Fig., 11, 427.

sólitum, i, n., s. soleo.
sólitus, a, um, p. of soleo.
sólum, II, n., a seat, 8, 178; throne, 1, 506.
sollemnis (sólemnis, solennis, sóleñisc), e, adj. (sollus, whole, and annus), coming at the completion of a year; annual; stated; ceremonial; religious, solemn, 5, 53; festive, 2, 202; customary, 12, 193; subs.: sollemne, is, n., pl.: sollemnia, ium, solemnities, sacrificial rites, offerings, 5, 615.
sollers (sól-), rtis, adj. (sollus and are), skilled, skillful; watchful, G. 4, 527.
sollicito (sól-), ávi, sólum, I, a. (sollicitus), to stir up, agitate, of the sea, G. 2, 508; of the ground, G. 2, 418; try to pull out, 12, 404; make anxious, disquiet, disturb, 4, 380; w. acc. for ad aliquid, incite to, G. 3, 131.
sollicitus (sól-), a, um, adj. (sollus, whole, and cieo), wholly excited; of the water, aroused, stirred up, G. 4, 262; of the mind, solicitious, troubled, burdened with care, anxious, 3, 389.
sólór, átus sum, I, dep. a., to solace, console, 5, 770; assuage, comfort, aid, relieve, 5, 41; console one's self for, 1, 239.
solstitialium, II, n. (sol and sto), the standing still or stopping of the sun; solstice; summer solstice; summer, G. 1, 100; midsummer's heat, E. 7, 47.
1. sólum, I, n., the bottom or ground of anything; soil, earth, ground, 1, 887, et al.; land, 3, 698; foundation, 10, 102; the water beneath a ship, as its support; the water, sea, 5, 199; support, table, 7, 111; pl.: sola, soils, fields, G. 1, 80.
2. sólum, adv., s. solus.
sólus, a, um, adj., alone, sole, only, 1, 664, et al. alone of all animals, G. 4, 153; solitary, 4, 82; lonely, 4, 462; remote, solitary, 11, 545; one only, an only, 7, 52; adv.: solum, only, E. 5, 48.
sólitus, a, um, p. of solvo.
solvo, solvi, sólitum, 3, a. (2. se and luo), to unbind, loosen, 6, 652, et al. ; unfurl, 4, 574; unfasten, cast off, 5, 773; unyoke, unharness, G. 2, 542; uncoilt, G. 3, 424; of the hair, undo, dishevel, 3, 65, et al.; reduce to pulp, dissolve, G. 4, 302; break up, demolish, G. 4, 214; dissolve, confound, mix, 12, 205; separate, divide, 5, 581; fig., set free, release, disembarrass, 4, 487; exempt, release, 10, 111; break, 10, 191; pay, fulfill, perform, 3, 404; die, cast off, banish, 4, 55; 1, 463; unnerve, relax, G. 4, 199; paralyze, 1, 92; 12, 961; of sleep or drunkenness, relax, 5, 856; drown, 9, 189; pass.: solvôr, sink, 4, 530.
sommiíer, šra, šrum, adj. (somnuñus-fero), sleep-bringing; soothing, 7, 758.
somiunum, II, n. (somnus), a dream, 5, 840; personified, 6, 283.
somnuus, i, m. (švwos), sleep, slumber, 1, 680, et al.; a dream, 1, 393; night, 1, 470, et al.; personified: Somnuus, the god of sleep, 5, 888, et al.
sónuus, ntis, s. sono.
sónipes, èdis, adj. (sonus and pes), noisy-hoofed; subs., m., horse, courser, steed, 4, 135.
sónitus, tís, m. (sono), a sounding; noise, 2, 732, et al.; roaring, 2, 299; thunder, 6, 586; clang, din, G. 1, 474.
sóno, sónuti, sólum, I, n. and a., to sound, resound, freq.; murmur, 3, 442, et al.; chirp, 12, 477; rattle, 4, 149; tramp, G. 3, 191; roar, 1, 246; thunder, 2, 113; w. acc., indicate by sound, betray, reveal, 1, 328; boast, 12, 529; pa.: sónans, ntis, sounding, resounding, murmuring, rustling, rattling, freq.
sónor, óris, m. (sono), a noise, sound; clash, clang, din, 9, 651.
sónörus, a, um, adj. (sonor), loud-sounding; roaring, 1, 53; ringing, resounding, 12, 712.
sóns, ntis, adj., hurtful; guilty, 6, 570.
sónsus, i, m. (sono), a sound, noise, 2, 728; passim.
Sóphiícleus, a, um, adj. (Sophocles), of Sophocles; Sophoclean, tragic, E. 8, 10.
sópio, tvi or II, Ii, tum, 4, a. (sopor), to put to sleep; p.: sóptus, a, um, lulled to sleep, 1, 680; slumbering, 5, 743.
sópor, óris, m. (rel. to švwos), sleep; sound, deep slumber, 2, 253; personified, 6, 278.
sōpōrifer, čra, črum, adj. (sopor and fero), somniiferous, sleep-bringing, 4, 486.

sōpōro, no perf., ātum, 1, a. (sopor), to cause to sleep or to render sleepy; to make soporific; to drug, 5, 355.

sōpōrus, a, um, adj. (id.), sleep-bringing, drowsy, 6, 390.

Sōracte, is, n., and Sōractes, is, f., Soracte or Soractes (now Monte di S. Silvestro), in Etruria northeast of Rome, on which in ancient times was a temple of Apollo, 7, 696.

sorbēo, ũ, 2, a. (pōfēw), to suck; absorb, draw on, 3, 422.

sorbus, is, n. (sorbus), the berry of the sorbus; sorb-apple, service-berry, G. 3, 390.

sordēo, 2, n., to be dirty, foul; fig., to be mean, despised, E. 2, 44.

sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordex), unclean, filthy, unsightly, equalit, 6, 301; mean, humble, E. 2, 23.

sōrōr, ʻoris, f., a sister, 1, 322; pl.: sōrōres, um, the Muses, E. 6, 65; sohores Tartaræae, the Furies, 7, 327.

sors, ʻis, f., a lot, 5, 400, et al.; fate, lot, destiny, fortune, condition, 6, 114; hazard, 12, 54; luck, success, victory, 12, 932; oracular response, oracle, 4, 346; 7, 254; allotment, designation, 6, 431; division, part, 10, 40.

sortior, ētus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (sortis), to cast lots; obtain, get, take by lot, 3, 634; share, 8, 445; distribute, 3, 510; assign, allot, appoint, 3, 376; select, choose, 2, 18; 12, 920; select, substitute by choosing with care, G. 3, 71.

1. sortitus, a, um, p. of sortior.

2. sortitus, ēs, m. (sortior), a drawing of lots; allotment, 3, 323.

sospes, his, adj., saved; safe, 11, 56; alive, 8, 470.

spādix, is, c., σταθής, a branch of the date-palm broken off with its fruit; adj., date-colored, chestnut, bay, G. 3, 82.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3, a., to scatter, strew, E. 5, 40, et al.; cast in fragments, 3, 605; spread over, G. 2, 347; disperse, 1, 602; shower, hurl, 12, 51; sprinkle, 4, 512; besprinkle, bedew, stain, 8, 645; spot, E. 2, 41; infuse, 4, 498; fig., spread abroad, disseminate, 2, 98; bring over or upon, diffuse, 7, 754.

sparsus, a, um, p. of spargo.
SPERCHOΣ (ές-ς, -ςς), ē or ti, m., ΣΠΕΡΧΕΙΟΣ, the Sperchius (now the Hellenda), a river rising in Mt. Othrys, and flowing through Thessaly into the Maic Gulf, G. 2, 487.

SPERNO, sprēvi, sprētum, 3, a., to seeer, remove; ëg., reject, despise, scorn, disdain, 4, 678; insult, 1, 27.

SPĒRO, ëvi, stum, 1, a. (espē), to hope, w. acc.; hope for, 1, 451; expect, fear, 1, 543; E. 8, 26; look for, expect, 4, 419; w. acc. and inf., 9, 158; w. inf. fut., 4, 392; w. inf. pres., 4, 338.

SPES, ël, f., hope, expectation, prospect, freq.

SPLEÇUS, a, um, adj. (spica), of the wheat-ear; bristling with the ears of wheat; bearded, G. 1, 314.

SPECULUM, i, n. (dim. of spicum), a sharp point; meton., an arrow, E. 10, 60, et al.; a dart, javelin, spear, 5, 307; sting, G. 4, 74.

SPINA, ae, f., a thorn, 8, 594, et al.; the vertebrae, spine, backbone, 10, 888.

SPINÈTUM, i, n. (spina), a stump of thorn; thorny brake or underwood, E. 2, 9.

SPLINUS, i, f. (id.), the black-thorn tree, G. 4, 145.

SPILO, ûs, f., ΣΠΛΟutters, Spio, one of the Nereids, 5, 826.

SPIRA, ae, f., σπειρα, a fold, coil, especially of serpents, 2, 217, et al.

SPIRÅBLIS, e, adj. (spiro), that may be breathed; vital, 3, 600.

SPIRÅCULUM, i, n. (id.), a breathing-place; fig., of Hades, breathing vent, mouth, 7, 568.

SPIRÅMENTUM, i, n. (id.), a means of breathing; of the lungs, breathing-cell, air-duct, channel, 9, 590; a cranny, G. 4, 30; pore, G. 1, 90.

SPIRÅTUS, ûs, m. (id.), a breathing; breath; air; blast, 12, 365; life, soul, spirit, 4, 336; inspiration, E. 4, 54; divine air, mien, 5, 648.

SPIRO, ëvi, stum, 1, n. and a., to breathe, blow, 5, 844; palpitate, 4, 64; pant; breathe heavily, 7, 510; fig., of water, to steam, foam, G. 1, 327; heave, boil, 10, 291; of odors, breathe forth, exhale, emit; w. acc., 1, 404; p.: spi-

RANS, ntv, breathing fragrance, G. 4, 31; pa., life-like, breathing, 6, 847.

SPISSUS, a, um, adj., compact, thick, dense, 2, 621; hardened, 5, 336; closely worked or wrought, G. 2, 241.

SPLÆDÖ, ûl, 2, n., to shine, gleam, 7, 6.

SPLÉNDESÇO, dûl, 3, inc. n. (splendeco), to become shining, to become bright, G. 1, 46.

SPLENDIDUS, a, um, adj. (id.), gleaming, shining; bright, brilliant; splendid, sumptuous, stately, 1, 637.

SPÓLIO, ëvi, stum, 1, a. (spollum), to take the spoils; to strip; depoil, 12, 297; plunder, rob, 5, 661; with acc. and abl., strip, deprive, depoil of, 5, 224, et al.

SPÖLUM, l, n., that which is taken from the body of a slain man or beast; spoil, trophy, 1, 299; spolia opima, the arms or spoils taken by a victorious general from the body of a hostile commander slain in battle, 6, 885.

SPONDA, ae, f., the frame of a bedstead or couch; a couch, 1, 698.

SPONDÖ, spōbondi, spontum, 2, a. (rel. to σπόνδεα, to make a libation, ratify a covenant), to promise, pledge, give assurance, 5, 18, et al.

SPONSA, ae, f. (spondeo), one promised as a bride; the betrothed, 2, 345.

SPONT, f., abl. of spons, of which only the gen., spontis, and abl. occur (rel. to spondeo); or by or of one's own will, of its own or their own, will, 4, 341; of one's self, of itself, of themselves, 6, 82; freely, voluntarily, spontaneously, G. 2, 501; non sponte, helplessly, 11, 828.

SPRÅTUS, a, um, p. of sperno.

SPÓMA, ac, f. (spou), froth, foam, spray, 1, 35; pl., sprays, 3, 208; foam, G. 3, 516; silver-spume, lather, G. 3, 449.

SPÕMÉUS, a, um, adj. (spuma), foamy, frothy, foaming, 2, 419.

SPÕMO, ëvi, stum, 1, n. and a. (id.), to foam, 3, 594, et al.

SPÕMÖSUS, a, um, adj. (id.), full of foam; foaming, 6, 174.

SPÕO, ûl, stum, 3, n. and a., to spit; spit upon, G. 4, 97.

SQUÅLIS, enis, p. of squaleo.

SQUÅLEO, ûl, 2, n., to be rough, foul,
SQUALOR

neglected, waste, G. 1, 507 ; p. : squallens, ntis, foul, filthy, neglected, squallid, 2, 277 ; rough, G. 2, 343 ; of armor, scaly, covered with work of scales, embossed, 10, 314 ; spotted, speckled, G. 4, 13.

squallor, oris, m. (squalere), foulness, roughness, filth, squallor, 6, 299.

squama, ae, f., a scale of fishes, serpents, bees, etc., G. 4, 93 ; of the small plates or scales of armor, 11, 488 ; singular as a collective, scales, 5, 88, et al.

squaméus, a, um, adj. (squama), covered with scales ; scaly, 2, 218.

squamósus, a, um, adj. (id.), covered with scales ; scaly, G. 4, 406.

stábilis, e, adj. (sto), steadfast, lasting, permanent, 1, 73.

stábulo (usually, stábùlor,átus sum, dep.), 1, n. (stabilum), to be in a stall or standing-place; to stall or pasture, G. 3, 224 ; to stay, harbor, dwell, 6, 296.

stábilum, i, n. (sto), a standing-place, stable, stall, 2, 499 ; pen, fold, E. 6, 85 ; G. 4, 433 ; a shepherd’s dwelling, grange, 7, 512 ; hive, G. 4, 14 ; den, haunt, 6, 179 ; cattle-camp, 8, 207.

stagnó, ãvi, átum, 1, n. and a. (stagnum), to be stagnant, to form a standing pool ; to overflow, so as to form standing pools or lakes ; overflow, 3, 696 ; G. 4, 288.

stagnum, i, n. (sto), a collection of standing water; a pond, pool, lake, G. 3, 430 ; sluggish water or stream, 6, 323 ; pl. : stagna, òrum, deep waters of the sea, 1, 126 ; marshy waters, ponds, G. 1, 384 ; waters, 6, 339.

stálio, onis, f. (id.), a standing; place of standing; station, post, 9, 183 ; anchorage, 2, 28 ; resting-place, haunt, 5, 128 ; location, G. 4, 8.

stálio, státi, státtum, 3, a. (status), to station, place, set, 1, 734 ; to place at or on the altar; present, offer, E. 5, 68 ; found, build, 1, 573 ; set up, 8, 271 ; restore, stay, 12, 506 ; of the mind, resolve, determine, decide, 11, 302 ; decree, appoint, G. 1, 333.

stáitus, òis, m. (sto), a standing; position, state, condition, 7, 58.

stella, ae, f. (starýp), a star, freq. ; a meteor, 2, 604 ; constellation, G. 1, 222.

STIPO

stéllans, ntis, a. stello.

stellátus, a, um, a. stello.

stéllio (stéllio), ònis, m. (stella), a spotted neat ; lizard, G. 4, 243.

stello, no perf., átum, 1, n. and a. (id.), to cover over with stars ; to stud with stars ; pa. : stellans, ntis, starrý, 7, 210 ; pa. : stellátus, a, um, set with stars ; fig., glittering, gleaming, 4, 261.

stérillus, e, adj. (osterós, hard), unproductive, unfruitful, G. 3, 141 ; barren, 6, 251 ; wild, E. 5, 37.

sternax, ãcis, adj. (sterno), throwing flat; throwing the rider; plunging, 12, 364.

sterno, strávi, strátum, 3, a. (steróreus), to spread out ; stretch, G. 4, 432 ; scatter, stew, E. 7, 54 ; spread, 1, 700 ; stretch on the ground, strike down, stay, 1, 190 ; cast down, prostrate, devastate, 2, 306 ; make level, smooth, calm, 5, 763 ; spread, cover, 8, 719 ; stew, litter, G. 3, 296 ; overthrow, conquer, 6, 889 ; cast down, diemay, G. 1, 381 ; pass. : sternor, i, to stretch one’s self, lie down, 3, 509 ; pa. subs. : stratum, i, n., that which is spread out ; a layer, cover, bed, couch, 3, 513 ; pavement, 1, 422.

Stéıpotes, is, m., òstropós, a lighting-forger ; a cyclops at the forge of Vulcan, 8, 425.

Sthénelus, i, m., Σθένελος. 1. Sthénelus, an Argive chief, charioteer of Diomed, 2, 201. 2. A Trojan slay by Turnus, 12, 341.

Sthénelus, i, m., a Rutulian slay by Pallas, 10, 388.

Stimicon (chon), ònis, m., a shepherd, E. 5, 55.

stímulo, óvi, átum, 1, a. (stimulus), to spur ; to rouse, urge, 4, 576 ; infuriate, incite, 4, 302.

stímulus, i, m. (stórýma), a prick ; spur, fig., 6, 101, et al. ; incentive, sting, G. 3, 210.

stípes, òtis, m. (ótýpos, a stock), a log or post, stem, trunk of a tree, 3, 43 ; club, 7, 524.

stipo, óvi, átum, 1, a. (rel. to stréus, tread down), to tread down, compress; pack together, store up, 1, 433 ; load, w. acc. and dat., 3, 465 ; throng around, attend, 4, 136 ; p. : stipátus, a, um,
STIPULA

pressing on, charging together, 10, 328; surrounded, 4, 544.

stipula, ae, f., stubble, straw, G. 1, 289; a stalk, G. 1, 315; a shepherd's pipe, E. 3, 27.

stria, ae, f., an icicle, G. 3, 866.

stirps, is, f. (rarely m.), the lower part of the trunk together with the roots of plants and trees; the extremity, end, G. 1, 171; stock, cutting, G. 2, 24; root, G. 2, 209; branch, G. 2, 367; bark, G. 2, 379; trunk, tree, 12, 770; fig., origin, descent, lineage, stock, race, 1, 636, et al.

stiva, ae, f., a plow-tail or plow-handle, G. 1, 174.

sto, stéti, stétum, 1, n. (στήνω), to stand, E. 7, 82, et al.; stand up or erect, 2, 774; remain standing, remain, 1, 288; rise, 6, 554; stand one's ground, fight, 5, 414; of blood, to be stanch'd, 12, 422; stand complete, be built, 3, 110; stand at anchor, be moored, 3, 277, 408; to be situated, lie, 3, 210; remain firm, persistent, 7, 374; to stand out with, be filled with, 6, 390; to be thick with, 12, 408; emphatic for esse, to be, 6, 471, et al.; of the mind, to be fixed, 1, 646; to depend, 3, 163; imperat. stat, it is fixed, determined, resolved, 2, 750, et al.; stare pro, to defend, 8, 853.

stómachus, i, m., στόμαχος, the gullet; chest, stomach, 9, 699.

strages, is, f. (stræo, root of stremo), a prostrating; slaughter, havoc, carnage, 6, 839, et al.; dare or edere stragem, to make havoc, 9, 784; G. 3, 247.

stramen, Innis, n. (sterno), something spread out; a couch, litter, 11, 67.

stratum, i, s. sterno.

stratus, a, um, p. of sterno.

strépto, 1, intens. n. (strepo), to make a noise; to rustle, G. 1, 413.

stréptus, is, m. (id.), a noise, G. 3, 79; an uproar; din, 6, 559; stér, noise of festivity, 1, 725; confused noise, 1, 423.

strépo, òu, ìtum, 3, n. and a., to make a noise; of animals, acream, E. 9, 38; murmurr, 6, 709; of music, resound, 8, 2; of arms, ring, rattle, clash, 10, 556.

strictura, ae, f. (stringo), a mass or bar of hot iron, 8, 421.

