SIX BOOKS
OF THE
ÆNEID OF VIRGIL.

With Explanatory Notes and Vocabulary.

BY

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Et profugum Ænean, altae primordia Romae,
Quo nullum Latium clarissimum exstat opus.

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PREFACE.

THE text of the first Six Books of the Aeneid here given, is the same as that in my edition of the whole poem. It is based upon a careful collation of the editions of Heyne, Wagner, Conington, Ribbeck, and Ladewig, with frequent reference to other standard authorities, and with constant and especial regard to the testimony of the best manuscripts.

In the preparation of the Notes, the endeavor has been made to meet the actual wants of students in our schools; not forgetting that the best help one can give a learner is to teach him to help himself. Frequent references are made to the grammars most in use in this country, and explanations are furnished of passages difficult of interpretation, of peculiarities of syntax, and of such points of history, geography, mythology, and antiquities as require elucidation. In the Vocabulary, which I have prepared at the suggestion of many experienced and accomplished teachers, it is believed that a complete statement will be found of the Virgilian uses of each word, so far as the first Six Books of the Aeneid are concerned. The chief difficulties in scanning are solved in the Metrical Index; and in the Remarks which follow, information will be found on some points of classical versification which are not fully explained in our popular grammars. The Index of Proper Names adds some facts to those stated in the Notes and Vocabulary; and beginners may read with profit the Suggestions to Students on the 384th page.

It will be seen that, in addition to the results of my own independent investigations, I have availed myself of the rich
stores which have been accumulated by successive generations of able commentators. In all cases where I am indebted to any one, either for information, or for felicity of expression, I have endeavored to give due credit. The Arguments of the different Books have been taken from Bryce, with occasional additions and modifications; and parts of the Life of Virgil are compiled from Ladewig, Wagner, Thompson, Schmitz, and Long.

I congratulate those who shall study this volume upon their introduction to one of the most charming of poets, who will delight them in their youth, and still more, if possible, when they read him anew in after-days. Let them dwell long and lovingly upon his graceful verses, committing some of his choicest passages to memory, and they will find on every perusal old beauties that never pall, and new ones continually presented from an exhaustless store.

THOMAS CHASE.

VIRIS ERUDITIS
CAROLO THVRBER
RVDOLPHO B. HVBBARD
ELBRIGIO SMITH
SCHOLAE LATINAE VIGORNIENSIS
OLIM MAGISTRIS
GRATI ANIMI MONUMENTO
HIC LIBELLVS ESTO.
LIFE OF VIRGIL.

Publius Vergilius Maro (for so, and not Virgilius, the best MSS. give his name) was born at Andes, a little village about three miles below Mantua, on the 15th Oct., B.C. 70. His father, a comfortable farmer, spared no pains to give his son a liberal Greek and Latin education, sending him to school at Cremona, and, after he had assumed the manly gown at the beginning of his sixteenth year, to Milan, and finally to Naples, where he was instructed by the poet and philosopher Parthenius. After several years' residence at Naples, Virgil betook himself to Rome (B.C. 47), where he took lessons of the Epicurean Syron, the friend of Cicero, in philosophy, mathematics, and physics. His love of letters and of a country-life, as well as his feeble health, ill adapted for the strifes of the forum, or the hardships of military service, prevented his indulging an ambition for a public career, and caused him to withdraw to his farm at Andes, where he occupied himself with husbandry, and with the study of the Greek poets, especially Theocritus. In this period he wrote a number of short poems, some of which may have descended to our times; although the authenticity of the minor poems ascribed to Virgil is doubtful. In the year 42 he began to write his Bucolics, to which the name Eclogues was afterwards given by the critics. These are short pastoral poems, ten in number, and were probably all written before the year 37. They at once attracted attention and gained him fame and friends. Some lines from them being recited on the stage, when Virgil happened once to be in the theatre, the whole audience rose to do him honor. Their merit consists in their versification, which was smoother and more polished than the hexameters which the Romans had yet seen, and in many natural and simple touches. John Dryden, in the Dedication of his translation of the "Pastorals," says: "[Virgil] found the strength of his genius betimes, and was, even in his youth, preluding to his Georgics and his Aeneis. He could not forbear to try his wings, though his pinions were not hardened to maintain a long laborious flight. Yet sometimes they bore him to a pitch as lofty as ever he was able to reach afterwards. But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came
down gently, circling in the air, and singing, to the ground; like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights, still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally, and tuning her voice to better music.”

After the battle of Philippi (B.C. 42) Octavianus assigned to his soldiers lands in various parts of Italy; and the neighborhood of Cremona and Mantua (which had adhered to the cause of Brutus and Cassius) was one of the districts in which the soldiers were planted, and from which the former possessors were dislodged. Virgil was thus deprived of his property. It is said that it was seized by a veteran named Claudia or Clodius; that Asinius Pollio, who was then governor of Gallia Transpadana, advised Virgil to apply to Octavianus at Rome for the restitution of his land, and that Octavianus granted his request. It is supposed that Virgil wrote the Eclogue which stands first in our editions (but was fourth in the order of composition) to express his gratitude to Octavianus Caesar. There is an uncertain tradition of a subsequent dispossession from his estate, when he was obliged to flee before the sword of an angry soldier, and of a final restoration of his property after the peace of Brundusium.

Virgil gained early the friendship of Maecenas, the confidential friend and counsellor of Augustus, and the munificent patron of men of letters, “whose house, whose table, and whose gardens, were the resort of all the wits, virtuosi, actors, joyous spirits, and agreeable idlers of Rome.” * With the Emperor himself, with Maecenas and Pollio, and with all the members of the brilliant coterie of men of genius who surrounded the court of Augustus, he lived on terms of cordial intimacy. The successful productions of others afforded him as much pleasure as if they were his own. His large library was open to all men of learning; and he often quoted the saying of Euripides that “the property of friends is a common good.” (τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά.)

The most finished work of Virgil, his Georgica, an agricultural poem, was undertaken at the suggestion of Maecenas. Its object was “to recommend the principles of the ancient Romans, their love of home, of labor, of piety, and order; to magnify their domestic happiness and greatness; to make men proud of their country on better grounds than the mere glory of its arms and extent of its conquests. . . . To comprehend the moral grandeur of the Georgics, in point of style the most perfect piece of Roman literature, we must regard it as the glorification of Labor.” † While writing this poem, Virgil composed many verses in the morning, but by evening reduced them to a very few; so that he used to compare himself to a bear, which licks its shapeless offspring into form.

* Wieland (quoted by Dean Milman, in his Life of Horace.)
† Merivale’s Hist. of the Romans under the Empire.
His epic poem, the Aeneid, had long been meditated. To its composition he gave the last eleven years of his life; he purposed devoting three years more to polishing and elaborating the poem; but he died without having given it its final touches. On this account, it is said, he wished, in his last illness, to burn it; but his friends would not allow him, and it was preserved and published, without alteration, by Varus and Plotius. While composing his epic, Virgil occasionally recited passages from it to his companions, and the highest expectations were raised of the greatness of the work. (Cf. Propert. Eleg. II. 34, 85.)

In the year 28 B.C. died Marcellus, the son of the Emperor’s sister, Octavia, by her first husband; and as Virgil lost no opportunity of gratifying his patron, he introduced into the sixth book of the Aeneid (861-887) the well-known allusion to the virtues of this youth, who was cut off by a premature death. Octavia is said to have been present with the Emperor, when the poet was reciting this allusion to her son, and to have fainted from her emotions. She rewarded the poet munificently.*

“The fortunes of a man, who, fleeing from a burning city and a kingdom overthrown, and borne by the fates over boundless and unknown seas, founds, on a foreign soil, held by men the most warlike, and most fiercely defended, a new realm, — that realm destined to become the greatest and the most enduring empire which the world has seen,” — what grander argument could poet have? Nor is the execution of the task unworthy of the theme. In language always elegant, often grand and sublime, in feeling sweet, pure, and noble, — it is to no happy accident, but to its own intrinsic perfections, that the Aeneid owes the immortality of its fame. Needless complaint has been made that Virgil imitates Homer. Dryden gallantly denies that the Roman poet copies his master, and says “the Grecian had only the advantage of writing first.” As Seneca well puts it, Virgil never stole, but only openly imitated. Whatever he took, he wrought over and made his own; it is the unmistakable air of Rome that breathes from every page; the stamp of Virgil is on the whole work. Again; had Homer himself no models? Nay, was he not a magnificent freebooter in the domain of the ballad-makers who preceded him? Is Dante any the less original, in that he confesses to our Virgil, “Thou art my master, and my author thou”?*

“Virgil imitated Homer, but imitated him as a rival, not as a disciple.”† Next to Homer, his mind was powerfully influenced by the study of the Athenian drama, “which was in fact the only instance of a genius and culture commensurate with his own, operating in a sphere analogous to his.”†

* It is said that Octavia sent Virgil ten sestertia for each of the lines referring to Marcellus, making a total sum of about ten thousand dollars. † Conington.
After finishing the first draft of his epic, Virgil contemplated a tour in Greece and Asia, that he might perfect it among the scenes in which many of its incidents are laid. With a dread almost prophetic, Horace prays for his safe return, in the beautiful ode addressed to the ship which bore his departing friend on his way. At Athens the poet met with Augustus, who was returning from Samos to Rome. Changing his former intention, Virgil determined to accompany his patron. On a visit to Megara, he was seized with a sudden indisposition, which his voyage increased, and he died a few days after his arrival at Brundusium, on the 22d of Sept., B.C. 19, in his fifty-first year. In accordance with his request his body was conveyed for burial to Naples, which had been his favorite place of residence, both on account of the extreme beauty of the scenery, and the mildness of the climate, congenial to his delicate health. His tomb still stands on the hill of Posilipo, and is visited by pilgrims from every land.

In person, Virgil is said to have been tall, and stoutly made, of dark complexion, and with the appearance of a farmer. He was slow in speech, and his manners were shy and of almost feminine modesty. We are told that he read with great sweetness, and imparted even to dull matter a charm which gave it a life not its own. From his asthmatic tendency, and the weak eyes of Horace, arose the saying attributed to Augustus, that, with these poets on either hand, he was sitting between sighs and tears.

His parents lived long enough to enable him to show his affection and gratitude by maintaining them in affluence, his father having become blind. Donatus rates his fortune at about ten thousand sesterces, (nearly four hundred thousand dollars,) and states that his house at Rome stood on the Esquiline Hill, near the gardens of Maecenas and the house of Horace.

His fame, which was established in his life-time, was cherished after his death, as an inheritance in which every Roman had a share; and his works became school-books even before the death of Augustus, and have continued such ever since. In the Middle Ages, the belief was prevalent that he had been a great magician; and of his feats most wonderful things were related. But it needs not fiction to attest his powers of enchantment; for till civilization is no more, successive generations of readers shall confess a genuine magic in the spell of that

"Spirit of Mantua,
Of whom the fame still in the world endures,
And shall endure, long-lasting as the world."
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina cœxi
Ut quamvis axido pxrerent arva colémno,
Gratum opus agricoli, at nunc horrentia Martis.

ARMA virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto
Vi superum, saevae memorem Junonis 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, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum studiosque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyrias olim quae vereteret arces; 20
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbam
Venturum excidio Libya: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia bellum,
Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis,
(Nec dum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores 25
Exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
Judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores:
His accensa super, jactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebant longe Latio; multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere rucbant, 35
Quum Juno, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
Haec secum: “Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis! Pallasne exurere classem
Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto
Unius ob noxam et furias Ajaxis Oili?
Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis;
Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammis
Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto. 40
Ast ego, quae divum incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjunx, una cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat
Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?”

Talia flammato secum dea corde voluntas 50
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris.
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, 55
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce,
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdicit atris,
Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

"Aeole, namque tibi divûm pater atque hominum
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrenenum navigat aequor,
Ilium inItaliam portans victosque Penates:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
Quarum, quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem."

Aeolus haec contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
Explorare labor, mihi jussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptrâ Jovemque
Concilia, tu das epulis accumbere divûm,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem."

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspidie montem
Impulit in latus, ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque e sedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamarque virûm stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diêmque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Exemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;"
Ingemit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis
Contigit oppetere! O Danaüm fortissime gentis,
Tydide! mene Iliaciocumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!"

Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctu aperit; furtis aestus arenis.
Tres Notus abraptas in saxa latentia torquet,
(Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras;
Dorsum immene mari summo; ) tres Eurus ab alto

In brevia et syrtes urget, miserabile visu,
Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehetabat Oronten,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppin ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvit in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex;
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troia gaza per undas.
Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatae,
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
Vicit hiemps: laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiant inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscent.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disjectani Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas caeliique ruina.
Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et ivae. 130
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
"Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
Quos ego—! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus; 135
Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestras, Eure, domos: illa se jactet in aula
Aeolus, et claudo ventorum carcere regnet."

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reductit.
Cymothoe simul et Triton annixus acuto
Detrudent naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti; 145
Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat aequor,
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat; 150
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspezere, silent, arcetisque auribus adstant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcat:
Sic cuecetus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prospectius genitor, caeloque invectus aperto,
Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto 160
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra; 165
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent, unco non alligat anchora morsu.
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore
Egressi optata potiuntur Troes arena,
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in somite flammam.
Tum Ceres et corruptam undis Cerealique arma
Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque firemcs,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
Prosperit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
Nec prius absistit, quam sepetm ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
Litore Trinacio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:
"O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopea saxa

Experti. Revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite; forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.

Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."

Talia voce refert; curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementiæ figunt;
Litore æna locant aliæ, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermonæ requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Præcipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat, quam Jupiter, aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit et Libyæ defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas,
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Alloquitur Venus: "O qui res hominumque deùmque
Aeternis regis imperius, et fulmine torres,
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italicum terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teuci,
Qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
Polliticus: quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus ados
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucerorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troïa; nunc placida compostus pace quiescit;
Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus annuis arcem,
Navibus (infandum!) amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? Sic nos in sceptra reponis?"

Ollu subridens hominum sator atque deorum
Vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
"Parce metu, Cytherea: 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 feroce
Contundet, morcesque viris et moenia ponet,
—Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puere 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 jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
—Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegنعine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat.
Consilia in melius referet, mecumque lovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togetam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus actas,
Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nasctur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Julius, 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 Quirinus,
Jura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus,
Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vincit aenis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento."

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae utque novae pateant Carthaginis arces
Hospicio Teucris, ne fati nesca Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aera magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus adstitit oris.
Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque fercia Poeni
Cordae 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 locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant (nam inculta videt), homines nec feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrendis umbris
Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achatae,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanae, vel quails equis Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce volucremque fuga praeventitur Ilebrum.

2 — Six Books.
Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior "Heus" inquit "juvenes, 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:
"Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O—quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi
vultus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; O dea certe,
An Phoebi soror? an Nymphae sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaececumque, laborem,
Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Jactemur, 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; Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyriis et Agenoris urbem;
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae
Ambages; sed summä sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
Vergilius Aeneis I.

Conjugis; ora modis attollens pallida miris,
Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro
Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne rexit;
Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
Auxiliumque viæ veteres tellure recludit
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
Aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae,
Corripiunt, onerantque auro: portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes

Moenia surgentemque novae Carthaginis 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 annales nostrorum audire laborum,
Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
Trojae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classse veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Jove summo.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus;
Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
Ipsa ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus." Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:

"Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
Vitales 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 laetantes agmine cyncos, 
Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto 
Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo 

**Aut capere aut captas jam 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.** 
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.”

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, 
Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem 
Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos; 
**Et vera incessu patuit dea.** Ille ubi matrem 
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus: 
“Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis 
Ludis imaginibus? Cur dextreae jungere dextram 
Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?” 
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit; 
At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, 
Et multo nebulae 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 arae sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat; 
Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi 
Imminet, adversaeque aspectat desuper arces. 
**Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,** 
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum. 
**Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros** 
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa, 
**Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco.** 
**[Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.]**
**Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic lata theatris** 
**Fundamenta petunt alii, immanesque columnas**
Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, quam gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut quum liquantia mella
Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent;
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
“O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt!”
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se septus nebula (mirabile dictu)
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.

Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae,
Quo primum, jactati undis et turbinæ, Poeni
Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
Monstrat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello
Egregiam et facilim victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
Aerea cui gradibus surgant limina, nexaeque
Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
Ausus, et afflicits melius confidere rebus:
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit, et lacrimans “Quis jam 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 pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus;
Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnostit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumquebibissent.
Parte alia fugiess amissis Troilus armis,
Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
Furtur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque turbo
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant,
Sulpliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;
Diva solo fixos oculos 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 conespexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies et nigrir Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammæ,
Bellatrix, audetque virid concurret virgo.

Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per juga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illapharetram
Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes;

(Latone tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus;)
Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit.
Jura dabant legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequebat justis aut sorte trahebat:
Quum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequeur turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates
Laetitiaque metuque: avidi conjungere 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 fandi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
"O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem
Justitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:
Hic cursus fuit,
Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit: hoc pauci vestris annavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbaram
morem
Permittit patria? Hospitio prohibemur arenæ; Bella cien, primaque vetant consistere terra!
Si genus humanum et mortalia tenennis arma, At sperate deos memores fundi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo justior alter
Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis:
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
Aetheria neque adhuc crudelibus occupat umbris,
Non metus. Officio nec te certasse priorem
Poeniteat: sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
Armaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.
Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
Si datur Italian, sociis et rege recepto,
Tendere, ut Italian laeti Latiumque petamus;
Sin absumpsa salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum,
Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes jam restat Iuli,
At fretâ Scianiae saltem sedesque paratas,
Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:
"Solvite corde metum, Teuci, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojanæ nesciat urbem
Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnum Saturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis:
Urbem quam statuo, vestra est: subducite naves;
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discriminé agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem
Afforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo,
Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbis aut errat."
His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas jamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
“Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos;
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris.”
Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas, claraque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae
Purpureum et lactos oculos afflarat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariiuse lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: “Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Trojus Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
O sola infandos Trojae miserata labores,
Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustis jam 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 quid
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 umbrae
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque maneunt,
Quae me cumque vocant terrae.” Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum,
Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
“Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
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 expulsam patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyrum, et victor dicione tenebat.
Temporar jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojanae, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucorum ab stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris.

Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.”
Sic memorat, simul Aenean in regia ducit
Tecta, simul divum templis indicit honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera laetitiamque dii.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu

Instruitur, 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 enim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten,
Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat;
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praetera Iliacis erepta ruinis
Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis,
Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos,
Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum;
Practerea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile
Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655
Haec celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem. 660
Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosaque bilingues;
Urut atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur 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 jactetur odis Junonis acerbae,
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.

Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur 670
Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Junonia 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 accepe mentem:
Regius accitum cari genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona serens pelago et flammis restantia Troiae;
Hunc ego sopitum sommo super alta Cythera
Aut super Idalium sacrae sede recondam,
Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue vultus,
Ut, quum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido
Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
Occultum inspries ignem fallasque veneno."
Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli.
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulei adspirans complectitur umbra.
Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
Quum venit, aulaeis jam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;
Jam pater Aeneas et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expeditiunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longan
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates;
Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerent et poca ponant.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum,
Flagrantesque dei vultus simulataque verba
[Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.]
Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit,
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem;
Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
Hæret, et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
Insidat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
Matris Acidaliae, paulatim abolere Sychæum
Incipit, et vivo tentat praevertere amore
Jam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotaee,
Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
It strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla voluant
Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
Incensi, et noctem flavmis funalia vincunt.
Hic regina gravem gemmam auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:
"Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur,
Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Trojaque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores!
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Juno!
Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrite faventes!"
735
Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
Post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas
740
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 proterent se tinguere soles
745
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminent plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hector multa;
750
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 jam septima portat
755
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, jubes renovare dolorem.
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Euerunt Danai, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui, quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
Et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
Incipiam.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaum, tot jam 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
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant.
VERGILI AENEIS II.

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abisses rati et vento petiisse Mycenas.
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu.
Panduntur portae; juvat ire et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
‘Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles,
Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.’
Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae,
Et molem mirantur equi. Primusque Thymoetes
Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
Sive dolo, seu jam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
Aut pelago Danaüm insidias suspectaque dona
Praecipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis,
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva,
Laocoön ardens summa decurrit ab arce.
Et procul: “O miserī, quae tanta insanìa, cives?
Creditīs avectos hostes, aut uttā putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaüm? sic notus Ulixes?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machīna muros,
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
Aut alīquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quīquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona fereentes.”
Sic fatūs, validis ingentem viribus hastam
In latus inque fērī curvam compagibus alvum
Contorsis. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae;
Et, si fata deūm, si mens non laeva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedere latebras,
Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres!

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperirem Achivis, 60
Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus
Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.
Accipe nunc Danaüm insidias, et crimine ab uno 65
Disce omnes.
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 jam miseri mihi denique restat, 70
Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"
Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Quidve ferat; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. 75
[Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:]
"Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcûmque, fatebor
Vera," inquit, "neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80
Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
Gloria, quem falsa sub prudione Pelasgi
Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demiserne neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:
85
IIli me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum staban regno incolumis regumque vigebat
Concilii, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixı
(Haud ignota loco) superis concessit ab oris,
Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
Et casum insontis necum indignabar amici.
Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
90
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.

Hinc mihi prima mali labes; hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguias, et quaerere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro — 100
Sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo?
Quidve moror, si unnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite poenas:
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae."

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

"Saepe fugam Danai Troja cupiere relictा
Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
Fecissentque utinam! Saepe illos aspera ponti 110
Interclusis hiemps, et terruit Auster euntes;
Præcipue, quem jam hic trabbitus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Suspens Europyllum scitantem oracula Phoebi
Mittimus; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: 115
'Sanguine placatis ventos et virgine caesa,
Quum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras:
Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica.' Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,
Obstupuere animi, gelidusque per ima ecursit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divum,
Flagitat: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 120
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.
Assensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
Jamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
Et salae fruges, et circum tempora vitæ.
Eripui, fateor, leta me, et vincula ruipi,
Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem;
Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabant.
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 ultero.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari
Vincla jubeat Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis:
“Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios:
Noster eris: mihihae edissere vera roganti;
Quo molem hancimmanis equi statuere? quis auctor?
Quidve petunt? quae religio, aut quae machina bell?
Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas;
“Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen,” ait, “vos, arae ensesque nefandi,
Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi:
Fas mihi Graorum sacrata resolvere jura,
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves,
Troja, 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 summam custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgincas ausi divae contingere vittas,
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.
Nec dubiiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
Vix positum castris simulacrum, arsere coruscae
Luminibus flammas arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu).
Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem. 175
Extemplo tentanda fugae canit aequora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis excipendi 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 lacso
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185
Roboribus textis caeloque educere jussit,
Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
Tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum 190
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 perjurique arte Sinonis 195
Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200
Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.—
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt; 205
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubaeeque.
Sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
Sibila lanabebant linguas vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt, et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat, et miseris motu depascitur artus;
Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus, et jam
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:
Quales mugitus, fugit quum sauciun aram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt, saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque deae clipeaque sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse morentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspidate robur
Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorscrit hastam.
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divae
Numina conclamant.
Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum
Subjiciunt 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 illabitur urbi.
O patria, o divum domus Ilium, et inclusa bello
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
Instamus tamen immemores cæcique furore,
Et monstrum infelix sacrae sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fatus aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.
Vertitur interea caelum, et ruet oceano nox,
Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri
Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae
Litora nota petens, flammas quem regia puppis
Extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
Accipiant socios atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
Incipit, et dono divum gratissima serpit:
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fetus,
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!
Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines,
Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
"O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teuerum,
Quae tanta tenueris morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
Defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos
Foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?"
Illo nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
"Heu fugē, nate dea, teque his" ait "eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alta a culmine Troja.
Sat patriae Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
Sacra suoque tibi commendat Troja Penates:
Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaero,
Magnā pererrato statues quae denique ponto."
Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestanque potentem
Aeternumque adytum effert penetrabilibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excūtor somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto:
In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus Austris
Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaümque patescunt
Insidiae: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam
Vulcano superante domus, jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon, Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
Exoritur clamorque virūm clangorque tubarum.
Arma mens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
Praecipitans, pulchrumque mori succurrat in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivūm,
Panthus Othyades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
"Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?"

Vix ca fatus cram, gemitu quam talia reddit:
Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucerorum; ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Transulit, incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
Insultans. Portis ali i bipotentibus adsunt,
Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
Obsedere ali i telis angusta viarum
Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia tentant
Portarum vigiles, et cacco Marte resistunt."

Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divùm
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, Hypaneisque Dymasque,
Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonides: illis ad Trojam forte diebus
Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
Infelix, qui non sponsae praecpta furentis
Audierit.
Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
Incipio super his: "Juvenes, fortissima frustra
Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupidò
Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis.
Excessere omnes, adytis arisque reliquit,
Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurrítis urbi
Incensae: moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victís, nullam sperare salutem."
Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi cæu
Raptore s atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relicti
Faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostes
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, medíaque tenemus
Urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicit, aut possit lacrimis aequare laborcs?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora, perque domos et religiosa deorum
Limina. Nec soli pœnas dant sanguine Tuceri;
Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,
Victoresque cadunt Danai. Cruelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se Danaûm, magna comitante caterva,
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens,
Inseius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicus:
"Festinate, viri! Nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnities? 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 hostes.
Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
Improvissim aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus: adspirat primo Fortuna labori.
Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
"O soci, qua prima " inquit "fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
Mutemus elipeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis
Aptemus. Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgci galeam elipeique insigne decorum
Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodatensem.
Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juvenus
Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro,
Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
Conserimus, multos Danaûm demittimus Orco.
Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu

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Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi
Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam sidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameiae 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 injecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostorum obtinum, oriturque miscrimum caedes
Armorum facie et Graiarum errore jubarum.
Tum Danai gemitu atque creptae virginis ira
Undique collecti invadunt, accrimum Ajax,
Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et lactus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram
Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavirus urbe,
Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus
Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram
Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi;
(Dis aliter visum;) percunt Hypanisque Dymasque,
Confici a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infulta textit.
Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisses manu. Divellimur inde:
Iphitus et Pelias necum, quorum Iphitus aevo
Jam gravlor, Pelias et vulnere 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 Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440
Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidae contra turres ac tota domorum 445
Culmina convellunt, (his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis,)
Aurataska 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 caecaecaque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priani, postesque relict i
A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna mane bant, 455
Saepius Andromach ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summ i fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucrit.
Turrim, in prae cipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri
Et Danaüm solitae naves et Achaica castra,
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summ a labantes
Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellinus altis
Sedibus, impulimusque: ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit et Danaüm super agmina late
Incitit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna; 470
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida:sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegeb at,
Nunc positis novus exuviiis nitidusque juventa,
Lubrica convolut sublato pectore terga,
ARDUUS AD SOLEM, ET LINGUIS MICAT ORE TRISULCIS. 475
UNA INGENS PERIPHAS, ET EQUORUM AGITATOR ACHILLIS,
ARMIGER AUTOMEDON, UNA OMNIS SCYRIA PUBES
SUCCEDUNT TECTO, ET FLAMMAS AD CULMINA JACTANT.
ipse inter primos correptae dura bipenni
limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480
AERATOS; JAMQUE EXCISA TRABE FIRMA CAVAVIT
ROBORA, ET INGENTEM LATO DEDIT ORE FENESTRAM.
APPARET DOMUS INTUS, ET ATRIA LONGA PATESCUNT,
APPARENT PRIAMI ET VETERUM PENETRALIA REGUM,
ARMATOSQUE VIDENT STANTES IN LIMINE PRIMO. 485

AT DOMUS INTERIOR GEMITU MISEROQUE TUMULTU
MISCEetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
FEMINEIS ULULANT; FERIT AUREA SIDERA CLAMOR.
TUM PAVIDAE TECTIS MATREs INGENTIBUS ERRANT,
AMPLEXAEQUE TENENT POSTES ATQUE OSCULA FIGUNT. 490
INSTAT VI PATERIA PYRRHUS; NEC CLAUSTRA NEQUE IPSI
CUSTODES SUFFERRE VALENT; LABAT ARIETE CREBRO
JANUA, ET EMOTI PROCUMBUNT CARDINE POSTES;
FIT VIA VI: RUMPUNT ADITUS, PRIMOSQUE TRUCIDANT
IMMISSI DANAI, ET LATE LOCA MILITE COMPLENT. 495
NON SIC, AGGERIBUS RUPTIS QUUM SPUMEUS AMNIS
EXIIT OPPOSITASQUE EVICIT GURGITE MOLES,
FERTUR IN ARVA FURENS CUMULO, CAMPOSEQU PER OMNES
CUM STABULIS ARMENTA TRAHIT. VIDI IPSAE FURENTEM
CAEDE NEOPTOLEMUM GEMINOSQUE IN LIMINE ATRIDAS; 500
VIDI HECUBAM CENTUMQUE NURUS, PRIAMUNIQUE PER
ARAS
SANGUINE FOEDANTEM QUOS IPSE SACRVERAT IGNES.
QUINQUAGINTA ILLI THALAMI, SPES AMPLA NEPOTUM,
BARBARICO POSTES AUCRO SPOLIIQUE SUPERBI,
PROCBURE; TENENT DANAI, QUAPI 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 TREMENIBUS ACO
CIRCUMDAT NEQUIDQUAM HUMERIS, ET INUTILE FERRUM. 510
Cingitur, ac densos furtur moriturus in hostes.
Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates:
Hic Hecuba et natae nequidquam altaria circum,
Praccipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensae et divum amplexae simulacra sedebant.

Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis
Ut vidit, "Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjunx,
Impulit his cingi telis, aut quo ruis?" inquit.
"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget; non, si ipse meas nunc afforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnes,
Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata, recepit
Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atra lustrat
Saucius; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, jam jamque 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 jam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit;
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque
Supplicens erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulchro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbellre sine ictu
Conjicit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
Et summo clipei nequidquam 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 tre-
mentem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humoris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstupui; subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem aequaeum crudeli vulnere 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.