STUDIUM

strictus, a, um, p. of stringo.

stridéo, 2, n., and stridio, stridi, 3, n., to produce a grating or shrill sound; to creak, 1, 449; gurgle, 4, 689; rustle, 1, 397; whiz, roar, 1, 102; hiss, 8, 420; twang, 5, 502; hum, buzz, G. 4, 310; pa.: stridens, ntis, squeaking, E. 3, 27.

stridor, örís, m. (strido), a harsh, grating or whizzing sound; a creaking, whistling, 1, 87; din, clank, rattling, 6, 558; humming, 7, 65; roaring, G. 2, 162.

stridulús, a, um, adj. (id.), hissing, whizzing, twanging, 12, 267.

stringo, strinisxi, strictum, 3, a. (στρίγγω), to draw tight, bind, G. 1, 317; of a sword, draw out, draw, 2, 394; graze, touch lightly, go near, 5, 163; trim up, cut, 1, 552; pluck, strip off, E. 9, 61; prune, G. 2, 368; fig., touch the mind, 9, 294.

Stróphades, um, f., Ἱστροφάδες, the Strophades (now Strophadia or Strvallia), two small islands in the Ionian Sea off the coast of Messenia, where the Harpies were allowed to remain, where Zetes and Calais turned back from the pursuit of them. Hence the name, from ἱστρόφαεως, to turn; the islands of turning, 3, 210.

structus, a, um, p. of strno.

strúdo, struxi, structum, 3, a. (rel. to sterno), to place side by side or upon; to pile up; build, erect, 3, 84; cover, load, 5, 54; arrange, 1, 704; like instruo, to form or draw out a line of battle, 9, 42; fig., to plan, purpose, intend, 4, 271; bring about, effect, 2, 60.

Strýmon, önis, m., Ἱστρυμών, a river of Thrace near the boundary of Macedon, now the Struma, G. 4, 508.

1. Strýmônius, a, um, adj. (Strymon), Strymonian, Thracian, G. 1, 190.
2. Strýmônius, ìi, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 414.

stüdium, ìi, n. (studeo), earnest feeling or effort; eager or deep anxiety, 12, 131; desire, impatience, 4, 400; emulous zeal, rival acclamation, applause, 5, 143; desire, purpose, 2, 39; application, care, G. 3, 318; pursuit, study, G. 4, 584; amusement, E. 2, 5; sympathy, interest, 5, 450; delight, 11, 739; abl.;
noting tendency, down to, 4, 243; down under, into, 4, 654; down before, 6, 191; near to, 5, 235; in the midst of (others, abl.), 12, 811; of approaching the foot of some high object, up to or close to, 2, 422; to or towards, 6, 541; of some object situated above or on high, up to, towards, 3, 423, et al.; of time, just before or after; just before, G. 1, 67; towards, about, G. 3, 46; following after, in reply to, 5, 294; coming under, subject to, under, 4, 618; sub noctem, at nightfall, 1, 662.

In composition the b of sub is assimilated to a following c, f, g, p; either assimilated or unchanged before m and r; is sometimes irregularly unchanged before p; becomes s (for bs) in suspicio, suscipio, suspindo, sustinet, sustineo, sustulit (from sustulito, see tollo); and is lost in suspicio and suspire. Everywhere else it is unchanged.

subactus, a, um, p. of subigo.

subditus, a, um, p. of subdo.

subdo, didi, ditum, 3, a., to put under, place or fasten under, 12, 673; bury, 7, 347; to cause to penetrate, G. 3, 271.

subducio, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to haul, draw up, 1, 573; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., draw, rescue from, 10, 81; draw, take, away stealthily, withdraw, 6, 524; steal from, E. 3, 6; draw from beneath, 3, 560; se subducere, of the sloping, vanishing, or leveling-out of the foot of a hill into the plain, to disappear, vanish, E. 9, 7.

subductus, a, um, p. of subduco.

subducio, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to haul, draw up, 1, 573; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., draw, rescue from, 10, 81; draw, take, away stealthily, withdraw, 6, 524; steal from, E. 3, 6; draw from beneath, 3, 560; se subducere, of the sloping, vanishing, or leveling-out of the foot of a hill into the plain, to disappear, vanish, E. 9, 7.

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instrument, 2, 708; go under the yoke, draw, 3, 113; enter the mind of, strike, occur to, 9, 757; suffer, endure, E. 10, 66; approach, reach, 3, 512; approach, 7, 22; meet, encounter, 10, 738; attack, 9, 344; pa. subjōtus, a, um, having come up suddenly; unexpected, sudden, 2, 692; suddenly, 3, 225; adv.: subjōto, suddenly, 1, 88, et al.

sūber, ēris, n., the cork-tree, 7, 742.

subjīntus, ti, etc., s. subiens, p. of subeo.

subciōcio (subciōcio), ēcī, lectum, 3, a. (put and iacio), to cast, throw, place or put under, 2, 296; fig., to excite, kindle, 12, 66; to subjoin, utter in reply, answer, 3, 314; se subiciere, to throw itself up, spring, shoot up, G. 2, 19; p.:

subjīctus, a, um, cast up (others, subjata), G. 4, 385; cast under, put under, 6, 223; situated under, G. 3, 381; bowed, bending, 2, 721; put down, subdued, conquered, 6, 853.

subjīcto, ārc, freq. a. (subciōcio), to toss or cast up, G. 3, 241.

subjīctus, a, um, p. of subjiciō.

sūbiens, ēuntis, p. of subeō.

sūbiōgo, ēgi, actuēm, 3, a. (sub and ago), to drive under or up; drive, push, row, G. 1, 203; spade down, dig deep, G. 2, 50; force, drive on, urge, compel, 5, 794; subdue, subject, conquer, 1, 266; urge on, exasperate, 12, 494.

subciōcio, s. subjiciō.

subītō, adv., s. subeō.

subītus, a, um, adj., s. subeō.

subiunctus, a, um, p. of subiungiō.

subiungiō, iunxi, iunctum, 3, a., to join under or to; harness, yoke, E. 5, 29; fasten, 10, 157; fig., conquer, 8, 502.

sublābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip or glide beneath, 7, 354; sink down, decline, ebb, wane, G. 1, 200; 2, 169; pass silently by, 12, 686.

sublāpsus, a, um, p. of sublābor.

sublātus, a, um, p. of sublābor.

sublōgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a., to gather from beneath; to take, pick up stealthily, purloin, steal; catch, E. 9, 21.

sublōvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to lift from beneath; uplift, raise, 10, 831.

sublōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to bind

under; bind, gird on, 8, 459; attach, fasten, 11, 11.

sublimē, adv., s. sublimis.

sublimis, e, adj. (sublīve?), raised up, elevated, uplifted, 11, 602; aloft; on high, 1, 259; through the air, 1, 415; on high (others, noble), 6, 730; to heaven, 5, 255; lofty, G. 1, 242; of lofty soul, 12, 788; adv.: sublimē, loftily, aloft, on high, 10, 664.

subīceō, 2, n., to shine faintly; gleam, G. 4, 275.

sublūstris, e, adj. (sub and lustro), faintly gleaming, lurid, 9, 373.

submergo (sum-), mersi, mersum, 3, a., to plunge beneath; submerge, sink, 1, 40.

submersus (sum-), a, um, p. of submergo.

submitter (sum-), mlsi, missum, 3, a., to send or put under; yield, 4, 414; breed, rear, E. 1, 46; G. 3, 73; p.: submissus (sum-), a, um, let down; bowing down, kneeling, prostrate, 3, 93; submissive, 10, 611; humble, 12, 807.

submōtus (sum-), a, um, p. of submoveō.

submōvēco (sum-), movī, mōtum, 2, a., to move from beneath; remove, drive away, 6, 316; raise up, uplift, suspend high, E. 6, 38; separate, 7, 226.

subnecto (nexīti, Forcell.), nexum, 3, a., to tie beneath; to bind under, 1, 493; bind, fasten, 4, 189; tie or bind up, 10, 183; p.: subnexus, a, um, bound under, fastened, 4, 217.

subnixus (subnīsus), a, um, p. of obs. subnitor; resting or seated on, 1, 506; sustained, defended by, 3, 492; held up by or bound under (found in nearly all the MSS. instead of subnexus), 4, 217.

sūbōles (sōbōles), is, f. (subolesco, to begin to grow), a shoot; twig, sprout; offspring, of men, 4, 333; of animals, G. 3, 71; swarm, breed, G. 4, 100.

subrēmīgo (surrr-), 1, n., to row lightly, swim along, 10, 227.

subridēco (surrr-), risi, risum, 2, n., to smile, 1, 254.

subrīgo (surrīgo, surgo), 3, a. (sub and rego), to raise up, erect, 4, 183; and s. surgo.

subsādium, ūs, n. (sub and sēdeo),
that which remains behind; a reserve; support; relief, 10, 214; aid, 12, 733.

subsidio, sédi, sessum, 3, n. and a., to sit or settle down, 12, 492; to sink down, fall, subsidio, 5, 830; remain, 5, 496; subsidio, remain below, be lost or disappear (others, settle), 12, 896; w. acc., to lie in wait for, remain, or watch for the spoils of, 11, 268.

subsistio, stiti, n. and a., to stand after, halt, stand still, 2, 243; wait, remain, 11, 506; tarry, remain behind, 2, 739; stop, 12, 491; withstand, resist, hold out, 9, 806.

subsum, no perf., esse, irreg. n., to be under, G. 3, 386; to linger, E. 4, 31; dwell, lie, G. 2, 49.

subtemen (subtemen), Inis, n. (subtexo), that which is woven under or passed under or across; the warp in weaving; the cross thread, web, woof, or filling; thread, 3, 483.

subter (supter), prep. w. acc. and abl., and adv. (sub.) prep., below, beneath, under, 3, 695; beneath, 4, 183; adv., beneath, under, G. 3, 298.

subterrābōr (or separately: subter labor), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide or flow beneath, G. 2, 157.

subtēxio, texti, textum, 3, a., to weave beneath; to veil or cover from below; cover, veil, 3, 582.

subtrāba, traxi, tractum, 3, a., to draw from beneath; withdraw, 6, 465; sweep away, 5, 199.

sūburgō (sūgo), 2, a., to push up to, 5, 202.

subvecto, 1, freq. a., to carry up often, carry up, bring up, 11, 474; transport, convey, 11, 131; carry across, 6, 303.

subvectus, a, um, p. of subvehio.

subvēho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., to carry up; pass., ride up, ascend, 11, 478; 5, 721; sail, float up, 8, 58.

subvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., to come up to; relieve, succor, 12, 406.

subvolvo, volvi, vōltum, 3, a., to roll up, 1, 424.

succēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n. and a., to go, come up to or under, with dat., or acc. and prep., or without a case, to go up to, visit, 8, 507; ascend, 12, 225; come up to, advance to, 2, 478; approach, 7, 214; encounter, 10, 847; enter, 1, 627; creep under, disappear beneath, 5, 98; to descend into the earth, to be buried, 11, 103; take up, take upon one’s self, 2, 723; go under, be yoked to, 8, 541; to follow, 11, 481; come next, succeed, G. 3, 198; to turn out well; succeed, come to pass, 11, 794.

succendo, cendi, census, 3, a. (sub and rt. can in candeo), to set on fire from beneath; fig., inflame, incite, 7, 496.

succēpi, s. suscipio.

successus, us, m. (succedo), a going up, an advance; successes, good fortune, 2, 386; speed, 12, 616.

1. succido, 3, n. (sub and cado), to fall down; sink down, 12, 911.

2. succido, cidi, cisum, 3, a. (sub and caedo), to cut beneath; reap, G. 1, 287; cut, sever, 9, 703.

succinctus, a, um, p. of succingo.

succingo (sub-), cängi, cinctum, 3, a., to gird beneath; gird up; wrap, 10, 634; gird, 1, 283.

succipio, s. suscipio.

succius, a, um, p. of 2. succido.

succumbio (sub-), cūbī, cūbfum, 3, n. (sub and cubo), to fall down; succumb, yield, 4, 19.

succurro (sub-), curri, cursorum, 3, n., to run up; run to assist; with dat., to aid, succor, relieve, help, 1, 630; impers.: succurrīt, it comes into the mind, occurs, seems, 2, 317.

sūcro, onis, a Rutulian, 12, 505.

sucēus (succeus), 1, m. (sugo), juice, G. 2, 59; sap, G. 1, 90; vital juice or moisture, E. 3, 6.

sūdes (sūdis), is, f., a stake, G. 2, 25; a palisade, 11, 473.

sūdo, āvi, ātim, 1, n. and a., to sweat, w. abl., 2, 582, et al.; ooze out, distill, G. 2, 118; emit, distill, E. 4, 80.

sūdor, oris, m. (sudus), sweat, 2, 174.

sūdus, a, um, adj. (2. se and utus), dry; clear, G. 4, 77; subs.: sūdum, i, n., clear weather; clear sky, 8, 529.

sūesco (usually dissyll. in poetry), sūvi, sūfum, 3, inc. n. and a. (sueo), to become accustomed, to be wont, used, accustomed, 3, 541.

sūtus, a, um, p. of suesco.

suffectus, a, um, p. of sufficio.
suffero (sub-), sustuli, sublatum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry from beneath, bear up, sustain; resist; withstand, 2, 492. For the tenses of the perfect stem and participle in the sense of lift up, take away, etc., s. tollo.

sufflicio (sub-), feci, fecutum, 3, a. and n. (sub and facio), to make or produce underneath or within anything; dye; tinge, suffuse, 2, 210; raise up, produce, secure, furnish, G. 4, 202; supply, lend, afford, 2, 618; to be adequate to, sufficient for; strong enough, able, 5, 22.

sufflo (sub-), fti, or fli, fitum, 4, a., to burn underneath, to fumigate, perfume, G. 4, 241.

suffodi (sub-), fodi, fossum, 3, a., to dig underneath; pierce, stab, run through (in some texts, suffuso), 11, 571.

suffosus (sub-), a, um, p. of suffodio.

suffundo (sub-), fidu, fidesum, 8, a. (sub and fundo), to pour from below; pour through; overspread, suffuse, 1, 238.

suffusus (sub-), a, um, p. of suffundo.

suggero (sub-), gesi, gestum, 3, a., to bring or put under or up to; supply, reach, 10, 333; place beneath, apply to, 7, 463.

susi (gen.), sibi (dat.), se or, emphasized, sesi (acc. and abl.), reflex. pron. sing. and pl. (sese), of himself, herself, itself, themselves, etc., freq. abl. with 1. cum: secum, with one's self, 4, 29.

sulco, avi, atum, 1, a. (sulcus), to plow, 5, 158.

sulcus, i, m. (sulcis), a furrow, 6, 844; furrow (others, foundation ditch), 1, 425; a ditch or trench, G. 2, 24; plowed ground, land, soil, G. 2, 518; of the private parts of the female of animals. G. 3, 136; track, train, 2, 697.

Salmo, onis, m., a Latin, 9, 412.

sulphur (-pur, -fur), uris, n., sulphur, 2, 698; pl.: sulphura, sulphur, G. 3, 449.

sulfurëus (sulp-, sulf-), a, um, adj. (sulphur), sulphureous, 7, 517.

sum, fui, esse, irreg. n. (eius), to be, as the copula between subject and predicate, freq.; to exist, to be, 2, 325, et al.; to pertain to, belong to; one has or possesses, 3, 433, et al.; impers., to be possible, one can, one may, 6, 598; imperat.: esto, be it so, grant, 4, 89; p. fut.: futurus, a, um, about to be; future, 4, 622; subs.: futurum, i, n., the future, 4, 508; pl., things to come, 6, 12; archaic forms: pres. subj.: fuam, as, at, -ant, from fuo, 10, 108; imperf. subj.: forem, es, et, -ent, inf. fut.: fore, 1, 235; res est allicum cum aliquo, one has a contest with one, 9, 155.

summa, ae, f. (f. of summus, sc. res), the chief thing; chief point, 12, 572; the sum and substance; all, the whole, 4, 237; summa belli, the command or direction of the war, 10, 70.

summitto, summissus, summavitio, summotus, etc., a. submitto, etc.

summus, a, um, s. superus.

sumo, sumpsi (sumsi), sumptum (sumtum), (sub and emo), to take up, 2, 518; to take, accept, receive, E. 5, 88; to exact, take, inflict, 2, 576; adopt, select, choose, 4, 284; assume, put on, G. 2, 387.

sumptus, a, um, p. of sumo.

suo, sui, sustum, 3, a., to use or stitch; to fasten, form compactly; to compact, G. 4, 38; p.: sustus, a, um; pa. subs.: sustum, i, n., texture, plate, or scale of a coat of mail, 10, 313.

supellex, lectilus, f., household stuff, utensils, furniture, G. 1, 165.

super, prep. with acc. and abl., and adv. (super); w. acc., over, above, 1, 879; beyond, 6, 794; upon, on, 1, 295, 660; besides, G. 2, 373; super usque, even beyond, beyond, 11, 317; w. abl., upon, 1, 700; over (him or his body), 5, 482; about, of, concerning, 1, 750, et al.; for, for the sake of, 4, 233, et al.; adv., above, 4, 694, et al.; above, from above (others, meanwhile), 10, 384; moreover, 4, 606; besides, 1, 29; more than enough, 2, 642; remaining, surviving, left (w. ellipsis of esse), 3, 489, et al.; still (or above), 4, 684; of time, in, during, 9, 91.

supera, 5rum, s. superus.

supéraddito, a, um, p. of superaddio.

supéraddus, a, um, p. of superaddio.
süperbia, ae, f. (superbus), haughtiness, pride, arrogance, audacity, insolence, 1, 529.

süperbus, a, um, adj. (super), overbearing, haughty, proud, insolent, fierce, 1, 523; superior, mighty, 1, 21; audacious, 12, 236; hard, cruel, 12, 877; stately, superb, magnificent, splendid, 1, 639.

süpercilium, nī, n., the eyebrow, E. 8, 34; fig., the brow of a hill, ridge, summit, G. 1, 108.

süpērēminēō, 2, n. and a., to rise above, lower over, 1, 501.

süpēresse, s. supersum.

süperfundo, fādī, fīsum, 3, a., in some texts for superinfundo, 6, 254.

süpērī, s. superus.

süperlācio, lēcī, lectum, 3, a., to throw above or over; overcast, overtop, 11, 625.

süpērērimīnēō, 2, to overhang, press upon, 12, 306.

süpērimpōnō, no perf., pōstum, 3, a., to place above; lay upon, 4, 497.

süperfundo, no perf., fīsum, 3, a., to pour out upon (by tmesis), 6, 254.

süperiniciō (süperiniciō), lēcī, lectum, 3, a., to cast upon, G. 4, 46.

süperinstiterno, instrāvī, instrātum, 3, a., to spread over; pass., to cover, understood by some as used by tmesis in 2, 722.

süpernē, adv. (superus), from above, out above, above, 6, 688.

süpēro, āvi, ̣ātum, 1, a. and n. (super), surmount; go over, 6, 676; step over, G. 3, 317; rise above, 2, 219; pass by or beyond, 1, 244; make one's way through, 8, 95; overpower, slay, 1, 350; overcome, conquer, 2, 311; prevail, 5, 22; surmount, 3, 368; abound, G. 1, 189; remain over and above, G. 3, 235; remain, survive, be still living, 3, 339; be left; remain, 12, 873; be proud, elated, rejoicing, 5, 473; superrare ascensu, to mount, ascend, 2, 303.

süperstans, nttis, p. of supersto.

süperstes, Itis, adj. (supersto), remaining over; surviving, 11, 160.

süperstitio, onis, f. (Aid.), a standing over anything; religious awe; superstition, 8, 187; sacred oath, fear-inspiring oath, 12, 817.

süpersto, no perf. nor sup., 1, n., to stand over, 10, 540.

süpersum, fālī, esse, irreg., n., to be over; to be left, remain (separated by tmesis), 2, 567; E. 6, 6; continue, be spared, G. 3, 10; survive, 8, 599; surmount, be fully equal to, G. 3, 127.

süpērus, a, um, adj. (super), above, upper, supreme, 8, 20; of the upper world as opposed to Hades, 2, 91; 10, 40; G. 4, 466; superas sedes, the sky, Olympus, 11, 532; supera, the upper world, 7, 562; the sky, heaven, 6, 787; subj.: süpērē, Grum, m., those of the upper world, the living as opposed to the dead, 6, 481; the gods above, or gods of Olympus as opposed to the infernal gods, 1, 4; superl.: süpērēmus, a, um, the highest, G. 4, 460; most exalted (others, most remote), 10, 330; illustrious, 7, 290; extreme, 3, 590; last, final, 2, 11; subj.: süpērēmus, i, n., the end, 12, 803; pl.: süpērēma, Grum, the last honors, rites, 6, 213; adv.: süpērēmum, for the last time, 3, 68; superl.: summus, a, um (fr. supimus, supinus), the uppermost, topmost, highest, 2, 463; extreme, smallest, G. 2, 28; end of, G. 3, 453; situated on a height, 2, 166; the highest part of, summit of, top of, 2, 302, et al.; surface of, 5, 819, et al.; main, chief, 1, 348; utmost, greatest, 5, 197; supreme, 1, 665; most important, 9, 227; latest, last, 2, 324, et al.; summus res, the chief or common interest, common weal, 11, 302; the chief conflict (others, the state, the common weal), 2, 322.

süpervēnīo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., to come over or upon; come unexpectedly, E. 6, 20; fall upon, 12, 358.

süpervōlīto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. n. (supervolo), to fly or flutter over, E. 6, 81.

süpervōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., to fly over or above, 10, 522.

süpīno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (supinus), to lay a thing on the back; turn, plow up, G. 2, 201.

süpinus, a, um, adj. (sub), on the back; bent backward; of the hands bent back in supplication, suppliant, 3, 176.

supplēo (sub-), ēvi, ētum, 2, a., to
SUPPLEX

full up ; to supply, furnish, 3, 471; replenish, E. 7, 36.
supplex (sub-), fcius, adj. (supplicio), bending the knee under; kneeling; entreat, supplicant, 3, 439; subs.: supplex, icis, c., a supplicant, 2, 542.
suppliciter (sub-), adv. (supplex), in a supplicant manner; suppliciante; as a supplicant or supplicantis, 1, 481.
supplício (sub-), fi, n. (id.), a kneeling, to receive blows; punishment, 4, 388; penalty, 6, 740; hurt, wound, 6, 499.
suppôno (sub-), pòsèi, pòsètum, 3, a., to put, place under, 6, 24; put to the throat, thrust under, 6, 246; p.: suppositus or suppostus, a, um, placed under, G. 3, 492.
suppositus (suppostus), a, um, p. of suppôno.

adpra, prep. w. acc., and adv. (f. supera, sc. parte), over, 3, 194; above, 12, 839; upon, 6, 553; after its case, 4, 240; supra morem, unusually, G. 2, 227; adv., above, 7, 32.
adprèmus, s. superus.
supter, s. subter.
sùra, ae, f., the calf of the leg; the leg, 1, 337.
sureúsus, i, m., a shoot, G. 2, 87, et al.
surdus, a, um, adj., deaf, E. 10, 8.
surgo (subrigo, surrigo), surrexi or subrexi, surrectum or subrectum, 3, n. and n. (sub and rege), to raise, prick up, 4, 183; rise, spring up, arise, 3, 513, et al.; of plants, E. 5, 39; as an enemy, 10, 28; be built with, G. 3, 29; to swell (others, rise), 9, 90; to lower up, 10, 725; increase, grow, rise, 4, 274; impend, threaten, 4, 45.
Sûrius, s. Syria.
surrigo, s. subrigo.

sús, ãis, com., a hog, swine, 1, 695; sow, 3, 390; wild boar (others, tame swine), G. 3, 255.
susceptus, a, um, p. of suspicio.
suspicio (suscipio), cépi (succepi), ceptum, 3, a. (sub and capio), to take up, 4, 391; receive, catch, 1, 175; conceive, beget, 4, 327; undertake, 6, 620; reply, 6, 723; to take up the new-born child; pass., to be born, 6, 327.
suscito, ãvi, ãtum, 1, a., to stir up, turn up, G. 1, 97; to rekindle, 5, 743; rouse, incite, 2, 618; call forth, 8, 455; bring upon, G. 4, 456.
1. suspéctus, a, um, p. of suspicio.
2. suspéctus, ãs, m. (suspicio), a looking up; upward views; distans upward, height, 6, 579; elevation, 9, 530.
suspendo, pendí, pensum, 3, a., to hang up, 6, 839; hang, 1, 318; form or mold in arches, G. 4, 162; lift the soil or plow, G. 1, 68; p.: suspensus, a, um, suspended, scarcely touching the ground or water, 7, 810; hanging, 8, 190; pa., in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, in doubt, 6, 722; anxious, 2, 729; filled with awe, 3, 572.
suspicio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. and n. (sub and specio), to look up to, 6, 668; gaze upon, E. 9, 46; behold, see, G. 4, 59; look upon with wonder; admire; survey, 1, 488; pa.: suspéctus, a, um, suspected, conjectured, guessed at, G. 1, 443; in suspicion, suspicious, mistrusted, 2, 80; causing suspicion, fear, apprehension; distrusted, 3, 560.
suspiró, ãvi, ãtum, 1, n. and a., to breathe from beneath or deeply; to sigh, 1, 371.
sustento, ãvi, ãtum, 1. intens. a. (sustineo), to uphold; hold up, support, sustain, 10, 389; poise, 10, 304; second, support, 11, 224; maintain, 12, 662; bear up against, withstand, 11, 875.
sustíneó, tìnifî, tentum, 2, a. (sub and teneo), to hold up; sustain, bear, 7, 796; hold up, poise, 12, 726; hold, wave, 7, 398; check, withstand, 10, 799; keep off, 11, 750; repel, 9, 708; sustain, produce, G. 2, 297; maintain, support, G. 2, 515.
sustúli, s. tollo.
susurro, ãvi, ãtum, 1, n. (susurrus), to make a low whispering, murmuring, or buzzing sound; to hum, G. 4, 260.
susurrus, i, m., a low, subdued noise; murmur, humming sound or drone, E. 1, 56.
sútilis, e, adj. (suio), stitched together, sewed; made of stitched hides or skins, 6, 414.
sûtum, i, s. suus.
sús, a, um, poss. pron. (sul), his, her, its, their; his own, etc., 6, 641, et al.; proper, appropriate, peculiar; fit-
ting, 5, 54; favorable, friendly, propitious, 5, 823; genial, welcome, G. 4, 23;
emphatic for eius, 4, 583; subs.: süi, orum, m., one's friends, kinmen, countrymen, followers, etc., 6, 611, et al.
Sýbáris, is, m., Ζύβαρης, a Trojan warrior, 12, 383.
1. Sýchaeus (Sí-), i, m., a Tyrian prince, the husband of Dido, 1, 343, et al.
2. Sýchaeus (Sí-), a, um, adj. (Sýchaeus), pertaining to Sýchaeus, of Sýchaeus, 4, 552.
Sýmaethiús, a, um, adj. (Sýmaethiúm), of Sýmaethium, a river and town on the eastern coast of Sicily; Symathian, 9, 584.
Sýrakósíus (-ús), a, um, adj. (Syracusan), belonging to Syracuse, the chief city of ancient Sicily; Syracusan, Sicilian, E. 6, 1.
Sýrlos (Súr-), a, um, adj. (Syr), of Syria, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean; Syrian, G. 2, 88.
Syrítis, is, f., Σύρις, a sand-bank or shoal in the sea; esp., Syrítis Major, now the Gulf of Sidra, and Syrítis Minor, now the Gulf of Cabeus, on the northern coast of Africa, 4, 41; a sand-bank, shoal, 1, 111.

Táböe, 2, n., to melt; drip, be drenched, 1, 173; to waste away, be wan, 12, 221.
Tábes, is, f. (taböe), a melting, wasting away; repining, woe, grief, 6, 442.
Tábidus, a, um, adj. (id.), melting away; wasting, consuming, 3, 137.
Tábula, ae, f., a board, plank, 1, 119.
Tábúllárum, ii, n. (tábulna), the place of tablets or records; the office of the public records or archives on the central part of the Capitoline hill overlooking the Forum; the tabularium, G. 2, 502.
Tábúlláta, i, n. (tabulatus fr. tabula), a planting; floor, platform, storey, 2, 464; the horizontal branches of the vine, or those which run from stake to stake, or from tree to tree, at the same height; a stage, G. 2, 361.
Tábhum, i, n. (taböe), corrupt matter; putrid blood; gore, 3, 29; poison, G. 3, 481.
Tábburnus, i, m., a ridge of the Apennines south of Cauidum, now Tavurno or Rocca Rainola, G. 2, 38.
Tácele, ē, itum, 3, n. and a., to be silent, not to speak, 2, 94; to be still, quiet, hushed, 4, 525; leave unmentioned, G. 4, 123; p.: tácens, nts, noiseless, silent, 6, 265; p.: táctus, a, um, passed over in silence, unmentioned, 6, 841; unobserved, 2, 568; pa., unexpressed, secret, hidden, 4, 67; secret, secretly, E. 9, 21; silent, in silence, 2, 125; silent, speechless, 4, 364; still, noiseless, 6, 386; calm, 1, 592; quiet, solitary, in the night, 7, 343; per tacitum, in silence, quietly, 9, 31.
1. tactus, a, um, p. of tango.
2. tactus, ès, m. (tango), a touching; touch, 2, 683.
Tactu, supine of tango.
Taeda, ae, f., pitch-pine, 4, 506; a brand, 7, 71; torch, nuptial torch, 4, 18; marriage, 4, 339.
Tædet, tædút or taesium est, 2, impers. a., it irks, wears, disgusts me, thee, etc.; I (thou, he, etc.) am wearied, tired, 4, 451.
Tædidum, ii, n. (tædet), irksomeness, weariness; pl., dislike, aversion, G. 4, 332.
Tænárlius, a, um, adj. (Taenarus), of Taenarus, Taenarum, or Taenara, a promontory of Lacoaria where there was a cavern supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades; Taenarian, G. 4, 467.
Tænia, ae, f., ravia, a band, fillet; hair-band; ribbon, braid, forming the ends of the vitta, 5, 269.
Tætēr (tēter), tra, trum, adj. (tædet), disagreeable; foul, loathsome, 3, 223.
Tägus, i, m., a Rutulan, 9, 418.
Tälāris, e, adj. (talus), pertaining to the ankle; subs.: Ṭālāria, iam, n., sandals; winged sandals, 4, 239.
Tālentum, i, n., ταλάντων, a Grecian monetary weight or sum, varying in different periods and countries; a talent;
the Attic of 60 minae = $1,182.19; that of Aegina of 60 minae = $1,408.80; a large sum, weight, or amount, 5, 112, et al.

tális, e, adj. (probably from a demonstr. rt. ta, rel. to ró, such, in kind or nature; correlative to quale, such, 1, 503; such, of such sort or kind, 1, 74; without quale, such as has been said, 1, 50; such as follows; this), 1, 131; so distinguished, so great, 1, 335; so critical, 11, 303; introducing a comparison, 9, 710.

talpa, ae, f.; m. only in Vergil; a mole, G. 1, 183.

Tállos, i, m., a Rutulian, 12, 513.

tam (rt. ta as in talie), correlative to quam, so much, by so much, 7, 787; without quam, so as, so much, in such a manner, to such a degree, freq.; however, G. 2, 315.

támen, con. (tam), however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet, freq.; after all, E. 9, 62; w. ellipsis of the correlative quam, E. 1, 28, et al.

tamquam (tanq-), adv., so as, just as, as if, E. 10, 60, et al.

Tánáger, gri, m., a river in Laconia, now the Negro, G. 3, 151.
1. Tánáis, is, m., the river Don, G. 4, 517.
2. Tánáis, is, m., a Rutulian, 12, 513.

tandem, adv. (tam), at length, at last, finally, 2, 70, et al.; pray then, now, 1, 809.

tango, têtigi, tactum, 3, a. (obs. tago, terayó, seizing), to touch, 3, 324, et al.; of lightning, strike, blast, E. 1, 17; of touching a shore, reach, enter, arrive at, 4, 612; fig., affect, move, 1, 452; encounter, experience, 4, 551; overtake, come home to, 4, 596; supine.: tactu, to be touched, G. 3, 416.

tanquam, s. tamquam.

tantus, a, um, adj., so great, such, regularly followed by quantus, G. 4, 101; alone, 1, 606, et al.; explanatory, so great, such, 1, 33, et al.; so great as usual, that great, G. 2, 153; followed by quam, so great as, 6, 352, et al.; adv.: tantum, so much, 6, 877; just so much; only, 2, 23; just then, E. 6, 16; tanto, by so much, so much, 6, 79; post tanto, afterwards by so much, so long after, G. 3, 478; in tantum, to such a degree or height, so high, 6, 876; tantum—quantum—so great (such, so much)—as, E. 1, 25, et al.

tápete, is, n., and tápes, étis (acc. pl. : tápetas), m., a coveret; tapestry, hanging; a carpet, 9, 358; abl. pl. : tápetis (prphs. fr. tápetum, i), with housings, 7, 277.

Tarcho (oon), õnis or ontis, m., an Etrurian prince, ally of Æneas, 11, 727, et al.

tardē, adv. (tardus), slowly, G. 2, 3.

tardo, avi, åtum, 1, a. and n. (id.), to render slow; hinder, cripple, delay, 5, 453; impede, en feeble, 6, 781; hold back, detain, retard, 11, 21.

tardus, a, um, adj., slow, sluggish, tardy, 5, 154; backward, lingering, coming on late, 1, 746; continuing, lingering, indelible, G. 2, 128; sluggish, gross, carnal, 6, 720.

Tarentum, 1, n. (Tápaç), Tarentum, a city of Greek origin (now Taranto), on the coast of lower Italy, 3, 551.

Tarpéia (trisyll.), ae, f., a follower of Camilla, 11, 656.

Tarpéius (trisyll.), a, um, adj., pertaining to the Tarpeian rock or precipitous part of the Capitoline Mount at Rome; Tarpeian, 8, 347.

Tarquinius, a, um, adj. (Tarquini), Tarquinian; the designation of the Roman gens to which belonged Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus, 6, 817; subs. : Tarquinius, li, Tarquiniius or Tarquin, 8, 646.

Tarquinius, i, m., a Rutulian slain by Æneas, 10, 550.

Tartára, s. Tartárus.

Tartáreus, a, um, adj. (Tartame), pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean, 6, 551; in a general sense, infernal, Tartarean, 6, 295.

Tartárus, i, m., pl., Tartára, orum, n., Táporos, pl. Táporos, the lower world, Hades; especially that portion which was set apart for the wicked; Tartarus, 5, 734, et al.; depths, recesses, G. 4, 482.

Táitus, li, m., Titus Táitus, a Sabine king, at first hostile to Romulus, but at last joint king with him over Romans and Sabines, 8, 633.
TAUREUS

taurūs, a, um, adj. (taurus), of bull; bulls', 9, 706.
taurūsinus, a, um, adj. (id.), of a bull or bull's, 1, 388; of bull's-hide, leathern, 4, 171.
taurus, i, m. ταῦρος, a bull, steer, ox, bullock, 2, 202, et al.; the constellation Taurus, G. 4, 218.
taxus, i, f., a yew-tree. E, 9, 30.
Tāygyētēs, es, f., Tāygyēra, one of the Πελεάδες, G. 4, 232.
Tāygyētus, i, m. and Tāygyēta, um, n., Tāygyērous, Tāygetus or Tāygeta, a ridge of mountains in Laconia, G. 3, 44; G. 2, 488.
tectum, i, n. (tего), a covering; roof, 2, 502; a house, 1, 425; building, 3, 183; 6, 29; palace, 1, 632; habitation, dwelling, abode, 6, 211; shelter, haunt, covert, 6, 8; home, G. 4, 434; battle-ment, 9, 558.
tectus, a, um, p. of tего.
tēcum, s. tu.
Tēgēneus, a, um, adj. (Tegea, Tēyta), of Tegea, a town in Arcadia; Tegean, Arcadian, 5, 209.
tegmen (tēgmen, tēgūmen), insis, n. (tego), a means of covering; skin, hide, 1, 275; clothing, 3, 594; shield, 9, 577; tegmen erurum, close-fitting trousers worn by Phrygians, drawers, 11, 777.
tēgo, texi, tectum, 3, a. (στεγαύω, to cover), to cover, 3, 25, et al.; cover in the funeral urn, incense, 6, 223; surround, encompass, 11, 12; protect, defend, shield, 2, 430; shelter, 3, 583; hide, conceal, 3, 226; shut up, 2, 198; close, G. 4, 414; overshadow, 8, 95.
tegūmen, s. tegmen.
tēla, ac, f. (for texēla fr. texo), a web; the long thread of a woven fabric; the warp, G. 1, 294; web, 4, 264; yarn, wool, G. 3, 569; lēlīa tēla adde re, to attach the leashes to the warp; commence weaving; to weave, G. 1, 285.
Tēlēbōsēs, ἄρυμ (um), m., Tēlebōsēs, a people of Acarnania, a part of whom migrated to the island of Capreae in the Bay of Naples, 7, 795.
tellūs, ēris, f., the earth, 6, 140; ground, soil, earth, 1, 388; land, 1, 171; a land (of an island), 1, 34; a country, territory, state, kingdom, 11, 245; per-
sonified, Tellus, the goddess Tellus or Earth, 4, 166.
Tēlōn, ὀνύς, m., king of the Teleboans in the island of Capreae, 7, 784.
tēlum, i, n. (tendo), a missile weapon, freq.: a bolt, 1, 665; shaft, arrow, 1, 191; spear, lance, javelin, 1, 99; weapon, 2, 447; point, 12, 387; blow or caestus, 5, 438; pl.: telē, ōrum, arms, E. 9, 12.
tēmērēs, adv. (obsole. temerius), by chance; promiscuously, 9, 329; in vain, 9, 375.
tēmēro, ēvi, ōrum, 1, a. (id.), to treat recklessly; outrage; desecrate, defile, profane, 6, 840.
temnō, 3, a., to despise, disdain, scorn, defy, 1, 665; p.: temnēndus, a, um, to be despised; pa., insignificant, small, 10, 737.
tēmo, ōnis, m., the tongue or pole of a plow or cart, G. 1, 171; wagon, chariot, 12, 470.
Tempēs, n., pl. indecl., Tēmēna, a valley in Thessaly on the Peneus, G. 4, 217; fig., any beautiful valley, G. 2, 460.
tempēro, ēvi, ōrum, 1, a. and n. (tempus), 'to attempt; combine in due proportions; with acc., regulate, adjust; refresh, G. 1, 110, et al.; allay, moderate, calm, 1, 146; restrain, 1, 57; with abl. or dat., abstain from, 2, 8; with sībi and abl. of the thing abstained from, to spare, G. 1, 360.
tempestōs, ēris, f. (for temporis fr. tempus), a portion of time; a season; weather, G. 1, 252, 417; flashing light; radiance, 9, 20; a storm, tempest, 1, 53; cloud, tempest of missiles, 12, 254; storm of war, 7, 223; calamity, 11, 423; cloud, personif. : Tempestētes, um, demons of storms, storms, 5, 772.
tempestivus, a, um, adj. (tempestas), well timed; at the fitting or proper time, G. 1, 258.
templum, i, n. (rel. to τεμένος and τεμέρος), a portion of the heavens marked out or cut off for auguries; a place set apart as holy; holy ground; a shrine, temple, chapel, temple, 1, 416, et al.
temptāmentum (tent-), i, n. (tempto), a trial; essay; experiment; approach, 8, 144.
tempo (tento), ēvi, ōrum, 1, freq.
a. (teneo), to hold much; handle, feel; try, use, G. 3, 583; make trial in any way; taste, G. 2, 247; examine, investigate, search out, test, sound, explore, 2, 38; G. 4, 323; seek for, attempt to find, seek, 3, 146; seek to win the mind, approach, conciliate, gain, 4, 113; attempt, try, essay, 2, 384; dare, E. 4, 38; assail, attack, 11, 350; stir up, provoke, 10, 87; afflict, G. 3, 441; hurt, E. 1, 50.