[Jamque adeo super unus cram, quum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secretam 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 conjugis iras
Praemetus, Troiae et patriae communis Erinyis,
Abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem
Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
"Scilicet haec Spartam incolam patriasque Mycenas
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho,
Conjugiumque domumque patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita: namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,
Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis
Laudabor poenas, animunque expelisse juvabit
Ultricis flammæae, et cineres satiassæ meorum.”
Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,
Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulisit
Alma parentis, confessâ deam, qualisque videri
Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque pæhensum
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 conjunxne Creûsa
Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiae
Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
Jam flammæae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacænae
Culpatusve Paris; divum inclementia, divum,
Haec evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam.
Aspice, (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum
Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
Jussa time, neu praecipit parere recusa!)
Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quitat, totamque a sedibus urbem
Eruit; hic Juno Scaes saevissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta vocat.
Jam summas arcæ Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, limbo offulgens et Gorgone saeva;
Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque 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 Trojae
Numina magna deûm.
Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornun
Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertex nutat,
Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
Congemuit traixtque jugis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes
Expedior: dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montes primumque petebam,
Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja
Exsiliumque pati. "Vos o, quibus integer acvi
Sanguis," ait, "solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
Vos agitate fugam;
Me si caelicalae voluissent ducere vitam,
Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
Vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
Iperse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis
Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulchri.
Jam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
Demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis affavit ventis et contigit igni."

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat;
Nos contra effusi lacrimis conjunxque Creusa
Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, incepitque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto.
Nam quod consilium aut quae jam fortuna dabatur?
"Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relickto
Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
Si nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui,
Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Trojas
Teque tuosque juvat, patet isti janua leto,
Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes
Eripis, ut mediis hostenii in penetralibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum juxtaque Creüsam,
Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
Arma, vixi, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos!
Reddite me Danais! sinite instaurata revisam
Proelia! Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti."  
Hinc ferro aceingor rursus, clipeoque sinistram
Insertabam aptans meque extra teeta ferebam;
Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjunx
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 conjunx quondam tua dicta relinquor?"

Talia vociferans gemitum tectum omne replebat,
Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.  
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque inoxia molles
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Exutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera lactus
Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
"Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde audiam, pater, atque haec omnina firma.
Vix ca fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem duens multa cum luce cecurrit.
Illum, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cornimus Idaea claram se condere silva,
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.
Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat.
“Jam jam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem!
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes iri recuso.”
Dixerat ille, et jam per moenia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
“Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
Ipse subibo humeris, 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 conjunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
Deserta Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus
Religione patrum multos servata per annos;
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates;
Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,
Attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero.”

Haec fatus, latos humeros subjectaquae colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
Implicitur, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
Pone subit conjunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum;
Et me, quem dudum non utta injecta movebant
Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
Evasisse viam, subito quem creber ad aures
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens “Nate,” exclamat, “fuge, nate; propin-
quant.
Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno.”
Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum

4 — Six Books.
Confusam eripuit mentem: namque avia cursu
Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
Heu, misero conjunx fato mi crepta Creüsa.
Substitit, erravitine via, seu lassa resedit,
Ignoscis: nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740
Nec prius amissam respexi animumve reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Ceres sedemque sacratam
Venimus; hic debemus collectis omnibus una
Defuit, et comites natumque virumque sofelliit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque, 745
Aut quid in versa vidi crudelius urbe?
Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates
Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo;
[Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis:] 750
Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti
Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.

Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
Horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755
Inde domum, si forte pedem — si forte! — tulisset,
Me refero. Irruerant Danai, et tection omne tenebant.
Ilicet ignis edax summam ad fastigia vento
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. 760
Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo
Custodes lectiPhoenix et dirus Ulixes
Praedam asservabant: huc undique Troia gaza
Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
Craterisque auro solidi, captivaque vestis
Congeritur; pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
Stant circum.
Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbra,
Inplevi clamore vias, maestusque Creüsam
Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.770
Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti,
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsa
Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago.
Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
"Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:
Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis conjunx? non haec sine numine divum
Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creüsam
Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum:
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetæ regnumque et regia conjunx
Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectae pelle Creüsae.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Vencris nurus;
Sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dicere desperuit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra comprensà manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique similima somno.
\[Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.\]
\[Atque hic ingentem comitum affuxisse novorum\]
\[Invenio admirans numerum, matresque virosque,\]
\[Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.\]
\[Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,\]
\[In quascunque velim pelago deducere terras.\]
\[Jamque jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idae\]
\[Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant\]
\[Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;\]
\[Cessi et sublato montes genitore petivi.\]
"Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimus divùm, 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 vela jubebat:
Litora quem patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis gnatoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colit Mavortia campis,
(Thraces arant,) acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Trojae, 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
Auspiciis coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo
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 tentare latentes;
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
Multa movens animo, Nymphas venerabar agrestes
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
Rite secundaret visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu
Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor arenae,
(Eloquar, an sileam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo
Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures:
"Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto,
Parce pias scelerare manus: non me tibi Troja
Externum tuli, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum:
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges et jaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Hunc Polydorum aurum quondam cum pondere magno
Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
Threiicio regi, quam jam diffideret armis
Dardaniae, cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teurcùm, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
Fas omne abrumpit, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro
Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames! Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
Monstra deùm refero, et quae sit sententia posco.
Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,
Vergili Aeneis 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 soluta;
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulchro
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

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

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto;
"Da propria, Thymbrae, domum! Damoenia fessis
Et genus et mansuram urbem! Serva altera Troiae
Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immittis Achilli.
Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes, ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris!"
Vix ea fatus eram; tremere omnia visa repente,
Limmersque laurisque dei, totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytes cortina reclusis.
Summissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
"Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere lacto
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic 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 errantes jubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterem volvens monumenta virorum,
"Audite, o proceres," ait "et spes discite vestras.
Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,
Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae;
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna:
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhoetias primum est adventus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arcas
Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli, Corybantiaque aera,
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et juncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua jussa, sequamur,
Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus!
Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris.""}
Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
Nigrum Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domum, sedesque adstare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per aquor
Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus;
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus cuntes,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et lactam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
Jamque fere [sicco subductae litore puppes;]
Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus;
Jura domosque dabam: subito quam tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
Liquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros;
Areabant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
Quam fessis finem rebus ferat, unde laborum
Tentare auxilium jubeat, quo vertere cursus.

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effigies sacrae divùm Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum ab Troja mediisque ex ignibus urbis
Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare jacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras;
Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
Hic canit, et tua nos en ultero ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma securi,
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabis: tu moenia magnis
Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem.
Mutandae sedes: non haec tibi litora suasit
Delius, aut Cretae jussit considere, Apollo.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae,
(Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse duces 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
Ausonias: Dictaea negat tibi Jupiter arva."
Talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum,
(Nec sepor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus
Vergili Aeneis III. 57

Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar; Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor,)
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Intemerata 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 tales casus Cassandra canebat;
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Italia regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
Credor? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebus, et moniti meliora sequamur!"
Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememqueferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Executimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
Tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes;
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
Annixii torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
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 vultus, foedissimina ventris
Proluvies, uncaecque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.
Irruimus ferro, et divoris ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Jovem; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opinis.
At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Divipiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo; tum vox tactrum 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 jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt ense 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 tentant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.

Sed neque vim plumis ulla nec vulnera tergo
Accipiant, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Semiesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt:
Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
“Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque juvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumme inferre paratis,
Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?
Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea sigite 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 nostraque injuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.”
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque jubes te exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres;
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicet honores:
“Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios!”; tum litore funem
Deripere, excussoque jubet laxare rudentes.

Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
Jam medio apparat fluitu nemorosa Zacynthos,
Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecremur Ulixii.
Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis,
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi, et parvae succedimus urbi;
Anchora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.

Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,
Lustramusque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii: juvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvit annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo elipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
“AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA”;
Linquere tum portus jubeo et considere transtria.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt. 290
Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes, 295
Conjugio Acacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.

Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progradior portu, classes et litora linquens,
Sollemnes quum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoëntis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumultum, viridi quem cespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. 300
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troia circum
Arna amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit,

Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pausa furenti
Subjicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :
"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco. 315
Ne dubita: nam vera vides.
Heu, quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto
Excipit, aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit,
Hectoris Andromache? Pyrrhin' connubia servas?"
Dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est :
"O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Trojae sub moenibus altis
Jussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile !
Nos, patria incensa, diversa per aequora vectae, 320
Stirpis Achilleae fastus juvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
Ast illum, ereptae magnus inflammatus amore 330
Conjugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
Excipit incantum, patriasque obturcat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, 335
Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
Aut quisam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? Superatne? et vescitur aura,
Quae tibi jam Troja—?
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"
Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
Inassum fletus, quum sese a moenibus heros 345
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,
Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
[Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.]
Procedo, et parvam Trojam simulataque magnis
Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum
Agnosco, Scaeaequ amplor limina portae.
Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur:
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant poca Bacchi,
Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant. 355

Jamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro:
His vatem aggrederio dictis ac talia quae so:
"Trojugena, interpres divum, qui numina Phoebi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere et terras tentare repostas;"
Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celaeno
Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras
Obscenamque famem) quae prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"
Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more juvencis,
Exorat pacem divum, vittasque resolvit
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 majoribus 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
Seire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno.
Principio-Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam,
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor,
Infernique lacus Aeaeaque insula Circae,
Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam: tu condita mente teneto:
Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fetus enixa, jacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:
Fata viam inventent, aderitque vocatus Apollo.
Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
Effuge: cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graiis.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos
Lycius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classea.
Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves,
Purpureo velare comas adoptert us amictu,
Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat et omnia turbet.
Hunc soci morcm sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto,
Hac casti mancant in religione nepotes.
Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admonerit orae
Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo lacva petantur
Aequora circuitu, dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina
(Tantum aevi longinquus valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt, quam protius utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus absidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque ino barathi ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auris
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem:
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistrix,
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
Præterea, 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:
Junonis magna primum prece numen adora;
Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
Trinacria fines Italos mittere relieta.
Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspicies, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit, foliisque notas 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 quum cardine ventus
Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat;
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispensia tanti,
Quamvis increpient socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poenas.
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italicæ populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Trojam.”

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum Dodonaeosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
Addit equos, additque duces;
Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.-

Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:
“Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus: hanc arripi velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
Vade," ait "o felix nati pietate! Quid ultra 480
Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror austros?"
Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatæ auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honore,
Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: 485
"Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearm
Sint, puér, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem,
Conjugis Hectoreæ. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat,
Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo."
Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis:
"Vivitelices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Jam sua! Nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur;
Vobis parta quies: nullum maris aequor arandum, 495
Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
Quaerenda; effígiem Xanthi Trojanque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, — melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Graii.
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
Trojam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes." 500

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruat interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus; fessos sopor irrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat:
Haud segnis stratio surgit Palinurus, et omnes
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
515
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.

6—Six Books.
Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
Tentamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas. 520
Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italam. "Italam!" primus conclamat Achates,
Italam laeto socii clamore saluant.
Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
Stans celsa in puppi:
"Di, maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."
Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit 530
Jam proprior, templumque apparat in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes,
Ipse latet; gemino demittunt brachia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises: "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas:
Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur. 540
Sed tamen idem olim curru sucedere suet;
Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre;
Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,
Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;
Praeceptorque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores.
Hand mora: continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Grajugenümque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. 550
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arcis et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Actna;
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces;
Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscen tur arenae.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat:
Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis!"

Haud minus ac jussi faciunt; primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda.

Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere,
Ter spumam clisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignarique viae Cyclopum allabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed<had minus ac jussi faciunt; primusque rudentem
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammarum, et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis

Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare camuis,

Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam et caelum subtexere fumo.

Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus:
Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra
Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram:
Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
Respicitmus. Dirae illuvies immissaque barba,
Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
[Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis.] 595
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praecps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucri! quascumque abducite terras:
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danae et classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petisse Penates.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto: 605
Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit."
Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quae deinde agitct fortuna fateri.
Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus, 610
Dat juveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
"Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicitis Ulixi,
Nomine Achemenides, Trojam, genitore Adamasto
Paupere, (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus. 615
Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquant,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deserucre. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera, (di, talem terris avertite pestem!) 620
Nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanique aspersa natarent
Limina; vidi, atro quem membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
Nam simul, expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus,
Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque 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 lacti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
Rumpite:

Nam, qualis quantumque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alii curva haece habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.
Tertia jam Lunae se cornua lumine complent,
Quum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopes
Prosperio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
Victum infelicum, baccas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascent radicibus herbae.
Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem; huic me, quacumque fuisset,
Addixi: sat est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."

Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem,
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen
ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aquora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
Jam medium; needum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi 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 affectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Intremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italieae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
At genus c silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complit.
Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
Concilium horrendum: quales quum vertice celso
Aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae.
Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis;
Contra jussa moment Heleni, Scylla atque Charybdis,
Ni teneant cursus:— certum est dare lintea retro,
Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missus adest. Vivo praetervchor ostia saxo
Pantagiae, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixii.

Sicanio praetenta sinu jacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est hoc Elidis amnem
Occultas egisse vias subter mare, quí nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Jussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
Radimus; et fatís numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,
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 illaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum 710
Deseris, heu, tantis nequidquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, quam multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.” 715

Sic pater Aeneas, intentis omnibus, unus
Fata renarrabat divum, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem:
“Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes? 10
→ Quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Jactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta cancant!
→ Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit,
Si non pertaesum thalami tacitaque fuisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbe're culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna cadce Penates,
Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, 25
72
Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.
ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores
Abstulit: ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro.”
Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obtoris.

Anna refert: “O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetua maerens carpere juventa,
Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?
Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
Non Libyae, 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
Barcae. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
Germanique minas?
Dis equidem auspiciibus reor, et Junone secunda,
Hunc currum Iliacum vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
Conjugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis,
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis
Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
Dum pelago desaevit hiemps et aquosus Orion,
Quassataeque rates, [dum non tractabile caelum].”

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra aduent: pacemque per aras
Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferae Ceres, Phoeboque, patrique Lyaco,
Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curae.
Ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido
Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora defum pingues spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vaturn ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem, 65
Quid delubra juvant? Est mollis flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
Urbe furiosa, qualis conjecta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragratis
Dictaeos, haeret lateri letalis arundo.
Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
Nunc cadem, labente die, convivia quaerit,
IIiacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maceret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque:
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
85
Non coeptae assurgunt turres, non arma juventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant; pendent opera interrumpa, minaeque
Murorum ingentes, aequataque machina caelo.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri 90
Cara Jovis conjunx, nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggregitur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
"Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,
Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
Una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est! 95
Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra,
Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altac.
Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
Quin potius pacem acternam pactosque hymenaeos

→ Exercemus? Habes, tota quod mente petisti: 100
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."

Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiae Libycas avertcreat oras)
Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.
Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis,
Miscrerve probet populos, aut foedera jungi.
Tu conjunx: tibi fas animum tentare precando.
Perge; sequar." Tum sic exceptit regia Juno:
"Mecumerit iste labor. Nunc quaratione quod instat
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, doccebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque \textit{re}tesserit orbem.
His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbnum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque \textit{ind}agine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca;
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Devenient. \textit{Ad}ero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
[Cannubio jungam stabilis propriumque dicabo:] 
Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juvenus;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant; ostroque insignis et auro
Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
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. Ipsa ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Anchises atque agmina jungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xantique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictaque Agathyrsi;
Ipse jugis Cynthia graditur, mollique fluentem
Frondes premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
Tela sonant humeris: haud illo signior ibat
Aeneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi dejectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere jugis; alia de parte patentes
Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
Pulverulenta fugax glomerant, montesque relinquent.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

Interea magno misceri murmur cum cælum
Incipit; sequitur commixta grandine nimbus:
Et Tyrii comites passim et Trojana juventus
Dardanisque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et prouba Juno
Dant signum; fulsero ignes et conscius aether
Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæa.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
Causa fuit: necque enim specie famave movetur,
Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
Conjugium vocat: hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum, qua non aliud velociss um ullum:
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo;  
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,  
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.  
Illum Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,  
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem  
Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,  
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore  
plumae,  
Tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),  
Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.  
Nocte volat caeli medio terræque, per umbram  
Stridens, nec dulci declinant lumina somno;  
Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,  
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,  
Tam ficti prævique tenax, quam nuntia veri.  
Haec tum multiplices populos sermone replebat  
Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:  
Venisse Aenean, Trojano sanguine cretum,  
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere 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 Jovi centum latis immania regnis,  
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,  
Excubias divum acternas, pecudumque cruore  
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.  
Isque, amens animi et rumore accensus amaro,  
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divum,  
Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:  
"Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis  
Gens epulata toris Letaeum libat honorem,  
Aspicis haec? an te, genitor, quem fulmina-torques,  
Nequidquam 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, connubia nostra
Repulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
Et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu,
Maenon mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnixus, rapto potitur; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem!

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
Audīt omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur ac talia mandat:
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardanumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc
Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima tales
Promisit, Graiümque ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucrī
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 Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?]
Naviget! Hace summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."

Dixerat; ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit
Aurea, quae sublimem alis, sive acquora supra,
Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
Tum virgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atria
Vergili Aeneis IV.

Pinjferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbru,
Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento 250
Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praecessus se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta.

[Haud alter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus arenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.]
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem 260
Conspicit. Atque illi stellatus jaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex humeriis, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Continuo invadit: “Tu nunc Carthaginiis altae 265
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regnumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse haec ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras: 270
Quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis 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 Italice Romanaque tellus 275
Debentur.” Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales 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. 280
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat affatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
Atque animum nunc hoc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 285
[In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.]
Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum:
Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant,
Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Didon
Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Tentaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
Imperio laeti parent ac jussa facessunt.

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem?)
Praesensit, motusque excepta prima 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
Origia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ullo:

"Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Didon?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid, si non arva aliena domosque
Ignatas peters, et Troja antiqua maneret,
Troja per undosum penterur classibus aequor?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
(Quando alid mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui),
Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
Te propter Libycae gentes Namadumque tyranni
Odere, insensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
Extinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.
Quid moror? an, mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater 325
Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Ludere Teneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer." 330

Dixerat; ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem paucar refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
Promeritam, nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae, 335
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re paucar loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi (ne fingo) fugam, nec conjugis umquam
Praetendi taedias, aut haec in foedera veni.
Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340
Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
Urbe Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colorem, [Priami tecta alta manerent,]
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nune Italianam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345
Italianam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes;
Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces,
Phoenissam, Libyca que aspectus detinet urbis,
Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra,
Invidia est? Et nos fas exteram quacere regna. 350
Me patris Anchise, quoties humentibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
Me puer Ascanius capitisque injuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 355
Nunc etiam interpres divum, Jove missus ab ipso,
(Testor utrumque caput,) celeres mandata per auras
Detulit; ipse deum manfestus in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelas:
360
Italianam non sponte sequor."

6—Six Books.
Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
"Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365
Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo, aut quae me ad majora reservo?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem
est? 370
Quae quibus anteferam? Jam jam nec maxima Juno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit acquis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem,
Excepit, et regni demens in parte locavi;
[Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi:]
(Heu furis incensa feror!) nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
Interpres divīm fert horrida jussa per auris.
Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
Solicitat! Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380
I, sequere Italiam ventis! pete regna per undas!
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis aderc. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
His medium dictis sermonem abruptit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et auffert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem 390
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulac, collapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupid et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore, 395
Jussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucrī incumbunt, et litore celsas
Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina,
Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata, fugae studio.
Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes:
Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt;
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
Convevtant calle angusto, pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenti humeris, pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus!
Quosve dabas gemitus, quam litora fervere late
Prosperes arce ex summa, totumque videres
Miseri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor!
Improve Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis!
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando
Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

"Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat jam carbasus auras,
Puppis et laeti nautae imposueron 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 molles aditus et tempora noras.
I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbam.
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exsindere gentem
Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures?
Quo ruit? Extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:
Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes.
Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea mea victam doceat fortuna dolere.
Extremam hanc oro veniam,— miserere sororis,—
Quam mihi quum dederit, cumulatam morte remittam."
Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fetus
Fertque refertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit:
Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440
Ac velut annoso validam quum robore quercum
Alpini Borcae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectorre curas;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450
Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret aris,
Horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. 455
Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox quam 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 460
In sonnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinquui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaeere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas; 470
Aut Agamennonius scaenis agitatus Orestes,
Armatae facibus matrem et serpentibus atri
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.
Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,
Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
"Inveni, germana, viam,—gratere sorori,—
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit soverere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis durasmittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluviiis, et vertere sidera retro;
Nocturnosque movet Manes; mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
Eringe, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes lectumque jugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta juvat, monstratque sacerdos."
Haec effata sitet; pallor simul occupat ora.
Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut gravius timet quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo jussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrati in sede sub auras
Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et laticos simulatos fontis Averni;
Falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeuntur aënis
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Queritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus 515
Et matri praereptus amor.
Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta,
Unum exuta pedem vincis, in veste recinta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes 520
Curae numen habet justumque memorique, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
Aequora, quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque voluces, 525
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti.
[Lenibant curas, et corda obleta laborum.]
At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 530
Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
“En, quid ago? Rursusque procos irrissa priores
Experiar, Nomadumque petam connubia supplex, 535
Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos? —
Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm
Jussa sequar? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? —
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis 540
Invisam accipiet? nescis, beu, perdita, necdum
Laomedontae sentis perjuria gentis?
Quid tum? Sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, 545
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo? —
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque avertere dolorem!
Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550
Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas\
Non servata fides, cinerī promissa Sychaeo!
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines flavos et membra decora juventa:
"Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, variasque irarum concitat aëstus.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Jam mare turbari trabibus saevasque videbis
Collucere faces, jam 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 sociosque fatigat:
"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtras;
Solvite vela citi! Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosique incidere funes
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque juves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras." Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus acquir;
Annixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Titthoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aquatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
de quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
Flaventesque abscissa comas, "Pro Jupiter, ibit"
Hic," ait, "et nostris illuserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
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?
Tunc decuit, quem sceptra dabas.—En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
Quem subiisse humeris confectum aetate parentem!—
Non potui abruptum divellere corpus, et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque opulandum ponere mensis?—
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset:
Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—
Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque, harum interpres curarum et conscia Juno,
Nocturnisque Hecate triviis 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 necesses est,
Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera, nec, quem se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,
Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena.
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 aliquis 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; pungent ipsique nepotesque!

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
Invisam quae rens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Syracaei:
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
"Annam, cara mihi nutrix, hoc siste sororem;
Dic, corpus properet fluviiali spargere lympha,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege temporis vitta.
Sacra Jovi Stygio, quaec rite incepta paravi,
Pericere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae."
Sic ait; illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.
At trepida, et coeptis inmanibus efferat Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus irruptit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda' rogos, ensomque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quasitum manus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Consperix, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
"Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi,
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praecraram statui, mea moenia vidi;
Ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inulta;
Sed moriamur!" ait; "sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 660
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostre secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Collapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta. 665
Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem;
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether,
Non aliter quam si immisssis ruat hostibus omnis
Carthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
Auditi 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 moriens? 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, crueiss, abesse?
Exstinxiti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lympbus
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam.” Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianinemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabet veste cruores.
Ilia, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
Ter se se attollens cubitoque annixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
Quae cluctanem animam nexionque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nee fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa fureore,
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 adstitit: “Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo,”
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.
INTEREA medium Aeneas jam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae jam infeliciis Elissae
Collucent 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 jam ampliusulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit 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 jubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
"Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italianum contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër;
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe
Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."
Tum pius Aeneas: “Equidem sic poscere ventos
Jam dudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,
Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten, 30
Et patris Anchisae gremio complcticitur ossa?”
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secund
Intendunt Zephyri: fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur arenae.

At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis 35
Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Troïa Criniso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,
Gratatur reduces, et gaza laetus agresti 40
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicus.

Postera quum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
“Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum, 45
Annuus exactis compleatur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra, maestasque sacravimus aras;
Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo. 50
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensi, et urbe Mycenae,
Annaa vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
Exsequer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
Nunc utro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
(Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divum,) 55
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.
Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates
Vergili Aeneis V.

Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acetes.
Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus alium
Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
Seu crudo fidel pugnam committere caestu,
Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent praemia palmae.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus, velat materna tempora myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acetes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna mediis comitante caterva.
Hie duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
Purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur:
"Salve, sancte pares; iterum salvet, recepti
Nequidquam cineres, animaeque umbraque paternae!
Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thy-

Dixerat haec, adytis quem lubricus anguis ab imis
Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras,
Caeruleae cui terga notae, maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
Mille jactit varios adverso sole colores.
Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille aegmine longo
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumque parentis
Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes
Totque sues, totidemque nigrantes terga juvencos,
Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni Manesque Acheronte remissos.
Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
Dona ferunt: onerant aras, mactantque juvencos;
Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
Subjiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant,
Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae .
Excierat: lacto complebant litora coetu,
Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos cirque locantur
In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
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,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versus
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invechitur magna; Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romano 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 apricis statio gratissima mergis:
Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumfectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populea velatur fronde juventus,
Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis;
Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans laudemque arrecta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluere suis: ferit aethera clamor
Nauticus, adductis spumant fretae versa lacertis.
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque debiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Non tam praecipites bijugo certamine campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.
Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
Turbam inter fremituque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanth-
thus
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 ambac junctisque feruntur
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
Jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
Quum 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 propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navenque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
Radit iter laevo antiquo, subitoque priorem
Praeterit, et metis tenet aequora tuta reliquit.
Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;
Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
Jam senior, madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
Summa petit scopuli, siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnesthique, Gyan superare morantem.
Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat,
Nec tota tamen ille prior praeente carina:
Parte prior, partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: “Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Trojanus quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaeulis syrribus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non jam 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 rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem:
Namque fures animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurentibus haesit.
Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, illsique prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspidectos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
At laetus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso,
Agrine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrat aperto.
Vergilii Aeneis V.

Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Fortur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis 215
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quiēto
Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas,
Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto 220
Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustraque vocantem
Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
Quem petit, et summis annixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamar, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragaribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci ; 230
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
“Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc candelment in litore taurum 236
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, exataque saltos
Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam!”
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audit omnis
Nereidum Phorcieque chorus Panopeaque virgo,
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
Impulit: illa Notu citius volucrique sagitta
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum 245
Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro,
Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,
Vinaque, et argentii magnum dat ferre talentum.
Ipsi praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:
Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250
Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit;

7—Six Books.
Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis;
Longaevi palmas nequidquam 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 Simoënta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, connixi humeris; indutus at olim
Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
Cymbiaque argentum perfecta atque aspera signis.
Jamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
Punicis ibant evincti tempora taenii,
Quom saevo e scopolu multa vix arte revulsus,
Amissis atque ordine debilis uno,
Irisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
Acrea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens, pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem:
Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat;
Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.
Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,
Servatam ob navem lactus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
Cressa genus, 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
Con sessu medium tulit ex structoque 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 juventa,  
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 Trinacri juvenes, Helymus Panopesque,  
Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;  
Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.  
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:  
"Accipite hacc animis, laetasque advertite mentes.  
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.  
Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro  
Spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem:  
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi  
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva:  
Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;  
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis  
Threiciis, lato quam circum amplitetur auro  
Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;  
Tertius Argolica hae galea contentus abito."  
Hace ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente  
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquent,  
Effusi nimbo similes; simul ultima signant.  
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus  
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis oior alis;  
Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,  
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relictio  
Tertius Euryalus;  
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso  
Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Dioreas,  
Incumbens humero; spatia et si plura supersint,  
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat.  
Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam  
Finem adventabant, levi quam sanguine Nisua
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte juvencis
Fusus humum viridesque super madefecterat herbas. 330
Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:
Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
Hic totum caveae consessum ingenti et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaque decorae,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus;
Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,
Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praemia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio reddentur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
Me liccat casus miserari insontis amici."
Sic fatus, tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia 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 clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artem,
Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
Hoc juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:
"Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis."
Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem: 365
Victor velatum auro vittisque juvencum;
Ensem atque insignem galeam solatia victo.
Nec mora; continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnique 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 arena.
Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,
Ostendidique humeros latos, alternaque jactat
Brachia pretendentis, et verberat ictibus auras.
Quae virum huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma
Aeneae stetit 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 jube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae:
"Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sine? Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister,
Nequidquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia tuis pendentia tectis?"
Iile 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 juvenitas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulcroque juvenco
Venisset: nec dona moror."
Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Projectit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suctus
Ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.
Obstupuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.
Ante omnes stupidit ipse Dares, longeque recusat; Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa Huc illuc vinculum immensa volumina versat. Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:

"Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litorie pugnam? Haec germanus Eryx quemdam tuus arma gerebat (Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsaque infecta cerebro),

His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suctus, Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. Sed si nostra Dares haec Troi us arma recusat, Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes, Acquemus pugnas: Erycis tibi terga remitto, (Solve metus), et tu Trojanos exue caestus."

Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum, Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, atque ingens media consistit arena. Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos, Et paribus palmis amborum innexuit armis. 425

Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras. Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,

Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt,
Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juventa,

Hic membris et mole valenci; sed tarda trementi Genua labant, vastos quagit aeger anhelitus artus. Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant, Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos Dant sonitus, erratque aurae et tempora circun

Orebra manus, duro eropitant sub vulnere malae. Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus codem, Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem, Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat Arte locum, et variis assaltibus irritus urget. Ostendit dextram insurges Entellus et alte 440

Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice veloc
Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concidit, ut quondam cava concidit, aut Erymantho
Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta pinus.
Consurgunt studiis Teucrī et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accurrìt Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humano miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira.
Tum pudor incendit vires 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 Æneas procedere longius iras
Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulens dictis, ac talia fatur:
"Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis?
Cede deo!" Dixitque, et proelia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
Ore ejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves, galeamque enseisque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquent.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus,
"Nate dea, vosque hæc" inquit "cognoscite, Teucrī,
Et mihi quac fuerint juvenali in corpore vires,
Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
Qui donum adstabat pugnae, duroque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro:
Sterntur, examinisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces:
"Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Dareta
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono."
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit
Consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa
Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
Trinacrii Teucrique 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 honores.
Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracios olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem caelo deject ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum.

At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli,
Epytiden, vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
"Vade, age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis
Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circro
Infusum populum et campos jubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
Trinacriae mirata frenit Trojaeque juventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro;
Pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agnine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies juvenum, duxit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua cara, Polite,
Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
Parvus Atys, puerque puer dilectus Iulo.
Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
Esse sui dedaret monumentum et pignus amoris.
Cetera Trinacriiis pubes senioris Acetiae
Fertur equis.
Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscent ora parentum.
Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios incunct cursus aliosque recursus
Adversis spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnaeque ciet 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
Frangeret indepresus et irremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texutique fugas et proelia ludo,
Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant, [luduntque per
undas.]
Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris quem cingeret Albam,
Retulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;
Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
Trojaque 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 Juno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,
Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Ill, 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. 'Heu tot vada fessis
Et tantum superesse maris!' vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.

Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conjicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;

Fit Beroë, Tmarii conjunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;

Ae sic Dardanidum medium se matribus infert:
"O miserac, quas non manus," inquit, "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens
Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?

Septima post Trojac excidium jam vertitur aestas,
Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensae forimur, dum per mare magnum
Italian sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.

Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibit muros jaceret et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane jam Trojae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo?

Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes:
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
Ardentes dare visa faces: 'Hic quaerite Trojam;

At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
Quum 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 spoliat aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi
Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam;
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres-
Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
Castra, nec exanes possunt retinere magistri.
“Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis” inquit,
“Hec miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra 671 Argivum, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!” Galeam ante pedes project inanem.
Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrüm. 675

Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava fortim.
Saxa petunt; piget incepti, lucisque; suosque
Mutatae agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est.
Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa volums tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
"Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exsus ad unum
Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
Nunc, pater, et tenues Teurûm res eripe leto;
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine Morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
Vix haec ediderat, quam effusus imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austriis,
Implenturque super puppes, semiusta madescent
Robora; restrictus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte,
(Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
Magna deûm, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo,)
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus inifit:
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. 710
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
Hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge 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 perich est,
Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi:
Urbem appellabant permisso nomine Acestam."
Talibus incensus dicitis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animo didicitur omnes.
Et Nox atra pollum bigis subvecta tenebat.
Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito tales effundere voces:
"Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Imperio Jovis hoc venio, qui classibus ignem
Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
Dat senior; lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,
Defer in Italian: gens dura atque aspera cultu
Debellanda tibi est Latio. Ditis tamen ante
Infernes accede domos, et Averna per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
Tartara habent, tristes umbrac, sed amoena piorum
Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
Nigrarum multo-pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces.
Jamque vale; torquet medios Nox humida cursus,
Et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis."
Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
Aeneas "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
"Quem fugis, aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?"
Hace memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes,
Pergaeumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.
Extemplo socios primumque accessit Acesten,
Et Jovis imperium et cari praeepta parentis
Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Aestes.
Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
Ipsi transtra novant, flammasque ambesa reponunt
Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro,
Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Trojan
Esse jubeat. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
Crober et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agradam
Caedere dieinde jubeat, solvi ex ordine funem.
Ipsa, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes;
Certatim socii ferunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus:
“Junonis gravis ira neque exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, prceces descendere in omnes,
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Trojae, cineres atqueossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis,
Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aeoliis nequidquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.

Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tua 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, Cytherca, meis te fidere regnis,
Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque: saepe furores
Compressi et rabio tamant caelique marisque;
Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoëntaque testor)
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Quum Troia Achilles
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Milia multa daret leto, gementque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego porti
Congressum Aenean, nec dis nec viribus aequis,
Nube cava rapui, cuprem quum vertebe ab imo
Structa meis manibus perjurae moenia Troiae.
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timores:
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Avernii.
Unus erit tantum, anissum quem gurgite quaeres:
Unum pro multis dabitur caput.”
His ubi lacta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Caeruleo per summam levis volat aequora curru;
Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nisaee, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
Gaudia pertenant mentem: jubet ocius omnes
Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
Jamque fere medium caeli Nox humida metam
Contigerat; placida laxabant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
Quum levis aetheris delapsus Somnus ab astris
Æéra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,
Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
"Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem;
Aequatae spirant aurae; 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 vultum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare jubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
Et caelo, toties deceptus fraude sereni?"
Talia dixit 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 super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernacio, liquidas projecit in undas
Praepitatem, ac socios nequidquam saepe vocantem:
Ipse volans teneus se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non secius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecla subibat,
Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos;
(Tum raucha assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:) Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casaque animum concussus amici
"O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena."
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumaram allabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Anchorea fundabat naves, et itora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium: quaeit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praetidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Jam 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 adstitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templar.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi (miserum l) septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus ura.
Contra elata mari respondet Gnossia tellus:
VERGILI AENEIS VI.

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
Pasiphaë, 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 jam praemissus Achates
Afforet, atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
Talibus affata Aenean (nec sacra morantur
Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templaque sacerdos.

Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
Ventum erat ad limen, quem virgo "Poscere fata
Tempus" ait: "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui, talia fanti
Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; majorum videri,
Nec mortales sonans, affata est numine quando
Jam proprioe 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, funditique preces rex pectore ab imo:
"Phoebe, graves Trojae semper miserate labores,
Dardana qui Paridis directi tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obuentia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te, penitusque repostas
Massylium gentes, praetentaque Syrtibus arva;
Jam tandem Italiae fugientis predimus oras:

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 jamque 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 jam partus Achilles, Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Juno Ussquam aberit: quum tu supplex in rebus egenis Quas gentes Italúm aut quas non oraveris urbes! Causa mali tanti conjunx 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 Cumaeæ Sibyllæ.
Vergili Aeneis VI.

Horreundas 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 praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi
Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
Dicitur oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat; doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
 Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum
Atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere; (potes namque omnia, nec te
Nequidquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis;)
Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
Threïcia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris,
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
Itque reeditque viam töties. Quid Thesea magnum,
Quid memorem Alciden? Et mi genus ab Jove summo."

Talibus orbat dictis, arasque tenebat,
Quum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divûm, Tros
Anchisiade, facillis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum, supersaque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens exexit ad aethera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytoque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupidio est
Bis Stygiros innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori,
Accipe quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca.
VERGILI AENEIS VI.

Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Junoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ.
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpsit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Praeterea jacet examinum tibi corpus amici
(Heu nescis!), totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulchro.
Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt.
Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
Aspicies.” Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore.

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
Multa inter sese vario sermo rerebant,
Quem socium examinum vates, quod corpus humandum
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere 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,
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,
Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum jussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinat flentes, aramque sepulchri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum;
Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxinaceaque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:
"Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbores ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misenae, locuta est."
Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quam forte columbae
Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
"Est duces, o, si qua via est, currsumque per auras
Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguea dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubii 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 sequunt.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aera lapsae
Sedibus optatis geminae super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo feta teretes circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit Aeneas extemplo, avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucr
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus abris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
(Triste ministerium,) et subjectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turca dona, dapes, fus co crateres olivo.
Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulchrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remunque tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.

His actis propere exsequitur praecerta Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scruea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud ullaee poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus abris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat;
[Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
Quattuor hic primum migrantes terga juvencos
Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, caeloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt aliis cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Susceptiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori
Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam;
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue superque oleum fundens ardentibus extis.
Ecce autem, princi sub lumina solis et ortus,
Sub pedibus mugire solum et juga coepta moveri
Silvarum, visaéque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante dea. “Procul o, procul este, profani,"
Conclamat vates, “totoque absistite luco ;
Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum : 260
Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo.”
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto ;
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus æquat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque
silentes,
Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, 265
Sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro
Pandent 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
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primis in faucibus Orci,
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus, 275
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, 280
Viperum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
Multaque praetera variarum monstra ferarum, 285
Centauri, in foribus stabulant, Scyllaæque biformes,
Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernae, Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera, Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae. Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum Aeneas, strictamque acriem venientibus offert; Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae, Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas. Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges Aestuat atque omnem Cocytus eructat arenam. Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento Canities inculta jacet, stant lumina flamma, Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus. Ipsi ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat, Et ferruginea subvecat corpora cymba, Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa rubeat, Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae, Impositis regis juvenes 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 arena. Aeneas (miratus enim motusque tumultu) "Die" ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem? Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?" Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos: "Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles, Cocytus stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem, Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.
Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti. 326
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.” 330
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
Quos simul, a Troja ventosa per aequora vectos, 335
Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque 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, 340
Sic prior alloquitur: “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, finesque canebat 345
Venturum Ausonios. En hacte promissa fides est?”
Ille autem: “Neque te Phoebi cortina sesefellit,
Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit:
Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam, 350
Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes 355
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
Paulatim adnabam terrae; jam tuta tenebam,
Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum,
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis, 360
Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.
Quod te per caeli jucundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Injice, (namque potes,) portusque require Velinos;
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
Ostendit, (neque enim, credo, sine numine divum
Flumina tanta paras Stygiâmque innare paludem,)
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam.”
Talia fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates:
“Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupidio?
Tu Stygiâs inhumatus aquas annemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies, ripanve injussus adibis?
Desine fata deêm flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memori, duri solatia casus.
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes,
Prodigis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,
Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.”
His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terrae.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluviisque propinquant.
Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospectit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggregatur dictis, atque increpat ulro:
“Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias, jam istinc, et comprise gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae:
Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincula petivit,
Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem;
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.”
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
“Nullae hic insidia tales, (absiste moveri,) Nee vim tela ferunt; licet ingens janitor autro
Aeternum latrans exsangues terraeat umbras,
Casta licet patruī servet Proserpina limen.
Troīus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc" (aperit ramum, qui veste laxebat)
"Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt,
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quae per juga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accipit rimosae paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus ossam
Objicit; ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam irremissiblis undae.

Continuuo auditaevoces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit astra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos juxta falsa damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine judice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenet maestī loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Projecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duro perferre laboris.
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coercet.
  Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum
Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eriphylen,
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Evadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
  Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna: quam Troius heros
Ut primum juxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est:
  "Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera juro,
Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi;
Sed me jussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
  Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est."
Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat;
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, conjux ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
  Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,

Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.
Inde datum molitur iter. Jamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrunt Tydeus, hic inclusus armis
Parthenopaeus, et Adrasti pallentis imago,
Hic multum fieti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tres Antenoridae, Cereérique sacrum Polyboeten,
Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendo discere causas.
At Danaüm proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
Exigam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore totum
Deiphobum videt, lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Sopplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultero:
"Deiphobearmipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tuit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgüm
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servavit; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terram.
"Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum;
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funcris umbris.
Sed me fatæ mea et scelus exitalie Lacaenae
His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necessae est.
Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, evantes orgia circum
Ducebat Phrygias;flammam media ipsa tenebat
Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
Tum me confectum curis somnoque gravatum
Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem
Dulcis et alta quies, placidaeque simillima morti.
Egregia interea conjunx arma omnia tectis
Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxeratensem;
Intra tecta vocat Menelaum et limina pandit,
Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam exstingui veterem sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? Irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Aéolides. Di, talia Graiis
Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco!
Sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim,
Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
An monitu divūm? an quae te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est:
"Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas!
Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,
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 decus, i, nostrum! melioribus utere fatis!"
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplex circumdata muro,
Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia sza. 
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
Caelicolae valcant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras,
Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus et saeva sonare
Verbera, tum stridor ferri tractaeque catenae.
Constitit Aeneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit.
"Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
Urgentur poenis? qui tantus clangor ad aures?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me quam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
Ipsa deum poenas docuit perque omnia duxit.
Gnosius haec Rhadamantthus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues, vocat agmina saeva sororum."
(Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae.) "Cernis, custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevisor intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praecps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine dejecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.
Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas,
Dum flammam Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quattuor hic inventus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graium populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans, divumque sibi posebat honorem,
Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

9 — Six Books.
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea tacidis
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alunnum, 595
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale jeeur tondens secundaque poenis
Viscera rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.

Quid memorem Lapithas, IXiona Pirithoumque?
Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique
Imminet assimilis; lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta

Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti,
Aut qui divitiis soli incumbuere repertis,
Nec partem posuere suis: quae maxima turba est:
Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quaere doceri,

Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
‘Discite justitiam 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,
Ferreax vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.”

Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos,
“Sed jam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus!”
Accleromus! ait. "Cyclopum educta caminis Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas, Hace ubi nos praecepta jubent deponere dona."
Dixerat, et pariter gressi per opaca viarum Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant. Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine fit.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae, Devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta 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 arena; Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt. Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Jamque eadem digitis, jam 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 inanes; Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti Per campum pascuntur equi; quae gratia currum Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis. Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat, Quique pii vates et Phoebus digna locuti, Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo: Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. Quos circumfusos sic est affiliata Sibylla, Museum ante omnes: (medium nam plurima turba Hunc habet, atque humerus extentem suspicit altis:)
“Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates, ..
Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavinus amnes.”
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
“Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam.”
Dixit, et ante tutil gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.

At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunaseque virum moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per graminam vidit
Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
“Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec mea cura fessellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!”
Ille autem: “Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occursens, haec limina tendere adegit.
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dexam,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.”
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra comprensae manus effugit imago,
[Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.]

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
Lethaecumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, annem. 705
Hune circum innumerae gentes populique volabant;
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis et candida circum
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.
Horrescit visu subito causasque requirit
Insciuss 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,]

Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."—
"O pater, anique ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? Quae lucis miseris tam dira cupidus?"—
"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo,
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.

"Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes,
Lucentemque globum lunae, Titaniaque astra,
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaque volantum,
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Ignis est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non corpora noxia tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque

Dispeciunt clausae tenebris et carcer caeco.
Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corpora excidunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercerunt poenis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes
Suspense ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur. Manes: exinde per amplum
Mittimus Elysium, et pauci laeta arva tenemus;
Donec longa dies perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat aegmine 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 capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.

"Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Illustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
Ille, vides, pura juvenis qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Italo commixtis sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:
Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjunx
Educet silvis regem regumque parentem:
Unde genus Longa nostram dominabitur Alba.
Proximus ille Procas, Trojanae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietae vel armis
Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui juvenes! Quantas ostentant, aspice, vires!
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora queru.
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arcus,
Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque:
Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice crista,
Et pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore?
En, hujus, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympos,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum: qualis Berezontia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tentantes.
Huc geminas 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; (jacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.)
Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus,
Et septemgeminis turbant trepida ostia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?
Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae,
Sacra feren? Nosco crines incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque jam 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 moventes
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Ut cumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupid.
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saeolumque secuti
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum. 825
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 ciebunt,
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympos;
Projice tela manu, sanguis meus! —
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Trojan, templum et temerata Minervae. 840
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipias, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Scarrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicit:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.”

Sie pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
“Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opinis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
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 juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons lacta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu).
VERGILI AENEIS VI.

“Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anna aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso! 365
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.”
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
“O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870_
Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus! vel quae. Tiberine, videbis
Funera, quum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Uollo se tantum tellus jactabit alunno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextera! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus cris. 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,
Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latinis,
Et quo quemque modo fugiaturque feratque laborem.

in what may be injet flee

Sunt geminae Somni portae; quaram altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis 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 naves sociosque revisit,
Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.

[Anchora de prora jacitur; stant litore puppes.]
**ABBREVIATIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cf., (confer,)</td>
<td>compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff., —</td>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e conj., (e conjectura,)</td>
<td>from conjecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. g., (exempli gratia,)</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc., (et caetera,)</td>
<td>and the rest, and so forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr., —</td>
<td>Grammar or Grammars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. e., (id est,)</td>
<td>that is</td>
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<tr>
<td>in fin., (in fine,)</td>
<td>at the end</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. q., (idem quod,)</td>
<td>the same as</td>
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<tr>
<td>lit., —</td>
<td>literally</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS., MSS., —</td>
<td>manuscript, manuscripts</td>
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<tr>
<td>n., —</td>
<td>note</td>
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<tr>
<td>p., pp., (pagina, paginae,)</td>
<td>page, pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>pl. or plur.,</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr., —</td>
<td>pronounced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prol. or Proleg.,</td>
<td>Prolegomena</td>
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<tr>
<td>q. v., (quod videas,)</td>
<td>which see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sc., (scilicet,)</td>
<td>understand, supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing., —</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq. (sing.), sqq. (pl.), (se-</td>
<td>sequents, sequentes, and the following.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commentators.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commentator</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Anthon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Bryce</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Conington</td>
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<td>Forb.</td>
<td>Forbiger</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. or Fr.</td>
<td>Fries</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Gossrau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hen.</td>
<td>Henry</td>
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<td>H.</td>
<td>Heyne</td>
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<td>J.</td>
<td>Jahn</td>
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<td>L.</td>
<td>Ladewig</td>
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<td>R.</td>
<td>Ribbeck</td>
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<td>Ru.</td>
<td>Ruaeus</td>
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<td>S.</td>
<td>Schmitz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serv.</td>
<td>Servius</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Wagner</td>
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</table>

**Grammars.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Allen's Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp; S.</td>
<td>Andrews and Stoddard's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Bullions and Morris's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Harkness's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Madvig's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z.</td>
<td>Zumpt's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Con., — Conington's Metrical Version.
Hand. Tursel., — Hand's Tursellinus.
Lex., — Andrews's Freund's Lexicon.

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The usual abbreviations of the names of cases, moods, tenses, voices, etc., are employed.
NOTES TO
VIRGIL'S AENEID.

The "Æne-id" derives its name from its hero, Æneas, a Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. Its subject is his "adventures, while sailing from Troy, after the destruction of that city, in search of a settlement,—his final landing in Italy,—and his triumphant struggle with his enemies and his rival, Turnus, in that country, leaving him free to marry Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and to found Lavinium, the mother city of Rome." As a "valiant warrior and pious worshipper of the gods," Æneas represents Virgil's ideal of the Roman people. Indirectly, the object of the poem is to gratify the pride of the Romans, to quicken their patriotism, to heighten their regard for religion, and to exalt their monarch, Augustus.

"The grand religious idea which breathes throughout the Aeneid," says Merivale, "is the persuasion that the Romans are the sons and successors of the Trojans, the chosen race of heaven, of divine lineage and royal pretensions, whose destinies have engaged all the care of Olympus from the beginning, till they reach at last their consummation in the blissful regeneration of the empire. It maintains the existence of Providence as the bond of the Roman commonwealth. 'Yes! there are gods,' it proclaims, 'and the glories of Rome demonstrate it.'"

The first six books describe the adventures and wanderings of Æneas before reaching his destined home in Italy, the last six his wars with Turnus and his allies.

THE INSCRIPTION.

These four lines, of doubtful authorship, form no part of the poem; they may have been prefixed, however, simply as an epigram, to some copies of the first book circulated by Virgil among his friends. Supply sum with modulatus, and cano at the end of the fourth line.
BOOK I.

ARGUMENT.

After stating the subject of the poem generally (1–7), invoking the Muse (8–11), and accounting for the resentment of Juno to the Trojan race (12–33), Virgil, plunging at once into the middle of the action, (like Homer, Milton, and other great epic poets,) introduces his hero, in the seventh year of his wanderings after the destruction of Troy, just starting from Sicily and making for the Italian mainland. A tempest is sent forth against him by Aeolus, at the instigation of Juno, and drives his shattered ships on the coast of Africa (34–123). Neptune interferes to calm the storm (124–156). Aeneas lands, slays seven stags of immense size, gives one to each of the seven ships now remaining to him, and exhorts his fellow-exiles to patience and hope (157–207). The banquet of the ships' crews follows (208–222). Venus pleads the cause of her son, Aeneas, and of the Trojans, before Jupiter, and lays all the blame of their misfortunes on Juno. The king of the gods being moved by the appeal, discloses the decrees of the Fates, and consoles his daughter by the assurance of future prosperity and unbounded empire to the Trojans in their descendants, the Roman people (223–296). Mercury is sent down to render Dido friendly to Aeneas (297–304). Satisfied with the declaration of Jupiter, Venus descends to earth, and, in the guise of a huntress, presents herself to Aeneas, announces that the ships which he had supposed lost were safe in port, and shows the city of Carthage in progress of building by the Phoenician Dido (305–409). Aeneas, under cover of a cloud, enters Carthage in company with his faithful attendant, Achates (410–420). Description of rising Carthage (421–436). Aeneas visits the temple of Juno, and sees depicted on its walls the battles and heroes of the Trojan war (437–493). Dido visits the temple (494–508). A deputation from the twelve missing ships of the Trojans waits on Dido, to complain of the outrages of her people, and bewails the loss of Aeneas (509–560). Dido consoles them, offers them either a temporary sojourn or a lasting home, and promises to search for Aeneas (561–578). Instantly Aeneas and Achates become
visible. Aeneas thanks Dido for her generosity (579–612). Dido bids him welcome, sends food to the crews at the ships, and orders a splendid banquet in the palace (614–642). Aeneas sends for his son, Ascanius (643–656). Venus, substituting Cupid for Ascanius, inflames Queen Dido with a passionate love for her guest (657–722). The banquet in Dido's palace. The time passes in song and talk, till Dido begs Aeneas to tell the whole story of the fall of Troy and his seven years of wandering (699–756).

1–3. Arma—litora. *I sing of arms and the man, who first, from the coasts of Troy, by fate an exile, came to Italy and the Lavinian shores.*—Italian and litora, terminal accusatives after a verb of motion, the preposition in (which would be inserted in the best prose except before names of towns) being omitted by poetical usage. H. 379, 4; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c.); B. 948. — *Fato.* H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I. — *Profugus.* H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 622; A. 46. — Lavinia, pronounced *La-vi-nia.* (H. 669, II. 3; A. & S. 306, 3); B. 1519, 3.) The epithet "Lavinian" is applied by anticipation to the shores where the city Lavinium was afterwards built by Aeneas.

3. Ille, the one; in apposition with qui.—*Jactatus* and *passus* are participles agreeing with ille.—*Terris et alto, on land and on the deep*; the preposition in is omitted before these ablatives of place, by a frequent poetical license similar to that in the omission of the preposition before the accusatives in the second and third lines. *Terris* is purposely plural, (lit., *lands,) Aeneas, while seeking a settlement, having been driven about from country to country.

4. Superum, of the gods; gen. plural for *superorum.* H. 45, 5, (4); A. & S. 53; B. 66; A. 10, 6. — *Memorem,* ever mindful, and therefore relentless. Well rendered by Conington in his translation of *saevae memorem Junonis iram,* "fell Juno's unforgetting hate."

5, 6. *Dum condēret urbem inferretque deos Latio,* while he was striving to found a city and bring (his) gods into Latium. The idea of *striving* to found, *striving* to bring, is implied in the subjunctive after *dum.* H. 522, II.; A. & S. 263, 4, (1); B. 1238; A. 62, II. 2. W. says "the subjunctive here expresses wish and inclination." S. gives *condēret* a potential force: "till he was able to found." Others tr. "until he founded." See Hofmann on Latin Temporal Particles.

6. *Latino,* dat., where in prose in with the acc. would be used. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV., Rem. 2; B. 837; A. 51, II. n. — *Genus unde Latinum, whence arose the Latin race.* It was the tradition that Aeneas united the *Aborigines,* whom he found in Italy, with the Trojans, under the name "*Latins*"; that his son Ascanius founded Alba ("and the *Alban nobles,* *Albanique patres*); and that from his descendants arose the *principal founders of Rome.*
8. Musa, i. e. Cal-li'-ô-pec, daughter of Mne-môs-y-ne (or Memory) and Jupiter.—Quo numine laeso, what divine purpose of hers being thwarted: (qua voluntate Junonis neglecta. W.) (The answer is contained in lines 12-22.)—Numine. H. 430, 431; A. & S. 257; B. 965, 966; A. 54, X. Others translate, for what slight of her divine majesty, some making quo abl. of cause, after laeso, others making it agree with the compound expression numine laeso, and the whole equivalent to quam ob laesionem numinis sui.

9. Quidye dolens, or wherefore vexed (lit., or why grieving). Her grievances are stated in lines 26-28. Quid is acc. of specification, or adverbal accusative.—Dénum, gen. plural.—Regina dénum, Juno.—Tot volvere casus, to pass through so many vicissitudes.—Volvere, lit., “to turn,” “to roll,” is here used metaphorically, in the same way as we speak of “the wheel of Fortune.”

10. Pietate. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I. “Pietas means natural affection, more particularly that from a child to a parent, and is thus applied to the veneration and grateful worship we pay to God.” B. “Pietas includes the performance of all duties to gods, parents, kinsmen, friends, and country.” C.—Tr. here piety.

11. Impulerit. Subj. in a dependent clause introduced by the interrogatives quo and quid. H. 524, 525; A. & S. 265; A. 67, I. 1.—Tantaene, sc. sunt.—Ne. H. 346, II. 1; A. & S. 198, 11, (c); B. 1104; A. 71, I.—Animis. H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 51, VI.—Irae. The plural is emphatic. “Nouns denoting an affection of the mind are frequently found in the plural, expressing a greater intensity, or a greater frequency and variety of the feeling expressed. So odio, gaudia, etc.”

12. Fuit. H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, (2), (a); B. 1095.—Tenuere governs eam understood, referring to urbs. Where is Tyre? Where Carthage?

13. Contra, opposite. For the position of the preposition, see H. 602, II.; A. & S. 279, 10, (f.)—Longe, at a great distance, far away.


15. Terris. H. 417; A. & S. 265, 2; B. 895; A. 54, V.—Quam unam, which one, i. e., which in an especial degree, which pre-eminently.

16. The student will notice, on scanning this line, that the final a in posthabita is long, which is a sign of the ablative case, (posthabita Same being in the abl. absolute,) and that the o in Same is not elided: (H. 669; A. & S. 305:) the hiatus between Same and hic being excused by the caesural pause and the break in the sense, and by the facts that the o is in arsis, and is a Greek termination.—Posthabita Same. Sameu being less esteemed. In the island of Samos, in the Aegean sea, Juno was nurtured, and there she was married to Jupiter; there, too,
was her oldest and most noble temple.—Coluisse, lit., to have inhabited,—the gods being "supposed to dwell particularly in those places which they took under their especial protection:" translate, to have cherished. H. 549, 4; A. & S. 271, Rem. 2; B. 1145; A. 57, IV.

16, 18. Hic, adverb.—Hoc refers to Carthage, but takes the gender of the following substantive. H. 445, 4; A. & S. 206, (8.)—Hoc regnum gentibus esse, that this may be the capital of the nations, instead of Rome.—Gentibus. H. 390, 2; A. & S. 227, Rem. 4; B. 851; A. 51, I. Si qua, see via, if in any way. From the metre it is seen that qua is long, therefore abl.—Sinant. H. 503, III., 504; A. & S. 261, 2, and Rem. 2; B. 1271; A. 59, IV. 1; 59, II. ad finem.—Jam tum, even then; even "in that early age, long before Carthage became the actual rival of Rome." C. Tenditque foetueque, she both strives and fondly cherishes the purpose.

19. Sed enim audierat, (supply after sed "metuebat tum Carthaginii") but she feared for Carthage, for she had heard, etc.: enim, like the Greek ἦδος, often implying an ellipsis.—Duci, pres. inf. pass., with progeniem as its subject acc., and depending upon audierat. "The pres. infin. denotes the event as existing in the designs of fate." C.

20. Vereteret, would overturn. The subjunctive denotes probability or future destiny.—Tyrias arcet. Why was the citadel of Carthage called Tyrian? (See line 12.)—21. Hinc, from this source.

21. Populum venturum (esse) and Farcas volvere (22), both acc. with infin. depending upon audierat.—Late regem = late regnatum. So Horace, "late tyrannus," Od. 3, 17, 9.—Bello. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 247, 1; B. 873; A. 54, I. Translate, in var.

22. Excidio Libyae, both dat. H. 390; A. & S. 227. By Libya is meant the whole of northern Africa. The Scipios, who were said to be of Trojan descent, destroyed Carthage (lines 19, 20); to the Roman people is ascribed the subjugation of the whole of Libya,—Numidia, Mauretania, and Egypt (lines 21, 22).—B. 843; A. 51, VII.

23. Veteris, the old, i. e. the former.—Saturnia, the daughter of Saturn, Juno. The subject of arcetab in line 31.

24. Prima, the foremost, she before all.—Quod, the relative pronoun, in prose would be placed before prima.—Ad, at.—Argis. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, where Juno was worshipped with especial honor.—Pro. A. 51, I. Note.


27. Judicium Paridis. The decision in which Paris gave the golden apple, the prize of beauty, to Venus, over Juno and Minerva.—Syretaque injurias formae, and the affront of her slighted beauty,—the insult which consisted in the slight to her beauty. Formae is explana-
NOTES.

tory gen., or, as H. calls it, gen. of specification. Z. 425; H. 396, V; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, Note; B. 631; A. 50, L.

28. Genus invisum, the hated race of the Trojans; hated on account of her jealousy of Electra, the mother, by Jupiter, of Dardanus, the mythical ancestor of the Trojans. — Bapte, of the stolen. Ganymedes, a beautiful youth, who belonged to a later generation of the royal house of Troy, was stolen by Jupiter from his father Tros, and carried to Olympus, where he received the honor (honores) of being appointed cup-bearer to the gods, from which office Hebe, the daughter of Juno, was deposed to make room for him.

29. His (rebus) is abl. of cause. — Super — insuper, moreover. The cæsura after super is an argument for translating it adverbially in the first hemistich, rather than as a prep. governing aequore, as L. takes it.—Aeq. toto, H. 422, 1); A. & S. 254, R. 2, b; B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.

30. Troas. H. 98; A. & S. 85, Ex. 2. — Danaum, subjective gen. Rel. Danaum, i.e., who had been left by the Greeks. — Achilli. For this form of the gen., see H. 69, Ex. 5; A. & S. 73, Rem.; B. 125.

31. Arcobat. The imperf. tense finely marks the continued action, at the time the poem opens. — Latio. H. 425, 4); A. & S. 251; B. 916.

32. Acti fatis, led by the fates. Their destiny forbids them to rest.

33. Tantae molis erat. A work of so great labor was it. — Molis. H. 401; A. & S. 211, R. 8, and (3); B. 780; A. 54, II. ad finem.

34. Virgil plunges in medius res. — In altum, for the deep.

35. Vela dabant, sc. ventis. — Salis = maris. — Aere, lit., with the brass, i.e., with their brazen prows. — Ruebant, were driving before them. C.

36. Sub pectore. Deep in her breast. C.

37. Haec, sc. loquitur. — Mene, etc. I, conquered, desist from my undertaking, and not be able, etc.? Me is subject-accus. of the infinitives desistere and posse, and ne is an interrogative suffix, suggesting the ellipsis of a clause on which the infinitives depend, as, Is it possible, or Is it to be imagined, that I, conquered, should desist, etc. H. 553, III: A. & S. 270, R. 2, (a); B. 1159. See my note on Cic. Tusc. I. 41, 93.


40. Argivum, for Graecorum: a part for the whole.

41. Unius, (H. 149, 2; A. & S. 283, I, Exc. 4,) of one only. — Noxam. The crime of Ajax was his offering violence to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva.—Ajacis Oili, of Ajax, the son of O-ï-leus.—Oili. H. 397, 1; A. & S. 211, R. 7. (1.) Many editions read Oilei. See note on Achilli, line 30. — Ob noxam. A. 54, L. Note.
42. Jovis rapidum ignem, i. e., the thunderbolt.

44, 45. Him (i. e. Ajax) breathing forth (the lightning) flames from his pierced breast, she (i. e. Pallas) caught up with the whirling blast (of the thunderbolt), and impaled him upon a pointed rock.

46. Divum. The student will recognize the mark of contraction indicating the genitive plural.—Regina. H. 362, and 2, 2), (1); A. & S. 210; B. 686.

47. Soror. Both Jupiter and Juno were children of Saturn.—Conjunx = conjux. See Lex.—Annos. H. 378; A. & S. 236; B. 950; A. 55.

48. Bella. The plural denotes a continuous struggle, in contrast with the single blow of Pallas.—Gero, I am waging for so many years.

48, 49. Et quisquam, etc. And does any one, after this, adore the divinity of Juno, or will any one as a supplicant place an offering on her altars?

51. Loca. H. 363; A. & S. 204, Rem. 3; B. 625; A. 46. For the form see H. 141; A. & S. 92, I. 2; B. 186; A. 14, III. 1.—Austris. H. 419, III.; A. & S. 250, 2, (1); B. 776; A. 54, VI.

52. Aeoliam. H. 379, 3, (2); A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (b.) Aeolia, one of the Lipari isles, northeast of Sicily.—Antro, poetical abl. of place, with the omission of the preposition in. It is to be taken with ventos luctantes.—Æolus was the fabled king of the winds.

53. Observe in this line (and often in Virgil) the onomatopœia, or adaptation of the sound of the words, and the rhythm of the verse, to the sense conveyed.—Luctantes, struggling to break loose.

58. Ni faciat. Unless he do (this). We might have expected the imperf. subj. instead of the pres., since the supposition (of his not doing this: ni, if not, or unless) is contrary to fact. But the use of the present makes the sentence more animated, suggesting that it all depends upon his will, whether he control the winds or not. So in the consequent clause, ferant verrantque denote, as L. says, "the possible and probable consequence, while the imperf. subj. would indicate the necessary consequence." The imperf. might have been used both in the protasis and in the apodosis: the effect of the use of the present is to make the picture more vivid, and to bring the action before our eyes. "The present," says C., expresses "the greater imminence of that which is prevented or averted." Bryce, by the use of the fut. indic. in his translation, perhaps comes as near to giving the force of the construction as we can in English: "Unless he do this, they will assuredly (quippe) bear away with them, in rapid course, seas, and continents, and lofty heaven, and sweep them through the air." Cf. Aen. II. 599; VI. 292; and XI. 912. See H. 504 and 1; A. & S. 261, 2, and R. 3; B. 1271.

2; A. & S. 323, 2, (3.) The clause introduced by et is *epexegetical* or explanatory, so that et might be translated *even*. Compare the use of *-que* in line 2. — *Insuper, above them.*

62. *Foedere certo,* by (or in accordance with) a *fixed law.*

63. *Qui sciret,* that he might know. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1212; 1205; A. 64, I. — *64. Vocibus.* H. 419, V. and 1; A. & S. 245, and 247, 3; B. 880, 881; A. 54, III.

65. Namque. Kai γὰρ. An ellipsis, rather to be felt than supplied in words, as here implied: and rightly do I call upon thee, *for,* etc.

67. The Tyrrhenian sea lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. *Aequor. nav.* A bold idiom, used also in English.

69. *Submersas obrue — submerge et obrue.* H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b); B. 1350; A. 72, I.

71. *Corpor.* H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

72. How does the metre show that *forma* is in the abl. and *pulcherima* in the nom.? H. 615, and Exc. 1; A. & S. 294, 1, and Exc. — *Quae,* (sc. est,) the one who is. — *Forma.* H. 429, 1; A. & S. 250; B. 889.

73. *Connubio.* See Metrical Index. — *Proprium,* thiné *forever.*

75. *Pulchra prole.* Same rule as *corpor,* line 71. This is substantially the same explanation as that which makes it an abl. absolute of descriptive concomitant. Some take it as abl. of means with *factat.*


78. *Quodcumque hoc regni,* this realm of mine, whatever it is: “this poor realm of mine,” the *quodcumque* being deprecative, as in Book IX. 287. — *Regni.* H. 396, III; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3. Gen. of the *genus,* not of the *whole,* in the ordinary sense. — *Jovem,* i.e. Jupiter’s favor.

79. *Epulis.* H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 51, V.

80. *Nimborum.* H. 399, and 2, 2, (3); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3.) Virgil probably refers to some physical theory or legend connected with the character of Juno as queen of the air. C. — B. 785; A. 50, III.

81. *Haec ubi dicta.* Supply *dedit,* which after *ubi* is translated as pluperfect. *When he had uttered these words.*— *Cavum* — *latum.* Acolus, going to the cave, pushed the mountain on the side with his spear turned towards it, and so opened the “claustra,” which are to be conceived of as folding-doors opening inwards. C., following Henry.

82. *Velut agmine facto,* “as if formed in column of march;” i.e. with one accord; lit. a column of march being formed, as it were.

83. *Qua data (est) porta,* where an outlet is given, through the “claustra,” so opened.

84. *Incuruere mari.* “Heavily they are fallen on the sea.” Notice the instantaneous effect expressed by the transition to the perfect, here and in line 90.
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85. Buunt, here transitive, governing totum (mare), line 84: upheave. — Creber procellis = procellosus. W.

87. Notice the fitness of the words and metre to the sense. What is the effect of the spondees in the preceding line? — 89. Oe. A. 51, V. end.

90. Intunnere poli, lit., the poles have thundered; i.e., it has thun-dered from pole to pole.

92. Aeneas, dative. Instead of the poet's saying directly, and in a prose-like way, "the limbs of Aeneas," Aeneas is put in the dative, as the person in relation to whom the action described in the sentence takes place, the person whose interest is affected. A. & S. 222; M. 241, and Obs. 3. Some grammarians would call this simply a use of the dat. for the possessive gen.; but it means more than a genitive, and is best explained by calling it dative of relation or reference, under the special head of dative of disadvantage. Where in prose the gen. or abl. would be used, as giving the idea simply and directly, the poets often prefer the dative: the dative expressing relations more vaguely and indirectly, and therefore more delicately, than the other cases. From the difference of idiom between English and Latin, we are often obliged to translate such passages in the less subtle, prosaic manner, as here: the limbs of Aeneas are relaxed, etc. — Frigore, with chilling fear. Fear chills, by checking the current of the blood.


97. Tydide, (voc. of Tydides,) Tydens' son, Diomedes, next to Achilles the bravest of the Greeks at Troy. With him Aeneas engaged in single combat (II. V. 239), and would have been slain but for the intervention of Venus and Apollo. — Mene, etc. That I could not have fallen! etc. See note on line 37. The ellipsis here (which it is unnecessary to supply in the translation) is of some clause like Nonne indignum est?

99. Aeacidae, Achilles, (grandson of Aeacus,) the hero of the Iliad,— bravest of the Greeks, and the foremost champion in the Trojan war.— Jacet, lies in death, (as in Greek, xīra.) The present tense is used, as the scene is still fresh in memory. Cf. II. 275, 663; III. 2; XI. 172. — Hector, eldest son of Priam king of Troy, was the chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks.

100. Sarpedon, sc. jacet. Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Laodameia, was king of the Lycians and an ally of Troy. He was slain by Achilles's friend, Patroclus. — Ingens, the huge, refers to his size. — Simōis, a river near Troy. — Ubi — volvit, where the Simois rolls along so many shields of heroes, etc., snatched (or hurried away, corrupta) beneath its waves.

102. Jactanti, sc. ei, to him uttering, (lit. ejaculating.) The pronoun
to be supplied is a dative of the person whose interest is affected, (a dative of disadvantage,) annexed, like Aeneas in line 92, not to a single word, but to the whole predicate (stridens . . . tollit). The present participle represents the time as contemporaneous with that of the principal verbs, faret and tollit: whilst he is uttering. "The dat. of a participle is occasionally used to denote when or under what circumstances a thing shows itself or occurs." M. 241, Obs. 6.—H. 578, I.; A. & S. 274, 3; B. 1350; A. 72, 1. Stridens Aquilone, howling with the north wind.

103. Adversa. The force of this adjective agreeing with procella, appears in the translation of velum adversa faret, "strikes the sail full in front."

105. Cumulo, in a mass. Ablative of manner. C. calls it an adverbial ablative.

107. Arenis, with the sand.

109, 110. Rocks the Italians call the Arae, which (lie) in the midst of the waves,—a huge reef at the surface of the sea. So H., W., and L. Arae was a name given to the Aegimūri, some small rocky islands off the coast of Carthage. C. omits the commas after Itali and fluctibus, and would translate the passage: Rocks which, rising in the midst of the waves, the Italians call Arae. With our reading, the sense of lines 108 sqq. is: Three ships the south wind has caught and hurls upon hidden rocks, (i.e. hidden in the storm, for in a calm they are visible;) I say rocks, for so, and not islands, the Italians call the Aræ, etc.—Mari. H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948; A. 55, III. 5.—Summo. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

111. Misera. H. 438, 3; A. & S. 205, Rem. 8; B. 660; A. 47, IV. (3).—Visus H. 570; A. & S. 276, III.; B. 1365; A. 74, II.

113. Orontes. H. 93, 3; A. & S. 80, IV. The name Orontes was invented by Virgil as that of a leader of the Lydians, one of the companions of Aeneas. "Fidus is a natural epithet of an ally who had followed the fortunes of Troy, not only during the siege, but in exile."

—C.

114. Ipsius, i.e. of Aeneas.—A vertice, (= kar' ἄρης, Hom. Od. 5, 313,) from above, — "from the point to which the wave has risen, so as to stand verticali to the ship, and to descend perpendicularly, or 'right down' upon the stern."—F.

115. Faret, sc. navem.—Magister, the helmsman; i.e. Leucaspis. See VI. 334.

118. Rari nantes, swimming here and there. "Rari" is contrasted with "vasto." Scan the line. The spondees denote effort, while rapid motion is represented by the dactyles in the preceding line.
BOOK I.

119. Tabulae, planks, boards.

120. The names of Ilioneus and Abas are found in the Iliad, but the persons are different, both being killed in Homer. Achates is often named by Virgil as the faithful friend and armor-bearer of Aeneas. Aletes is a fictitious name.

121. Qua vectus (est) Abas, the one in which Abas was born.

122. Hiemps (hiems) = tempestatem.

123. Imbrem, flood.

125, 126. Supply esse with both emissam and refusa. These perfect infinitives represent an action as past at the time of the action of the verb (sensit) on which they depend, while the present inf. in the preceding line, miseric, represents an action as contemporaneous with that of the principal verb. Neptune perceived that the sea was agitated, and that a storm had been sent forth, etc. — Et imis stagna refusa (esse) vadis, and that the deep waters had been upheaved from their lowest depths. “Stagna” (lit. the standing waters) = the still waters at a considerable depth below the surface. — Vadis, abl. of point of departure, prep. omitted by poetical usage. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.)


127. Summa unda, from the top of the wave.

129. Caecilique ruina, and the downfall of the sky. (In the fierce rains and wind and blinding mists, the skies themselves seem to be falling.) A bold expression, but we need not fear to render it literally. It is not necessary, in translating from one language into another, to turn poetry into prose.

130. Latueret fratrem, were hid from her brother (Neptune). H. 371, 3; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2, (1,) (a.) B. 716; A. 52, I. Note.

132. Generis fiducia vestri, confidence in your race, i. e. in your semi-divine origin, as the sons of the Titan Astraeus and Aurora.

133. C. represents the force of jam in this line by the translation, “Is it come to this, that,” &c. — Meo sine numine, without my divine will, i. e. without my consent.

135. Quos ego —. Neptune abruptly breaks off, calming himself to quell the tumult. It may be safely left to the student to complete in thought the sentence left unfinished. Grammarians call this mode of speaking Aposiopesis. H. 704, 1, 3; A. & S. 324, 33. See an instance in Exodus, xxxii. 32. See also Aeneid, II. 100; V. 195.

136. Post, hereafter, another time. — Non simili poenis, i. e. a punishment by no means so lenient as mere reproof.

139. Sevum, stern; the budge of stern authority.
139. Sorte. The distribution of power between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto was said to have been made by lot. Datum, sc. esse; infin. with subject-acc. (imperium and tridentem) in oratio obliqua.

140. Vestrás, your, referring to the whole company of the winds, although only one of them, Eurus, is named.—Se jactet, i. e. let Aeolus display his power. Subjunctive of permission, as is regnet (141).

141. Claudio carceri. Abl. absolute of condition: provided the prison of the winds be closed (or barred).

142. Dicto citius. H. 417, 6; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9; B. 902; A. 54, V.

Before he had done his speech, the waters were calm.

144. Cymothoë et Triton. Sea-deities; C. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, (but, according to Hesiod, one of the Oceanides;) T. a son of Neptune, generally represented in painting and sculpture with a trumpet made of a conch. —Annixus refers both to Cymothoe and to Triton.

145. Levat, raises them (i. e. the ships). —Ipse, Neptune.

147. Levibus. From lēvīs, or lēvis? Determine by scanning the line.—Undas. H. 371, 4, 1); A. & S. 233; B. 718; A. 52, II. 1.

148-156. This simile is remarkable as an illustration of Nature from man, the reverse of which is the general rule in Virgil, as in Homer.—C.

148. Join quum with ac veluti: and as when.—Saepē = ut saepe sit, as often happens. —Magno in populo, in a great concourse of people.

149. Animis, in their minds. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1, and Rem.; B. 889; A. 54, I.

150. Jamque, and at last.


155. Genitor, Neptune. Genitor, like pater and mater, is often applied to deities simply as a title of honor. —Caelo aperto, abl. absol. of attendant circumstance: “with clear sky all round him.”

156. Curruque — secundo. And flying on his swift-gliding chariot gives the reins to his steeds (equin understood). So W., Forb., and J., making curruf poetical abl. of place. Others take currum as the contracted dat. for currui, depending on dat lora. “Secundus” (derived from sequor) = following (the swift horses), lightly following, smoothly gliding.

157. Aeneadae, lit. the sons of Aeneas, here used of his followers.
Quae—petere. The order is, "contendunt petere cursu litora quae (sunt) proxima." The quae supplies the place of an article, as in English we should say for q. p. l. simply the nearest shores.

159. In secessu longo, in a deep retiring bay.
160. Objectu laterum, by the shelter of its sides.
160, 161. Quibus — reductos, by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into receding curves. So H., Forb., B., L. Others, as W. and C., translate inque — reductos, "and parts itself into the deep hollows of the shore."

162. Minantur, tower; more literally, rise threateningly.
164. Silvis sacrae coruscis, a background of waving woods. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. "Scena" was the wall which closed the stage behind; here it is that which closes the view. Coruscis more literally flashing, "glancing at intervals with tremulous light whilst they are moved by the winds." H. — B. 888; A. 54, ll.
165. Desuper, from above, i. e. on the hills receding from the water. To be taken with imminet. — Horrenti, rough, shaggy, bristling. Yet the derived meaning, causing dread, awful, may, as Heyne suggests, be combined with the literal meaning, and some prefer to give it alone in translating this passage.
166. Sub fronte, beneath the brow of the cliffs. — Adversa, facing you, — opposite one entering the harbor; and therefore at the head of the cove. — Scopolis pendentibus antrum, a cave formed of overhanging rocks, i. e. rocks hollowed out by the water. Scopolis, abl. of material, "ablative rei efficientis." H. 425, I.
167. Vivo saxo, of the living (i. e. unhewn, unquarried) rock. — Saxo, another instance of the abl. of material, which is a form of the abl. of source.
168. The Nymphs personated the sweet and lovely aspects of Nature, as did the Satyrs the wild and grotesque. — Hic, in hoc portu.
172. Arena. To find the rule for the abl. after potior, consult the index of any good grammar, (if you are not already sufficiently familiar with the grammar to find the rule without the aid of the index.) This hint will apply to many other passages.
173. Ponunt, stretch.
174. Silici. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 829; A. 51, V. Note.
175. Foliis, abl. of means,
176. Rapuit, quickly kindled. — Fomite, the fuel.
177. Ceres = frumentum, wheat. Ceres, the goddess of the fruits of the earth, and especially of what we call the cereal grains, is here used by metonymy for grain itself. H. 705, 11; A. & S. 324, 2. — Cere-
realia arma, utensils for the preparation of food from wheat or other kinds of corn; as the hand-mill and kneading-trough.

178. Fessi rerum, weary of their misfortunes. H. 399, 3, 4); A. & S. 213, Rem. 2; B. 767; 3d, 1. Gen. of cause or source.

179. Torrere flammiss. The grain was parched in order that it might be ground the more easily. — Et — et, both — and.

181. Pelago, seaward, over the sea. Dat. (= in pelagus) after the verbal noun prospectum, as alto after the verb itself prospicere, line 128. H. 392, 1; A. & S. 222, Rem. 8.—Antheus si quem videbat, if he can see Antheus anywhere (lit. any Antheus). Antheus, i.e. the ship which Antheus commanded.

182. Phrygias, i.e. Trojan, Troy being included in Phrygia Minor.

183. Arma, i.e. the shields and helmets hung at the stern of the vessel. Cf. VIII. 92, X. 80.

187. Constitit hic, here (i.e. in the valley) he took his stand.

190. Cornibus, to be connected with alta.—Vulgus, the common herd.

191. Miscet, scatters (or drives) in confusion.

193. Fundat and aequet. The indic. would express historically the fact; the subjunctive denotes here the motive which Aeneas had in the perseverance shown in the words nec absistit. H. 523, II, and 1; A. & S. 263, 3.—Humi. H. 423, II, and 424, 2; A. & S. 221, Rem. 3. This form is really the old locative case of humus, i.e. being the locative ending; as domi, in the house, at home. This latter form is locative only, as the genitive, of a house, is always domus, and this noun should be declined as having seven cases. It is improper to call such forms as Romae (originally Romai), at Rome, Corinthis, at Corinth, genitives; they are really locatives.

194. Hinc — postea, then. — In — inter.

195. Order: Deinde dividit vina, quae, etc. Deinde pronounced as two syllables. — Bonus, i.e. generous. — Quae cadis onerarar, which good Acestes, the hero, had stowed in casks. The prose construction would be the acc. with the abl. quibus cados onerarat. "Cadis," another instance of the fondness of poets for the dative. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, Rem. 2. Onerarar contracted for oneraverat. H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a.)—Acestes, a king of Sicily, son of a Trojan woman, had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his companions during the winter just passed.

198. Enim gives the ground of some proposition understood, as "We must not despair." F. — Ante malorum, of former evils. H. 583, and 2; A. & S. 205, Rem. 11, (b) B. 997.

200. Penitus to be taken with sonantes. See III. 432. Rabies and
penitus sonantes (intus latrantes) probably have reference to the dogs with which Scylla is encircled in Virgil. On this and the next lines see also III. 555–561, and notes.

201. Accestis, contracted for accessistis. H. 234, 3; A. & S. 162, 7, (c.)—Cylopea. So all the MSS.; but many editors, after Heinsius, write Cyclopia.

202. Experti, sc. cessis.

203. Et haec, these also.

204. Discrimina rerum, perils of fortune. F. This explanation is more exact than C.'s, res periculosas.

207. Rebus secundis, dat. for prosperous fortunes. "Secundus," derived from sequor, and meaning originally following, (which is the origin of its use as an ordinal numeral,) is applied in sailing to a wind "that follows fast," and hence acquires a general meaning of favorable, prosperous.

209. Vultu, abl. of means.

210. Se accingunt, gird themselves, gird up their loins. The ancients generally wore long flowing robes; hence, when there was work to be done, they found it necessary to gird tight their loose garments; and thus se accingere and similar expressions came to signify to prepare for work or for action. The student will remember instances in the Bible.

211. Costis, dat. after deripiant. See note on line 174.

212. Secant, sc. viscera.—Pars secant. H. 461, and 1; A. & S. 209, Rem. 11; B. 648, 2; A. 49, I. end.—Veribus, abl. of instrument.

213. Aena loquant. Commentators differ as to the purpose of heating the water, whether it was for bathing or for cooking. Boiled meat was unknown to the Homeric age; but Virgil may have introduced (as he often does) the habit of his own time.

215. Implentur, they fill themselves. The passive voice in Latin is sometimes used like the Greek middle.—Bacchi, i.e. wine. (See note on Cenerum, line 177.) H. 410, 7, 2; A. & S. 220, 3; B. 787; A. 50, V. 5.

216. Exempta, sc. cet.—Remotae, sc. sunt. Mensae remotae is not appropriate to this occasion, for the Trojans were stretched upon the grass (line 214); but it is the general phrase for concluding a meal, derived from the Roman practice of removing the tables.

218. Inter governs spem and metum. A. & S. 279, 10, (f.)

219. Extrema pati = periire.—Vocatos, i.e. si vocentur. W. Many commentators think that Virgil alludes to the "conclamatio" at the moment of death, when the nearest relative or friend called upon the deceased by name with the exclamation "ave!" or "vale!" Henry guea
so far as to suppose that the "conclamatio" actually takes place in this instance.

220–222. Orontes, Amýcus, Lycus, Gyas, and Cloanthus, were all companions of Aeneas.

221. Secum is connected with gemit.

222. Finis, an end of their lamentation.

224. Despiciens — velivolum, looking down on the sail-winged sea.


229. 0 qui regis, O thou who rulest, etc.

232. Aeneas, sc. potuit, (can . . . . have committed). —In, against.

233. Ob Italam, i.e. to prevent their reaching Italy. — Clauditur.

In prose we should have had the subjunctive, inasmuch as quibus after quid tantum potuer e committere, is equivalent to ut iis. The indicative states a thing as an actual fact, and is often preferred by the poets on account of its greater vivacity.

234. Hinc, i.e. ab his Trojanis. — Romanos fore. Accus. with inf. depending upon polllicitus's (line 237). —Volventibus, revolving. Transitive verbs, principally those denoting change, are often used intransitively, or with the force of the Greek middle voice. S.

235. Revocato, i.e. revived, restored; i.e. after the national extinction of Troy. — Teneor, the most ancient king of Troy.

236. Omni dicione, with full sovereignty; lit. with every kind of sovereignty, — as Serv. says, "pace, legibus, bello." — Qui — tenerent. H. 501, and I; A. & S. 264, 1, (a) and (b). Tr. who should hold; this English form, like the Latin, implying the destiny of the subject of the verb.

237. Polllicitus's, for polllicitus es, by elision and aphaeresis. H. 669, I, 4, and 703, 1; A. & S. 305, 2, (2), and 322, 2. Many editors read polllicitus, which they translate as a participle, and look upon the clause as an anacoluthon (for a definition of which word consult a grammar by the aid of the index.)

238. Hoc, sc. promisso. — Occasum solabam, etc., I was wont to console myself for the fall, etc.

242. Antenor, a nephew of Priam, led a colony of Trojans and of Honeti after the fall of Troy to Venetia, at the head of the Adriatic. (Liv. I. i.)

243. Penetrate, to make his way through or past. — Intima, i.e. lying far inward.

245. Between the source (fontem) of the Timavus and the sea (a distance of about a mile) there are subterranean communications, through
which the salt-water forces its way, breaking out at the fountain through seven mouths or holes (Virgil says nine) in the limestone rock, and overflowing the channel of the river. (C. following Henry.)

246. Proruptum, bursting up.

247. Hic tamen, here for all that,—in spite of all these dangers.—Patavi, of Patavium, the modern Padua. H. 45, 5, 1,) and 396, V; A. & S. 52, and 204, Rem. 6; B. 64, 631; A. 10, 4; 50, I. 3.

248. Arma fixit, i. e. hung up his arms and those of his comrades, (and consecrated them to some god,) in token that their sufferings by flood and field were over.

249. Compostus, contracted from compositus. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4. Commentators generally translate it buried. C. takes "compostus pace" as used of the repose of a peaceful life.

251. Infandum. In apposition with the clause navibus amissis.—Unius, i. e. Junonis.

254. Olli, an old form of illi, to her. The occasional introduction of archaic forms, both in ancient and modern poets, gives a certain dignity to their style.

256. Libavit = leviter tetigit. —Natae, dat. See notes on Aenæae (line 92), and Jactanti (line 102).—Dehinc. Pronounced as one syllable, déinc, by synaeresis.

257. Metu, dat. H. 116, 4, 3; A. & S. 89, 3.—Syntax, H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2.—Cytherēa, goddess or queen of Cythēra; an epithet of Venus from the island in the Aegean sea, where her worship was first introduced from Asia, or where, in the figurative language of mythology, she sprang from the foam of the sea.

258. Tibi. Ethical dat. connected with the whole sentence: "To thy comfort." H. 389; A. & S. 228, Note, (a.)—Lavini. H. 45, 5, 1); A. & S. 52; B. 64; A. 10, 4.

261. Hic, i. e. Aeneas. —Tibi, ethical dat. of the person who will be pleased by the action described. Thou shalt see him victorious in Italy.

262. Longius volvens, unrolling farther. "Volvens" is a metaphor from a book unrolled. Jupiter says he will open yet further the secrets that lie in the book of fate.—Movebo, i. e. I will bring (them) forth, utter them. Cf. Ovid. Met. 14, 20.

263. Italiā, for in Italia. See note on terris et alto, line 3.

264. Mores, institutions.

265. Aenæas is to reign for three years, Ascanius for thirty, the Alban kings for three hundred, but to the empire of Rome no limit is fixed.—Dum, until. —Latio = in Latio. —Viderit, fut. perf. H. 922, L. —Hiberna—hibernorum tempora, winters.
266. Butilis. Dat. of reference, after transferint. Lit. for, as regards. But the general idea is, "after the conquest of the Rutulians." W. quotes a similar use of the Greek dat. from Demost. in Mid. c. 24.

267. Iulo. Dat. by attraction in apposition with cui. In what two other cases might it have been put? H. 387, and 1 and 2; A. & S. 204, Rem 8, (a), and (b); B. 632, 622, 631; A. 51, VI.; 50, I. 4; 46.

268. Res Ilia, the Ilian state. Res = respublica. — Regno, in its power. Abl. showing in what respect the signification of stetit is taken.


271. Alba, or Alba Longa, was built on the Alban mount, on the north-eastern shore of the lake Albanus, and called, according to Sir William Gell, the "long white" town, from its being built chiefly in one long street, and from its white houses, or the white (or gray) rocks on which it stood.

273-4. Sacerdos, regina, Ilia. Fr. translates these words as follows: A priestess, daughter of a king, of Trojan descent. Rhea Sylvia, or Ilia, a Vestal virgin, by Mars the mother of Romulus and Remus (geminam prolem), was the daughter of the Alban king Numitor.

275. Lupae nutricis. The infants Romulus and Remus were said to have been nourished by a sho-wolf.

279. Quin, nay, even.

281. Consilia — referet, shall change her plans for the better.

282. Togatam. The toga was the characteristic dress of the Romans.

283. Placitum, sc. est mihi.

284-5. Aeneas was the great-grandson of Assaracus, the son of Tros. Phthia (a city of Phthia or Phthiotis, in the S.E. of Thessaly) was the home of Achilles, Mycenae (in Argolis) of Agamemnon, Argos of Diomedes.

286. Caesar, i.e. Augustus.

287. Qui terminet. This pres. subj., in a relative clause depending upon a verb in the future tense, and denoting destiny, is translated by the auxiliary shall. See note on qui = tenerent, line 236.

288-90. Augustus, having been adopted by C. Julius Caesar, received the nomen (Julius) of the Julian gens. The Caesars traced their origin to Ascanius, for whom the name Iulus (as the original of Iulius) was devised. — Caelo, poet. abl. of place. — Vocabitur, etc. Augustus was deified by the Romans. — Hic quoque, he also, i.e. as well as Aeneas (259 sq).

292. Cana. white-haired, — with her hoary locks. Iides was older
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than Jupiter. — Vesta was brought by Aeneas into Italy, with the Penates of Troy. — Quirinus, the name of Romulus as deified.

293. Ferro et compagibus, construed with dirae as abl. of cause. — Artis. Sometimes written arctis. See Andrews's Lex. arceo in fin.


298. Novae. Virgil applies this epithet to Carthage as explanatory of its etymology,—the name meaning, in the Punic language, new town. — Ut pateant, ne arcœrent. The historical present (demitit) is here followed both by the pres. and by the imperf. subj.; the former denoting Jupiter's "immediate object" in sending Mercury down, the latter his "inner purpose." — 299. Hospitio Teucris. H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 51, VII. — Dido, queen and reputed founder of Carthage,— daughter of Belus, king of Tyre.

302. The name Poeni indicates the Phoenician origin of the Carthaginians. Poenus is Φοίνιξ adapted to the analogy of the Latin tongue.

306. Ut primum, as soon as.

308. Insulta. H. 441, and 2; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7, (2). So C.

309. Exacta = certa.

312. Comitatus. H. 221, 2; A. & S. 162, 17, (a). — Achate. Although Achates is a "voluntary agent," the abl. is used without ab, as denoting simply that with which the action of the verb (comitatus) is completed.

313. Bina, duo.

314. Cui, dat. of approach, nearness, after obvia. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1, (b); B. 814 (first two lines).

315. Virginis arma, i.e. light weapons, such as a virgin would carry,—a habitis arcus.

316. Spartanae, sc. virginis. — Vel qualis, i.e. vel talis qualis est Threissa Harpalyce, quae fatigat equos, etc. Vel gives a choice.

317. Harpalýce, daughter of Harpalýcus, a Thracian king, was a famous huntress, so swift in the chase that no horse could keep up with her, and she outran the rivers of her country. The present is used (fatigat, praeevertitur,) because the action is represented in poems familiar to the Romans, or in paintings or sculptures which they could easily recall to mind. — Hebrum, a river of Thrace flowing into the Aegean. H. and R. read "Eurum" e conj.

318. Rumeris. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 51, V.

319. Venatrix, as a huntress. — Diffundere, a Greek construction = diffundendum. H. 553, V.; A. & S. 274, R. 7, (b); B. 1160; A. 58, IV. n.

320. genu, at the knee; acc. of limitation, or synecdochical acc.
Nodoque — fuentes, and with her flowing folds (i.e. the folds of her robe, gathered up in a knot; lit. gathered up as to her flowing folds, etc. — Genus and sinus. H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II. and Rem. 2.

321. Juvenes. A term applied to men up to forty-five or fifty years of age. — Monstrare — sororum. The order is, Si forte vidistis quem (any one) mecurum sororum errantem hic, (et seq., lines 323, 324), monstrare.

325. Orsus, sc. est, from ordior.


327. Quam te memorem, whom shall I call thee? The force of the pres. subj. is well given by the English auxiliary “shall”; the subj. denoting propriety. Sometimes, in similar cases, it denotes possibility, and may be translated by “can.” H. 485; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.