tempus, oris, n. (rel. to réiû), 1. Limited duration; time in general, G. 3, 284, et al.; a period, time, 1, 278; interval or space of time, 4, 438; crisis, circumstance, juncture, 7, 37; season, fitting time, opportunity, proper moment, 4, 294; ex longo (tempore), in or for a long time, 9, 64. 2. The temple of the forehead, 9, 418; commonly pl., 2, 684; of animals, 12, 173.

ténax, acis, adj. (teneo), holding on or fast; tenacious, G. 2, 284; viscous, G. 4, 57; adhering to, persistent in, w. genit., 4, 188.

tendo, têndeni, tentum or tensum, 3, a. and n. (reîu), to stretch; stretch forth or out, 6, 314; strain, lift, raise, 2, 405; hold, reach, out or up, 2, 674; hold up in sacrifice, offer, G. 4, 535; direct, 1, 410; aim, 5, 480; strain, bend, 7, 184; shoot, 9, 606; impose, apply, G. 4, 400; stretch, fill, 3, 268; distend, G. 3, 396; neut., reach, extend, descend, 4, 446; hold, direct one's course, go to, proceed, 5, 296, et al.; advance, 12, 917; 9, 795; hasten, 2, 251; make for, advance, 2, 205; hold one's flight, fly, 6, 193; make one's way to, visit (admitted), 6, 696; maintain, keep one's course, 5, 21; stretch the tents; encamp, 2, 29; tend, lead, 6, 541; struggle, endeavor, strive, 5, 155; contend, 12, 553; design, purpose, intend, 1, 18; essay, try to answer, 9, 377; quo tendititas, what is your purpose? 5, 670.

ténæbrae, àrum, f., darkness, 9, 425; gloom, 6, 298; 2, 92; dark above, 6, 545.

ténæbrösus, a, um, adj. (tenebrae), dark, dusky, murky, 5, 893.

Ténédos, i, f., Tévedos, an island in the Aegean about five miles from shore in sight of Troy, now Tenedo, 2, 21.

têneô, ëi, tentum, 2, a. and n. (rel. to tendo and reîu), to hold in every sense, freq.; hold fast, grasp, 2, 550; 12, 754; cling to, 2, 490; keep, hold, 1, 482; inhabit, 1, 12; gain, reach, 1, 400; seize upon, 12, 673; occupy, cover, G. 1, 116; hold one's course through, traverse, 7, 287; hold, direct one's way, 1, 370; retain, 6, 295; to have, inherit, 5, 121; preserve, maintain, observe, 3, 408; possess, preside over as a deity, G. 3, 16; govern, rule, 1, 226; detain, 1, 570; hold in, repress, G. 4, 483; withhold, forbid, 12, 819; bind, control, 2, 159; fill, possess, 1, 182; keep in mind or memory, E. 9, 45; neut., have possession, be master, 2, 505; prima tenere, to take the lead, 10, 157; se tenere, stand fast, 7, 589.

ténéor, ëra, ñrum, adj. (rel. to tendo), tender, 2, 406; young, 11, 578; new made, young, E. 6, 34; slender, E. 7, 13; gentle, genial, G. 2, 331; light, delicate, 3, 449; thin, 9, 699; a teneris, in teneris, m. from, in, the young; from, in, their tender years, G. 3, 74; G. 2, 272.

tenêr, ëriu, ñris, m. (teneo), a holding on; a continuous course; course, G. 2, 337.

tentamentum, s. temptation.

tento, s. tempto.

tentôrium, ëi, n. (tendo), a tent, 1, 469.

Têniûs, e (sometimes in poetry, as G. 1, 397, pronounced ten-iûs, ten-ve, etc.), adj. (rel. to tendo, reîu), stretched out; slender, thin, 4, 273; light, 3, 448; little, 10, 511; narrow, G. 4, 88; vapor, G. 2, 349; scant, brief, G. 1, 92; airy, ethereal, 6, 292; clear, G. 3, 335; delicate, fine, 4, 264; scanty, yielding a scanty livelihood, 8, 409; reduced, perishing, sinking, 5, 690; simple, trivial, humble, G. 1, 177.

tênuo, ëvi, ñtum, 1, a. (tenuis), to make thin; reduce, G. 3, 129.

tênus, prep. w. gen. or abl., placed after its case (rel. to tendo), as far as; down to, G. 3, 53; up to, 2, 553; down to, to, 3, 427; to, 1, 737; haec tenus, separated by tmesis, thus far, 5, 603.

tenvis, e. s. tênûs.

têpêfâcio, féci, factum, 8, a., pass., têpeîto, ñfèri, factus sum, to make tepid or warm; to heat, G. 4, 308; pass., to reek, 9, 333.
tēpēfactus, a, um, p. of tepetacio.
tēpeo, 2, n., to be moderately warm; to reek, 8, 196; pa.: tēpens, ntis, tepid, warm, G. 2, 330.
tēpesco, hu, 3, inc. n. (tepeo), to grow warm, 9, 701.
tēpidus, a, um, adj. (id.), lukewarm, tepid; warm, 3, 66; smoking, reeking, 9, 455.
tēr, num. adv. (tres), thrice, three times, 1, 94, et al.
tērbinthus, i, f., τερβίνθος, the turpentine-tree; a kind of ebony, 10, 136.
tērōbrō, avi, ātum, 1, a. (terebra), to bore through; pierce, penetrate, 2, 38; take out by boring, bore out, 3, 635.
tēres, eītis, adj. (tero), rubbed or rounded off smooth; tapering, 7, 665; polished, 5, 813; well twisted, strong, 11, 579.
Tēreus (dissyll.), ēi or ēōs, m., Tēpetes. 1. A king of Thrace, husband of Procris. E. 6, 75. 2. A Trojan, 11, 675.
tergēminus, a, um, adj., of threefold birth: threefold, having three bodies, 8, 202; of three forms or names; triple, 4, 511.
tergēo, tersi, tersum, 2, a., and tergo, 3, a. (rel. to tereo), to wipe; clean, polish, 7, 626.
tergum, i, and tergus, ōris (1, 211; 9, 764), n., the back of men or animals, 1, 296, et al.; the stern of a ship, 5, 108; skin, hide, 1, 211; gauntlet, hide, 5, 403; form, frame, body, 2, 211; carcass, body, 1, 635; length, long body, 2, 208; surface, G. 3, 361; ridge, glebe, sod in plowing, G. 1, 97; side, G. 2, 271; a layer, plate, 10, 482; pl.: terga, ārum, members, frame, 6, 422; gauntlets, 5, 419; a tergo, behind, 1, 186; stealthily, by stealth, G. 3, 408; in tergum, to the rear, 11, 653; vertere or dare terga, to run away, retreat, 6, 401; 9, 794.
tergus, ōris, n., s. tergum.
termīno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (terminus), to put bounds to; limit, 1, 237.
terminus, i, m. (τέπα, aim), a boundary-line; limit, end, destiny, 4, 614.
ternī, ae, a., distr. num. adj. (tres), three each, 5, 247; as a cardinal, three, 1, 266; once in the sing.: terno ordine, in triple rank, in three tiers, 5, 130.
tēro, trīvi, trītum, 3, a. (rel. to tēpsa, rub), to rub; wear, E. 2, 84; clash, strike, 5, 824; pound, bruise, G. 4, 83; thresh, G. 1, 192; to make round, turn, form, G. 2, 444; of time, spend, pass, 9, 609; waste, 4, 271.
ternus, a, um, s. ternl.
terra, ae, 1., the earth, G. 1, 380; a land, country, 3, 18; land as opposed to sea or water, 1, 598, et al.; to air, sky, 4, 184, et al.; ground, 1, 385; mold, marl, soil, G. 2, 92; kind of land, soil, glebe, G. 2, 179, et al.; dirt, dust, G. 4, 97; an estate, a farm, 6, 811; pl.: terrae, ārum, lands for the singing, 6, 18; the world, all lands, 4, 607; orbis tararum, the world, the whole earth, 1, 233; sub terras, to the lower world, 4, 654; terram petere, to fall upon the ground prostrate in awe and fear, 3, 93; in death, 10, 489; personified, Terra, Earth, the goddess Earth, G. 1, 273.
terrēnus, a, um, adj. (terra), made of earth; earthen, of earth, 11, 850; earthly, earth-born, 6, 732.
terreō, hu, ītum, 2, a. (tepēo), to frighten, alarm, appall, terrify, freq.; scare away, G. 1, 156; threaten, seek to terrify, 10, 879.
terrēus, a, um, adj. (terra), of earth; earth-born (the reading in many good texts for ferrea), G. 2, 341.
terribilis, e, adj. (terreo), frightful, appalling, terrible, fearful, 6, 299, et al.
terrifico, avi, ātum, 1, a. (terrorīs), to affright, terrify, 4, 210.
terrificus, a, um, adj. (terreo and facio), causing terror; dread-inspiring, alarming, terrifying, dreadful, dread, 5, 524.
territo, 1, freq. a. (terreo), to fill with alarm; affright, alarm, 4, 187.
territus, a, um, p. of terrerro.
terror, ōris, m. (terreo), fright, fear, dread, alarm, 7, 552, et al.
tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. (tres), the third, 1, 265, et al.
tessēra, ae, 1., τέσσερα, a square tablet; a ticket inscribed with the watch-word; the watch-word or pass-word, 7, 637.
testa, ae, f., any kind of pottery or terra-cotta; a lamp of terra-cotta, G. 1, 391; a tile, G. 2, 351.
testis, is, c., a witness, 5, 789.
testor, ānis sum, 1, dep. a. (testis), to testify, bear witness to, with acc. of object witnessed, 3, 487; to call to witness, appeal to, with acc. of witness called upon, 2, 155; invoke, 12, 496; w. object omitted, adjure, implore, 3, 599; declare, proclaim, 6, 619; beseech (call to witness the offering), 11, 559.
testudo, Inis, f. (testa), a tortoise; tortoise-shell veneering, tortoise-shell, G. 2, 463; a lyre, resembling in its form a tortoise-shell, and said in fable to have been formed of a tortoise-shell, G. 4, 464; a vaulted roof, vault, 1, 505; a testudo, formed of the shields of soldiers held over their heads, 2, 441.
tēter, s. taeter.
Tēthys, yfis, f., Thḗs, the wife of Oceanus and mother of the sea, G. 1, 31.
Tētrica, ae, m., a mountain in the Sabine country, 7, 713.
Tēucer (Tēuoros), cri, m., Teukros. 1. Tēucer, first king of Troy, son of the river-god Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus, 1, 235. 2. Tēucer, son of Telemos and Hesione, half-brother of Ajax, and founder of Salamis in Cyprus, 1, 619.
Tēucris, orum, m. (Tēucer), the Trojans, descendants of Tēucer, 1, 88, et al.; adj., Tēucrian, Trojan, 9, 779, et al.
Tēucría, ae, f. (id.), the Trojan land; Tōy, 2, 28.
Tēucrus, i, s. Tēucer.
Tēurchas, antis, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 402.
Tōtūnikos, a, um, adj. (Teuton), Teutonic, German, 7, 741.
texo, xii, xum, 3, a., to weave, G. 1, 396; to build cunningly; form, fashion, fabricate, construct, 2, 186; make intricate movements, interweave, 5, 593; p.: textus, a, um, woven, constructed, made, 5, 589; subs.: textum, i, n., that which is woven or plaited; a texture, 8, 625.
textilis, e, adj. (texo), woven, embroidered, 3, 485.
textum, i, n., s. texo.
textus, a, um, p. of texo.
Thae-mon, s. Themon.
thallāmus, i, m. (Thālāmos), a bed-chamber; chamber, 2, 503; couch, 6, 280; chamber or cell of bees, G. 4, 189; marriage, 4, 18; bridal, the bride, 7, 388; pl.: thālāmī, orum, nuptials, wedlock, marriage, 6, 94.
Thālā (Thālēa), ae, f., Thāēna. 1. Thalía, one of the muses, E. 6, 2, 2. Thalía, an Oceanid or sea-nymph, 5, 892.
Thāmyris, is, m., a Trojan, 12, 341.
Thapsus, i, f., Thā́pos, Thapsus, a city and peninsula of the eastern coast of Sicily, now Peninosa Magnisi, 3, 689.
Thāsīus, a, um, adj. (Thasos), of Thasos or Thasos, an island in the Aegean near the coast of Thrace; Thaskan, G. 2, 91.
Thaumantías, ἄdis, f. (Thaumas), the daughter of Thaumas, Iris, 9, 5.
Thēkino, us, f., the wife of the Trojan Amyicus, 10, 703.
thēstrum, i, n., θέστρον, a place for seeing; a theatre, 1, 427; any place suited for public spectacles; theatrical circus, the curving area of a theatre, formed by nature, 5, 288.
Thēbæ, orum, f., Θῆβαι, Thebes, the capital of Boeotia, 4, 470.
Thēbānus, a, um, adj. (Thebe), of Thebe, in Mysia; Theban, 9, 697.
Thēmillas, ae, m., a Trojan, 9, 576.
Thēmon (Thaemon), ōnis, m., a Lycian, follower of Aeneas, 10, 196.
Thermōdōn, onitis, m., Θέρμωδος, a river of Pontus (now the Terma or Termeh Tchai), in the country of the Amazons, 11, 659.
Thēron, ōnis, m., a Latin warrior slain by Aeneas, 10, 312.
Thersilochus, i, m. 1. A Paeanian, allied with the Trojans, and slain by Achilles, 6, 483. 2. A Trojan.
Thēsaurus (thensaurus), i, m., θησαυρός, a treasure, 1, 359; store-house, honeycomb, G. 4, 239.
Thēseus (dissyll.), οίς οίς, m., Θῆσος, Theseus, son of Aegeus and king of Athens, who descended with Peri-thous into Hades to aid him in his at-
female worshiper of Bacchus; a Bacchante, Bacchanal, or Thyiad, 4, 302.
Thymber (-brus), bri. m., a Rutulian, son of Daucus, 10, 391.
Thymbra, ae, f., θύμβρα, the herb savory, G. 4, 31.
1. Thymbraecus, a, um, adj. (Thymbra), of Thymbra, a town in the Troad, in which was a temple of Apollo; hence, Thymbraeae, an epithet of Apollo, 3, 83.
2. Thymbraeus, i., m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 458.
Thymbria, idis, m., a Trojan, 10, 194.
Thymoetes, ae, m., a Trojan, 2, 82, et al.
thymum, i., n., θῦμος, the herb thyme, 1, 436, et al.
Thyris, Ides, m., a shepherd, E. 7, 69, et al.
thyrsus, i., m., θυρσός, the stalk of a plant; a staff wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, and borne by Bacchus and his worshippers; the thyrsus, 7, 390.
tlăra, ae, f., and tlăras, ae, m., τλάρα or τλάραs; a head-band or crown worn by the Asiatics; a tiara, 7, 247.
Tibērīnus (Tibérīnus, Thûbrīnus, Ribb., 12, 35), a, um, adj. (Tiberis), pertaining to the Tiber; Tiberine, 1, 18, et al.; subs.: Tibērīnus, m., the river-god, Tiber, G. 4, 369, et al.; the Tiber, 6, 673, et al.
Tibēris, is, and poet., Tibbris, Thybris, Thybris, Idis; acc. -brim, voc. -bri; the river Tiber (also called the Al-bula), G. 1, 499; poet. form, Thybris, 2, 732, et al.
tibl, s. tu.
tibla, ae, f., the larger of the skin-bones; a pipe or flute, as this bone was used for a musical pipe, E. 8, 21, et al.
Tibfrinus, a, um, s. Tiberinus.
Tībur, ūris, n., a city on the eastern border of Latium, now Tivoli, 7, 630.
Tīburnus, i., m., another name for Tiburtius, the founder of Tībur, and found in some MSS. instead of Tīburtī, 11, 519.
Tīburs, tis, adj. (Tībur), of Tībur, 9, 390; n. pl.: Tīburtīs, 7, 670; subs.: Tī burtīes, tum, m., the people of Tībur; the Tīburtīnes, 11, 757.
Tīburtus, i., m., the founder of Tībur, 7, 671.
tignum, i., n., a timber; a rafter; pl., the eaves, G. 4, 307.
1. tigris, is or Idis, c., τίγρας, a tiger or tigress, 4, 967, et al.
2. Tigris, is or Idis, f., the name of a ship, 10, 186.
3. Tigris, Idis, m., the river Tigris, E. 1, 63.

tília, ae, f., the linden or lime-tree, G. 1, 173, et al.

Timæus, i., m., the Timæus, a riverr at the head of the Adriatic, northwest of Trieste, now the Timavo, 1, 244, et al.

timēo, ἵ, 2, a. and n., to fear, dread, 1, 661, et al.; show fear or terror; to tremble, 5, 505.

timidus, a., um. adj. (timeo), subject to fear; fearful, cowardly, trembling, timidus, 6, 263, et al.

timor, Gris, m. (id.), fear, apprehension, dread, anxiety, 1, 202; personified, Fear, 9, 719.

tinēa (tinia), ae, f., a moth, G. 4, 246.

tingo (tunguo), tinxi, tinctum, 3, a. (τίγγω, moisten), to wet; moisten, 3, 605; wash, dip, bathe, 1, 745; imbue, 12, 368; stain, G. 2, 8.

tinnītus, ās, m. (tinnio), a jingling, rattling, jingle, clinking, 9, 800.

Tiphys, -yos, m., Τίφες, the pilot of the ship Argo, E. 4, 34.

Tirynthius, a. um. adj. (Tiryns), of Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up; Tirynthian; sub.: Tirynthius, li, m., the Tirynthian; Hercules, 7, 662.

Tisiphōnē, es, f., Τισιφόνη, one of the three Furies, 5, 571, et al.

Titan, ānis, m., Τιτάν, a Titan, one of the six sons of Caelus and Terra; any descendant of a Titan; the Sun (son of Hyperion), 4, 119.

Titānianus, a., um. adj. (Titan), Titiqian, consisting of Titans, 6, 580; of Titanian origin, 6, 725

Tithōnianus, a., um. adj. (Tithonus), of Tithonus; Tithonia coniuncta, Aurora, 8, 384.

Tithōnus, i., m., Τιθόνος, brother of Priam, lover of Aurora, by whom he became father of Memnon, 4, 558, et al.

titūbo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to toter; p.: titūbātus, a., um., made to toter; tottling, unsteady, 5, 332.

Titvōs, i., m., Τιτβός, a giant, son of Jupiter and Elara, who was slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona, 6, 595.

Titvyrus, i., m., the name of a shepherd, E. 1, 1, et al.; in gen. for a shepherd, E. 8, 55.

Tmārius (Ismārius), a., um. adj. (Tmarios), of Tmarios; Tmarian, 5, 620.

Tmāros (-us), i., m., a mountain in Epirus near Dodona, E. 8, 45.

Tmārus, i., m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 665.

Tmōlus (Mōlus), i., m., Τμόλος, a mountain of Lydia, G. 1, 56.

tōhus (tōphus), i., m., τοῦθα, a kind of volcanic stone, G. 2, 214.

tōga, a., um. adj. (toga), wearing the toga; of the toga, 1, 282.

tōlērābilis, e., adj. (tolero), that can be borne; endurable, 5, 708.

tōlēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rt. tol, as in tolo), to sustain; support, maintain, 8, 409; endure, 8, 515.

tolo, sustēni, substātum, 3, a. (rt. tul), to lift up, raise, rear, 1, 66, et al.; carry, bear, 1, 692; bear off, 5, 690; remove, 8, 175; take or carry away, 3, 601; lift, impel, 10, 295; remove, take away; end, cause to cease, 12, 39; destroy, cut down, 12, 771; rouse, excite, 9, 127; exalt, praise, extol, 3, 158; se tollere, to rise, spring up; grow, G. 2, 57; p.: substātus, a., um., lifted up in spirit; haughty, proud, 10, 502.

Tōlumnus, li, m., a Latin chief and soothsayer, 11, 429, et al.

tondēo, tōtondi, tonsum, 2, a. (τόνω), to shear; finish, 1, 702; shave, E. 1, 29; clip, trim, 5, 556; saw, G. 4, 277; reap, harvest, G. 1, 71; peck, pluck, browse, feed upon, graze upon, G. 2, 431, et al.

tōnītrus, ās, m. (tono), thunder, 4, 122, et al.; thunderbolt, 8, 391.

tōno, ūi, 1, n. and a., to thunder, 3, 571, et al.; of speech, 11, 383; w. acc., utter, invoke with a loud voice, thunder forth, 4, 510.

tonsa, ae, f. (tondeo ?), an oar, 7, 28.

tonus, a., um., p. of tondeo.

tōphus, a. tofus.
tormentum, i, n. (torqueo), an engine for hurling missiles by means of twisted ropes; a catapult or ballista, 11, 616; punishment by the rack, torture, 8, 487.

tornus, i, m., répove, a lathe, E, 3, 38.

torpeó, tii, 2, n., to be numb, torpid; unmoved, 9, 499; to be inactive, G, 1, 134.

torpor, oris, m. (torpeó), numbness; fig., dread, 12, 867.

Torquátus, i, m. (torques), a surname of Titus Manlius, who wore the collar or torques of a Gallic champion whom he had slain in single combat, 6, 825.

torqueó, torsi, tormentum, 2, a. (rel. to rópio), to wind, turn, twist, 4, 575; wreathen, G, 1, 349; bend, G, 2, 448; whirl, cast up, G, 4, 599; twist, distort, G, 2, 247; roll along, 6, 551; G, 3, 254; whirl, hurl, 3, 206; twist, G, 1, 309; shoot, 5, 497; cast, dash, 1, 106; turn, G, 1, 174; direct, 4, 220; turn away, 6, 547; turn, cause to revolve, 4, 269; control, 12, 190; pa. : tortus, a, um, whirled, whirling, impetuous, 7, 567.

torques (torquils), is, m. and f. (torqueó), a twisted ring or collar; a collar, G, 3, 168, et al.; a wreath, G, 4, 276.

1. torrens, ntis, p. of torreo.

2. torrens, ntis, m., s. torreo.

torreo, tii, testum, 2, a. and n. (rédos, 
become dry), to burn, scorch, roast, parch, 1, 170; rush, roll, 6, 550; of a river-bank, 9, 105; pa. : torrens, ntis, sultry, hot, burning, G, 4, 425; rolling, boiling, rapid, G, 2, 451; subs. : torrens, ntis, m., a torrent, 7, 567.

torridus, a, um, adj. (torreó), burning, scorching, G, 1, 234; hot, sultry, E, 7, 48.

torris, is, m. (id.), a fire-brand; brand, 7, 506.

tortíllis, e, adj. (torqueó), of twisted work, winding, 7, 351.

1. tortus, a, um, p. of torqueo.

2. tortus, fés, m. (torqueó), a twisting; coil, 5, 276.

tórús, i, m., a bed, couch, 1, 706; seat, 5, 388; royal seat, throne, 8, 177; bank, 6, 674; the swelling part of flesh; a brawny muscle, G, 8, 81, et al.

torvum and torva, adv., s. torvas.

torvus, a, um, stern, grim, wild; savage, lowering, 8, 677; fierce, 6, 571; shaggy, 8, 636; adv. : torvum and torva, sternly, wildly, 7, 399; 6, 467.

tostus, a, um, p. of torreo.

tót, num. adj. pron., indecl., so many, 4, 183, et al.

tótidentem, num. adj. pron., indecl. (tot and idem), just, even so many; as many, 4, 183, et al.

tōtēns (tōtēs), num. adj. (tot), so many times, so often, 1, 407, et al.

tōtus, a, um, adj., the whole, total, entire, 1, 128, et al.; at full height, E, 7, 31; totē corpore, with all one's strength, 12, 920.

trábālis, e, adj. (trās), of beams; like a beam, 12, 294.

trábēa, ae, f., a toga of purple cloth, or one of white cloth with horizontal purple stripes, worn by Roman dignitaries, and ascribed to the primitive Latin kings, 7, 612.

trabs, ibis, f., a beam; timber, 1, 552; post, jamb (others, architrave, lintel), 1, 449; trunk, 6, 181; tree, 9, 87; ship, 3, 191.

tractābilis, e, adj. (tracto), that can be handled; indulgent, yielding, flexible, 4, 459; non tractabīlis, unfavorable, inclement, 4, 53.

tractim, adv. (traho), connectedly, continuously; droming, G, 4, 260.

tracto, avi, stum, 1, a., freq. (traho), to haul; to take in hand, handle, touch, G, 3, 502.

1. tractus, a, um, p. of traho.

2. tractus, fés, m. (traho), a dragging, drawing, G, 3, 183; an extending; length, train, G, 2, 154; track, course, G, 1, 367; stretch of space, tract, region of land, sea, or sky, 3, 183; piece of ground, soil, G, 2, 182.

trádo, ddid, dttum, 3, a., to give over; give up, submit, 4, 619; intrust, consign, 5, 713.

trádūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead over; transfer, E, 8, 99.

tráhēa (trāhēum), ae, f. (traho), a drag or sledge without wheels, for thrashing grain, G, 1, 164.

trāho, traxi, tractum, 3, a. (inf. traxisse, 5, 786), to draw, pull;
draw along, drag, 1, 477; implying difficulty, G. 4, 94; tear, 9, 840; draw, haul in, pull, G. 4, 117; carry, sweep along, away, 2, 307; bring, conduct, 6, 753; lead, conduct, 2, 457; draw, catch, 4, 701; contract, afford, G. 3, 485; draw in, drink, of passion, 4, 101; derive, 8, 511; draw out; extend, protract, 1, 748; spend, 6, 587; allure, lead, E. 2, 65; trahere sorte, draw or assign by lot, distribute, 1, 508; pass.: trahi, to be connected; to follow immediately the present, G. 4, 393.

traľicio (traîlicio, transicio, transilicio), ieci, iectum, 3, a. and n. (trans and iacio), to throw across, over; pass over, cross, 6, 593; pierce, 2, 273; transfic, 1, 355; p.: traiectus, a, um, drawn or passed through, 5, 488; transfixed, pierced, 9, 419.

traiectus, a, um, p. of transicio. traľicio, s. traľicio.

traîmes, itis, m. (transmeo), a crossway; by-path or narrow way; a pass, 11, 515; gutter, channel, G. 1, 103; course, line, track, 5, 610.

traîno (traîns), ģvi, stum, 1, a. and n., to swim or sail across, 6, 671; fly across or through, 4, 245.

traquilus, a, um, adj., calm, still, 2, 303; subs.: tranquillum, i, n., a calm; calm weather, 5, 127.

trans, prep. w. acc., across, with verbs of motion, over, beyond, across, G. 3, 213; through, athwart, 7, 65; over or behind, E. 8, 102; of rest, on the other side of, beyond, 3, 403. In composition trans becomes regularly tran before s, and always before sc, and is either tra or trans before i (and i=f), d, l, m, n. Before other letters it remains unchanged.

transābēo, ģbi, ģbtum, ire, irreg. a. and n., to go through, pierce through, 9, 439 (an old reading is tranadsēi̇t).

transādīgo, ģdēgi, ģdactum, 3, a., to drive through, thrust, 12, 506; of the object which is stabbed, pierce, 12, 276.

transcrībo, scripti, scriptum, 3, a., to transfer by writing; enroll, 5, 750; transfer, convey, 7, 422.

transcurro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, 8, n. and a., to run across; flash or shoot across, 5, 528; traverse, 9, 111.

transēo, ģi, stum, ire, irreg. n. and a., to go across; go through, pass, 12, 926; pass by, 5, 226; pass away, 1, 266; run over, 5, 274; pass through, 9, 413; pass over in silence, G. 2, 102.

transfēro, tūlī, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry over; transfer, remove, 1, 271; give over, 2, 327.

transfigo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., to pierce, transfix, 1, 44.

transfixus, a, um, p. of transfigo.

transfōdiō, fodi, fossam, 3, a., to dig through; run through, transfix, 9, 544.

transformo, ģvi, ģtum, 1, a., to change the form, transform, 7, 416.

transicio, s. transicio.

transilio (transi̇os), ģvi, ģī or ģi, sul-
tum, 4, n. and a. (trans and salio), to leap over; pass over, 10, 658; fly through, 12, 859.

transmissus, a, um, p. of trans-
mitto.

transmitto (transmitto), missi, mis-
sum, 3, a. and n., to send across; bear or convey across or over, 3, 403; give over, 3, 329; to cross, pass over, fly over, w. acc. of the space crossed over, 4, 154; to make across, of a passage or voyage, 6, 313.

transno, s. transo.

transporto, ģvi, ģtum, 1, a., to carry across, over, governing the acc. of the space crossed, 6, 338.

transstrum, i, n. (trans), a cross-tim-
er; a thwart, transom, or bench for rowers; bench, 3, 289.

transverbēro, ģvi, ģtum, 1, a., to beat or strike through; pierce through, 10, 484.

transversa, adv., s. transverto.

transversus, a, um, p. of transverto.

transverto, verti, versus, 3, a., to turn across; pa.: transversa, a, um, turned across; across the path or course, 5, 19; crosswise, G. 4, 26; adv.: transversa, aslant, sideways, askant, E. 3, 8.

trāpētus, i, m., and trāpētum, i, n., also pl., trāpētes, um, trāpētōs and trāpētōn, an olive-oil mill, G. 2, 519.

trécenti, ae, a, num. adj. (tree and centum), three hundred, 10, 173, et al.
trémēbundus, a, um, adj. (tremo), quivering, 10, 582.

trémēbundus, f. cl, factum, 3, a. (tremo and facio), to cause to tremble or quake; to shake, 9, 106; make to tremble with fear; cause to tremble, 6, 302; p. : trémēbundus, a, um, trembling, 2, 382; 10, 102; quivering, 2, 639.

trémēbundus, a, um, p. of tremebundus.

trémendus, a, um, p. of tremo.

trémecos (trêmicos), 3, inc. n. and a. (tremo), to begin to tremble; to tremble, quake, 5, 694; to tremble at, 3, 649.

trémecos, òi, 3, n. and a. (tremos), to tremble, quake, shake, quiver, 5, 198; tremble at, fear, dread, 8, 206; pa. : tremendus, a, um, to be trembled at; dreadful, fearful, terrible, 2, 199.

trémor, oris, m. (tremo), a trembling; quaking, G. 2, 473; tremor, a shudder, horror, 2, 121.

trémulus, a, um, (id.), tremulous, 7, 396; quivering, wavering, E. 8, 106.

trépido, avi, atum, 1, n. and a. (trepidus), to be in trepidation, alarm or panic, 10, 788; to hurry, hasten to and fro or about, 2, 685; to hasten (with inf.), 9, 114; to strive nervously, make trembling effort, 12, 403; follow by dat. (according to Voss and Forbiger; others, abl.), G. 4, 69.

trépidus, a, um, adj. (trepis), agitated, uneasy, disturbed, trembling, affrighted, 2, 380; excited, tumultuous, 11, 300; G. 4, 73; confused, in disorder, 10, 283; alarmed, fearful of, anxious for, w. gen., 12, 589; panic-stricken, 12, 583.

trés (treis, tris), tris, gen. trinum, acc. tres or tris, adj. (treis, tris), three, 1, 108, et al.

tribolus (tribulús), i, m., trébolos, a kind of thistle; land-caltrops, G. 1, 153.

tribulum, i, n. (tero), a machine for rubbing out or threshing grain; a threshing-sledge, G. 1, 164.

tribus, fis, f. (rel. to tris and fn in ful), one of three original grand divisions of the Roman people; and retained as the designation of similar bodies of the people when they were multiplied; a (Roman) tribe, 7, 708.

tricorpor, oris, adj. (tris and corpus), three-bodied, 6, 289.

tridens, ntis, adj. (tris and dens), three-pronged, trident, 5, 143; sube. : tridens, ntis, m., a triple-pointed spear; trident, 1, 138.

tritérericus, a, um, adj., τριτερηρικός, triennial, 4, 302.

trifaux, fœcisc, adj., found only once (tris and fauex), three-throated, three-voiced, triple, 6, 417.

triginta, num. adj., indecl. (τρίακορα), thirty, 1, 269.

trilix, ics, adj. (tris and licium), of three threads or leases; of three layers of thread; three-plied; triple, 3, 467.

trimacria, ae, f., Trimacria, the three-cornered land; Sicily, Trinacria, 3, 440.

trimacrius, a, um, adj. (Trimacria), Sicilian, 3, 884.

trio, Ónis, m. (tero), an ox as the breaker of the sod in plowing; the "Team" or "Wain"; with septem, Septentrio or Septentrior (sometimes separated by tenses), the north pole, G. 3, 881; pl. : Triton, um, m., the constellation of the greater and lesser bear, 1, 744.

triplax, ics, adj. (tris and plicco), three-fold, triple, 10, 784, et al.

tripus, Ôdis, m., trixivos, a three-footed vessel or seat; a tripod, 5, 110; the seat of the priestess of Apollo; an oracle, 3, 360.

tris, tria, s. tres.

tristis, e, adj., sad, sorrowful, 1, 228, et al.; melancholy, woeful, mournful; dismal, gloomy, 4, 248, et al.; grim, stern, 6, 315; dire, 2, 337; inauspicious, 11, 299; fearful, 3, 366; fatal, 5, 411; bitter to the taste, G. 3, 448; sube. : triste, is, n., a baneful thing, a pest, E. 3, 80.

trisulcus, a, um, adj. (tris and sulcus), three-furrowed; three-forked, 2, 475.

triticeus (-cilus), a, um, adj. (triticum), of wheat; wheaten, G. 1, 219.

Triton, Ônis, m., Trios, Triton, a son of Neptune, 1, 144; pl. : Triton, um, m., sea-gods of the form of Triton, 5, 824.

Tritónia, ae, f., Tritónia.
TRITONIS

Tritonis, Idis, f. (Triton), Pallas or Minerva, so called from Lake Triton near the Lesser Syrtis in Africa, near which, according to an Egyptian fable, she was said to have been born, 2, 228.

Tritônius, a, um, adj. (id.), pertaining to the lake Triton (see Tritonis); Tritonian, an epithet of Pallas, 2, 615, et al.; subs.: Tritônia, ae, Minerva, Tritonia, 2, 171.

tritûra, ae, f. (tero), a rubbing; a thrashing; meton., yield, return, G. 1, 190.

tritus, a, um, p. of tero.

triumpho, âvi, âtum, 1, n. and a. (triumphus), to have the honor of a triumph; w. acc. of the country concerning which the triumph is held, to triumph over, to conquer, 6, 886.

triumphus, i, m. (Triumphus), the grand procession at Rome awarded to a victorious general; a triumph, G. 1, 504; a victory, 2, 578.

trívía, ac, f. (trivium), an epiteth of Iccate or Diana, whose images were placed at the forks of roads, 6, 13, et al.

trívium, ii, n. (tris and via), the intersection of three roads; a road-crossing; a public place, 4, 609.

Trôsas, âdis or âdos, f., Trôsâs. 1. The Trojan country, the Troad. 2. A Trojan woman, 5, 613.

Trôs, a, Tros.

Trôía, ae, f., Trôia. 1. Troy, the capital of the Troad, 2, 625, et al. 2. A city built by Helenus in Epirus, 3, 349. 3. A part of the city of Accaia in Sicily, 5, 756. 4. The name of an equestrian game of Roman boys, 5, 602.

Trôíanus, a, um, adj. (Troia); Trojan, 1, 19; subs.: Trôíanus, i, m., a Trojan, 1, 266; pl.: Trôíanî, òrum, m., the Trojans, 5, 688.

Trôîlus, i, m., Trôîlos, one of the sons of Priam, 1, 474.

Trôîgêna, ae, c. (Troia and gigno), of Trojan descent; Trojan, 3, 359; Trôîgênae, òrum, c., Trojans, 8, 117.

Trôios, a, um, adj., Trôióes, of Troy, Trojan, 1, 119.

trôpaecum (troph-), i, n., trôpaiov, a memorial of the turning or rout of an enemy; the trunk of a tree on which were hung the arms or spoils of an enemy slain; any memento of victory; a trophy, G. 3, 22.

Trôès, òis, m., Trôs, Tros, one of the kings of Troy, G. 3, 26; adâ., Trojan, 6, 52, et al.; subs.: m., Trôès, the Trojans, 1, 30, et al.

trôcido, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (trux and casdeo), to slaughter, kill, slay, 2, 494.

trôdis, is, f. (trudo), a pole, boat-hook, pike, 5, 208.

trûdo, si, sum, 3, a., to thrust, shove, push, 4, 403; force out, put forth, G. 2, 335; with se, to shoot, G. 2, 74.

1. trunceus, i, m., the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree; stem, trunk, 6, 207; a cutting of the stem or stock of a tree for planting and propagation; a truncheon, cutting, G. 2, 68; trunk of the human body, 2, 557.

2. trunceus, a, um, adj. (trucnus), stripped of its branches, 3, 659; mutilated, maimed, mangled, 6, 497; broken, shattered, 11, 9; with gen., deprived of, without, G. 4, 310.

trux, trúcís, adj., ferocious, grim, stern, fierce, 10, 447.

tû, pers. pron. pl. vos (óv, Doric ré), thou, freq.; abl. with cum, tècum vôbiscum, with thee, with you; emphasized, túse, thou, E. 3, 35; tumet, vosmet, thyself, yourselves, 1, 207.

tûba, ae, f., a trumpet, 2, 313, et al. ; trumpet-signal, 11, 424.

tûsor, lûs sum (tûtus, usually pa.), 2, dep. a., to look at, gaze upon, behold, regard, 4, 451, et al.; watch, guard, defend, maintain, protect, 1, 564, et al.; pa.: tûtus, a, um, secure, safe; in safety, 1, 248; sure, 4, 373; subs.: tum, i, n., safety, place of safety, 1, 391; pl.: tuta, òrum, safe places, safety, security, 11, 882; adv.: tuto, with safety, safely, without danger, 11, 381.

tûgûrîum, ii, n. (tego), a hut, cottage, E. 1, 69.