334. Multa, many a.

337. Coturno. The buskin or hunting-boot, worn to protect the feet from brambles.

338. Dido was descended from Agæor, twin-brother of Belus, and founder of Sidon.

339. Fines Libyci, sc. sunt; the country around is Libyan. — Genus, grammatically in apposition with fines, in sense relates to the noun “Libyans” implied in the adj.

343. Agri. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3).


345. Pater, Belus.


348. Order: inter quos furor venit medius.

349. Aras, the altar of the Penates.

350. Securus — germanae, regardless of his sister’s love for Sychaeus. The etymology of securus is se (= sine) and cura.

352. Spe, i.e. that her husband was alive and would return.

353. Inhumati. The fact that the murdered man was unburied increases the horror. Why did the ancients attach so sacred an importance to burial? See note on II. 646.

358. Auxilium viæ, as an aid in her journey. Viae. H. 396, II.;
BOOK I.

A. & S. 211, Rem. 2.—Tellure recludit—e tellure effodit. Verbs compounded with re are often joined with the abl.

365. Locos. Terminal accus. after decenere, with the preposition in omitted by poetical license. See note on Italiam, line 2.

367. Mercati, sc. sunt.—Byram. Byrsa, whence the legend of the bull’s hide (Bērara) arose, appears to have been the Greek corruption of Bosra, the Phoenician name for the citadel of Carthage (or indeed for “citadel” in general).

368. “The story was that they cut the hide so as to make one thong; the bargain being that they should have as much ground as they could compass with a bull’s hide.”—Quantum possent, etc. As much, the story runs, as they could surround, etc. H. 528; A. & S. 266, 3.; A. 66, I.

369. Tandem strengthens the question: “who, pray, are ye?”

370. Talibus, sc. verbis.—Ille, sc. respondit.

371. Imo. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

374. Ante, before (I finish).—Componet. MS. authority is divided between this form and componat, but the indic. is the better supported, and is in itself the better, as giving greater rhetorical liveliness. “Sometimes that which would happen, in a possible assumed case,” (si pergam . . . et caset, etc.) “at variance with the real fact, is simply stated as something that will happen (fut. ind. for pres. subj.).” M. 348, d.—Diem—Olympos. Vesper, having closed Olympus, (lit. Olympus being closed), will lead the day to rest. Vesper, the god of evening, who shuts the western gate of Olympus when Phoebus has entered in.


377. Forte sua, by a chance of its own. It was an accidental storm that brought the Trojans to Carthage, not any purpose of theirs.

380. Aeneas calls Italy his father-land, because Dardanus, his ancestor, was born there.—Genus—summo, my ancestry (sprung) from supreme Jove. The descent of Aeneas was as follows: I. Dardānus (son of Jupiter); II. Eribehithonius; III. Tros; IV. Assarācus; V. Capys; VI. Anchises; VII. Aeneas.

382. Matre dea, my goddess-mother.—Fata, oracles.

385. Europa atque Asia. Abl. of separation.—Nec—passa, etc.—non passa eum queri plura.

387. Gaesestibus. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1; B. 862, 3; A. 51. I.

388. Qui adveneris. Rel. clause with the subj. denoting the reason, inasmuch as thou hast come, or simply that thou hast come. H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8, (1); B. 1251; A. 63, II.

393–400. The sense is as follows: Twelve swans (birds of Venus, as
many in number as the missing ships) flying far from the shore, and
high above the sea, were (just now) scattered in confusion by an eagle,
swooping from the heights of aether down upon them in the open sky,
as the ships were scattered by the storm.) Now (at this present mo-
ment), however, collected after their dispersion in a long line (as the
ships of a fleet, when it is entering the harbor), you see them in part
alighting on the ground (viz., those which fly in advance), in part look-
ing down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions).
As those swans, returned after their separation and free from danger,
are now rejoicing, and as they, before they were scattered by the eagle,
collected in a circle sang in the lofty air, so, with joy and song, thy
ships have either already returned, or are on their way returning.

393. Senes. H. 174, 2, 4), in fin.; A. & S. 120, 4 (a.)—Lastantes
agmine, i.e. exulting in their orderly flight,—rejoicing to find them-
selves all in line again, after their dispersion.

394. Order: quos Jovis ales, lapsa aetheria plaga, turbabat aperto
caelo.—Aetheria plaga, from the zone of aether, (higher than the
caelum).

395. Aperto caelo. Poetical abl. of place in which.

396. Captas, i.e. terras ab altera cycnorum parte captas.

397-8. Observe the difference of tense between ludunt, and cinxère
and dedère.

399. Pubes tuorum, the manly band of thy companions.

403. The gods anointed their hair with ambrosia.—Vertice, from
her head.

404. Her short hunting-tunic changed into the flowing robe (palla)
characteristic of a god or goddess.

405. Incessu patuit, was evident by her gait. The gods glided along,
with a light and graceful motion.

407. Quid, why? The adverbial accusative, neut. sing., of the inter-
rog. pronoun.

408. Jungere. H. 549; A. & S. 269. In English, we represent the
subject by “it,” introducing the subject itself after the verb,—why is
it not granted to join, etc. See B. 1118; A. 58, IV.; 70.

409. Veras, i.e. in our true character, of mother and son.

411. Aëre. Like the Homeric ἰδὲ, min.

412. Observe the division (or tmesis) of the verb circumfudit.

414. Moliri, to contrive; used of operations which require great labor
and preparation.

was a city of Cyprus, famed for its worship of Venus.
416. Sabaeo. The Sabaei or Sabae were a people in the southwestern part of Arabia Felix. Cf. Milton's *Paradise Lost*:

"Sabaean odors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest."—iv. 162.

The name and place are identical with the Sheba whose queen visited Solomon.

419. Plurimus — imminet, "hangs with mighty mass over the city."

*Plurimus*, lit. very large. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 122, Rem. 4; A. 17, V. 4.

422. Strata viarum = stratas vias. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; M. 284, Obs. 5; B. 771; A. 50, II. 3.

423. Ducere, and the four infinitives in the two next lines, depend upon instant. Some editors, placing a semicolon after Tyrii, make them historical infinitives.

424. Moliri, to build.—Aroem, the citadel proper; arces (in line 420) having a more general meaning of "buildings," "towers."

427. Effodiant. The harbor of Carthage was artificial.

429. Alta, lofty. The same word, in line 427, means deep.—Scaenius. H. 392, 1, and 398, 5; A. & S. 211, Rem. 5, and note; B. 870; A. 51, I.

430. Supply in thought, "Talis labor Poenos exercet," before qualis, etc.

431. Sub sole, in the sunshine.

435. Order: arcent fuos, ignavum pecus, etc.

436. Thymo. The honey of Southern Europe is extremely fragrant of thyme and other high-scented flowers.

437. What was there, in the circumstances of Aeneas, which made this exclamation very natural?

438. Suspicit, looks up at. Etymology: sub and spicio, to see from under. Aeneas had descended from the hills, and was about to enter the city.—439. Dictu. H. 570, and 1; A. & S. 276, and III.; B. 1385; A. 74, II. Abl. of specification.—440. Viris. H. 385, 5; A. & S. 245, II. Rem. 1. Miscell and its compounds take the dative of the larger number or quantity, to which something is added, or the ablative of the smaller quantity, with which something is mixed.—Ulli. Poetical dat. of the agent with cernitur. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 846; A. 51, VIII. end.

441. Umbræ. Lacteissimus is here followed by the gen., as implying fulness. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3); B. 770; A. 50, I. 4.

444. Monstrarat = monstraverat, had indicated (by an oracle or some other communication). H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a); B. 315; A. 33, III. Sic nam fore gentem, etc. For thus she foretokened that the notion would be, etc. "Caelius Rhodius says that Cacabe, the old name of Carthage, meant a horse's head, which, if true, would account for the legend. A horse's head is common on Punic coins."

11—Six Books.
445. Facilem victu. Lit., easy in subsisting, i.e., easy in their means of living. "A people who easily provide for themselves whatever is desirable for living comfortably." W. In bello egregiam and facilem victu the same characteristics are applied to Carthage as in line 14, q. v.

447. Condebat. What does the tense imply in regard to the completion of the work on the temple? H. 197; A. & S. 145, II.—Numine divae, by the majestic power of the goddess. "Numine" refers to Juno's awful power and helpful presence, which brought many to her temple to consult her oracle and invoke her favor by whom rich presents (dona) were offered.

448. Aerea—limina, from whose steps arose a threshold of bronze. Fr.—Cui. Poetic dat. of reference, limiting the whole sentence Aerea—aenis. See notes on Aeneae, line 92, and jactanti, line 102.—Gradibus. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b).—Nexaeque aere trabes, and door-posts (lit. timbers) sheathed with bronze (sc. surgebant). Some editors read niveae, and understand trabes of the architrave, "and whose architrave rested upon bronze" (i.e. upon bronze pillars).

449. Foribus. Poetic dat. of reference like cui, in line 448. H. 384; A. & S. 223; B. 817; A. 51, II.

452. Ausus, sc. est.—Rebus, dat. Confido sometimes takes the dat., sometimes the abl. Find the rule in the grammar by the aid of the index.

454. Reginam opperiens. Aeneas may have gathered from the conversation of the workmen that Dido was coming, or simply from seeing the senate assembled and the crowd waiting.—Quae fortuna sit urbi miratur (lit. marvels at what is the [good] fortune of the city) = miratur fortunam urbis, marvels at the prosperity of the city.

455. Artificium manus inter se, i.e. the skill of the rival artists. Supply certantium with inter se. Observe the metonymy in manus; lit. the hands, then the workmanship of the hands, then the skill displayed in that workmanship. B. translates artificium manus "the style of the artists."

456. Videt, etc. The scenes described were painted upon the walls of the temple.

458. Atridas. Agamemnon and Meneläus.—Ambobus, i.e. to the sons of Atreus as one party, by his wrath on account of Briseis and his consequent withdrawal from the battle, and to Priam, as the other party, in the death of Hector. B.—Achillem. There is strong MS. authority for this form of the acc. in Virgil, instead of Achillem, as it is usually edited.
BOOK I.

459. Jam, i. e. by this time. C.
461. Sunt—laudi, here, too, has worth its own (i. e. its fitting) rewarde. "Laudi" being in idea the subject of the proposition, sua refers to it. —Laudi. H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 51, VI.
465. Multa. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 205, Rem. 10; B. 717; A. 52, IV.
466–493. Of the eight pictures on the temple walls each two were companion-pieces, viz.: 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 suppliants before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles. 7. The battle of Memnon; 8. The battle of Achilles. Why were these subjects chosen for paintings to adorn the temple of Juno? See line 24.
466. Uti, how. An interrogative particle, and hence introducing the subj. in dependent clauses.
467, 468. Hac, sc. parte. —Phryges, sc. fugerent. —Fugerent, were fleeing, while Aeneas was looking at them. So with the other imperfects. By making the action expressed in these verbs contemporaneous with that in videbat, the poet indicates the life-likeness with which the paintings brought the scenes before the eyes of his hero.
469. Rhesus was a Thracian prince, an ally of the Trojans. "An oracle had declared that Troy would never be taken, if the snow-white horses of Rhesus should once drink the water of the Xanthus, and feed upon the grass of the Trojan plain. But as soon as Rhesus had reached the Trojan territory, and had pitched his tents late at night, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrated into his camp, slew Rhesus himself, and carried off his horses."—Niveis tentoria velis. Homer represents the Greeks and Trojans as encamped, not in tents, but in huts of planks thatched with grass; but Virgil here, as often, ascribes to the Homeric age the customs of his own. To him, as to us, a "tented field" presents a more attractive picture than a hatted field.
472. Ardentes equos, the fiery steeds.—Avertit. Historical present, hence followed by the pluperf. in the next line, (the meaning governing instead of the form.)
473. Gustassent —gustavissent. —Xanthus (otherwise called Scamander), a river of the Troad.
474. Troilus, a son of Priam.—Amissis armis, i. e. all but his spear (line 478).
476 Troilus has fallen backwards from the car (which of course had
no back), but hangs by the reins, which were passed round the body, and which he still grasps with his hand.

477. Huic. See notes on Aeneas (line 92), and jacianti (line 102).

479. Non aequae, unpropitious. W.

480. Peplum. A costly and elegant shawl, elaborately woven; such as were often presented to the gods by suppliants and devotees.

481. Suppliciter, in the manner of suppliants.—Pectora. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

482. Solo. H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 937; A. 55, III. 5 end.

483. Notice the difference of time in raptaverat and vendebat.

484. Auro. Ablative of price. Priam brought Achilles ten talents in gold as a ransom for the body of his son Hector.

488. Principibus, dat. See note on viri, line 440.

489. The "Eose acies" are the Indian Aethiopians, led by Memnon, son of Tithonius and Aurora.

490. The post-Homeric poets represent the Amazons as having come, under their queen Penthesilēa, to the aid of Priam.—Lunatis peltis. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. The light shields of the Amazons are most commonly represented on works of ancient art with a semi-circular indentation on one side.—B. 888; A. 54, II. (quality).

492. Exsertae, bare, naked.

494. Aeneae, dat. of the agent, with videntur, "are seen."

497. Incessit conveys a notion of majestic motion, as "incedo" in line 46.

498. Diana was especially worshipped in Laconia, and in Delos, her natal isle.

502. Latonae. Latona was the mother of Diana.

504. Instans operi. Urging on the work.

505. Foribus divae, at the doors of the goddess, i.e. at the doors of her shrine, within the cella.—Media testudine, in the middle of the vaulted temple.

508. Partibus. H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 54, I.

509. Concursu magno, abl. absol. of concomitant.

512. Penitus, far away.—Oras. See note on Italiam, line 2.

516. Dissimulant, they conceal (their emotions).—Cava, i.e. enfolding.

517. Fortuna, sc. sit.

518. Quid, why; acc. of specification.—Cunctis lecti navibus, men chosen from all the ships. H. 425, 3, 4).

519. Orantes veniam, praying for grace, i.e. for the favors specified in lines 525-6. The participle denotes purpose.
BOOK I.


531. Maximus, sc. natu, the eldest. "First in years, rank, and dignity." L.

532. Gentes, i. e. the barbarous Africans among whom she settled.

533. Troes — oramus. Express the we implied in the termination of the verb: we, the wretched Trojans, etc. — Maria — vecti, borne over every sea. A use of the Greek accusative of specification, similar to that in the expression ire viam. A prose writer would have been likely to say, per maria, etc. — H. 371, 3; 380; A. & S. 232, II.; B. 717; A. 52, I. n.

536. Parce — generi, Spare a pious race. — Propius aspice, regard more favorably; lit. see nearer.


538. Venimus. The quantity of the first syl. shows that the verb is in the perf. tense. — H. 651; A. & S. 284, Exc. 1; B. 1432; A. 78, III. 3.

529. Non ea vis (est) animo (nosto), "such violence belongs not to our disposition."

530. Hesperis, lit. "the evening (i. e. western) land," a name applied by the Greeks both to Italy and to Spain.

532. Oenotri, a people of southern Italy (in Bruttium).

533. Ducis. Itálus, king of the Oenotri, (or, according to Thucy- dides, of the Siculi). — Gentem. V. here says "the nation," when we should say "the land."

534. Hic — fuit This (i. e. hither) was our course.—The reader will often find in the Aeneid unfinished lines, arising from the premature death of Virgil before he had time to revise his great poem.

535. The rising and setting of Orion were supposed to bring on storms.

536. Penitus, far away, as in line 512.

537. Superante salo, the briny sea overpowering us.

538. Panis — oris, i. e. we, a poor remnant, have drifted to your shores. — Oris = ad oras. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, and Rem. 2.

539. Quod, the interrog. adjective pronoun. H. 188; A. & S. 137, 1; A. 21, II. — 540. Hospitio. H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

541. Prima terra, "the very shore," lit. the first part of the land.

Consistere. H. 551, II. 1; A. & S. 273, n. 4, d; B. 1204; A. 68, III.

543. Sperate, expect, a milder expression for metuere.

547. Umbris = in umbris; the prep. omitted by poetical license.

548. Non metus, sc. est. — Officio certasse priorem, i. e. "to have taken the lead in the rivalry of good deeds."

551. Liceat. Subj. of petition, request.
NOTES.


554. Latium. See Map of Italy. To the general name, Italy, the speaker adds the particular district to which they were destined. — Ut petamus. This clause denotes the purpose of the action expressed by the infinitives in lines 551 and 552.

556. Iuli, objective gen.; "spes Iuli," hope in Iulus; i.e. in his growing up to found an empire in Italy.

557. Sicania was a name of Sicily from the Sicani, early inhabitants of the island, and a more ancient people, probably, than the Siculi.

558. Advecti, sc. sumus. — At saltam (ut) petamus, yet at least that we may seek. — Regemque Acesten, and Acestes (as) our king.

559. Simul fremebant, i.e. shouted assent. Simul implies agreement, unison.

561. The reply of Dido is conceived with great art and beauty. B.

562. Res dura, my hard condition; i.e. the difficulty she had in keeping her ground on a hostile territory, and her fears from her brother.

564. Talia moliri, to make such preparations, i.e. to take such precautions. "The verb moliri always indicates effort. Here it suggests the reluctance with which she had recourse to such expedients." S.

565. Quis nesciat! Subj. of possibility: who can be ignorant? The rhetorical effect of such "questions of appeal," is to imply a negative answer: as here, no one. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; A. 60, III.

567. Gestamus Poeni. See note on Troes oramus, line 524.

568. Nor does the sun yoke his steeds so remote from the Tyrian city. "Jungit equos" refers to the beginning of the sun’s course, the sun’s rising. "The notion seems to be, 'we do not lie so far out of the pale of the civilized world — out of the circuit of the sun and so out of the course of fame.'"

569. Saturnia arva, i.e. Latium. See Aen. VIII. 319-325.

570. Erýcis. Eryx is a mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily Optatias, you choose.

571. Auxilio tutos, protected by an escort. "Tutos" is a participle (from tuer), as in Aen. VI. 238, IX. 43. C. — Opibusque juvabo, i.e. she will open her stores and arsenals to them. C.

572. Vultis, sc. vel si. C. and S. place an interrogation-mark at the end of the line, making it unnecessary to supply a conditional conjunction. — Regnis. The prep. in is omitted by poetical license.

573. Urbem, etc. = urbs, etc. Attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. H. 445, 9; A. & S. 208, (6); (b); B. 706; A. 48, III.
574. Mihi agetur, shall be regarded by me.
577. Dimentam — in diversas partes mittam.— Extrema, sc. loca; the frontiers. F.
578. Quibus, in any. Indefinite pronoun.
582. Nate dea. Goddess-born! Nate, voc. of the participle natuus, and dea abl. of origin. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII.
587. Purgat, sc. se.
588. Restitit, stood forth to view.
589. Os humerosque. Synecdochical accusative, (acc. of specification.) H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.
591. Purpureum lumen, the rosy (rather than the purple) light, i. e. the rosy bloom of youth. — Honores, graces; "gratiam, pulchritudinem."
592. Manus, the hands of artists.
593. Parius. The sparkling marble of Paros, one of the Cyclades, is famous for its beauty and for its adaptedness for sculpture.
597. O sola miserata, O thou who alone hast pitied; lit. O alone having pitied.
598-600. Quae nos socias, sc. tibi or tecum. — Reliquias Danaum, i. e. relictos (non occisos) a Danais. See note on line 30.
599. Omnium. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, (3); B. 776.
600. Urbe, domo. Abl. of the respect in which, or of that as regards which. H. 429; A. & S. 250. These nouns limit nos socias. O. calls them instrumental or modal ablatives.
601. Non — nostrae, it is not in our power. Opis, H. 401 and 402, I; A. & S. 211, Rem. 8, (3); B. 780; A. 50, I. 1.
602. Sparsa, sc. est. Aeneas had left companions in Crete (Aen. III. 190), and knew that Trojans had settled in Sicily (I. 549-50) and in Epirus (III. 294, sqq.). Others were scattered over the earth as captives. — Gentis. H. 396, III. 3; A. & S. 212, R. 3; B. 763; A. 50, II. 3.
603. Quid, nom. pl. neut. of the indefinite pronoun.—Quid, any thing, spoken emphatically, i. e. anything valued, held in honor.
603, 605. Di tibi ferant, may the gods bring thee. Subj. of wish or prayer.
607. Montibus convexa, the hollows of the mountains. "Montibus," dative. — Umbrae, the shadows of the mountains themselves.
608. Polus — pascet, lit. while the heavens shall feed the stars.
The ancients believed that the stars were nourished by the vapors arising from the earth and sea, or that they fed upon the fiery particles in the aether itself.

610. Vocant expresses that he is dependent on destiny, and so implies that he will have to leave Dido. Cf. Aen. III. 494, and V. 656.


617. Tunc, etc., sc. es. Art thou that Aeneas?

619. Teucer, (son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and of Hesione, a daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam,) being refused admission in Salamis by his father on his return from Troy, founded a new Salamis in Cyprus. Virgil supposes him to have sought the assistance of Belus, king of Tyre, whom he represents to have conquered the Cyprians shortly before. — 631. Genitor, (my) father.

623. Cognitus, sc. est. “An instance of protozeugma; i. e., a predicate (cognitus) common to several subjects. (casus, nomen, reges), but agreeing in gender and number with one only, and that the one nearest to it.” B.

624. Pelasgi, i. e. Grecian. These most ancient inhabitants of Greece are often put for the nation.

625. Ipse hostis. Teucer himself, enemy though he was. Hostis. H. 363; A. & S. 204. — Ferebat, used to extol. — Teucri, the Trojans.

626. Stirpe. When ab is used with ortus, remoter origin is generally denoted than when the preposition is omitted. — Volebat, i. e., gave himself out to be, would have it that he was. — 632. Templis — in templis. Honorem, a thanksgiving. — 635. Suum, gen. pl. of sue.

636. Munera and laetitiam are in apposition with the accusatives in the two preceding lines. — Dii, an old contraction for diei, of the day. — Munera — dii, lit. as gifts and the enjoyment of the day; i. e., as gifts and (the means for) the day’s enjoyment. Another reading is, dei (i. e. Bacchi), “the joy of Bacchus,” i. e. wine. The passage is a difficult one, and it is not impossible that Virgil would have improved it, if he had had to complete the line.

637. Domus interior. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662.


640. Ingens argentum, a great (number of) silver (vessels), or, simply, mass of silver plate. — Mensis = in mensis.

645. Ferat, “report,” he says. — Ferat and ducat, subj. in oratio
BOOK I. 169

obliqua, for the imperative of direct discourse. Aeneas said "Ascanio
ser etc. ipsumque duc." Heyne.

646. Cari, fond.

647. Ruinis. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 1075; A. 55, V.

648. Pallam. The palla was a long and ample cloak or mantle,
reaching from the neck to the feet, and worn by deities, prophets, and
women. Whole figures, and even historical or mythological subjects,
were often embroidered upon it, sometimes with gold thread. It was a
rectangular piece, nearly or quite square, and folded in various ways.

649. Velamen, etc. A veil with an embroidered border of (lit. woven
around with) yellow acanthus.

650. Helœnae. Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the well-
known cause of the Trojan war. — Argivae, i. e. Grecian. — Mycenis,
from Mycenae, construed with extulerat (652).

654. Maxima, sc. natu. — Collo, for the neck.

655. Duploem—coronam, a double circlet of gold and gems. "Gem-
mis" and "auro," abl. of material.

658. Faciem — ora, changed in form and face. Acc. of specification.

659. Donis — reginam, and inflame the queen to madness by his
gifts. Furentem = ut furat. This use of the participle is antici-
pative or proleptic.

661. Domum ambigam, the treacherous house (i. e. family); allud-
ing to the crime of Pygmalion.

662. Urit, sc. Venerem.

664. Meae — solus, i. e. (tu qui) solus (es) meae vires, mea magna
potentia.

665. Love triumphs even over Jove. — Tela Typhœa, i. e., the thun-
derbolts which slew Typhœus, one of the sons of Tartaros and Terra,
who rebelled against Jupiter. Most editors read Typhœia, against the
existing MSS.

666. Tua — numina, thy divine power. Acc. of the person of whom
the request is made: I ask of thy divine power a boon.

667. Ut, how; hence the subj. of indirect question jactetur (663). H.
525; A. & S. 265; B. 1182; A. 67, I. 1.

669. Nota tibi (sunt), a Grecism for notum est tibi. A. & S. 205,
Rem. 8, (b).

671. Et—hospitia, and I fear what turn (these) Junonian hospitälities
may take. "Quo se vertant," lit. whither they may turn themselves.
The subj. is used, because the action is contingent. "Junonian hospi-
tälities" (Wordsworth, copied by C.), i. e. entertainment in the favorite
city of Juno (see lines 15, 16), and subject to her influences.

674. Ne — mutet, that she may not be changed (lit. change herself) by any divine influence, sed (ut) tenetur, etc. F.

675. Mecum, i.e. equally with me.

676. Qua, sc. via or ratione, in what way, how.

677. Accitus. Ablative of cause or occasion.

679. Pelago — Trojae, remaining from (i.e. rescued from, surviving) the sea and the flames of Troy.

680. Cythēra is called alta because it is a mountainous island. Number and gender of Cythera? See Lex., and H. 131; 47, 1, (3); A. & S. 96; 50 in fin; B. 178; 38.

681. Idalium (or Idalia). A mountain, grove, and city in Cyprus.

682. Ne qua, sc. ratione or via, that in no way. See note on line 18. — Seire — occurrere, i.e. to know (the plot), or thwart us (unconsciously) in the midst of it.

683. Noctem. H. 378; 417, 3; A. & S. 236; 256, Rem. 6; M. 306.

683, 684. Tu faciem illius falle dolo, do thou counterfeit his form. — Et — vultus, and, boy (thyself), put on the wonted expression of the boy.

686. Laticemque Lyaeum — vinum. Bacchus was called Lyaeus, from λάεια, because he dispels cares and anxieties. So the name Liber.

688. Fallas, sc. eum.

690. Gaudens, like laetus (696), expresses the sly pleasure with which Cupid enters into his part.

692. Irrigat. The image here is of sleep as a dew or rain coming down. — Fumum, perf. pass. part. of fero.

695, 696. Ibat, portabat. The imperf. marks what Cupid was doing while Ascanius slumbered in the perfumed groves of Idalia. — Tyrēis, dat. — Duce — Achate, glad, with Achates as his guide. Duce Achate, abl. absol. of concomitant.

697. Notice that the perfect definite is coupled with the historic present, as the pluperf. would have been coupled with the past: when he comes (vēnit), the queen has already settled herself (se composuit). — Aulæis. Aulaeae were tapestries or hangings of various colors, with figures artistically interwoven. They were used as curtains at the doors, as ornaments of the walls, as coverings of couches, and as canopies under the roof. Here probably a tent-like canopy is alluded to: "aulæae superbis, under the magnificent tapestries; poetical abl. of place, (the preposition omitted).

698. Aurea, dissyllable, pr. aur. — Sponda, poetical abl. of place.
BOOK I.

Mediamque locavit, sc. se; and placed herself in the middle, the place of honor. At one side of her sat the Trojans, at the other the Carthaginians.

700. *Discumbitur* = discumbunt. H. 301, 3; A. & S. 184, 2, (b). Notice the force of *dis*: they recline in different places. In the Homeric age people *sat* at their meals as we do now; in Virgil’s time they reclined on couches.— *Strato super ostro*, on the outspread purple (i.e. on the purple tapestry spread over the couches).

701. *Manibus*, for the hands, i.e. for washing. Water was poured from a ewer upon the hands of the guest, a basin being held underneath. — “*Cererem — expediunt* — serve out the bread promptly from the baskets. *Expediunt = proferunt*, says Serv.” C.

702. *Toncis villis*, with closely-cut pile (or nap). H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

703. *Quibus cura, sc. est.* — Ordine, in fit order. — *Longum penum struere*, to arrange the long series of viands (for the different courses). C.’s translation, “to replenish a store (of provision) that will last for a long time,” is ingeniously derived, but is not so well adapted to the context as the one ordinarily given.

705. *Aliae*, sc. *famulae*.

706. *Qui onerent et ponant*, to load, etc.; the relative with the subj. denoting the *purpose*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. The indic. would simply tell what the servants do; the subj. denotes their *duty*, what they are *required* to do.

707. *Nec non*, nor *not*—and. — *Et Tyrii, the Tyrians, too*. Strict etiquette is observed; the queen seats herself first, then her guests, and last of all, her courtiers. — *Frequentes, in throngs*.

708. *Pictis, sc. acu*; embroidered.

712. *Pesti = exitio*.


714. *Phoenissa*, the Phoenician lady, i.e. Dido.

716. *Implavit*, has *satisfied*.

718. *Haeret, sc. in puerto*. C. quotes Tennyson: “And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.”

719. *Miserae, sc. ei*; dative. H. 386; A. & S. 224. It is a dative of disadvantage. The verbs named in these rules do not take the dat. *because* they are compounded with prepositions.

720. Cupid’s mother is called “*Acidalian,*” from a spring near Orchosmenos, in Boeotia, where the Graces, Venus’s attendants, bathed.

721. *Prævertere, to surprise*. — *Vivo amore, with living love*, i.e. *with love for a living object*. 
722. Jam — animos, her long unoccupied affections.

724. Cratēras, great bowls in which wine was set on, mixed, according to the custom of the ancients, with water. "'Statuunt,' as Henry remarks, is appropriate to the size of the bowls. A man could hide himself behind a crater, Aen. IX. 346." — Vina coronant, i. e. encircle the bowls with garlands. See Aen. III. 525.

725. Tectis, to the roofs. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Another reading is "fit strepitus," in which tectis would have the sense "in the hall."

726. Dependent, etc. The lamps hang lighted, from the gilded and richly ornamented sunken spaces between the beams of the ceiling.

727. Funalia, "tapers, formed of the twist of some fibrous plant covered with wax."

728. Hic, of time, hereupon. So Aen. II. 122, III. 369.

729. Quam, governed by implere, understood.

730. A Bolo, sc. orti, the descendants of Belus.

731. Nam, implies an ellipsis,— and rightly do I now call upon thee. The ellipsis is to be felt, rather than expressed, in the English translation as well as in the original.