Tulla, òe, f., a follower of Camilla, 11, 656.

Tullus, i, m., Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, 6, 814.

tum, adv. (rel. to tam and talis), then, freq.; then too; at the same time, moreover, 4, 250, et al.; referring to a
perf. p., 5, 719; answering to cum, cum—tum, while—at the same time; both—and, not only—but; tum—tum, in mentioning particulars, E. 6, 61; opposed to nunc, 10, 14.

tūmēo, úi, 2, n., to swell, 2, 381; to be puffed up, boastful, 11, 864; pa.: tūmens, ntis, swollen, 2, 381.

tūmesce, tūmī, 3, inc. n. (tumeo), to begin to swell; to rise, G. 1, 357; of war, about to break forth, G. 1, 465.

tūmidus, a, um, adj. (id.), swollen, 1, 142; well filled, swelling, G. 2, 102; distended, 10, 387; elated, 9, 596; incensed, angry, 6, 407; act., causing to swell, swelling, 3, 387.

tūmor, óris, m. (id.), a swelling; of the mind, passion, indignation, resentment, 8, 40.

tūmulitus, õs, m. (id.), commotion; uproar; outcry, 9, 397; shouting, cries, 3, 99; haste, 11, 447; uprising, 6, 857; conspiracy, G. 1, 464.

tūmulus, i, m. (id.), a rising ground; a low hill, 9, 195; a mound, 2, 718; sepulchral mound, sepulchre, tomb, 3, 304; 11, 103.

tunca, adv. (tum-ce), then, at that time; then, thereafter, 11, 203.

tundo, tūtūdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3, a., to beat, pound, bruise, strike, smile, 1, 481; lash, 5, 125; beat, thresh, G. 3, 133; pound, G. 4, 267; blow upon, assail, G. 3, 332; fig., importune, assail, 4, 448.

tūnica, ae, f., the under-garment of men and women; vest, tunic, 9, 616; cuirass, corslet, 10, 814; fig., tegument, rind, membrane, G. 2, 75.

tunus, a, um, p. of tundo.

turba, ae, f. (trébhs, noise), confusion, uproar, tumult, 5, 152; a crowd, throng, 2, 580; multitude, 6, 305; herd, 1, 191; flock, 3, 233.

turbidus, a, um, adj. (turbo), confused; mingled, foul, 6, 296; dismal, gloomy, 6, 594; dark, 5, 696; of the mind, sad, troubled, 4, 253; startled, in alarm, 11, 814; furious, 11, 742.

1. turbo, ávi, átum, 1, a. (turba), to stir up, confuse, disturb, 3, 449; scatter, 1, 895; overthrow, 11, 796; agitate, 4, 566; perplex, 1, 515; enrage, anger, 8, 438;adden, 7, 767; without obj. acc., to make disturbance, uproar, 6, 857, et al.; reflex., to be troubled, 6, 800; imper.: turbātur, there is confusion, disturbance, E. 1, 13.

2. turbo, inis, m. (rel. to turba), a tornado, whirlwind, G. 3, 470; storm, tempest, 1, 442; whirling cloud, 3, 573; wind accompanying the lightning, lightning-blast, 1, 45; 6, 594; whirling or stormy force, 11, 294, et al.; a whirling top, a child's top, T, 378.

tūrēus (thūr-), a, um, adj. (tus and cremo), incense-burning, 4, 423.

tūrferemus (thū-), a, um, adj. (tus and cremo), producing incense; incense-bearer, G. 2, 159.

tūrma, ae, f. (rel. to turba), a squadron or troop, properly of Roman cavalry; in general, a troop, squadron, 5, 560; host, army, 11, 503; in turmas, into or in squadrons, 11, 509.

Turnus, i, m., the chief of the Rutulians, 7, 56, et al.

turpis, e, adj., unsightly, unseemly, freq.; squallid, 6, 276; foul, G. 3, 441; besmeared, covered, 5, 358; misshapen, G. 4, 395; monstrous, unnatural, E. 6, 49; debased, worthless, G. 2, 60; shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful, 2, 400.

turpo, ávi, átum, 1, a. (turpis), to make indecent; to soil, disfigure, defile, 1, 611.

turriger, géra, gérum, adj. (turris and gero), turret-bearing, tower-crowned, 7, 631; 10, 253.

turris, is, f. (trépos, later vérpos), a tower, 2, 445, et al.

turritus, a, um, adj. (turris), towered, 8, 683; crowned with turrets; with crown of towers, 6, 785; tower-like, towering, lofty, 3, 583.

turtur, üria, m., the turtle-dove, E. 1, 59.

tūs (thūs), üris, n. (rel. to ðos), incense, 1, 417, et al.

Tuscii, Grum, m., the people of Etruria; Etruscans, Etrurians, Tuscans, 11, 629, et al.
Tuscus (Thuscus), a, um, adj. (Tusci), Etrurian, Tuscans, G. 1, 490.
tussis, is, f., a cough, G. 3, 427.
tütämen, Insis, n. (tutor), a means of protection; a defense, 5, 262.
tüte, s. tu.
tütešla, ae, f., protection, G. 4, 111.
tüteš, s. tuor.
tütor, ævi, ñtus sum, v. dep. intens. a. (tutor), to protect, defend, 2, 677; befriend, 5, 343.
tüteš, a, um, s. tuor.
tüus, a, um, poss. pron. (tu), thy, thine, your, yours; pl.: tüi, œrum, m., thy friends, kinsmen, countrymen, descendents, etc., 3, 488; freq.
Tybris, s. Tiberis.
Týdeus (disyll.), ši or ōs, m., Týdeus, son of Geneus and Periboea, and father of Diomed, 6, 479.
Týkidēš, ae, m., Týkideš, the son of Týdeus, Diomedes or Diomed, 1, 97, et al.
týmpānum (tíyp-), i, n., τύμπανον, a drum, timbrel, tambourine, 9, 619; a wheel cut out of planks, G. 2, 444.
Týnàirs, Ðdis, f., a daughter of Týnareus, Helen, 2, 569.
Týpháeus (trisyll.), ši or ōs, m., Týphaeus, Typhoeus or Typhon, a giant struck down to Hades by the thunderbolt of Jupiter, G. 1, 279, et al.

Τύφθλος (–šus), a, um, adj. (Typhoeus), pertaining to the giant Typhoeus; Typhôtan, 1, 665.
τύραννος, i, m., τύραννος, a sovereign prince, chief, ruler, 4, 320; in a bad sense, a despot, tyrant, 1, 361.
Τύρες, ae, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 403.
Τύριος, a, um, adj. (Tyrus), of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician, 1, 12; subs.: Týrius, ι, m., a Tyrian, 1, 574; pl., 1, 747.
Τύρος (Týrus), i, f., Tyre, the ancient maritime capital of Phoenicia, 1, 346.
Τύρρηνος, θρυμ, τύρρηνος, the Tyrrhenian, a branch of the Pelasgic race who are said to have settled in Etruria; Etrurians, Tuscan, 8, 603.
1. Τύρρηνος, a, um, adj. (Tyrhenian); Tyrrenian; Etruscan, Tuscan, 1, 67; subs.: Τύρρηνος, ι, m., a Tuscan, 10, 787.
2. Τύρρηνος, i, m., the name of an Etruscan ally of Aeneas, 11, 612.
Τύρριχος (disyll.), ši, m., and Tyrrius, i, m., a shepherd of Lattus, in the service of Latinus, 7, 532, et al.
Τύρρηδαι, ärum, m. (Tyrrehus), the sons of Tyrrehus, 7, 484.
Τýrus, s. Tyros.

U

1. ūber, ěris, n. (ūbāp), a teat, an udder, 3, 392; the breast, 5, 286; breast, bosom, 3, 35; metton, fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, 1, 531; richness of soil; the soil, G. 2, 234, et al.
2. ūber, ěris, adj. (compar., ūberior; superl., ūberImus), (ūber), fruitful, fertile, 3, 106; abundant, G. 4, 141.
ūbî, adv. of place and time (for quož, rel. to polo); relat., where, E. 9, 60, et al.; indefinite, wheresoever, 7, 400; interrog., where, 3, 312, et al.; of time, when, E. 3, 97, et al.; whenever, 4, 143, et al.; as soon as, 1, 81; in comparison, 2, 471; 7, 719, et al.
ūbique, adv. of place (ubi), wheresoever; anywhere, 1, 601; everywhere, 2, 308.
Ucāličon, ntis, m., a Trojan; meton., the house of Ucaleon, 2, 312.

Ūdus, a, um, adj. (uvidus), wet, moist, 5, 357.
Ūfens, ntis, m. 1. A river of Latium flowing into the sea west of Terracina, now the Ufente, 7, 802. 2. A chief of the Aequi, 7, 745, et al.
uciscor, ultus sum, 3, dep. a., to take revenge for, to avenge, 2, 578.
ulcus (hul-), čris, n., a sore, ulcer, G. 3, 454.
ūlgo, Insis, f. (uvelo), moisture of the ground, G. 2, 184.
Ūllise (Ūllisses, -lysses), is, ši or i, m., Sicil. Grk., Ŭlīζς, Ŭllases, son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and one of the Grecon chiefs at Troy, distinguished for shrewdness and cunning, 2, 44, et al.
ullus, a, um (gen. ullus. dat. null), adj. (for unus from unus), any, any.
one, in clauses expressing or implying a negative, G. 1, 508, et al.; very rarely in affirmative clauses, as G. 3, 428; subs., m., any one, any, I, 440, et al.

ulmus, I, f., an elm-tree, elm, 6, 283.

ulna, ac, f., the elbow; the arm; an ell, G. 3, 355.

ulterior, tus, adj. (comp. of obs. ulter, rel. to illae and olus), that is beyond; farther, 6, 314; adv.: ulterior, farther, 12, 803; superl.: ultimus, a, um, of space, the farthest, uttermost; remotest, utmost, 4, 481; of time, the last, 2, 248; the remotest, 7, 49; of order, the last, 5, 347; of quality, worst, most humiliating, most degrading, 4, 537; pl.: ultima, orum, the end, goal, 5, 317; the last, the final hour; the end, 2, 446.

ulterior, s. ulterior.

ultimus, s. ulterior.

ultror, oris, m. (uliscor), an avenger, 2, 96; translated adjectively, avenging, 6, 818.

ultrix, prep. w. acc., and adv. (ulter); prep., beyond, 6, 114; adv., longer, beyond, farther, 3, 490.

ultrix, vis, adj. (uliscor), avenging, 2, 587.

ultrix, adv. (ulter), to or on the farther side, or from afar (probably not used in this sense anywhere in Vergil, though Forbiger gives this meaning in 2, 193); furthermore, over and above, moreover, 2, 145, et al.; even, 9, 127; beyond the limit of necessity; uncompelled, unasked, unimpelled; apart from all external influences, of one’s self, of one’s own accord or motion, voluntarily, willingly, E. 8, 53; G. 4, 204, et al.; unprompted by any words on another’s part, first, 2, 372; 4, 304; G. 4, 580; unaddressed, 10, 606; promptly, 10, 288; impetuously, 12, 3.

ulthus, a, um, adj., p. of uliscor.

ululla, ac, f. (ululo), a screech-owl.

ululatus, as, m. (id.), a yelling, howling, 7, 385; wailing, shrieking, 4, 667.

ululo, avi, atum, 1, a. and n., ululatio, to howl, 6, 257; wall, shriek, 4, 188; to utter wild cries of triumph, 11, 669; shriek the name of; invoke with cries, 4, 609.

ulva, ae, f., water-grass, sedge, 2, 135.

Ulysses, s. Ulixes.

Umber, bra, brum, adj. (Umbri), Umbrian; subs.: Umber, brì, m., an Umbrian dog or hound, 12, 733.

umbo, onis, m. (rel. to ámbum), the boss of a shield, 2, 546; a shield, 7, 633.

umbra, ac, f., shade, shadow, 1, 165, et al.; darkness, night, 2, 699, et al.; a shade of doubt, 12, 689; leafy shade, E. 5, 40; the shade of the dead, freq.; a ghost, 4, 380; a phantom, 10, 636; pl.: umbrae, árum, the Manes, shades, 3, 638; freq.; sub umbrae, to the abode of the dead, 4, 660.

umbraculum, i, n. (umbra), an arbor, bower, E. 9, 42.

umbrifer, éra, árum, adj. (umbra and fero), shady, 6, 473.

1. umbro, aví, átum, 1, a. (umbra), to shade, 6, 772; pass., to be thrown into shadow; to be darkened, grow dark, 3, 508.

2. Umbro, onis, m., a soothsayer of the Marsi, 7, 732.

umbrósus, a, um, adj. (umbra), shady, E. 2, 3; dark, shadowy, 8, 242.

umecto (húm-), avi, átum, 1, a. and n. (umectus), to moisten, bedew, bathe, 1, 465; irrigate, water, G. 4, 126.

uméo (húm-), 2, n. (umor), to be moist; pa.: umens; notis; wet, dewy, humid, 7, 783.

ümérus (húmérus), i, m. (rel. to ámbus), the upper bone of the arm; the shoulder, 1, 501, and freq.; wing, G. 1, 385.

umesco (húm-), 3, inc. n. (umor), to become or grow moist or wet, G. 3, 111.

umidus (húm-), a, um, adj. (id.), moist, wet, damp, dewy, 2, 8, et al.; liquid, 4, 486; of the water, watery, G. 4, 490.

umor (húm-), oris, m., moisture; liquid, fluid, water, G. 1, 114; vapor, G. 1, 417; juice, G. 2, 143; sap, G. 2, 331.

umquam (unquam), adv., even at any time, 6, 770; at all, 12, 649.

únánim, adv., s. unus.

únánimus, a, um, adj. (unus and animus), of one mind or heart; sympathizing, loving, 4, 8; with one heart, 12, 284.
unctus, a, um, p. of unguo.

uncus, a, um, adj. (υγκος), hooked, crooked, 1, 169; talon-shaped, hooked, 3, 217; bent for pinching, G. 2, 366.

unda, ae, f. (υβσπ), a wave, billow, 1, 161; freq. the sea, 3, 202; water, river, stream, 9, 22; tide, throng, G. 2, 462.

undē, adv., whence, of place; relat., 2, 458; interrog., from what place, point, or quarter, G. 1, 461; of other relations, from which event, 1, 6; on which account, 8, 249; from whom, 5, 123; from which, G. 1, 63.

undécimus, a, um, num. adj. (undecim), the eleventh, E. 8, 39.

undique, adv. (unde and que), from or on every side or all sides; all around, everywhere, 3, 198, et al.

undo, āvi, ātum, i, n. and a. (in Vergil always n.), (unda), to rise in waves; of flame, smoke, dust, etc., surge, 2, 609; overflow, stream forth, G. 1, 472; burst forth, push, 10, 908; boil, seethe, 6, 218; of the foliage of woods, wave, G. 2, 457; of lines or reins, hang free, flow, 5, 146; in a moral sense, to overflow, swell with war, G. 3, 28.

undōsusus, a, um, adj. (id.), billowy, stormy, 4, 313; sea-washed, 3, 693.

ungo, s. unguo.

unguen, inis, n. (unguo), an unguent, ointment, G. 3, 450.

unguis, is, m. (υγκης), a finger-nail, 4, 673; talon, 12, 233; claw, 5, 352; in ungues (polished) to the nail; hence, with exactness, exactly, G. 2, 277.

ungūla, ae, f. (unguis), a hoof, 8, 596.

unguo (ungo), unxi, unctum, 3, a., to anoint, cover with oil, 6, 219; besmear, plaster, G. 4, 46; envenom, 9, 773; p.: unctus, a, um, oiled over, oiled, G. 2, 384; of the bottoms of ships, covered with pitch, pitchy, 4, 398.

unquam, s. unquam.

unus, a, um (gen. unus, dat. ūnī), num. adj. (οις, εις), one, 2, 587, et al.; one alone, a single one (emphatically), 1, 47; only, alone, 9, 544; one in particular, 5, 704; with a comparative, 1, 15; with a superlat., 2, 426; w. ante alios, 3, 321; common, 5, 308; one and the same, at once, 10, 571; pl., one, 2, 642; ad unum, to a man, without exception, utterly, 5, 687; in unum, in one, together, E. 7, 2; 12, 714; adv.: finā, in one place or at one time, together with, at once, at the same time, 3, 634, et al.; w. -que following, 11, 864.

ūpilio, ōnis, m. (for opilio, for ovilio, fr. ovile), a shepherd, E. 10, 19.

urbs, is, f. (rel. to orbis), a city, especially a walled city, 1, 12, et al.

urgeo (urgeo), ursi, 2, a. and n. (εψυω, shut in), to drive, impel, press forward, 1, 111; ply, hasten, 9, 489; press, oppress, crush, bear down, 3, 579; press around, inclose, surround, hem in, 11, 524; weigh upon, oppress, close, 10, 745; overpower, 2, 653; attack, 10, 327; punish, torture, 6, 531; neut., press, rush on, G. 3, 200; press on, impend, G. 1, 448.

urna, ae, f., a water-vessel, an urn, 7, 792; an urn for casting lots, 6, 22; of judges, 6, 432.

uro, ussi, ussum, 3, a., to burn; burn up, 2, 87; dry up, exhaust, of the soil, G. 1, 77; of male animals, G. 3, 215; check, starve, G. 2, 53; inflame with love, 4, 68; trouble, disturb, torment, 1, 662.

ursa, ae, f. (ursos), a she-bear; a bear, 5, 37.

ursus, i, m., a bear, G. 8, 247.

ūrus, i, m., a buffalo, G. 2, 574.

usquam, adv., anywhere, 1, 604; by any means, at all, 5, 568.

usque, adv., all the way, all along; all the time, E. 9, 64; continuously, constantly, 2, 693; with quo, how long, 5, 384; usque adeo, so far, so much, to such a degree, so, 12, 646; E. 1, 12; usque ad or adusque, quite to, 11, 262; ab usque, even from, 7, 289; super usque, even beyond, 11, 317; usque dum (others, cum), even while, as long as, 10, 321.

ūsus, 1. a, um. p. of utor.

2. fūsus, fs, m. (utor), a using; use, usage, employment, purpose, 4, 647; service, G. 3, 183; experience, practice, habit, observation, G. 2, 22; raising, breeding, G. 3, 211; communication, 2, 453; profit, use, advantage, E. 2, 71; foll. by abl., use for, need of, necessity of, 8, 441.

ūt (xīt), adv. and conj.; adv., interrog., in what manner, how? 1, 466, et
al.: exclamatory, how! E. 8, 41; sometimes with indic. in a dependent question, 6, 855; G. 1, 56, et al.; how gladly, 8, 154; relat. adv. of manner, as, just as, freq.; in oaths, so truly as, 12, 206; of time, as soon as, when, 8, 1, et al.; ut primum, as soon as, 1, 306; conj., denoting result, so that, 6, 558, et al.; purpose; in order that, that, 1, 885, et al.; with subj. for inf. and acc., that, 11, 299; for ubi, where (according to Forbiger and others), 5, 329.

**utcumque (utcum-), adv.**, in whatever way, however, whatsoever, 6, 822.

**uter**, tris., m., a bag or bottle made of hide; a leather or goat-skin bag, G. 2, 334.

**uterque**, trâque, trumque (-trunque), each (of two); both, 2, 214; subs.: utrumque, n., each, either thing or alternative, 2, 61; adv.: âtrque, to or on both sides; on either side, 5, 409.

**úterus**, i., m., the womb, belly, 11, 813; carcass, G. 4, 556; cavity, 2, 88.

**vacca**, ae, f., cow, 6, 251; heifer, 4, 61.

**vaccinium**, ii, n., the whortleberry, E. 2, 18.

**váco**, Avi, étum, 1, n., to be empty; to be open, 11, 179; to be free from, unoccupied by, w. abl., 3, 123; impers.: vácat, Avit, there is leisure, one has time, 1, 573; p.: vácan, ntis, unoccupied, wasted, deserted, G. 3, 477.

**vácus**, a, um, adj. (vaco), empty, void, 12, 592; open, 5, 515; deserted, 2, 528; solitary (others, spacious), 2, 761; solitary, 4, 82; unpeopled, G. 1, 62; without a rival, G. 4, 90; without employment, unoccupied, G. 3, 3; subs.: vácum, i., n., emptiness, void space, 12, 906; space, open air, G. 2, 287.

**vádo**, 3, n., to go, walk, advance, go on, 2, 396, et al.; rush, 2, 329; move, speed on, 8, 702; imperat.: vade, away, go on! 3, 462.

**vádósus**, a, um, adj. (vadum), that can be forded; fordable, shallow, 7, 728.

**vádum**, i, n., a ford; a shallow,

**úti**, s. ut.

**útilis**, e, adj. (utor), useful, salutary, profitable, fit, good, G. 2, 150, et al.

**útinam**, interj., O that! would that! with subj., 1, 575.

**útor**, ãus sum, 3, dep. n., to use, foll. by the abl.; employ, show, display, 5, 192; address, 1, 64; experience, enjoy, prove, meet with, 6, 546.

**útrumque (útrimque)**, adv. (uter, suffix im, and que), on or from either side; on both sides; on every side, 7, 566.

**útróque**, a. uterque.

**útrumque**, s. uterque.

**úva**, ae, f., a grape, E. 9, 49; cluster of grapes, E. 4, 29; wine, G. 1, 9; vine, G. 2, 60; the cluster or hanging mass of swarming bees, G. 4, 558.

**úvidus**, a, um, adj. (uvesco), moist, E. 10, 20.

**uxor**, ãis, f., a wife, E. 8, 30.

**uxorius**, a, um, adj. (uxor), pertaining to a wife; enslaved to one’s wife, uxorious, slave of a wife, 4, 266.

**v**

**shoal, 1, 112; sand-bank, 10, 303; shallow water, 11, 625; bottom, depth, 1, 190; water, tide, stream, 6, 320; water of the sea, 5, 155; wave, sea, 7, 198.

**vae**, interj. (œval), woe! woe is me! alas! E. 9, 28.

**vâquina**, ae, f., a scabbard, sheath, 4, 579.

**vâgítus**, ús, m. (vagio), a wailing, 6, 426.

**vâgor**, ãus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vagus), to wander about, 6, 806; ride to and fro, career about, 5, 590; to be rumored round, spread, 2, 17.

**vâlen**, a. valeo.

**vâleo**, úi, étum, 2, n., to be strong, physically; to be well, vigorous, powerful; to excel, 5, 67; to have power, be able; can, 2, 499; to avail; can do, 12, 798; prevail, E. 9, 12; imperat.: vâle, farewell! 2, 780; pa.: vâlen, ntis, strong, vigorous, powerful, 5, 431; healthy, G. 2, 70.

**vâlerus**, i., m., a Latin warrior, 10, 752.

**vâlîdus**, a, um, adj. (valeo), strong,
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1, 120; vigorous, powerful, 5, 15; mighty, 2, 50; heavy, massive, G. 3, 172; tough, G. 2, 447.

valles (vallis), is. f. (Σας, low meadow-ground), a valley, dell, dal, ravine, vale, 1, 180, et al.

vallo, ātum, 1, a. (vallum), to surround with a rampart; to encompass around, 11, 915.

vallum, i. (rel. to vallus), a rampart, breastwork, or fort with palisades, 9, 524.

vallus, i, m., a stake, pole, G. 2, 400. vannus, i, f., a winnowing-fan or van; a broad basket for winnowing grain, van, G. 1, 166.

vānus, a, um, adj., containing nothing; empty, G. 1, 226; devoid of truth, deceitful, false, 1, 352; unavailing, 8, 259; groundless, 4, 12; ignorant, 10, 631; subs.: vānas, ārum, n., useless things, 2, 287; adv. (or analogous to cognate acc.): vānas, vainly, 11, 864.

vāpor, āris, m. (καστός), vapor, steam, 7, 468; fiery vapor; fire, 5, 683.

vāpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (vapor), to send out steam; to fumigate; perfume, 11, 451.

vārlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (varius), act., to diversify; streak, G. 1, 441; exchange, relève, 9, 164; neut., change, waver, 12, 228.

1. vārius, a, um, adj., diversified, manifold, various, 5, 605, et al.; different, 4, 286; mingled, 11, 475; varying, 1, 748; diverse, various, in appearance or character, G. 2, 473; of color, variegated, spotted, G. 3, 264; G. 2, 468; changing, 4, 564; subs.: vārium, n., a changeable, fickle, inconsistent thing, 4, 569.

2. Vārius, ii, m., Lucius Varrius, a distinguished Roman writer of tragedies, and friend of Vergil and Horace, E. 9, 35.

Vārus, Alfenus Varus, a friend of Vergil, intrusted by Augustus with the distribution of bounty-lands to disbanded legionaries in Cisalpine Gaul, E. 6, 7, et al.

vastātor, āris, m. (vasto), ravager, destroyer, 9, 772.

vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vastus), to make void or empty; to desolate, lay waste, ravage, devastate, 1, 471, et al.; deprive of, strip, rob, w. acc. and abl., 8, 8.

vastus, a, um, adj., empty, void, wild, waste, 9, 323; vast, unbounded, 1, 118; huge, enormous, immense, 3, 647; deep, vast, sounding, 1, 245.

vātēs, is. c., a prophet, soothsayer, augur, seer, 3, 433; prophetess, 3, 187; poet, bard, 6, 603; E. 9, 34; priest, 11, 774.

1. vē, conj. enclit. (for vel), usually appended to the first word in the clause or phrase, or. freq.; ve—ve, either—or, both—and, 10, 150.

2. vē, a prefix either with a negative or intensive meaning.

vectis, is. m. (vehō), a pole, lever, bar, bolt, 7, 609.

vecto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (id.), to convey, 6, 391.

vector, āris, m. (id.), a sailor, E. 4, 38.

vēctus, a, um, p. of vēcho.

vēho, vēxī, vectum, 3, a. and n., to carry, 1, 118, et al.; bring, usher in, 5, 105; pass.: vēhor, vectus sum, to be carried, fly, 7, 63; with or without equo, navibus, etc., to ride, go, sail, 1, 121; 12, 162; w. acc., sail over, 1, 524.

vēl, conj. (velo), or, implying indifference as to the alternative or choice; or. freq.; even, E. 3, 50; or whether, and, 6, 769; vel—vel, either—or, 4, 24, 25, et al.

vēlāmen, inis, n. (velo), a veil, 1, 649; a covering, garment, vestment, 6, 221.

1. Vēlīnus, i, m., a lake in the country of the Sabines, 7, 517.

2. Vēlīnus, a, um, adj. (Velia), of Velia (Hede or Eleda), a town on the western coast of Lucania; Velian, 6, 906.

vēlivōlus, a, um, adj. (velum and volo), sail-flying; sail-covered, 1, 224.

velle, s. volo.

vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., to pluck; pull up, 3, 28; wrench, tear away, 2, 480; tear down, 9, 506; move, 11, 19; seize, lift, 10, 881; twitch, E. 6, 4; velle re signa, pluck up the standards from the ground; move the camp, depart, G. 4, 108.

vellus, ēris, n. (elpos), a fleece, 6, 249;
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to serve as, to be, G. 2, 130; descend, spring from (others, having come or coming, i.e., to Troy), 5, 373; imperis.; ventum est, we, they came or have come, 4, 151; fut. p. subs.; ventrum, i, n., that which is to come, the future, futurity, 6, 66.

vénor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to hunt, 4, 117.

venter, tris, m., the belly, 3, 216; fig., hunger, 2, 368; a bulging form, G. 4, 122.

ventōsus, a, um, adj. (ventus), windy, stormy, 6, 385; fleeting, unreal, inflated, windy, nosy, 11, 390; empty, vain boasting, 11, 706; fleet as the wind (others, wind-moving; swooping), 12, 848.

ventus, i, m., wind, 1, 43, et al.; blast, 2, 649.

Vénulus, i, m., a Latin messenger, 8, 9.

Vēnus, āris, f., Venus, goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite, daughter of Jupiter and Dione, 1, 411, et al.; meton., love, lust, 6, 26; loved one, mistress, love, E. 3, 68.

vēpres (-is), is, m. (sometimes f., but not in Vergil), a thorn, brier, bramble, G. 1, 271.

vēr, vēris, n., the spring, E. 9, 40, et al.

verbēnae, ārum, f., laurel, olive, or myrtle-boughs for the altar; sacred bouquets, E. 8, 65; vervain, verbēnas, G. 4, 131.

verber, āris, m., a lash, whip, G. 3, 106, et al.; strap, thong of a sling, G. 1, 309; a stripe, blow, 6, 558, et al.; flapping, beating, 12, 876.

verbēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (verbēr), to lash, beat, strike, 3, 423, et al.; sweep, G. 1, 141.

verbūm, i, n. (ēpīs, ēpīs), a word, 1, 710, et al.; incantation, charm, G. 2, 129; pl. language, G. 3, 289.

vērē, adv. (verus), truly, correctly, 6, 188.

vērōr, ātus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., to fear, E. 9, 8, et al.

Vergillus (Virgillus), ii, P. Vergillus Maro, the poet, G. 4, 568.

vergo (versi), 3, a. and n., to incline, G. 2, 298; go down, sink, 12, 727.
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véritus, a, um, p. of veroeor.
vérius, éris, n., comp. of verius.
véro, adv. (verus), in truth; indeed, but indeed, but, 2, 483, et al.
vero, no perf., versum, 3, a., to sweep; snatch, bear, sweep away, 1, 59;
sweep over, 3, 208; p.: versus, a, um, swept over, according to Forbiger, in 5, 141, and 10, 208; but the participle in those passages is probably from vero.
versicolor, éris, adj. (verso and color), of various colors, parti-colored, 10, 181.
verso, évi, atum, 1, freq. a. (vertò), to turn much; writhe, 11, 753; turn up, till, G. 1, 119; turn, 5, 408; handle, wield, 9, 747; to buffet, drive, beat round and round, 5, 460; change, E. 9, 5; drive to and fro, 12, 694; toss about, 6, 392; turn, hurry, 4, 286; involve in or distract with, 7, 396; with or without mente, pedore, etc., revolve, meditate, devise, consider, 1, 657; house, G. 4, 88.
1. versus, a, um, p. of vero.
2. versus (vors-), a, um, p. of vero.
3. versus (vors-), fis, m. (vertò), a turning; a verse or line of poetry, E. 5, 2, et al.; a rank, row, tier of oars, 5, 119; in versum, in line, rank, rows, G. 4, 144.
vertex (vortex), écis, m. (id.), a whirl; whirlpool, 7, 557; eddy, G. 1, 481; vortex, 1, 117; whirling column of flame, 12, 673; the point of the axis of a whirling motion, a pole, G. 1, 242; the top, crown of the head, the head, 1, 403; summit, top, 1, 163; mountain-summit, height, 3, 679; a vertice, from on high, from above, 1, 114; G. 2, 310.
verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, a. and n.; act., to turn, freq.; turn round, 12, 482; turn back, put to flight, 10, 512; turn up the ground, plow, G. 1, 2; turn across, G. 1, 98; turn toward, send to, 11, 796; direct, 3, 146; transfer, 11, 282; reverse, 8, 210; upturn, invert, 1, 478; G. 2, 399; shoot backwards, G. 3, 31; turn out, empty, drain, 9, 165; overthrow, destroy, 1, 20; subvert, 11, 264; change, 1, 237; transform, 12, 891; of language, translate, G. 3, 148; se vertere, to change, G. 4, 411; resolve, G. 1, 239; to be directed, to result, issue, tend, 1, 671; pass: verti, of the heavens, to turn round, revolve, 2, 250; of the year or seasons, to come round, revolve, return, 5, 526; to move about, career about, 11, 693; to turn upon, depend on, 10, 529; to move, be conducted, 7, 101; neut., to turn, be transformed, changed, G. 3, 365; to turn out, happen, E. 9, 6.
vêru, fis, n., a spit, 1, 212; a javelin, 7, 655.
1. vêrum, i, n., s. verus.
2. vêrum, adv., s. verus.
vêrus, a, um, adj., true, freq.; real, 1, 405; verius est, it is or would be more just, 12, 694; subs.: vêrum, i, n., that which is true; truth, justice, right, 2, 141; adv.: vêrum, in truth; truly; but indeed, but yet, yet, but, 3, 670, et al.
vêritus, a, um, adj. (veru, a spit or dart), armed with a dart or javelin; dart-throwing, G. 2, 168.
Vêsaevius (Vêsèvus, Vesvius, Vesvius, Vès Śvius), i., m., Vesvius, the well-known volcano near Naples (not active in the time of Vergil), G. 2, 224.
vêsànus (vaesànus), a, um, insane, mad, furious, 9, 340.
vescor, 3, dep. n. and a., w. abl., or absolute; to feed upon, 3, 628; breathe, 1, 546; banquet, feast, 6, 657.
vescus, a, um, adj., thin, meager; small-grained, fine, delicate, G. 3, 175.
Vêsèveus, s. Vësaevius.
vesper, ëris or ëri, m. (èwerspo), the evening; the evening star; the west, 5, 19; personif.: Vesper, Hesperus, 1, 374, et al.
Vesta, æ., f. (Eërìa), Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and grand-daughter of Vesta, wife of Coelus; goddess of the hearth and household, 2, 296, et al.; meton., the hearth, the fire, G. 4, 384.
vêster (vost-), tra, trum, possessive pron. (vos), your, yours, 1, 573, et al.; for the sing., thy (others, your, those of your countrymen), 11, 697.
vêstibulum, i, n. (2. ve and sto), entrance, porch, portal, vestibule, 2, 469, et al.
vêsitgium, fi, n. (vestigo), a foot-step; step, 2, 711; foot-print, track, 8,
vestigo, 1, a., to track; trace, explore, search; seek out, hunt, 12, 467; 6, 145; descrey, 12, 588.

vestō, vī or ii, ëtum, 4, a. (vestis), to clothe, E. 4, 45; fig., deck, array, cover, clothe, 6, 640, et al.

vestis, is, f. (ventus, ëstis), a garment, freq.; robe, 6, 645; vestiment, 1, 404; clothing, 6, 539; covering, drapery, tapestry, 1, 639.

vēstīlis, i, m., a mountain in the Maritime Alps west of Liguria, now Monte Viso, 10, 708.

vēternus, m. (veternus), oldness; meton., sluggishness, sloth, inactivity, G. 1, 124.

vēttītum, i, n., s. veto.

vētūtus, a, um, p. of veto.

vēto (vētō), ūi, ëtum, 1, a., to prohibit, 1, 39; w. infin., to forbid, 1, 541; with acc., oppose, 2, 84; pa. subs.: vētītum, i, n., that which is forbidden; a prohibition, 10, 9.

vētus, ēris, adj. (fros), old, aged, freq.; ancient, early, former, 1, 23, et al.; subs.: vētēres, um, m., the ancients, the fathers, G. 1, 176.

vētustas, ātis, f. (vetus), oldness; age, antiquity; length of time, duration, continuance, 3, 415; period, length of time, 10, 792.

vētustus, a, um (id.), old, ancient, 2, 713.

vexo, ēvi, ëtum, 1, intens. a. (veho), to move much; toss, E. 6, 76; harass, 4, 615.

vīa, ae, f. (veho), a highway, road, path, 1, 401, et al.; avenue, pathway, G. 2, 278; track, orbit, G. 2, 477; limit, tropic, zodiac, 6, 796; course, 5, 28; voyage, wandering, 3, 714; passage, entrance, 2, 494; tendency, course, G. 1, 418; method, way, means, 12, 405.

vīator, ēris, m. (via), a wayfarer, traveler, 5, 273.

vībro, ēvi, ëtum, 1, a. and n.; act., to cause to move tremulously; to dart, flash, 8, 524; to move to and fro, brandish, 11, 606; curl, 12, 100; nent., vibrate, 2, 211; quiver, 10, 484; glitter, flash, 9, 769.

vilburnum, i, n., the viburnum, a kind of shrub; the wayfarer's tree, E. 1, 26.

vicīa, ae, f., a leguminous climbing plant with small seed-pods; the vetch, G. 1, 75.

vicīnia, ae, f. (vicīnus), a neighborhood, region, border, G. 4, 290.

vicīnus, a, um adj. (vicus), of the same district or village; neighboring, near, 8, 582; subs.: vicīnus, i, m., a neighbor, E. 3, 53.

vicis, gen. f. (no nom. sing.), a change, turn in affairs; stage, interchange, 6, 585; vicissitude, event, 3, 376; combat, encounter, peril, 2, 433; part, place, poet, 3, 634; watch, guard, 9, 175; in vicem, in exchange, by turns, G. 4, 166; now and then (others, instead), G. 3, 188.

vicissam, adv. (vicis), in turn, 4, 90; in one's turn, on one's part, 6, 531; alternately, E. 3, 23.

victimā, ae, f., an animal offered in sacrifice; a victim, E. 1, 34, et al.

victor, ēris, m. (vinco), a conqueror, victor, freq.; as adj., successful, 3, 459; in triumph, 2, 329; with success, 8, 50; victorious, 1, 192.

victūria, ae, f. (victor), victory, 2, 584; personified, Victory, 11, 436.

victrix, icis, f. (vinco), a female conqueror; in triumph, 7, 544; as adj., victorious, 3, 54; triumphal, E. 8, 18.

victū, sup. of vinco and vivo.

1. victus, a, um, p. of vinco.