735. Coetum = convivium.

736. In mensam, upon the table, as if upon the altar of Hospitable Jove.

737. Libato = postquam libatum est. Abl. absolute of the impersonal participle. "Sometimes the abl. of a perf. part. stands alone impersonally, in the same way as the abl. of a substantive and part. in combination." M. 429, and Obs. 1; H. 431, 5; A. & S. 257, Rem. 9, (1) and (e). W., L., and C. unite in giving this explanation. Some supply honorē. — Summo, etc. Dido merely touched the wine with her lips, as became a woman. "As a queen, and as president of the feast, she set the example, but as a woman she abstained."

738. Bitius is a Carthaginian name. — Increpitans, challenging (him). "bidding him be quick." — Impiger, nothing loath, "not slow."

739. Pleno auro, from the full gold. i. e. from the full golden cup.

740. Crinitus. Bards wore long hair, in imitation of Apollo.

741. Personat, i. e. fills the hall. — Atlas was held to be skilled in astronomy and physics.

742. Labores, eclipses.

743. Ignes, i. e. fulmina.
BOOK II.

745. The ancients believed that the sun, when he set, descended into the ocean.

746. Tardis noctibus, the slow nights, i.e. the long and weary nights of winter. Others take it of the summer nights, slow in coming on.

750-752. Dido's object in asking these questions is to keep Aeneas talking.


753. Immo, nay. "Nay, rather, instead of answering more questions in detail, tell us the whole story from the first."

754. Tuorum. H. 441, 1; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7; B. 658; A. 47, III. n.

BOOK II.

The voice of criticism has unanimously fixed on this book, along with the Fourth and Sixth, as affording the best evidence of the true greatness of Virgil. Donatus tells us that the poet himself chose these three books to read to Augustus as a specimen of his work. C.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas, in compliance with Dido's request, details the particulars of the capture of Troy, so far as he had witnessed them. After expressing reluctance to fight his disagreeable battles over again, he goes on to tell of the despondency of the Greeks in the tenth year of the war, together with their stratagem of the horse. Lurking in Tenædos, they send a cunning fellow, Sinon, to prepare the way for the reception of the wooden horse, which they pretended to be an offering to Pallas in exchange for the stolen Palladium. The Trojans are credulous, and believe the whole, but La-ȳc-o-on sees through the decoit, and exposes it. His warnings, however, are vain; and he is himself slain by two serpents sent against him by Minerva (1-249). The Greeks return, in the night, from Tenædos; the horse is opened, and the city is taken (250-267). Aeneas is warned by Hector's shade to consult for his safety, but he is too valiant to follow the suggestion before he has tried what might can do. He rushes into the conflict, and is for a while successful, till, having assumed the armor of some Greeks whom they had
slain, his associates are mistaken by the Trojans, and many of them killed by their own friends (268–437). Then follow the sack of Priam’s palace and the murder of the king himself (438–558). Aeneas, on his way homeward to save his father, wife, and son, is prevented from slaying Helen, the cause of the war, by the sudden appearance of his mother, who shows him that the overthrow of Troy is the work not of man but of heaven, and reveals to him the bodily presence of the gods themselves, helping in the work of destruction (559–631). The aged Anchises refuses to seek safety, but at last, encouraged by heavenly signs, consents (632–704). The flight (705–735). Creusa, the wife of Aeneas, is lost in the confusion (736–746). Aeneas, returning in search of her to the city, finds it wholly occupied by the Greeks (747–767). The shade of Cretusa appears to him, consoles him, and foretells his long wandering, which will end in an Italian kingdom, and a second marriage (768–794). He returns to his father and followers, and takes shelter in Mount Ida (795–804).

1. Conticuere—tenebant. Notice the difference of tense, the perf. indefinite (or aorist) denoting a momentary and perfectly completed action, —“in a moment all were hushed in silence,” —the imperfect (tenebant), “kept their eyes fixed (upon him),” a continued action.

2. Orsus, sc. est. From ordior.

3–6. Our punctuation is Häckermann’s, adopted by L., Haupt, and R. Other editors place a comma after dolorem (3), and a period after fui (6).

3. Infandum, unutterable, i.e. unspeakably horrible and distressful, “too cruel to be told.” —Jubes, sc. me. A. & S. 273, 2, d.


5. Quaeque, etc. Supply ea, the antecedent of quae. “And (those events) most pitiable which I myself witnessed.”

6. Talia fando, while relating such calamities. Fando (gerund of for) is abl. of time, —“in the course of speaking,” —indicating a contemporaneous event. H. 566, 3; A. & S. 275, Rem. 4, note 2 in fin.; M. 416, Obs. 1.

7. Myrmidonum and Dolopum, gen. of the whole after quis. H. 396, III. 3), (1); A. & S. 212, Rem. 2. The Myrmidones and Dolopes were Thessalian soldiers led in the Trojan war by Achilles, the greatest, and his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus, the most savage, enemy of Troy. —Ant miles, or what soldier. —Duri. Better translated here cruel, than hardy, much enduring. Heyne.—Ulix. H. 63, 5; A. & S. 73,
Rem. Ulysses was distinguished among the Grecian chiefs for his superior prudence and sagacity, and it was to him, most of all, that the destruction of Troy was owing.

8. Temperet (sc. sibi), could restrain, (lit., "can refrain," by a lively use of the present.) Potential subj., in a question implying a negative answer (No one). H. 485, and 486, II.; A. & S. 260, II. Rem. 5. — Caelo. In prose a preposition would be used, de caelo. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b); B. 947, 948.

9. Praecipitat, sc. se; i.e. is hurrying down the steep of the sky, midnight being past. Nox is personified and represented as driving through the heaven in a chariot. — Cadentia sidera, the sinking stars (not setting), but, like Nox, on their downward course.

10. Amor, sc. est tibi. — Amor cognoscere et audire = amor cognoscendi, etc. H. 563, 6; A. & S. 275, III. note 1. More properly, however, cognoscere and audire should be taken as subject-nominatives, and amor as predicate-nominative: si cognoscere (etc.) est tansus amor. — Amor, desire.

12. Observe the difference of time between horret and refugit: "although my mind is shuddering at the remembrance, and recoiled from it (instantaneously and instinctively) through grief." Luctu, abl. of cause.

13. Incipiam, I will essay, I will undertake, (rather than I will begin.) Henry, followed by C.

15. Instar montis. (With reference to the height rather than the bulk.) Instar is appositive to equum. H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 1009.

16. Abiete, pronounced ab-yet-e. H. 669, II. and 3; A. & S. 306, 1, and (3). For the case, see H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 54, I.

17. Votum, a votive offering.

18. Huc, into this (horse), is farther defined by caeco lateri. (W. cites similar instances in Verg. Ecl. 1, 54, and 3, 12.) The order is, Huc (illí, i.e. ductores Danaún), sortiti delecta corpora virum, furtim inlaudunt (ea i.e. corpora) caeco lateri. In translation it may be found easier to take the two expressions together: "huc caeco lateri," into its dark side.


NOTES.

23. Nunc tantum sinus, etc. Now (there is) only a bay, etc., i.e. this is all for which the island is now remarkable.

24. Order: (Danaïs), proiecti hoc, condunt se in deserto litora.

25. Nos (cos) abiisse rati (sumus).

26. Luctu. H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

27. Doria, Grecian; (lit. Dorian, "part for the whole.")

29, 30. These verses express what is said or thought by the parties of Trojans. — Tendebat, sc. tentoria, pitched their tents. (I say their tents, because the verb belongs to manus as well as Achilles.) — Locus, sc. erat. The ships were drawn up on the shore, and the tents pitched among them.


33. Duci, sc. equum. — Arce, poetical abl. of place without in.

34. Dolo, from treachery. Abl. of cause. Thymoetes had a grudge against Priam, who, in consequence of an oracle that a child born on a certain day would be the ruin of Troy, put to death both a son of Thymoetes born on that day and his mother, but spared his own son Paris who was born at the same time. — Jam = now at last.

35. Et (ii) quorum menti (erat) melior sententia.


37. Subjectisque. Servius says that Virgil used -que here instead of -ve, because it sounds better. W. adduces instances where "que" couples notions which, though not strictly compatible with each other, have some point in common,—as here burning and sinking are two modes of destroying the horse, and so are distinguished from any plan of examining it.

39. Studia, desires. "Almost an anticipation of Tacitus's use of the word in the sense of factions, Hist. 4, 6." C.

41. Laocoon, a priest of Neptune. (Pronounced La-6c-6-on: I have heard people talking of the statue of La-o-oon !) — Summa ab arce, from the highest part of the citadel. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17. The citadel, which overlooked the shore, was called Pergamus.

44. Danaum, i.e. of the Greeks, (a part for the whole.) Danai is properly a name of the Argives, from the Egyptian king Dan-6-us, who, according to the poets, settled in Argos. S. — Sic notus (est vobis) Ulisses? — i.e. Has this been your experience of Ulysses?

45. Achivi, the name first of a Thessalian tribe, then of the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and lastly of the Achaians, is here used of the Greeks generally. S.

47. The future participles in this line denote purpose, and may be
BOOK II.


48. Aliquis = alias quis; some other.—Error, deceit. — Ne. H. 538, 1 and 2; A. & S. 267, R. 1, and note; B. 1113, 1114; A. 58, III. — 49. Et, even.

50. Validis viribus. Construed with contorsit (52).

51. Feri, of the beast.

52. Illa, i. e. basta.

53. Insomuere cavae, sounded as hollow.

54. Si fata deum. Supply fuisset, as in line 433 below: If the fates of the gods had so willed it. — Si—fuisset, if our minds had not been infatuated.

55. Impulerat, he had induced (us). We should have expected the subj. in this apodosis, (impulisset, he would have induced us,) but the indicative gives greater vivacity and emphasis. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, 1, and (b); B. 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, n.—Foedare, to violate, i. e. to break open, to cut in pieces.

56. There is rhetorical beauty in this line, in the change from the third to the second person.

57. Manus, accus. of specification, limiting revinctum. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

58. Hoc ipsum ut strueret, to compass this very thing, vis. to be brought to the king. C.


60. Visendi studio, with the desire of seeing (him).

61. Ruit agrees in number with the actual form of the collective noun juventus; certant with the idea of plurality implied. — Illudere capto, to taunt the captive. “Capto” lit. “(the one) having been taken.”

62. Omnes, sc. Danaos. “Learn from a single act of guilt what all of them are.”

63. The spondaic line (II. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1) marks Sinon’s cautious gaze. S.—Phrygia, i. e. Trojan, Troy being a part of Phrygia Minor.

64. Locus, sc. est. —Super, (=insuper), moreover.

65. Conversi (sunt) animi, Our feelings are changed.

66. Sanguine, abl. of source. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. — Cretus, sc. sit.

67. Quidve ferat, or what (information) he brings. Fr.—Ferat, cre-tus (sit), and sit, indirect questions. H. 525; A. & S. 265.—Memorem. 12—Six Books.
follows hortamur, with the omission of ut. Z. 624; H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — Quae sit fiducia (ei) capto, (lit. what is the confidence to him taken captive,) what is his ground of confidence now that he is a prisoner, i.e. what intelligence he can offer, or what service perform, so as not to meet the captive’s doom.

76. This line is bracketed here as wanting in several of the best MSS., and not noticed by Servius. Lines or words inclosed in brackets are of doubtful authenticity. — Formidine, his assumed fear.

77. Fuerit quodcumque, (lit. whatever shall have been,) whatever shall happen; i.e. come what will, “quicumque me sequatur eventus,” (Servius.) The future perf. has sometimes the meaning of a quickly completed future action, and is used where we should expect the simple future. Sinon says, I will confess everything, whatever vengeance you shall at once wreak upon me, — whatever punishment shall be inflicted so suddenly, that it shall at once have been inflicted. H. 473, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. (5). See Z. 511; M. 340, Obs. 4; B. 1099; A. 57, III.

78. Me, so. esse.

79. Hoc primum, so. fatebor. “Hoc,” i.e. that I am a Greek.

80. Improba agrees with Fortuna.

81. Fando, i.e. by report. — Aliquod, indef. adj. pronoun agreeing with nomen (82).

82. Belidae, of the descendant of Belus. (The long ı suggests another form of the name, Beleus.) — Palamedes, son of Nauplius, king of Euboan, (and grandson of the grand-daughter of Belus, king of Egypt,) compelled Ulysses to take part in the Trojan war. Vexed at this, and also envious of his superior fame in war, Ulysses brought against him a false accusation of treachery, in consequence of which he was stoned to death. The story is post-Homeric. — Incluta (= inclyta) in the nom., or the abl. case? H. 615, and 1; A. & S. 294, 1, and Exc. — Fama. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I.

83. Falsa sub prditione, under a false information (in the legal sense — accusation). So C. All other editors, under a false charge of treason. — Pelasgi, i.e. the Achivi, the Greeks. The Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, the “dark background” of her history.

84. Infando indicio, by wicked testimony. Ulysses forged a letter from Priam to Palamedes, and concealed it, with a sum of gold, in Palamedes’ tent, where they were found and used as testimony against him. — Vetabat. The indicative gives the actual reason why Palamedes was put to death. — 85. Lumine = vita.

87. Primis ab annis, from my earliest years,—from my early youth.
88. Regno, in his royal dignity.

89. Et nos, i.e. I also.

94, 95. Fors—tulisset, si remeasse: if any chance should bring it about, if I should return, etc. (Lit. should have brought it about, should have returned.) “Promessi is past, and at this past time the opportunity was conceived as completed (pluperfect) prior to the threatened revenge.” In direct discourse, we should have the fut. perf. H. 533, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4. The English idiom is less precise in such relations of time than the Latin.


99. Vulgum. This is the only instance in Virgil in which vulgus is masculine.—Conscius, conscious of his guilt.—Arma, weapons (against me), i.e. means for Simon’s destruction. So Donatus, W., L., F. Other explanations of the phrase quaerere—arma are far-fetched.

100. Enim, like the Greek ἡδρ, implies an ellipsis: And (et obtained by resolving nec into et non) that he was seeking weapons against me was evident, for he did not rest, etc. Such is the actual force of the word. In translation, we may imitate the conciseness of the original, and gain very much the same general effect, by rendering nec requievit enim, “nor indeed (or nor in good truth) did he rest.”—Calchas was the great soothsayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war. Notice the aposiopesis. (See note on Aen. I. 135.)

101. Sed quid autem, but why, pray. Such combinations of sed and autem were common in conversation, and hence in the comic writers.

102. Quidve moror, or why do I detain you.

103. Idque—est, and it is enough for you to hear that (name), i.e. “Achivum,” to hear that I am a Greek.—W., with unnecessary ingenuity, takes “audire” in the sense it sometimes bears of “appellari,” to be called, and renders, and it is enough in your judgment to be called this name.—Jamjudum, long since (due). Tr. here, now at once. F.

104. This (I dare say) the Ithacan (i.e. Ulysses) wishes, and the Atridae (i.e. Agamemnon and Menelaus) will purchase it for a great price. “The present subjunctive is used in independent propositions to soften an assertion or statement, and without any essential difference from the present indicative or the future.” Z. 527; H. 486, III, 3; A. & S. 260, II, Rem. 4. The rules H. 485, A. & S. 261, Rem. 4, may also be consulted.—Magno. H. 416; A. & S. 252, R. 3; B. 884; A. 54, IX.

109. Moliri, to prepare. The word implies the difficulty of the preparation.
NOTES.

110. Fecissent, H. 483, I. 2; A. & S. 263, 1, Rem.; B. 1196; A. 68, I.

114. Eurypylus, a Thessalian chieftain, joined the Grecian expedition with forty ships.—Seitanem, to consult. — H. 578, V.; A. & S. 274, Rem. 2, (a). This use of the pres. participle to denote a purpose is unusual both in Greek and Latin.

115. Adytis, from the sanctuary. The abl. of separation is often found without a preposition after compounds of re.

116. Sanguine, etc. The allusion is to the detention of the Grecian fleet by contrary winds at Aulis, before setting sail for Troy, and the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon. Virgil and Lucretius, in representing the victim as actually slain, differ from the ordinary account, in which a stag is substituted for the maiden by Diana.—Placastia = placavistas.


118. Quaerendi, sc. sunt. — Animaque litandum (est) Argolica, and expiation must be made with a Grecian life.

119. Ut, when, as soon as.

121. Cui fata parent, for whom the fates ordain (it, i. e. this death by sacrifice). — Possat demands (as a victim). The verbs are subj., because an indirect question is implied.


123. Ea numina, (lit. those divine purposes,) that will.

124. Canebant, were predicting.

126. Quinos. H. 174, 2, 4); A. & S. 120, 4, (a); B. 209. — Tectus, i. e. shut up in his tent.—128. Ithaci, of the Ithacan, i. e. Ulysses.

129. Composito. Generally preceded by de or ex.

131. They turned and transferred to the destruction of one poor wretch. H., Hen., W., L. Conversa tulere = converterunt et [trans]tulerunt. W. Others, they bore (acquiesced in) when turned to the destruction, etc.


133. Flour and salt (salsae fruges) were sprinkled upon the head of the animal to be sacrificed, and fillets (vittae), or twisted bands of white and red wool adorned the heads of the priest and of the victim.

134. Vincula, i. e. the rope with which he was tied to the altar.

135. Ulva, sedge; according to Martyn, “the cat-tail, or reed-mace, which grows only where there is mud, and is tall enough to conceal any person.” S.

136. Dum vela darent. H. 522, II; A. & S. 263, 4, (1). — Si forte dedissent. C. explains this pluperf. by taking the clause to mean “in the hope, or on the peradventure, that they would have sailed.” He adds, “An inconsistency will still remain between ‗darent‘ and ‗dedis-
sent,' the one implying that Sinon waited while they were getting off, the other that he trusted to their having got off before his waiting was over; but this is hardly an objection, if indeed the confusion might not be said to have a dramatic propriety."

189. Quos illi fors et poenas reposcent, of whom perchance they will even demand the penalty. For the two accusatives, see II. 374, and 2, 2); A. & S. 231, Rem. 1; B. 734; A. 52, III. (1).

140. Hanc, this of mine. II. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 23, (a); B. 1028.

141. Quod, wherefore. Acc. of specification, lit. "in regard to which."
— Te, i. e. Priam. —142. Quae = talis ut ea.

142, 143. Inverse attraction. Regularly, per intermeratam fidem, si qua est, etc. Qua, indefinite pronoun, nom.

143. Laborum. II. 406, I.; A. & S. 215, (1); B. 784; A. 50, IV. 3.

145. His lacrimis, dative. —Ultr. moreover.

146. Arta = arcta.—Manicas. II. 373, II.; A. & S. 273, 2, d; B. 1203; A. 68, III.

148. Amissos obliviscere —amitte atque obliviscere; "amittere" being used in its earlier sense of "dimittere," (to let go, to dismiss from one's thoughts.) C. The acc. strengthens the meaning of obliviscere.

150. Quo, for what purpose.

155. Enses, the sacrificial knives.

167. Fas, sc. est.

159. Si qua tegunt, if they (i. e. the Greeks) conceal anything.

160. Promissis maneas, abide by thy promises. "Promissis" is abl. of place, as appears from the fact that in is generally prefixed. C. —Maneas, serves, subj. in exhortation.


161. Si — rependam, if I shall make a large return (for life granted and protection assured). C.

162. Coopti fiducia belli — fiducia qua bellum inceperunt. C.

163. Auxiliis, by the aid. —Stetit, stood, i. e. was kept up, was maintained. —Quo, sc. tempore.

164. Sed enim. Enim implies an ellipsis: but they forfeited her aid, for from the time when the impious Tydides, etc.

165. Fatale, fate-bearing, (fateful.) The safety of the palladium was one of the securities of Troy's existence. B.

166. The Palladium was a small statue of Minerva, preserved in a temple in the citadel of Troy. It was believed to have fallen from heaven.

168. Ausi, sc. sunt.

169. Fluere, referri, historical infinitives.—Ex illo—Danaum, from that time the hopes of the Greeks began to ebb, and gliding backwards to be borne away.
NOTES.

170 Fractae, sc. sunt. — Aversa, sc. est.
171. Ea signa — ejus rei signa. — Tritonia, a name of Minerva. See Lex. — Monstris, portentis.
172. Castris, poetical abl. of place.
173. Luminibus arrectis, from her wide-open eyes.
174. Ipsa, "of herself." C.
178. Omina ni repetant Argis, unless they should take the omens afresh in Greece (lit. at Argos, H. 421, II.; A. & S. 254); referring to the Roman custom of returning from the camp to the city for fresh auspices in case of anything unlucky. — Numenque reducant, and bring back the divine favor.
179. Averere; from Greece to Troy, at the commencement of the expedition. — Pelago, over the sea. See note on line 187.
180. Quod, that; i. e. as regards the fact that. So often in Cicero.
181. (It means that) they are preparing, etc.
183. Pro numine laeso, i. e. to make amends for the offence to the deity. H. 580; A. & S. 274, R. 5; B. 1357; A. 72, II.
184. Quae piaret (=ut ea piaret), a relative clause with the subj. denoting a purpose. H. 489, II.; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1205, 1207, b; A. 64, I.
187. Partis. A. & S. 255, 2; M. 274. "Abl. of way or route by which a motion proceeds." F.
190. Supply after nam (189) some such verb as praedixit (implied in ‘jusset’ ) to govern the acc. and inf. exitium futurum (esse), which is the principal clause in the oratio obliqua. H. 530, and I.; A. & S. 266, 2. Ipsum, Calchamet.—193. Ulter, of its own accord. — Pelope ad moenia, to Pelops’ walls, i. e. to Argos and Mycenae, in the Peloponnesus (‘Pelops’ isle.”) — 194. Ea fata, i. e. magnum exitium. — Manere, here in a transitive meaning, await. — 196. Capti, sc. sumus.
197. Larissa was the capital of Thessaly, but not in Achilles’s dominions. Larissaean here means Thessalian.
208. Legit pontum, skims the deep. C.
210. Oculos, acc. of specification.
212. Visu, at the sight. — Agmine certo, in an undeviating course.
218. Medium, sc. sum, his waist. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17.
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—Collo. H. 384, I.; A. & S. 249, Rem. 3. — Circumdati, one word, separated by inessive.

219. Terga, acc. of specification.

223. Quales mugitus, supply either sunt, or (taking mugitus as accus.) tollit (saucius taurus). Observe the effect of the spondees in this line.

225. Summa. The temple was in the citadel, the highest part of the town. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, R. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

228. Cunatis, dative of reference and disadvantage, limiting the whole sentence, where with less force a gen. depending upon pectora might have been used. See notes on Aen. I. 92 and 102.

231. Qui laeserit et intorserit. Relative clause with subj. denoting the reason: "qui," inasmuch as he. H. 519; A. & S. 284, 8, (1).

233. Conclamant. Con., all with one voice.

234. Moenia, the buildings within the "murus." Cf. VI. 549. When used generally, the word seems nearly equivalent to the city considered as a strong place. Cf. IV. 74. — C. So W., who cites II. 252, IX. 196.


239. Sacra, (sc. carmina), hymns.

243. Utero, poetical abl. of place. So arce (245).

244. Immemores, regardless of the omen.

245. Infelix, inauspicious.

246. Fatis futuris, for the future fates. Dative. — Cassandra, a daughter of Priam, who obtained from Apollo the gift of prophecy, but, slighting his love, received the punishment told in the next line.

247. Teurasis = a Taurasia. Poetical dat. of the agent.

248. Quibus — esset. Relative with the subj. in an adversative clause: although that day was our last. H. 515, II.; 516, II. 4; A. & S. 264, 2; B. 1290; A. 61, Note.

250, sqq. The calm and peaceful night, — the joy of the Trojans at the departure of the Greeks, and the consequent loose given to indulgence, — and the perfect security which all felt, are strongly contrasted with the din, confusion, danger, and destruction which so instantly ensue. B.

250. Vertitur. According to the belief that the heaven described a revolution every day, the earth standing still. — Ruit oceano, comes up from the ocean. The monosyllabic termination of this line, by its very strangeness, calls attention. — (here, to something striking and grand.)

251. The spondaic time of this line "illusttates the heavy oppression of the darkness, ruling everywhere, and filling everything with horror." L.
254. Instructis, drawn up in order.
255. Regia puppis, i.e. the ship of Agamemnon.
257. Duces, as coming out first. C.
258. Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, and consequently grandson of Peleus (Peleides). — Primus, first (or among the first) to come out, or first (eminens) among men (δικαιότατος Μαχαίρως, II. XI. 505). Machaon was celebrated among the Greeks for his bravery and his skill in the healing art.
259. Jungunt, so sibi. — Conscri, confederate, privy to the plot.
260. Vimus, sc. est.
261. Lora, a bold use of the acc. of specification, as in Eol. 3, 106: inscripti nomina regum; (“the part. of perf. pass., used for part. of perf. mid., attracting to itself as obj. an acc. case.”) Trajectus lora = lora trajecta habens. — Tumentes. As the feet would not swell after death from the compression of a rope, Henry considers that Virgil does not mean to represent Hector as completely dead when dragged around Troy.
262. Redit. The lively present, of a scene so well remembered that it seems to be still before the speaker’s eyes. — Exuviae. H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, I. Rem. 1, (a); B. 732; A. 52, IV. end. Hector slew Patroclus, who wore the armor of his friend Achilles. — Achilli. See note on I. 30.
263. Puppibus (dat.) = in puppes. After landing, the ships were drawn up on shore stern foremost.
264. Quae plurima, which in great numbers. — Accipit, he received (when dragged, etc.).
265. Flens ipse, I, too, weeping.
266. Ut ... aspicimus, How (i.e. how gladly) do we behold thee.
268–269. Si Pergama — fuissest. The sense is: “If strength of hand could save Troy now, mine too would have saved it in my day.” H. 510, and I; A. & S. 261, 1. — Haec, (sc. dextra,) this of mine. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 23, (a); B. 1028; A. 20, II.
269. Fatorum comites, as the sharers of thy destiny. — His, for these.
270. Which thou shalt build at last, of great renown (magna), when thou hast wandered over the whole sea (pererrato ponto). Ponte, abl. absol. of time.
271. The fires of Vesta were never allowed to die out.
272. Miscentur moenia, the city is confused. (See note on line 234)
BOOK II.


309. Fides, the truth, the fact, "res fidelicem faciens."


312. Ucalegon, i. e. the house of Ucalegon. So Apollo is put for his temple, III. 275. — 314. Rationis. H. 396, III. 4); A. & S. 212, R. 4; B. 762; A. 50, II. 4.— 315. Bello, for battle; dat. of the purpose.

317. And it occurs to me that it is glorious to die in arms. Supply esse with pulchrum. — Mori is the subject of esse understood.

321. Limina, sc. Aeneae.

322. Res summa, the supreme interest; i. e. the state, our country, our cause. — Quo — loco, "how stands the main affair?" A. — Quam — armem, What stronghold are we taking, (for the citadel is evidently lost.)

323. Gemitus. Modal abl. — 325. Dardaniae, dative. — Fuimus, we have been, but we are no longer. So fuit Troja. H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. 1, (2), (a); B. 1095.


329. Miscet = passim facit vel passim jactat.


331. (Tot milia) adsunt quot milia unquam venēre magnis Mycenis.


334. Primi, i. e. at the entrance.

335. Caeco Marte, in the blind encounter,— the engagement at random.

336. Numine divm, by the will of the gods.

337. Erinys. The best MSS. give the single "n." The reference is to the demon of battle.

341. Agglomerant, sc. se.

344. Gener, as a son-in-law; hoping to be a son-in-law.

345. Qui non audierit, in that (or because) he did not heed. Subj. in a relative clause denoting the reason. "Wretch, not to heed." C.

347. Audere in, venturing upon. "The present, inf., after verbs of sense, is often equivalent to the pres. participle." A. & S. 272, Rem. 5. F. Audere in, to have courage sufficient for. C.

348. Super = insuper. — His, sc. verbis.

351. Exoressere, etc. The ancients believed that its tutelary deities left a city which had been captured by the foe.

352. Quibus, abl. of means.

353. Moriamur, ruamus. Subj. in exhortation.—356. Raptorese—prowling.—360. Cava, i.e. enshrouding.—Circum-, sc. nos.

361, 362. Quis explicit, potential subj. The question expects the answer, No one. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5; B. 1181; A. 60, III.


373. Moratur, sc. vos.

374. Rapiunt feruntque, i.e. are pillaging. Rapere (and agere) were used of driving away flocks and herds and human captives, forre of bearing off inanimate plunder.—375. Itis. M. 450; A. 71, I. end.


380. Humi nitens, walking (more literally, advancing with effort, viz. because of the briers) on the ground. Humi, locative gen. See note on I. 193.

381. Colla, acc. of specification.

382. Abbat, was beginning to retreat. Inceptive imperfect.


389. Insignia is a common word for the conspicuous accoutrements of a soldier, such as shields and helmets. C.

392. Clipesi—decorum, and the comely equipment of his shield, i.e. his comely shield. — Galeam, insignis. H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, Rem. 1, (a).

396. Hand numbere nostro, under a divine power not our own, i.e. under an unfavorable divinity. C. favors the rendering “under a protection not ours,” the Grecian arms carrying with them the favor of the Grecian deities. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873.

398. Orcus was a name of the god of the dead.

401. Conduntur (like the Greek middle) = se condunt.

402. Nihil —divis, by no means (“nihil” adverbial acc.) is it right for any one to trust the gods against their will, i.e. to presume on the aid of the gods. “Divis” dat. H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2. So C. Many take inv. divis as abl. absol., “when the gods are opposed.”

409. Denisis armis, i.e. with closed ranks. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2.


412. Facie and erreore, abl. of cause. —Jubatum, gen. of source; “arising from the Grecian crests.”

413. Gemitu and ira, abl. of manner. — Ereptae virginis (objective gen.), at the rescue of the maiden. H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (a).
BOOK II.

416. Rupto turbine, a hurricane having burst forth.
418. Saevitque, etc. Order: Spumeusque Nereus saevit tridenti, atque oiiit, etc. The trident, which properly belongs to Neptune, is sometimes assigned to Ne-reus (dissyllable), one of the sea-gods; its three prongs symbolize Neptune's triple dominion over lakes, rivers, and seas.—Nereus, the wise and kindly "old man of the sea."
420. Quos, any; indefinite pronoun.
423. Atque—signant, and mark our speech, different in sound (i.e. in pronunciation or accent) from their own.—Sono. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.
424. Numero. We should say, by numbers.
426. Unus strengthens "justissimus," the one justest, the very justest, justissimus omnium. A. & S. 127, note 2; M. 310, obs. 2.
427. Aequi. H. 399, and 2, 1); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (2).
428. Dis aliter visum (est), it seemed otherwise to the gods. Not implying that the gods did not recognize his justice, but that they did not deal with him accordingly.
430. Infula, the fillet which he wore as priest of Apollo.
431, 432. Meorum, sc. civium.—Testor, sc. vos.
435, 436. Aeo and vulnere, abl. of cause.—Gravior. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a).—Ulixii, gen. of source or agent. H. 396, I.; A. & S. 211, Remarks 1 and 2; B. 745. (Subjective genitive.)
438. Pugnam, governed by cernimus (441), or by videmus implied in cernimus.
440. Sic answers to ceu, and qualifies indomitum, ruentes, and obsessum.
Acta testudine, a testudo having been advanced. The name testudo (lit. tortoise) was applied both to a military engine moving upon wheels, and, as here, "to the covering made by a close body of soldiers who placed their shields over their heads to secure themselves against the darts and other missiles of the enemy. The shields fitted so closely together as to present one unbroken surface, and were also so firm that men could walk upon them, and even horses and chariots be driven over them. The testudo formed a great protection to the soldiers, either in battle, or when they advanced to attack the walls or gates of a town." Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 1119.

Two struggles were going on between the assailants and defenders,—one about scaling the walls of the palace, the other about forcing an entrance through the doors (449, 450). The progress of the one is described in lines 452-468, that of the other in lines 469, sqq."

Parietibus (pr. par-yet-i-bus), to the walls of the palace.—Postes—ipsos, and at the very door-posts.

Nituntur gradibus, they climb by the steps of the ladders.—Ad against.—Protecti, sheltered, (so. clipeis.)

His telis, with these as missiles.

Extrema in morte—in the last deadly struggle. F.

Instaurati animi (sunt), our courage was renewed, referring to Aeneas and his two companions.—Regis. Priam.

This secret postern gate is characterized in four ways: first, simply as "limen," an entrance; then as a secret door; then its object is pointed out, as admitting to a thorough-fare (pervius usus) between the different apartments of Priam's palace (lit. "of the apartments of Priam between themselves"); lastly its situation, a neglected (sic W.) gate in the rear. The palace was built on the four sides of a hollow square. Aeneas makes his way into the palace by this back entrance, unknown to the Greeks.

Incomitata. A pleasing domestic picture of the absence of state with which the princess, simply as woman, took her child with her through this private door to visit its grandparents.—Saepius. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a).—Andromache, wife of Hector.

Soceros, both her father-in-law and her mother-in-law, Priam and Hecuba. So patres, line 579, stands for parentes. W.—Trahebat is picturesque, representing the child as not able to keep up with her.

Evado, I make my way through.

In praecipiti, lit. on a precipice, i.e. on the precipitous verge of the roof, whence it would fall directly upon the people far below.—Summisque—toctis, and built up with very lofty roof to the stars.—
BOOK II.

Tectis, modal abl. (H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2), or abl. (a noun and adj.) of description or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6.

461. Troja, one of the subject-nominatives of solitae (sunt)videri.

462. Note the mesosynagma in solitae agreeing with naves, the middle subet. of the three to which it belongs. B.

463, 464. Summa tabulata, its lofty flooring, i.e. the flooring at its base on the high roof of the palace. Notice the effect of the spondees and dactyles in these and the following lines, as depicting the laborious effort with which the tower was removed, and its rapid headlong fall.

464. Altis sedibus, from its deep foundation.

469. Pyrrhus (or Neoptolemus), son of Achilles.

470. Luce aëna (αὐξαίνω), i.e. the gleaming of his burnished armor.

471-475. Order: Qualis ubi coluber pastus mala (i.e. poisonous) granina, quem frígida bruma tegebat tumidum sub terra, nunc, novus, exuviis positis, nitidusque juventā, pectore sublato convolvit lubrica terga in lucem, arduus ad solem (“rising erect towards the sun”), et micat trisulcis linguis (in) ore.

477. Automedon, the charioteer of Achilles (equorum agitator), was afterwards the armor-bearer of his son Pyrrhus. — Sicria, of Scyroes, one of the Cócidaes. — 479. Ipse. Pyrrhus. — Corrupta. A. & S. 257, Rem. 5; H. 431, 2, (3); B. 967; A. 72, 3.

491. Aeratos. The doors were of wood, but covered with plates of bronze. — Trabe, arbore. Excisa agrees with it, as the metre shows.

492. Dedit, i.e. opened.—Lato ore, abl. of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B, 888; A. 54, II.

485. Armatus, i.e. the armed guards of the palace.

487. Cavae sedes, the hollow (i.e. the re-echoing) halls. Others, simply the cavaeodium, or inner-court (roofed on the sides, but with an opening to the sky in the centre), around which the other apartments lay.

492. Aristē (pr. ar-yē-te), not here strictly a battering-ram, but whatever he used to batter with; (probably the trabe, line 481.)

496. Non sic, i.e. not with such impetuosity. Construed with fertur.

—Aggeribus, (its) dykes.

498. Cumulo, with its mass of waters. Abl. of manner.

501. Nurus is used here in a wide sense, including married daughters as well as daughters-in-law. Priam is said to have had fifty sons and fifty daughters.—Per, among.


504. Barbarico. Commentators are not agreed whether this “barbarie gold” is Trojan, Virgil inadvertently making Aeneas talk like a Roman, or whether the adj. means literally “foreign,” referring to gold.
taken from the enemies of Troy. — Postes, appositive to thalami; a part to the whole. Spoils were fastened on door-posts, to be conspicuous.

509. Senior, "the aged sire;" "too old." H. 441, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a.); B. 902; A. 17, V. 1.

512. Aedibus in mediis, in the middle of the palace. The altar and the bay-tree were in the uncovered portion of the inner court.

519. Mens, purpose, thought, resolution.

521. Non tali auxilio, etc. Not such aid does the time demand, — "we have not now to look to arms, but to altars and prayers." Hen. and C. — Defensoribus, defences. So Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

522. Non. Supply egeret, as the apodosis of si afforet.

527. Per tela, per hostes. Taken with elapseus.

528. The porticos or cloisters surrounded the atrium or court.

530. Jam, jamque, and now, even now. A.

533. Pietas, sympathy, kindly feeling. Here used of the reciprocal feeling of the gods to pious men.—Quae — enret. A relative clause with the subj. characterizing and defining an indefinite antecedent. H. 501, L.; A. & S. 264, 6; B. 1227; A. 65, 69, Note.

537. Persolvunt, subj. of wish, imprecation. H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6; B. 1193, 1198; A. 68, I.

539. Et — vultus, and hast contaminated a father's eyes with (his) death. The very sight of his son's murder, in the belief of the ancients, has a polluting effect.

540. Quo. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. Abl. of source. — 541. In (with the abl. of the name of a person), in the case of, in relation to. M. 230, Obs. 1; B. 991.

542. Erubuit, he respected; (lit. he blushed before.)

543. Hectoreum. The student will notice many instances of the use of adjectives derived from proper nouns, when it would be more accord- ant with the English idiom to use the genitive of the name.

545. Repulsam, so. cet.

548. To my father Pelides (i. e. Achilles).


555. Sorte, according to his destiny. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 249, II. — Tulit = abstulit. — Videntem. "The present part. has a force, as the destruction is still going on before Priam's eyes at the time of his death."

556. Populis terrisque. Abl. of cause after superbam. So most recent commentators: others, dat. after regnatum.

557. Asiae. Asia Minor.

562 Cre-ti-sa, the daughter of Priam and wife of Aeneas.
BOOK II.


567-568. These lines are omitted in the best MSS., but while the external evidence is against them, the internal is for them, and I agree with R. and C. in thinking them genuine.

567. Super eram, one word, supereram, separated by tnesis.

569. Tyndarida, the daughter of Tyndareus, Helen.

570. Erranti, so. miki.

574. Aris, poetical abl. of place. — Invisa, hated, a hateful object; others, unseen.

576. Sceleratas poenas — sceleris poenas.

577. Mycenae is here put for Greece. Virgil is fond of putting the particular for the general.

578. Aspiciet. Tr. this and the two following futures with shall. — Perto triumpho. Abl. absolute.

579. Conjugium — conjugem. — Domum, her family. — Patres, her parents.

580. Turba, abl. with comitata; (see note on I. 312.) “Iliadum” of Trojan dames, while the ministri are male attendants.

581. (And) shall Priam have fallen by the sword? Shall Troy have blazed with fire? These fut. perfects (and sudarit) “indicate those circumstances in the past which make it monstrous that the event spoken of as future, ‘aspiciet,’ ‘abit,’ ‘videbit,’ should ever be realized. ‘Shall she return, now that Priam has been murdered, Troy burned, Dardania bathed in blood?’” Cf. IV. 590-1.” C.

582. Sudarit, contracted from sudaverit.

585. Nefas, contemnuously, instead of nefariam. — Extinxisse laudabor = laudabor quod extinzii, or qui extinzerim. — Sumpsisse merentis poenas, for having exacted punishment from (one) deserving it. Merentis, objective gen. Some editors make it acc. pl. agreeing with poenas.

587. Flammæ. H. 410, 7, 2); A. & S. 220, 3; B. 915; A. 50, IV. 5. Satiasse, (contracted from satiavisse,) to have appeased.

591. Confessa deam, confessing the goddess, i. q. “confessa se deam esse.”

592. Dextraque — continuat, i. e. “and seizing me by my right hand,” (with which Aeneas was laying hold of his sword,) “drew me back.” See H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (n.) — Prehensum, so. me.

595. Cura nostri. (nostri objective gen.,) affection for me. (to be shown in defending and saving Anchises.)

597. Liquebris (perf. subj. of linoquo), and superet, subj. of indirect question. — Conjunxne, whether thy wife.
598. Quos, governed by circum in the next line.

599, 600. Ni—ensis. We have here the pres. subj. in the protasis, and the perf. in the apodosis, where we should have expected the imperf. and the pluperf. H. 504, 1; A. & S. 261, Rom. 3. "Resistat expresses that the danger and consequently the guardianship (mea cura) are not over. Tulerint and hauerint, for the sake of liveliness, speak of the destruction as already a thing of the past." C. More clearly S.: 'My present resistance alone prevents the present completion of their destruction.' Tr.: "And (whom), were it not that my care opposes, by this time the flames would have swept away, and the hostile sword have drunk (their blood)."

601 sqq. Not the hated beauty of Laconian Tyndaris, nor censured Paris,—the severity of the gods, I say of the gods, is overthrowing for thee this dominion, etc. "Tyndaris," Helen, the step-daughter of Tyndareus. —Tibi, dativus ethicus, depending on everti— Trojam, and expressing the person affected with emotion (here of grief) by the overthrow.

604. Namque, and thou canst, for (eripiam omnem nubem, etc.) — Quae—caligat. Order: quae nunc, obducta, hebetat mortales visus tibi tuenti, et, humida, caligat circum.

608–623. "Not Homer himself is more sublime than Virgil in his loftiest flights, as when he describes the gods congregated for Troy’s downfall." S. Introduction.

609, 610. Pulvere, dust (from the ruins).—Tridenti, abl.

612. “The Scaean gate looked towards the shore, and the battle naturally thickened round it.”

613. Prima, foremost, in front. The Scaean gate faced the Grecian camp. —Socium agmen. i.e. the Greeks.

615. Jam, already. The sense is, it has already gone so far that even Pallas, the former protectress of Troy, sits as an enemy on the pinnacle of the citadel. L.

616. Limbo — saeva, resfulgent with (her) bordered robe and (her) fierce Gorgon. "Limbo," lit. with her border. "The robe reaching down to the feet was a characteristic of Pallas, and the border would naturally be of peculiar splendor, as it frequently appears to have been in more ordinary human costume." As the peplos or robe is here indicated by its most conspicuous part, so the aegis or shield is pointed out by the head of the Gorgon Medusa which it bore. I follow Hen., L., and R. in adopting limbo (which is found in a few MSS. and is mentioned by Servius) instead of nimbo, the ordinary reading.

617, 618. Pater, Jupiter.—Secundas, i.e. victorious.—Sufficit, supplies.
621. Dixerat, she ceased to speak; (lit. she had spoken.)
622. While she speaks, the wondrous vision is revealed: the awful forms appear, etc.
624. Mihi, poetical dat. of the agent. — Visum (est), was seen.
625. Troy was called Neptunian because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.
626-631. There is no apodosis in this sentence, but it is easily supplied by the mind; indeed it may be said to be implied in line 624-5. As the ash, so at length old Troy gave way. — B.
630. Supremum congemuit, it has groaned loudly its last. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 232, (3); B. 713 et seqg.; A. 52, IV.
632. Deo. Venus, deus being used as of common gender.
637. Exsola Troja, abl. absolute.
642. Una exc. Anchises refers to the destruction of Troy by Hercules in the time of Laomedon. — Una, plural because with a plural noun. H. 176, 1; A. & S. 118, Rem. 2; B. 203, 3; M. 76, c, Obs.
644. Sic positum, i. e. stretched out in the attitude of death; sic, just as I am. — Affati, i. e. with the words “vale, vale, vale!”
645. Ipsa manu. I myself with my hand, i. e. by fighting. Like Priam, he will mingle in the battle and provoke his death.
646. “In calling the loss of a tomb a light one, Anchises is speaking as a world-weary old man, not as realizing the belief of the heroic time” that the souls of the unburied wandered forlorn on this side of the Styx for a hundred years.
647. Invisus divis. Anchises was thunder-stricken and lamed by Jupiter for boasting of the love of Venus.
649. Me fulminis — igni, blasted me with the wind of the thunderbolt and struck me with its fire.
652-3. Vertere, to overthrow, to destroy. — Fato — incumbere, and to lend his weight to (lit. to lean upon) the destiny (that was) bearing (us) down. C.
654. Incepto as well as sedibus is governed by in.—Iadem belongs to both nouns.

18 — Six Books.
660. Et—animo, and this resolution is fixed in (thy) mind.—Animo, poetical ablative of place.

661. Iste leto, for that death thou seekest. For the reference of iste to the second person, see H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25; B. 1028.

664. Hoc erat, quod, was this (the reason) that; was it for this, that.

668. Lux ultima = the last day.

681. Inter manus. Creusa held Iulus in her arms, and was pressing him upon Aeneas.


685. Trepidare, historical infinitive.

690. Aspice—tantum, look (with favor) upon us in this one thing (lit. this thing only). Hoc, acc. of specification. W. makes it acc. of kindred signification, after aspice nos: “Cast upon us but this one propitious glance.”

693. Thunder on the left was held as a good omen by the Romans.

699. Anchises lifts himself up from his recumbent posture.

706. Aestus, accusative.

707. Imponere, imperat. pass. (with the force of a middle), place thyself upon.

708. Labor iste, this labor of carrying thee. Iste is the demonstrative of the second person.

711. Longe, at some distance, so as not to attract the attention of the enemy. The servants, too, were sent by different routes (ex diverso, 716.)

713. Egressus (sc. iis), dat. of reference and interest. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note. (See note on factanti, I. 102.)

714. Cupressus. The student will notice many instances in which a sacred tree is spoken of in connection with an altar or a shrine.

719. Aen. must be purified after blood-pollution.—Vivo, i. e. running.

721. Humeros and colla, acc. of specification, after insternor.

722. Super, above, to be taken adverbially with insternor.

724. Who does not realize the scene here described? B.

729. Comiti, oneri, for my companion, etc. H. 385, 3.

735. Mihi trepido, dat. of disadvantage, limiting confusam eripuit mentem. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2. — Nescio quod, I know not what, (i. e. some).—Male amicum = unfriendly.

737. Nota regione viarum, from the known (i. e. the habitual) direction of the way.

738. Misero mi (=mihi) erepta (est), was snatched from me unhappy. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 856; 1075; A. 51, V. Nota. Fato mi, a conjecture of R. The MSS.; fatona.
739. We might expect the subj. of indirect question, after incertum (est), in these verbs; but the indicative of direct question is used, with greater rhetorical effect: "did she halt, or did she wander from the path, or did she sit down wearied? It is uncertain."

750. Stat, sc. sententia: i. e. I am determined.
754. Lumine, with the eye.
755. Animo, sc. meo. — Terrent, sc. me.
756. Pedem tulisset, she might have borne her foot (i. e. gone) thither.
761. Portic., and asylo, poet. abl. of place.—Asylo, in the sanctuary.
771. Tectis — in tectis, among the houses.
773. Hotâ major. The ghosts of the dead appear larger than in life.
779. Fas, destiny.—Aut, where we use nor. A. & S. 198, II. 2, (d).
780. Exsilia, sc. sunt obeunda.
781. The Tiber, rising in Etruria, is called Lydian from the traditional origin of the Etruscans from Lydia in Asia Minor.
784. Parta, sc. sunt. — Creusae, obj. gen.; tears for, etc.
786. Servitum. H. 569; A. & S. 276, I. and II.; B. 1360, 1364; A. 74, I.
787. Dardanis, a woman sprung from Dardanus. H. 316; A. & S. 100, I, (b); B. 548; A. 44, I. 3.
788. Deum genetrix, Cybele. She was one of the patronesses of Troy, being a Phrygian goddess and worshipped on Ida. C.
792. Conatus, sc. sum. — Collo. Dat. H. 384, II. 1; A. & S. 249, I., Rem. 3; B. 855, 859; A. 51, II.
795. "There seems a touch of pathos in sic. A modern writer would probably expand it, "A lonely widower, I return to my comrades." C.
800. Deducere, to conduct them as colonists.
801. The planet Venus when seen in the east, near sunrise, was called Lucifer or Phosphorus; when seen in the west at evening, Hesperus.
BOOK III.

ARGUMENT.

In the winter after the overthrow of Troy, Aeneas builds a fleet (1–8). He sails with a number of fellow-exiles in the spring or summer of the second year, and spends the winter in Thrace, where he begins to found a city; but the shade of Polydorus warns him to avoid the cursed land (8–68). In the third year, he goes to Delos, and consults the oracle, but, misinterpreting the response, steers for Crete instead of Italy (73–120). Ill omens and a plague retard the building of his rising city; but, warned by the gods, in the fifth year he directs his course to Italy (121–191). He is wafted in a storm to the Strophades, thence to Actium, where he celebrates games in honor of Apollo (192–290). In the sixth year, he lands in Epirus, and finds it ruled over by Hellenus, one of the sons of Priam, to whom, after the death of Pyrrhus, the kingdom had fallen, and along with it Andromache, formerly the wife of Hector. He is received with great kindness, and instructed by Helenus in all the labors and dangers that yet await him on his voyage (291–505). Crossing to the Italian shore, he coasts southward, approaches the district of Sicily near to Aetna, escapes the Cyclopes, and again stands out to sea (505–683). Avoiding Scylla and Charybdis, he reaches Drepanum, where his father Anchises dies; thence setting sail, he is driven to Carthage, where he arrives in the summer of the seventh year, probably as winter is drawing on (684–718).

1. Bes Asiae, the kingdom of Asia.
2. Visum (est) superis, it seemed good to the gods.
3. Huma, from the ground. — Fumat. The change to the present is lively: the smoke continues after the instantaneous overthrow.
4. Molimur, we build: more lit., “prepare with much labor.”
5. Fatis. We might have expected “ventis,” but the unusual expression to spread their sails to the fates indicates their dependence on destiny.
6. Terra Mavortia, a land devoted to Mars.—Procul simply implies
local separation, and is used of a little distance as well as a great.
Thrace was separated from the Troad only by the narrow Hellespont
that Leander and Byron swam across.

19. To my Dionaeus mother. Venus was the daughter of Dioene.

22. Quo, poetical abl. of place. — Quo summo, on the top of which.

28. Hic, from this. Dat. of reference, instead of the abl. of source.
— Atro sanguine, in dark blood. Abl. of description. H. 428; A. &
S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

36. That they should duly render the portent (visus) propitious, and
lighten (mitigate) the omen. On the subjunctives, H. 493, 2; A. & S.
262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 64, IV.

39. Elovuar, sileam, (shall I speak, etc.) subj. in a question of pro-
pristy. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.

41. Jam, at last, (after this third effort.)

43. "Non" (42) governing the whole sentence, gives aut the force
of nec. "Nor does this blood flow from the tree." J., Forb., and C. tr.
differently, supplying 'externus' to 'cuor.'

45. Polydorus, a son of Priam. — Hic, adverb. — Conicxum, sc. me.

46. Jaculis — acutis, has shot up into sharp javelins. H. and W.—
Jaculis, (dative) = in jacula. H. 384, II. 2, 1); A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.
Some scholars take Jacula as modal abl.— 50. Mandarar = mandaverat.
Alendum. H. 565, 3; A. & S. 274, Rem. 7; B. 1315.

54. Rvs Agamemnonias, the fortunes of Agamemnon.

56-7. Quid cognate acc. with cogis, pectora object acc. — Sacra, ac-
curred.


63. Tumulo (dat.) = in tumulum. W. Earth is added to the casual
mound already existing (line 22).— Stant, are erected.— Aras. Two in
number; cf. III. 305.

67. Sanguinis sacri, i.e. of the blood of victims.

68. Supremum, adverbial acc., for the last time.

71. Deducunt, (haul down from the shore,) launch.

73. Sacra tellus (Delos) col. med. mar., gratissima matri Nereidum, etc.

75-6. Which (when) wandering about (all) seas and shores, the grateful
Archer (Apollo) bound to lofty Myconos and Gyaro. "Pius" denotes
Apollo's affection for his birthplace and gratitude for his mother's shelter.

80. Idem, lit. the same man, i.e. at the same time king and priest.

88. Quem sequimur, i.e. who is to be our guide? A lively use of the
pres. for the fut.

102. Monumenta, traditions.

104. Cretes is called "Jovis magni insula" as the birthplace of Jove.
108. **Rhoeteas.** The Troad is so called from a promontory on the Hellespont.

111. **Hinc, etc.** Hence, i.e. from Crete, came to Phrygia, the mother of the gods, (Cybele), and her rites.—Cybele, of Cybelus, a mountain in Phrygia. Serv.

113. **Dominae, of their mistress, Cybele.**

118. **Aris, on the altars.** H. 422, 1, 2) in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3 in fin.

120. A black victim is offered to the power which is required to withstand unpropitious influences, a white one to those that are expected to exert themselves favorably. C.

122. **Idomeneus, on his return to Crete from the Trojan war, being endangered by a storm, vowed to sacrifice to the gods, if spared by them, whatever first met him on reaching his house. His own son became the victim. A pestilence subsequently visiting Crete, his crime was considered as the cause, and he was exiled from the island.**

123. **Domum, a home.——Adstare, “stand ready to our hand.”**

125. **Baccham, part of a dep. verb, used passively: “revelled upon.”——Jugis, poet. abl. of place: b. j. with Baccio reveals on its hills.**

126. Paros is called snow-white from the color of its marble.

127. **Concita, aroused by, “rushing by.” Fr. In the narrow channels the waves rose higher and boiled more fiercely than out at sea.**

129. **Petamus, oratio recta: let us seek.**

134. **Tectis, for their dwellings, i.e. for the protection of their houses; dat. of advantage. Many editors: “to build up the acropolis with roofs”; abl. of means.**

136. **Connubiis, (con-nub-yis), dat. after operata. H. 384; A. & S. 223.**

138. **Corrupto—tractu, the expanse of the sky being tainted.**

141. **Exurere, historical inf.**

144. **Veniam, a gracious answer.**

150. **Jacentia, sc. mei.**

155-6. **Hic canit, he foretells here.—Ultro, unasked.—Secuti (sumus).**

158. **Idem (nom. pl.), lit. (we) the same, we also. H. 451, 3; A. & S. 207, Rem. 27, (a); B. 1034.**

159. **Magnis, for great men. C. “for us, great deities.”**

162. **Apollo was born in Delos.—Cretae, in Crete. H. 424, 1; A. & S. 221, Rem. 1; B. 931 N. B.; 932; A. 55, III.; 3.**

163-166. **See notes on I. 530-533, which passage this repeats.**

168. **Iasius, the brother of Dardanus.——Quo, i.e. Dardano.**

170. **Corythus requirat, let him (Anchises) seek Corythus (the town: see l.c.s.)**

175-6. **Corpora. H. 425, 3, 4); A. & S. 251; B. 318, 917; A. 54, V.L. Supinae, with the palms upwards.**
180. Gem. par., the twofold lineage; one ancestor from Crete (108), another from Italy.

181. N. v. e. 1., by a modern error in regard to ancient places.

184. Portender. Supply eam (i.e. Cassandram) as subject.

187. Crederet, who could believe so, in those days; a lively use of the imperf., where we should prefer the pluperf.: "who would have thought so." C. Potential subjunctive. H. 486, 4; A. & S. 260, Rem. 2.


195. Inhorruit tenebris, grew rough (or was ruffled) in the dark shade.

201-3. Discernere. H. 545, 2, 1; A. & S. 239, Rem. 2; B. 1139; A. 67, I. 2 end.—Tres adeo soles, three whole days.

206. Visa, est.—Aperire, to disclose.—Fumum, a sign of human habituation.


213. Clausa (est iis), was shut against them. The Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, drove the Harpies from the house of Phineus, where they had devoured or defiled the food on his tables, to punish his crime.

221. Nullo custode, abl. absol.

224. Toros, couches or seats of turf.

239. Ex diverso, sc. loco vel tractu. The adj. is used substantively.


236-7. Haud secus as, not otherwise than.—Testos and Latentia, by prolepsis (anticipation) denote the result of the action.

239. Some high rock serves the trumpeter of Aeneas as watch-tower.

241. Fœdare, inf. used as a noun in apposition with proelia.

248. Inflex vates, an inauspicious prophet.

249. Laomedontiadiæ, ye children of Laomedon. Sarcastic, reminding them of L.'s treachery in defrauding Apollo and Neptune.

249. Patrio, our father's. They were daughters of Pontus or Neptune. Others: our rightful.

252. Virgil identifies or confuses the Harpies with the Furies. C.

253. Vocatis, being invoked to favor your course. W.

257. Subigat. Subj. after antequam.—Mālis, (from māla) with ab-summere.

257. Ext. 1. r., "to ease the unrolled sheets" (i.e. the ropes fastened to the bottom of the sail at its two corners). Before setting sail, these ropes would lie in a coil or bundle.
275. Apollo, i. e. his temple; built on a dangerous rock, hence *formidatus nautis.*

279. Jovi, in honor of Jupiter. C.—*Votis, with votive offerings.* W.

280. Cel. litora ludis is a variety for *cel. ludos in litore,* cel. having its strict sense of 'to make populous.' C. In representing Aen. as celebrating games at Actium, Virgil compliments Augustus, who instituted a quinquennial celebration at Actium in consequence of his victory.

281. Oleo (with which they were anointed).—*Obl. lab., abl. absol.*


286. Abas was a mythical king of Argos, whose shield obtained victory even after his death. Virg. represents one of his *descendants* as slain by Aeneas and stripped of his shield.

287-8. Post. adv., on the front of the door-posts (of the temple).—Carmine, with a verse (as follows).—*De, (taken) from.*—*Arma, so. dicat* (dedicates).

291. Phaeacum arces, i. e. the mountains of Corecyra.


294. *Incredibilis rerum fama = incredibilium rerum fama.*

295. Helænus, a son of Priam, had been taken to Epirus by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus and son of Achilles, who had married Andromache, Hector's widow. On the death of Pyrrhus, Helenus succeeded him in his kingdom as he had in his marriage.

297. Patrio, of her country (as being an Asiatic).—*Cessisse, has passed to.*

302. Falsi, of the mimic, or of the seigned. Helenus and Andromache have shown their affection for Troy by transferring its names to their new realm.

304. Viridi caespite, abl. of material.—*Inanem, i. e. as a cenotaph.*

310. *Adferane te mihi ut (as a) vera facies, ut versus nuntius?*

319. When the student shall have read the *Iliad,* he will feel the full pathos of this address: *Hector's Andromache.* The possessive gen. *Hectoris limits Andromache directly; to supply *uxor,* with some commentators, sadly mars the beauty of the passage. *Pyrrhin' = Pyrrhine.* H. 669, I. 3; A. & S. 322, 7; A. I. *(near end).*

321. Priamëia virgo, Polyxëna, virgin daughter of Priam, who was immolated by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles.

326. Stirpis Ach., i. e. Pyrrhus.

327. Servitio enixae, "having borne children in slavery;" *enixae agrees with nos (325), "I."

329. *Transmisit me famulo Hel., famulamque, and (myself) a slave*
BOOK III.

330. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother, (seel. Furias agitatus,) and still more maddened at the loss of Hermione, who had been betrothed to him, (ereptae conjugis,) slew Pyrrhus at Delphi, while he was worshipping at the altar erected to his father Achilles (patrius arae).” Fr.


339. Quid, sc. facit, how fares? “What of the boy Ascanius?”—Ves-
citur, etc., “and does she breathe the vital air, who for thee, when Troy (was) already —.” But here some look or sign on the part of Aeneas indicates to Andromache that Creusa is no more; and she breaks off her inquiry after the mother, to return to the boy. Troja may be presumed to be abl. absol. with some participle which was to follow in the unfinished sentence. Another reading (340) Quem.

341. Tamen, still, in spite of her death.—Cura = desiderium.

343. Avunculus. Hector was Creusa’s brother.


351. It was a custom of the Romans, returning after a long absence, to embrace and kiss the door-posts of their houses. Cf. II. 490.

353. The cloisters (porticus) seem to have surrounded the hall (aula), which appears to be used in Virg., in the case of a palace, as equivalent to atrium. C.

360. Qui sentis, i.e. thou, whose senses are alive to.

362–3. Religio, responses or auspices; prospera, favorable.

368. Sequens (= si sequar), protasis, possim, apodosis. H. 503, 2,
1; A. & S. 261, Rem. 4.

376. Jupiter draws the decrees of fate like lots out of the urn; voluit, vice, i.e. ordains the succession of events; is veritit ordo, such an order of things is revolving, (i.e. is on the point of being fulfilled in thy fortunes.)

381–3. Ital., the Italy, (that part thou art to seek;) obj. of dividit.—
Longa—terris, at a long distance, a far and pathless journey separates
from our far lands, i.e. from Epirus. Forb. and C. Others: longis
div. terris, ‘divides by a long stretch of country.’