2. victus, ūs, m. (vivo), a living; nourishment, sustenance, food, 1, 214.

vidēo, vidi, visum (interrog. viden' for videane, 6, 779), 2, a. (vidov), to see or perceive, in all senses of the words, freq.; to open the eyes, E. 6, 21; see to it, look to it; determine, 10, 744; pass.: vidēri, to be seen, 2, 461, et al.; to seem, appear, 1, 396, et al.; impers.: vidētur, visum est, it seems to one, seems good, proper, is the will of; one thinks, judges, 2, 429, et al.; pa. subs.: visum, i, n., anything seen; a vision, 3, 172; portent, prodigy, 4, 456.

vidēo, vī or ii, ūtum, 1, a. (vidus), to bereave, with acc. and abl., 8, 571; pass., to be free from, G. 4, 518.

vigēo, 2, n. (ūgēis), to be active, live-
ly, vigorous; to flourish, be strong, 2, 88; excel, 4, 175.

vigil, vis, adj. (vigeo), awake, on the watch; sleepy, 4, 182; perpetual, 4, 200; subs. vigil, is m., a watchman, guard, sentinel, 2, 266, et al.

vigifans, s. vigilo.

vigilantia, ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness; diligence, G. 2, 265.

vigilo, avī, ātum, 1, n. and a. (vigil); neut. to be awake, watch, 10, 228; wake up, awake, 4, 573; act., to watch against, look out for, guard against, G. 1, 313; pa. vigifans, ntis, watchful, 5, 438.

viginti, num. adj., indecl. (ēxōs), twenty, 1, 634.

vigor, oris, m. (vigeo), activity, force, vigor, energy, 6, 730.

vīllis, c, adj., of small value; cheap, worthless, E. 7, 42; poor, common, G. 1, 274; simple, G. 1, 165; insignificant, base, inferior, 11, 372.

villa, ae, f., a country-seat, farm-dwelling, grange, dwelling, E. 1, 83.

vīllōsus, a, um, adj. (villus), shaggy, hairy, 8, 177.

villus, i, m. (ēxōs), shaggy hair, 5, 352; fleece, G. 3, 386; nap, 1, 702.

vīmen, insis, n. (vieo), a flexible twigs; osier, sprout, shoot, sprig, stem, 3, 81.

vīminēus, a, um, adj. (vimen), of twigs or brush; brush-, G. 1, 95.

vīnco, vincī, vincērum, 4, a., to bind, 11, 81; bind round, 1, 287; tie up, G. 2, 416; wreath, bind round, 12, 130; of speech, stop the utterance, bind, tie, G. 2, 94.

vīnculum, s. vinculum.

vīncō, vici, victum, 3, a. and n.; act., to conquer, 1, 529, et al.; slay, 10, 842; surpass, oudo, E. 3, 21; overcome, overpower, overwhelm, 1, 192; dispel, 1, 727; win, possess, 6, 148; burst, G. 2, 518; master, be equal to, G. 3, 289; reach, G. 2, 123; remove, purge, G. 3, 580; persuade, 2, 690; outline, outline, G. 2, 285; neut., to be victorious, gain the victory, conquer, 11, 713; p. vicētus, a, um, overcome; without control, w. gen., G. 4, 491.

vīncētus, a, um. p. of vincō.

vīnculum (vinculum), i, n. (vinco), that which serves for binding; a chain, 6, 395; fetter, bond, 1, 54; a rope, cable, 1, 188; 2, 298; cord, 5, 510; a halter, 11, 492; morally, a bond, tie, 4, 16; pl.: vincula or vīncis, ōrum, n., gauntlets, 5, 408; a sandal, 4, 518; fig., constraint, compulsion, 7, 203.

vindēmīa, ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage, G. 2, 6; grapes, G. 2, 89.

vīndico, avi, ātum, 1, a. (vindex), to claim or get by legal process; claim; rescue, save, 4, 223.

vīnēs, ae, f. (vineus), a vineyard; a vine, E. 4, 40.

vīnētum, i, n. (vinum), a plantation of vines; vineyard, G. 2, 298; rows of vines, G. 2, 357.

vīnitor, oris, m. (id.), a vine-dresser, G. 2, 417.

vīnum, i, n. (olvo), wine, 1, 195, et al.

vīōla, ae, f. (ōvō), a violet, E. 5, 38, et al.

vīolābills, e, adj. (violo), that may be violated; violable; non violābile, inviolable, 2, 154.

vīolārium, ii, n. (viola), a bed of violets, G. 4, 82.

vīolentia, ae, f. (violentus), violence, 11, 854; fierceness, impetuousity, fire, passion, fury, rage, 12, 9.

vīolentus, a, um, adj. (vis), having much or excessive force; violent, impetuous, 6, 356; comp. : vīolentior, with more than usual violence, with great fury, G. 2, 107.

vīdio, avi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to exercise force upon; hurt, wound, 11, 277; break, 7, 114; devastate, 11, 255; desecrate, profane, 2, 189; stain, 12, 67.

vīpēra, ae, f., a viper, adder. G. 3, 417, et al.

vīpērēus, a, um, adj. (vipera), pertaining to vipers or snakes; viperous, snaky, 6, 281.

vīr, irī, m., a man as distinguished by sex, 9, 479, and freq.; husband, 2, 744; husband of the flock, E. 7, 7; hero, 6, 415; pl.: vīri, ōrum, comrades, friends, 2, 668; citizens, 1, 934; people in general, 1, 532.

vīrago, Insis, f. (rel. to vīr), a woman of masculine spirit; a heroine, warlike maid, 12, 468.

Vīrbius, ii, m., a Latin hero, son of Hippolytus and Aricia, 7, 762.

vīrectum (vīrētum), i, n. (vireo), a
green or grassy spot; a lawn or meadow, 6, 688.

virens, ntis, p. of viroeo.

viréo, ści, m., to be green, 6, 206, et al.; pa.: virenas, ntis, green, 6, 679.

vires, s. vis.

viresco, ści, n. (vireo), to become or grow fresh, green, or verdant, G. 1, 55.

virestum, s. virectum.

virs, a, f. (id.), a twig, bough, branch, 6, 144; a wand (the caduceus of Mercury), 4, 242.

virgētus, a, um, adj. (virga), made of twigs; of basketwork; checker or striped; plaid-, 8, 660.

virgéus, a, um, adj. (id.), of twigs, rods, oviars, G. 1, 165; of brushwood, 7, 463.

Virginus, s. Vergilius.

virginitas, atis, f. (id.), virginity, 12, 141.

virgo, Inis, f. (vireo), a maiden, virgin, freq.; virgin daughter, 2, 403; virgin child, 11, 505; the transformed virgin, Io, 7, 791; the constellation Virgo or Astrea, E. 4, 6; of a young married woman, E. 6, 47.

virgultum, i, n., only used in the plural (for virgultum from virgula), a growth of brambles; a thicket, grove, 12, 522; shrub, 3, 23; shoots or sprigs, 12, 207; layers, G. 2, 346.

viridans, ntis, s. virido.

viridis, e, adj. (vireo), verdant, green, 3, 24; mosey, E. 1, 76; green wood, 7, 677; green, newly formed, smooth, E. 5, 13; fresh, blooming, 5, 235; rigorous, 6, 304.

virido, i, n. (viridis), to be green, verdant; pa.: viridans, ntis, green, grassy, verdant, 5, 388; mosey, 8, 630.

virils, e, adj. (vir), pertaining to a man; male, 7, 50; manly, 3, 342; of manhood, 9, 311.

virūsus, a, um, adj. (virua), filled with poison; having a poisoned or offensive smell; fetid. G. 1, 58.

virūsus, atis, f. (vir), manhood; valor, courage, 2, 307, et al.: prowess, 1, 556; moral worth, virtue, 5, 844; greatness, glory, 6, 906; heroism, 4, 3; heroic effort, struggle, 12, 913.

virus, m., a slimy, viscous juice, G. 3, 281; venom, poison, virus, G. 1, 129.

vis, vis, pl., vires, virum, (s, pl., lves), strength, force, G. 2, 479; persistence, industry, G. 1, 198; force, power, 2, 453; keenness of scent (others, number, pack), 4, 132; might, 7, 422; violence, fury, 1, 69; hurt, injury, 3, 242; pl.: vires, lum, physical power, strength, 2, 689; support, strength, G. 2, 380; military strength, power, resources, 2, 170; natural power, 7, 258; personal power, influence, 8, 404.

viscēra, s. viscus.

viscum, i, n. (īgēs), the mistletoe, 6, 205; bird-time, made of the waxy berries of the mistletoe, G. 1, 189.

viscus, this, n., an inner part of the body; pl.: viscēra, um, the entrails, vitals, 6, 599; the flesh, 1, 211; heart, bosom, 6, 383.

viso, visi, visum, s, intens. a. (video), to look at much; look at carefully, observe, see, 2, 63; visit, 8, 157; pa.: visen- dus, a, um, to be seen; worthy to be examined, wonderful, G. 4, 309.

visī, supine of video.

visum, i, n., s. video at the end.

1. visus, a, um, p. of video.

2. visus, 3s, m. (video), a seeing; vision, sight, 4, 277; a phenomenon, spectacle, appearance, sight, 2, 212; aspect, 11, 271; prodigy, 3, 86.

vita, ac. f. (vivo), life, 2, 92; of society or nations, 6, 663; the living spirit, a soul or spirit, 4, 705; G. 4, 224.

vitallis, e, adj. (vita), pertaining to life; essential to life, vital, 1, 388.

vitēus, a, um, adj. (vitis), of the vine or of wine, G. 3, 880.

vitēus, a, um, adj. (vitium), corrupt; decayed, rotten, moldering, G. 2, 453.

vitis, is, f. (vico), a vine, G. 2, 397, et al.

vitisātor, oris, m. (vitis and sero), a vine-planter, 7, 179.

vitium, i, n., a fault, defect, bad quality, G. 1, 88; disease, distemper, G. 3, 454; fereid heat, E. 7, 57.

vīto, āvi, atum, i, a. and n., to shun, avoid, 2, 483.
vitrēus, a, um, adj. (vitrum), of or like glass, clear, shining, crystal, G. 4, 350.

vitta, ae, f. (rel. to vimen), a fillet, band, or chaplet for the head, especially for religious occasions, 5, 385, et al.; also for an altar, E. 8, 65.

vitūlis, ae, f. (vitulus), a keeper, E. 3, 29.

vitūlum, i, m. (vitaēs), a young bullock, steer, calf, 5, 772.

vivax, ācis, adj. (vivo), having a strong hold on life; long-lived, E. 7, 90.

vividus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of life; lively, vigorous, ardent, 5, 754; quick, swift, 12, 753.

vīvo, vīxi, vītum, 3, n. (βίω), to live, 3, 311, and freq.; to survive, remain, be still living; 1, 218; to support life, live, 7, 749; exist, prosper, flourish (others, conquer, from vinco), 1, 445; of inanimate things, live; grow, increase, G. 3, 454, et al.; vivēre, live and be happy; farewell, E. 8, 59.

vīvus, a, um, adj. (vivo), alive, living, 6, 531; life-like, 6, 848; immortal, 12, 235; of inanimate things, not severed from the stock, still growing, G. 2, 27; of water, living, running, pure, 2, 719; of rock, natural, unquarried, living, 1, 167; of minerals. fresh, native, G. 3, 449; subs.: vivum, the living flesh, the quick, G. 3, 442.

vīx, adv., hardly, scarcely, with difficulty, 5, 263, and freq.

vōcātus, us, m. (voco), a calling; summons; pl., a call, 12, 85.

vōcīfērōr, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vox and fero), to raise the voice; cry out, exclaim; utter with loud cries, 2, 679.

vōco, vī, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to call, name, 3, 133; mention, speak of, 3, 185; call upon, E. 1, 37; invoke, implore, 8, 204; propitiate, 3, 283; invite, 3, 70; announce, G. 1, 388; summon, 2, 668; challenge, 6, 172; vie with (adopted by some for provocet), G. 3, 194; incite, 7, 614; assemble, rally, 7, 506.

vōlaemus (vōlaēmus), a, um, adj. (vola, the palm of the hand), hand-filling; large; subs.: vōlaemum (vō-laēm-), 1, n. (sc. pirum), a large kind of pear, the warden pear, G. 2, 82.

volans, ntis, f., s. 1. volo at the end.

vōlātillis, e, adj. (1. volo), flying; missile, winged, 4, 71.

volcānīa (Volcāniā), ae, f. (volcanus), the island of Vulcan, Hierà; an island of volcanic origin off the northern coast of Sicily, and supposed by Vergil to be connected by subterranean channels with Ætna; now Vulcano, 8, 422.

volcānīus (Volcānī-), a, um, adj. (Volcānus), pertaining to Vulcan; forged or wrought by Vulcan, 12, 739, et al.; of fire or flame, 10, 408.

volcānus (Volcān-), i, m., the god of fire and of the forge, son of Jupiter and Juno, 8, 422; meton., fire, 2, 311, et al.

volceens, ntis, s. Volceans.

volēmus, i, s. volamemus.

volēns, ntis, s. 2. volo.

volgo, s. vulgo.

volgus, s. vulgus.

vōltīnus, ntis, m., s. volito.

vōlīto, āvī, ātīm, 1, freq. n. (1. volo), to fly about, whirl about, G. 1, 368; hover, flit, 6, 329; ride or gallop around, 12, 128; circulate, pass rapidly, fly, G. 3, 9; pa. subs.: vōltīnus, ntis, m., a flying thing, winged insect, G. 3, 147.

volnīrō, s. vulnero.

volnificus, s. vulnificus.

volnus, s. vulnus.

1. vōlo, āvī, ātum, 1, n., to fly, 1, 200, et al.; of rumor, to be spread rapidly, noised or spread abroad, 3, 121; pa., subs.: vōlāns, ntis, f., a winged creature; a bird, 6, 239.

2. vōlo, vōltī, velle, irreg. and def. a. (3 pers. sing. pres. ind., volī or vult; 2 pers. pl., volītis or vultīs), (βουλομαι), to will, wish, desire, intend, purpose, freq.; followed by the infinitive, with or without subject acc., by the subjunctive, or by a noun in the acc.; wish, desire, 2, 104, et al.; of the gods, order, decree, 5, 50, et al.; be willing, 1, 733; think of, intend, mean, E. 2, 58; of things, to signify, mean, 6, 318; p.: vōlēns, ntis, while wishing, still wishing, G. 4, 501; pa.: willing, spontaneous, G. 2, 500; ready, unresisting, spontaneously, 6, 146; yielding, submissive, G. 4, 561.

volpes, s. vulpes.

Volscens (Volceans), ntis, m., a Latin chief, 9, 370.
Volsci (Vol-), õrum, the Volsci or Volscians, a warlike tribe of Latium, G. 2, 108, et al.
Volscus (Vul-), a, um, adj. (Volsci), Volscian, 7, 803.

volus, a, um, p. of veilo.
volütur, s. vultur.
Volturnus (Vul-), i, m., a river of Campania, now the Volturno, 7, 729.
volus, a, um, m. s. vultus.
volāblis, e, adj. (volvo), turning, whirling, spinning, 7, 882.
volōcere, ācris, ācre, adj. (1. volo), having the power to fly; of birds or winged creatures, swift-winged, 5, 488; of things, winged, fleeting, 2, 794; swift, 1, 317; flying, light, G. 2, 217; subs.: volācris, is, f., a bird, 3, 322; a screech-owl, G. 1, 470; a vulture, E. 6, 42.

volūmen, Inis, n. (volvo), a roll; fold, coil, 2, 206; joint, muscle, G. 3, 192.

voluntas, ātis, f. (2. volo), a willing; will, wish, desire, 6, 673; consent, 4, 125.
voluptas, ātis, f. (volup), satisfaction, delight, pleasure, 3, 660.

Vōlus, i, m., a follower of Turnus, 11, 463.

vōltābrum, i, n. (voluto), a rolling or wallowing place; a slough, lair, G. 3, 411.

Vōlto, āvi, ātum, 1, Intens. a. and n. (volvo), to roll about; act., to roll back, re-echo, 5, 149; roll or send through, make resound, 1, 725; of thought, turn over, ponder, think over, E. 9, 37; meditate, 1, 50; w. ellipse of the acc., 4, 533; neut., fall prostrate, 8, 607.

Vōlütus, a, um, p. of volvo.

volvo, volvi, volūtum, 3, a. (rel. to dūs, to wind), to roll, 1, 86; roll along or down, 1, 101; roll or cast up, 3, 206; G. 1, 473; toss, hurl, 12, 906; roll over, roll in the dust, 12, 329; cast, hurl down, 1, 118; 9, 512; roll, wheel, 1, 163; of books, open, unroll, 1, 263; of the Fates, fix the circle of events, decree, ordain, dispose, 1, 22; 3, 376; of the mind, revolve, meditate, reflect upon, 1, 305; to go through the circle or vicissitudes of things; pass, continue, live through, G. 2, 293; experience, endure, suffer, 1, 9; rotam volvere, to complete a cycle, period; pass.: volvi, roll over, roll, 10, 590; turn or wind about, 7, 350; to be shed, to flow, 4, 449; roll on, revolve, 1, 389.

vōmer, and vōmis, ēris, m., a plow-share, G. 1, 102; plow, 7, 635.
vōmo, ātum, 3, a. (Σέμες), to vomit; belch, vomit forth, 5, 682; pour forth, G. 2, 462.
vōrāgō, Inis, f. (voro), a chasm, abyss, gulf, whirlpool, 6, 292; torrent, 9, 105.

vōro, āvī, ātum, 1, a. (βυρός), to swallow up, 1, 117.
vorsus, a, um, p. of verte.
vortex, s. vertex.
vos and vosmet, s. tu.
vōtum, i, n., s. voveo.
vōtus, a, um, p. of voveo.
vŏvēo, vōvī, vōtum, 2, a., to make a pledge or vow to a deity; vow, 10, 774; consecrate, devote, 11, 556; pa. subst.: vōtum, i, n., a thing vowed; a conditional pledge made to some deity; a vow, 5, 234; prayer, 4, 65; votive offering, 2, 17; sacrifice, 8, 279; longing desire, hope, G. 1, 47.

vox, ōcis, f. (ψῆς), a voice, 1, 288; note, tone, 6, 646; speech, G. 4, 380; language, 12, 825; response, answer, 2, 119; sound, 3, 556.

Vulcānia, Vulcānius, Vulcānus, s. Volcania, etc.

1. vulgo (volgo), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vulganus), to make common or commonly known; spread abroad, 1, 457; divulge, disclose, 10, 64.

2. vulgo (volgo), adv., s. vulgus.

vulgus (vulgus), i, n., rarely m., the common people; populace, people, 2, 39; multitude, 2, 798; common soldiers, 2, 99; rabble, throng, 1, 149; of animals, the herd, 1, 190; the whole flock, body of the flock, G. 8, 469; adv.: vulgo, in the multitude; in common, generally, 6, 283; all around, everywhere, 8, 643; E. 4, 25; far and wide, G. 3, 246; as a common thing, very often, G. 3, 363.

vulnēro (volnēro), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vulnus), to wound; offend, hurt, wound, 8, 583.

vulnificus (voln-), a, um, adj. (vulnus and facio), wound-making; hurtsful, deadly, 3, 446.
VULNUS

vulnus (volnus), Gr. n., a wound, 2, 486, and freq.; blow, 5, 433; aim, thrust (others, weapon), 2, 539; of the mind, distress, 12, 160; heart-wound, passion, 4, 2; of revenge, 1, 36.
vulpes (volpes), Gr. f. (rel. to ἀλώ-πης), a fox, E. 3, 91.
vulsus, a, um, p. of vello.

vultur (voltur), Gr. m., a vulture, 6, 597.

Vulturnus, Gr.Voltumnus.
vultus (voltus), Gr. n., the look or expression of the face; face, visage, countenance, 1, 209; features, 4, 556; appearance, aspect, 5, 848; eyes, sight, 2, 539.

X

Xanthé, Gr. f., Χανθή, Xantho, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, G. 4, 396.
Xanthus, Gr. m., Χάνθως. 1. The Xanthus or Scamander, a river near Troy, 5, 808, et al. 2. A small river in Epirus named by Helenus after the Trojan Xanthus, 3, 350. 3. A river in Lycia, now the Eischen Tschaí, 4, 143.

Z

Zæcynthus, Gr. f., Ζάκυνθος, an island in the Ionian sea opposite Elis, now Zante, 3, 270.
Zéphyrus, Gr. m., Ζέφυρος, Zephyr or Favonius, the god of the west wind 2, 417, et al.; west wind, 4, 562; wind, 10, 103.

zôna, Gr. f., ζώνη, a belt, girdle; in astronomy, a zone, G. 1, 233.
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