386. Inferni laeus, i.e. Avernus.—Circe is called Aeaeaen from Aea
in Colchis.

398. Graia, poetical dat. of the agent. H. 388, 3; A. & S. 225, II.

401. Hic — muro, here is that little Petilia, the city of the Meliboean
leader Philoctetes, supported by its wall.

403. Seterint, shall have anchored.

405. Volare, imperat. pass., veil thyself. The covering of the head
during sacrifice was a distinctively Roman custom, the Greeks sacri-
ficing with the head uncovered. — Comas, acc. of specification.
412. Laeva tellus, the left or southern side of Sicily, round which Aeneas was to sail "longo circuitu," so as to avoid the passage between Scylla and Charybdis. C.

421. Ter, three times a day.

440. Mitte, thou shalt be conducted. Future indic. passive.

444. Leaves would be among the earliest materials for writing.

446. Digerit in numerum, she arranges in order.

453. Tanti, of so great consequence; (followed by quin aedes.)

457. Volens, with good will; "graciously." — 460. Ven., here passive.

487. Loricam, etc., i.e. a coat of chain-mail, made of metal plates fastened together with small chains, these chains being three-ply and of gold. Couple hamis with consortam, auro with trilicem.


484. Nec — honore, nor is she behind (her husband) in the honor (paid her guests). Many editors and MSS.: honori.

486. Et hae, these gifts also, (as well as those of my husband.) — Qvae sint, et testentur, to be, etc. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. Purpose.

489. Super, i.e. remaining. — Astyanax, son of Hector and Andromache.

499. Fuerit, fut. perf. "Its finished foundation, it is hoped, will be less in danger than that of ancient Troy."

503. Epiro, Hesperia, abl. of place, in omitted by poetical usage.

505. Nepotes. After his victory at Actium, Augustus founded Nicopolis in Epirus, and decreed that its inhabitants should be recognized as kinsmen by the Romans.

510. Having cast lots for the oars. In anticipation of an early start (512–519), before their bivouac they determine the succession of rowers for the next day.

517. Auro. The allusion is to the brightness of the stars which form the belt and sword of Orion. — Oriōna.

518. Constare, are uniform, composed, tranquil. — Caelo, poet. abl. of place.


546. Praeceptis, in accordance with the precepts. — Maxima, as the most important.

549. Velatarum, covered with sails. — Obvertimus, sc. terrae. "As the wind bellies out the sails towards the sea, the retaining antennae (sail-yard) and their horns point in the same proportion toward land." — Cornua, the extremities of the antennae.

587. *Rorantia astra,* (as *lambit sidera,* line 574,) hyperbole. "They see the sky through the medium of foam."

583. *Immania monstra,* the terrible phenomena.

600. *Lumen,* light, is put for air, the conductor of light.


615. *And would such fortune had remained!* (i. e. Would I had been content with my lot and stayed at home.)

616. *Hic,* adverb.

617. *Cyolopis,* of the *Cyclopes,* *Polyphe mus.* Virgil takes up Homer's story of the *Cyclopes,* (*Odyssey,* Book IX.)

618. *Sanie — cruentis.* Abl. of quality or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 53, II.

635. *Telo,* i. e. with a stake.

652. *Puisset.* See note on *tulisset,* II. 94.

663. *Inde,* i. e. "de fluctibus," with sea-water.

667. *Sic merito,* deserving such reception.


682. *Acer metus agit* (socios, *my comrades*) praecipites excutere rudentes quocumque (to loosen the sheets for any quarter), etc.

684–5. *On the other hand the injunctions of Helenus — Scylla and Charybdis — warn them that they should not hold on their course.*

686. *With but a small remove from death between the two ways;* i. e. between advancing and running into Scylla and Charybdis, and taking a backward course, to run the risk of falling into the hands of the *Cyclopes.* The two perils are close upon them on either hand. This is R.'s explanation of this vexed passage (*Proleg.* 75, 76). I follow R. in adopting the reading of the Vatican fragment in 684, instead of *Scyllam atque Charybdim,* and in inverting the usual order of lines 685, 686.
BOOK IV.

ARGUMENT.

Dido, enamored of Aeneas, consults her sister Anna, who advises her to consent to marriage with the Trojan prince (1–53). Her passion further described (54–89). Juno, alarmed, proposes to Venus the marriage of Aeneas and Dido, with the junction of the two nations, devising a plan by which to bring it about. Venus seemingly assents (90–128). The Carthaginians and Trojans go forth to hunt (129–159). In a violent thunder-storm, sent down by Juno, Aeneas and Dido accidentally take refuge in the same cave, and are married (160–172). Fame bears the tidings through Libya (173–197). King Iarbas, a rejected suitor of Dido’s, complains to his father Jupiter of her preference for Aeneas (198–218). Jupiter sends Mercury to Aeneas with an authoritative command to leave Africa and make for Italy (219–278). In obedience to the will of heaven, Aeneas prepares for his departure, attempting to conceal his plans from Dido (279–295). The queen divines his intentions, and upbraids him, but in vain (296–449). Unable to bear up against her grief, she determines to die; urged to her fatal purpose by dire portents and bad dreams (450–473). Concealing her designs from her sister, she bids her erect a huge pyre, and pretends that it is intended for the celebration of magic ceremonies to cure her of her love (474–521). Her grief now increases to frenzy; but Aeneas has already weighed anchor, and stands out to sea in the middle of the night (522–583). In the morning Dido, maddened by the sight of the ships in the distant offing, breaks out in a paroxysm of love-sick sorrow, and imprecates calamities on her once cherished guest (584–629); and having dismissed all her attendants, after reviewing her life in a few words, and pronouncing it happy and glorious but for this last sorrow, she slays herself on the pyre (630–705).

"The subject of this book has made it the most attractive, perhaps the most celebrated, part of the poem." Virgil "has struck the chord of modern passion, and powerfully has it responded; more powerfully,
BOOK IV.

perhaps, than the minstrel himself expected." Our sympathies are all with Dido; and when Aeneas sets sail, he appears to us rather as the shameless deserter, than as the pious follower of the will of the gods.

1, 2. Dido has been wounded by Cupid. See Aen. I. 719–22.—Cura, i.e. the anxiety of love.—Venis, poetical abl. of place, where we should have in venis in Ciceronian prose. H. 422, 1, 2), in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3, in fin. H. and C. make it instrumental abl.: with her veins.—Caeco, hidden.

3. Multa virtus, the great valor (lit. the manifold valor, — proved by many deeds). Others take multa and multus as equivalent to multitum adverbially, i.e. saepse.

4. Gentis, of his ancestry.—Vultus, his looks.

10. Quis novus hospes (est) hic, (qui) successit nostris sedibus?


12. I do indeed believe, nor is my confidence unfounded, that 'tis the race of the gods (i.e. that he is the offspring of the gods.)

13. Cowardice betrays ignoble souls; but he is no coward.

17. Since my first passion disappointed me ("played me false." C.), cheated (= and cheated me of my hopes) by death (the death of Sychaeus).

18. Pertaeas. fuisset, sc. me.—Thalami taediaque, H. 410, III.; A. & S. 215. Taedae. A torch was borne before a Roman bride, when she was conducted to the house of her husband.

19. Potui sucr, I might have yielded; the emphatic indic. in the apodosis instead of the subj. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, (1), and (b); B 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, R.—Culpa, i.e. a second marriage.

24. Optem, let me choose rather.—Dehisceat. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 68, II. end.

27. Pudor, i.e. the respect due her former husband.

31. O dilecta (tae) sorori (H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 51, VIII. end), magis luce (= vitâ).

32. Wilt thou waste away, pining alone, all (the days of) thy youth?

33. Noris= noveris. Fut. of novi.—Veneris praemia, the joys of wedded love.

35. Esto, grant that; (taken with what follows.)—Mariti = proci.

36. Libyae, Tyro, defining mariti; gen. of source and abl. of source.

38. Amori. H. 385, and 5; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2; B. 831.

39. Consedebis, subj. in an indirect question.—Arvis = in arvis.

43. Tyro, from Tyre. Abl. of source.—Quid dicoam, why need I speak?
56. Per aras, at the various altars. "Per," lit. among.
59. Cui — curae. H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 51, VII.
68. Tota urbe. Even in prose "the abl. is usually put without a prep. when the adj. totus is subjoined, to denote an extension over something, as urbe tota, through the whole city." M. 273, c. Cf. H. 422, 1, 1); A. & S. 254, Rem. 2, (b); B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.
69. Conjecta sagitta, abl., cerva, nom.; as shown by the metre.
74. Media per moenia = per medium urbem. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 682; A. 47, VIII.
77. Eadem convivia: i. e. a banquet like yesterday's.
80. Digressi (sunt), sc. the guests.
82. Stratis rel., on the couch (at the table) left (by Aeneas).
85. Si possit, (to see) whether she may be able to beguile, etc. H. 525, 1; A. & S. 265; 198, 11, Rem. (e) in fin; A. 67, I. 1. Indirect question.
94. Mag. et. mem. numen, sc. erit vestrum (thine and Cupid's).
98. Quo — tanto, whither, i.e. to what end (will you go on) now, in so great a strife?
102. Communem, in common.—Pariab. ausp. — with joint authority.
103–4. Liceat Didomon servire. — Dotales, as her dowry (to Aeneas).
106. Quo (== ut eo) in order that thus.—L. or., to the Libyan shores.
109. If only (good) fortune follow the deed of which thou speakest.
110–11. Fatis, by the fates. (Some translate, in regard to the fates.)
—Si, whether.—Profectis, sc. iis. Cf. I. 732.
115–16. Iste, that thou speakest of. — Paucis, sc. verbis.
121. Alae, the mounted huntsmen, riding on either side of Dido and Aeneas.—Trepidant, are hurrying hither and thither.
126. Proprium (eam) dicabo, I will make her forever his.
127. Hymen (the god of marriage) shall be here.
130. Portis. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.); B. 943; A. 54, VI.
133. Thalamo, poetical abl. of place.—Cunctantem, at her toilet. (Naturally.)
BOOK IV. 207

137. Circumdata, attired in.—Chlamydem. H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, Rem. 1, (a.)—Picto limbo, abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

138. In aurum. Her hair gathered into a knot, is bound either by a fillet of gold, or by a net of golden threads.

150-1. Tantum, i. e. quantum Apollinis. Aeneas is compared with Apollo, in respect, first, of the grace and ease of his movements, secondly, of his beauty. C.—Ventum, sc. est.

152. Dejectae, driven by the attendants. C. Others, "having thrown themselves down," (pass. as middle,) i. e. leaping.

153. Decurrere, perf. ind., as shown by the metre. Cervi transmittunt (se) cursu (= transcurrunt) patentes campos, atque fuga (in flight) gl. pulv. agm., etc.

164. Amnes, torrents made by the shower; a striking and frequent phenomenon in Italy and Greece.


174. Fame, than who (there is) no other pest (malum) more swift.

176. At first small from fear. — Metu, abl. of cause.

178. Terra was enraged at the wrath of the gods which had thrust the Titans, her sons, down to Tartarus.

179. Cooe, (pr. Coo), see Index of Proper Names.

182-4. Oculi, sc. sunt.—C. medio t. que = inter caelum et terram.

185. Somno. H. 384; A. & S. 223. “Nor bows to sleep her eyes.” Con.


193. Quam longa (sit), as long as it is,—the whole winter.

195. Dea foeda (i. e. Fame) diffundit haec in ora virum.

198. Ham. satus, Farbas, son of Hammon or Ammon and Garamantis; an unsuccessful suitor for Dido’s hand. Ham., abl. of source.

200. Posuit, he erected a hundred temples, etc., but previously (sacrorerat) he had consecrated the ever-burning light.


204. Media inter numina divum, in the midst of the statues (lit. powers and presence) of the gods.

205. Multa Jovem orasse. H. 374; A. & S. 231; B. 734; A. 52, III.

206. Nunc, now (and never before. Thy worship was introduced by me.)

209. Caeci, i.e. aimless; blind as not striking those they ought to strike.


213. Locis leges = dominion over the place.
215. Aen. is called "that Paris" contumently. The reproach of effeminacy is made against the Trojans by poets later than the Homeric times.

216. Maeonia, an old name of Lydia which bordered on Phrygia.—Mentum, acc. of specification (with subnixus).—Mitra, a cap "fastened below the chin by ribbons, which partly covered the jaws and temples."—On essenced hair as a reproach, cf. XII. 110.

217. Rapto, perf. part. of rapio used as noun: his prey.

218. Quippe, forsooth, in sarcasm.—Fam. inanem, an idle fame; either "the reputation of Jove as a god" (C.), or his reputed relation to Iarbas (line 198).

219. Suppliants laid hold of the altars with their hands.

225. Expectat,ingers.—F. datas, assigned by the fates.

228. Bis. First, from Diomedes (II. 5, 311 sqq.), and finally from the Greeks at the sack of Troy (Aen. II. 589 sqq.).

229. Sed (promissit illum) fore.—Grav. imperis, teeming with empire.

230. Qui rereget, prod., mit. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 1 and (b).—Genus proderet, should hand down a line. C.—Qui, talem ut is.

232–3. Ascendit, sc. eum.—Nec, etc., and he undertakes no enterprise himself for (super) his own renown.

237. Summa. Noun, not adjective.—Hic—esto, be thou our herald of this message. W. and C. Hic = de hac re.

244. Lum. m. resignat, opens their eyes in death. Hen., Forb., C. In accordance with the Roman custom of closing a friend's eyes at the moment of death, and afterwards opening them again when the body was laid on the funeral pile, this action is attributed to Mercury, the conductor of souls, the object being that the dead might see their way to the lower world. Others, either with the same translation, or taking morte as abl. of separation, explain it, brings the dead to life. Other tr. of resignat: "relaxes;" "seals again;" "closes."

247. Duri, the much-enduring.

252. Nitens, poising himself on.

257. Litus governed by ad. An unusual post-position of the prep.

258. Avo. Atlas was the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury.


289–94. A good example of the oratio obliqua. The imperatives of direct discourse are put in the subj., (aptent, cog., par., dissim.); the principal declarative clause has the acc. with the inf., —esse temptaturum (esse),—and the subordinate clause introduced by quando takes the subj. For sit (290), inasmuch as it would be subj. in direct discourse as well, the rule of indirect question must be given.—Aditus, the
approaches, or avenues, (to her feelings.) — Quae (293), sc. sint. — Quis r. d. (six) modus, what method may be fitting for his case.

298. Tuta, (even though) secure. Much more, fearing every danger. — Eadem, i.e. the same Fame that had spread the report of her marriage (191 sqq.) — Fur., (to her) raving.

301-3. Sacris. The statue and sacred emblems of the god, brought out of the temple, and moved violently. C.—Triet. org., the triennial orgies of Bacchus at Thebes.—Baccho, i.e. the name of Bacchus, in the cry of “Io, Bacchel!” — Noot. Cyth. The orgies were celebrated on Mt. Cithaeron, partly by night.

314-18. Mene. Ne, the enclitic interrog. particle.—Ego oro (319) te per has, etc. — Istam, that of thine.

321-2. Odere, sc. me.—Inf. sunt mihi Tyr.—Qua — adibam, by which alone I approached the stars, i.e. which was my sole title to immortality.

333. Te plurima promeritam (esse), that thou hast done (me) very many favors; lit. hast deserved very many things.

337, 340. Pro re, for (my) cause. W. — Meis aups., by my own will.

344. Mann, with my hand. — Victis, for the vanquished.

354-7. Cap.—cari, and the wrong to (his) dear head = and the wrong to the dear boy. Caput, like ἀεάς, applied to a person as a term of endearment. — Utrumque, thine and mine.

362-9. Discendem, (him) while he is speaking. — Aversa, askance. — Totum, his whole person; “from head to foot.”—Lum. tacitis, i.e. with eyes which silently gave expression to her indignation. B. Construe horrens with cautibus.—Hyrcania lay to the S. E. of the Caspian Sea.—Fletu, abl. of cause or occasion. Others, dative.

371-9. Quae q. anteram, a double question; lit. what shall I mention, before what? i.e. what shall I say first, what last? — Ejectum, sc. illum, i.e. Aenean. — Litore, on the shore. — Quietos, sc. deos.

383-92. Dido. H. 92. 3; A. & S. 69, Ex. 3. — Sequar—absens. “Dido will haunt him like a Fury with funereal-torches when she is really far away: i.e. the thought of her, angry and revengeful, will ever be present to him.”—Thalamo = in thalamum. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.

399, 404. In their haste, the Trojans bring from the woods branches with their leaves still on them, and unshaped trunks to serve as oars and planks. — Campis, poetical abl. of place.

414-15. Animos, her proud spirit. — Frustra morit., so as to die when there was no occasion for dying.

419. If (since) I have been able to look forward to this so heavy a blow, I shall also be able to bear it to the end (perferre).

the soft approaches to (the heart of) the hero, and the (proper) occasions (to use them). Noras = noveras.

426. Aulis was the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet before it set sail for Troy.

427. Cinerem — revelli, have I disturbed the ashes or the shade.

434-6. Dolere, i.e. to bear my grief. — Extr. remittam. I ask this last grace, — pity thy sister, — which, when he shall have granted (it), I will repay with interest (lit. heaped up) by my death. After "pity thy sister" we may supply in thought "and urge him to bestow it," or, with R., "who is reduced to such supplications." No passage in V. has given editors greater difficulty than this. I follow the best MSS. Other readings: dedereis and cumulata. Conjectures: ora (435), L.; (ingenious but needless): monte (436) R.; (absurd).

437-8. Fletus, tearful appeals. C. — Fertq. refertq., bears again and again, i.e. to Aeneas; lit. both bears and bears again.

452. Perag., reliqu., subj. of result after quo (= ut ego). H. 489; A. & S. 262. We should have expected the imperf. after vidit: "but the same latitude which allows the pres. to be used historically for the past in the indic. is extended to the other moods." C. See H. 482, 2.


480. Hinc voc. et ver. viri vocantis (of her husband calling upon her) visa (sunt) exaudiri. Notice the alliteration.

483-5. Queri, historical inf. — Longas — voces, and drew out her long notes into a wail. — Aeneas drives her, in her dreams.

488. And to be seeking for (her) Tyrians, in a desolate land.

470-3. In his madness, inflicted by the Furies in consequence of his resisting the introduction of the rites of Bacchus into Thebes, Pantheus saw the sun and city double. Orestes, son of Agamemnon, having slain his mother, was driven mad by the Furies. To escape them, he took refuge in the temple of Apollo; but when he would go out, he saw them sitting on the threshold. Scænis agitatus, driven over the stage: scænis abl. of place. Virgil alludes to the story of Orestes as told in Greek and Roman plays.

477-9. Spem — serenat, i.e. she shows a joyful hope on her face. — Vel — amantem, lit., or release me, loving, from him; i.e. release me from my love for him. — O. finem, the ocean's limit to the world.

482-90. Aptum, from apò, studied. — Templic, of the sacred enclosure, i.e. the garden, guarded by the dragon. — Ramos, the branches which bore the golden apples. — Movet, she calls up.

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494. Tecto int., i.e. in the impluvium or unroofed space in the centre of the great hall (atrium). — Sub anuras, lit. up to the sky.

500. Anna’s character, unsuspicuous and devoid of penetration, is well chosen to render the working out of the catastrophe more easy and natural. B.

502. Concipit, does she conceive of. — Quam morte Sych., than (those which Dido suffered) at the death of Sychaus.

508–11. An effigy (of Aeneas). — Three hundred gods: not literally, but giving the idea of a great number. — Diana was called by three names: Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in the lower regions.

516. Amor, a love-charm. The ancients believed that foals were born with tubercles on their foreheads, which were bitten off by their dams; if removed in any other way, the dam refused to rear the foal. This flesh (hippomanes) was supposed to act as a philtre.

518. Vinc., i.e. of her sandal. The bare foot and loosened robe were common in sacred rites, especially when one would be loosed from love.

520. Si quod num., just. memorque, habet curae (has for a care, regards) amantes non aeq. foed., precatur (id numen).


537–47. Igitur, then, implies that a neg. answer has been given to the preceding question. — Ultima, the extremest, i.e. the most degrading. — Quiance. An ellipsis is implied in ne. Am I to follow them, because they are pleased (juvat eos) to have been formerly relieved by my aid, etc.

— Fac (me) velle, suppose me to be willing. — Inferar, i.e. shall I follow and attack his ships? — Morere, imperat. of morior.

551–2. More ferae, i.e. in solitude. — Sychaeo, here an adj.

566–9. Jam, with the fut., at once. — Trabibus, with the ships (of the Carthaginians). — Varium. H. 438, 4; 441; A. & S. 204, Rem. 9; 205, Rem. 7, (2); B. 659.

591. Illuserint, fut. perf. See note on II. 581.

596–7. Facta impia, (his) wicked deeds, i.e. the perfidy of Aeneas. Others, “her impious deeds;” i.e. Dido’s own faithlessness to the memory of Sychaus. — Tuno, dec., i.e. thou oughtest to have distrusted his fidelity, when thou wert giving him a share of thy power.

sem, extinx(is)sem. — Memet, etc. I should have flung myself above (them, on the funeral pile.)

611. Mer. — num., and turn against my ill's your divine aid, deserved (by me).

615–620. Charles I., consulting the Sortes Vergilianeae at Oxford, opened the book upon these lines. On the same occasion, Lord Falkland opened upon XI. 154–7. Dido's curse against Aeneas was fulfilled throughout.

625–33. Exor., rise! some avenger, etc. A reference to Hannibal. — The hypermeter syll. -que (629) betrays an intention to say more, which the powers of speech refused. Suam, her own (nurse).

640–69. Dard. cap., i. e. of Aeneas — (643). Her eyes are bloodshot, and red spots are burning on each cheek. — Lac. et mente, for tears and thoughts. Abl. of mode. — Ultra virum, I have avenged my husband. (L. 360 sqq.) — Sic, sic. To be taken with ire. She twice stabs herself, at these words. Juvat, 'tis pleasure. — Ferro = in ferrum. — Ruat, should fall.

671–96. Culmina = tecta. — Perque. Prepositions are sometimes placed after their cases; this occurs, with substantives, first, before an adj., as in fronde super viridi; secondly, before a gen., as here; thirdly, before a second subst. similarly governed, as in saxa per et scopulos. It is more common in the case of disyllabic than in that of monosyllabic prepositions, and after a pronoun, like qui or hic, than after a substantive. G. — Hoc illud fuit, was this that thing thou hadst in view? Hoc, in lines 675–6, and me, are emphatic. — Vocasses, thou shouldst (i. e. thou oughtest to) have invited. Subj. of propriety; (L. says, of wish.) So tulisset. — Struxi, so. rogum. — Sic te posita, abl. absol. — Stridet, gurgles. — Iris is Juno's usual messenger. She is here sent to do what is usually done by Proserpine. C. — Naxos, "that cling to it." — Fato, i. e. by a natural death, merita morte, by a violent death provoked by some action on the sufferer's part.
BOOK V.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas sets sail for Italy, but is a second time driven on the coast of Sicily, where, assisted by Acestes, he celebrates games at his father's tomb on the anniversary of his death (1–603). Meantime the Trojan women, instigated by Iris, the messenger of Juno, set fire to the ships, of which four are burned, and the others saved in answer to the prayers of Aeneas (604–699). Following the advice of Nautes, and of Anchises (who appears to his son in a vision, and gives him advice and direction with regard to his future course), Aeneas founds the town of Acesta, and leaves, as colonists, many of the matrons, and the old men unfit for actual service. The Trojans again set sail for Latium, under Neptune's protection; and at length, after his many wanderings, our hero reaches Italy, having, however, lost his pilot, Palinurus, when near the Hesperian coast (700–871).

In this pleasing interlude between the tragedy of the Fourth Book and the mysterious solemnities of the Sixth, Aeneas appears as the reverentially dutiful son, and the courteous, chivalric prince. C. in part.

2-15. Certus, unwavering. — Mag. am. polluto, when great love is wronged. Abl. absol. of time and cause. — Notum, the knowledge. H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (b). — Colligere arma, i. e. to reef the sails.

18–38. Spondeat, sperem. H. 509; A. & S. 261, 2. — Transversa. H. 443; A. & S. 205, Rem. 10. — Tantum, as much as is necessary to overcome the wind. — (24). The shores of thy brother, Eryx. E. was a son of Venus. — Servata, observed (in our previous voyage). — Sit, question of appeal. — Optam, potential subj. — Egestus or Acestes was said to be the son of the river-god Crimisus (called Crinisus by V.) and Segesta or Egesta, a Trojan maiden. Gremio, poetical abl. of place.

51–71. Hunc, sc. diem. — Deprensus, overtaken, surprised (by this anniversary). — Posc. ventos, let us ask (him) for (favorable) winds. —
NOTES.

Velit. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — Bina in naves, two for each ship. — Numero, H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1. — Ore favete. None but good words should be uttered before a sacrifice; the spectators either repeated what the priest said, or did not speak at all.

72–99. Mat. myrto. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. — Recepti — cineres, ashes regained (i.e. revisited) in vain. W. But C. tr.: ashes of one rescued in vain, (i.e. from Troy). — Animae, etc., and soul and shade of my father. Pl. for sing., for emphasis and dignity. — Hoc, abl. of cause. — Remissos, sent back to be present and partake of the funeral offerings.

105–131. Phaethon is here the sun himself. — The names of the galleys are derived from their figure-heads. — Mox — Memmi, “soon afterwards the Italian Mnesetheus, from which name (descends) the house of Memmius.” V. compliments several of the great houses of Rome by attributing to them a Trojan origin, perhaps in accordance with their own legends. — Urb. opus, as great as a city. — Trip. versu, in triple tiers. — Centaurus is fem., as the name of a ship. — Cuenta, H. 45, 5, 2); A. & S. 52.—Cori = Cauri.—Unde = ut inde, ubi = ut ibi; scirent, H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and Rem. 2; B. 1213; A. 64, I.

132–49. Loca. It was an object to secure the place which as nearest to the goal involved the shortest turn. — Populea. Garlands of poplar, because these were funeral games; that tree having been brought from the shades by Hercules. — Intenta (136), sc. sunt. — Immissis jugis, over the darting steeds. Dat. of reference. — Pronique — pendent, and bend forward to the lash; lit. “and hang bending forward for blows” (or “over the blows” they give, i.e. over the horses). — Inclusa, shut in, confined, by wooded hills.

156–83. Habet, sc. locum priorem. — Victam, sc. Pristim. — Mihi (162), for my grief. — Datius ethicus, a form of the dat. of disadvantage. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note, (a.) — Litus, i.e., the rock which was to be turned. They were passing with the goal on the left. — Stringat. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end.; A. 64, IV.

168–185. (Loca) propiora (metae).—(172) (In) ossibus. Others, dat.— Rector, as helmsman. — Risere, rident. Notice the diff. of time. — Mnesithi (found in the best MSS.) — Mnesthei, dat. — Capit — locum, “first seizes the place,” i.e. gets the water near the goal before others.

192–207. Usi, sc. estis. — The headland of Malea had a bad name, as dangerous. The Greeks had a proverb, “When thou hast doubled Malea, forget thy home.” — Sequacibus, pursuing (the ship). — Quamquam o! so. si possem vincere! — Hoc vincite, gain this point. — Solum subtr. The furrow made by the oars causes the sea to yawn; “the sea-plain is
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swept from beneath them.” B.—Viris, the crew of the Plistis.—Inte-
rrior, i. e. between Mnestheus and the rock.—Iniquo, (too narrow.)—
Morantur, i. e. cease to row.

212-31. Prona, inclined downwards, i. e. running towards the shore.
Tecto, from her home, i. e. the cave. Abl. with exterrita.—Notice in line
217 the beauty and fitness of the dactylic rhythm, representing the
dove’s smooth gliding through the air.—Ipsa, of itself.—Ultima aequ,
the last waters, i. e. the latter part of the course.—Hi, i. e. the crew of
Cloanthus.—Volunt, they are ready.—Possunt—videntur, they can,
because they think they can.

233-54. Ponto (dat.) = in pontum, towards the sea.—In vota, to his
seaside-offerings, i. e. to partake of them.—Aequora curro. An exten-
sion of the principle of cognate aee.; the waters being the course which
he runs.—Optare (for them to choose) ferre (to carry away), = optandos,
serendum.—Puer regius, Ganymèdes. Cf. I. 28, note. Two scenes
are represented in the embroidery.—G. hunting, and G. carried away
by the eagle.—Ida (252), poet. abl. of place.

254. Rapuit sublimem ab Ida.

273-279. Aggere, the causeway.—Ictu, H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.
Gravis ictus = dealing heavy blows.—Saxo, H. 416, 4; A. & S. 247, 3.—
(Bum, i. e. serpentem) nixantem nodis. —Nix. nod., struggling, on his
twisted coils.

288-308. Th. circus, the circus of a theatre, i. e. a race-course suit-
able for a show-ground.—Consessu (dat., = in consessum), to the assem-
bly.—Exstructo (used substantively,) on a raised (throne).—Pio (296),
purus.—Ferre (307) = serendum.—Unus honos, the common prize.

317-30. Nimbo sim., as being a confused mass.—Ult. signant, they
fix their eyes on the goal.—Supersint, transseant, pres. subj. for plu-
perf., to bring the scene before our eyes.—Ambiguumque rel., and
would pass him (who now is) doubtful.—(328) Lévi.—Ut, where.—Fusus,
se. sanguis.

337-60. Mun. amici, “as we might say, thanks to his friend.” C.—
Tert. pal. Di., a loose apposition: Diros, now the third prize.—Prima
(341), in the front seats, where the senators sat.—Ordine (349), from its
succession.—Laude (355), by my merit.—Ni—tulisset, had not the (same)
unfriendly fortune taken (it) away from me, which (took it from) Salivn.
—Danais, by the Greeks. Dat. of agent. H. 383, 4; A. & S. 225, II.

364-400. Evinc. palm., with his palms bound (with the caestus)
Abl. absol.—Prim. in proel. (375), for the beginning of the fray. C.—
Alius (378), i. e. an antagonist.—Aeneae (381), dat.—Teneri (384), to
be held in suspense.—Frustra, in vain, (if thou sittest idle now.)—Nunia

403-16. Duro — tergo, to bind his arms with the hard hide.—Longe, afar off, i. e. shrinking back. — Aemula (415) jealous (of my glory).—Tempor. Poet. abl. of place. One grows gray first on the temples.

431-8. (Ei) trementi. Dat. See note on I. 92.—Corpor<e (438), by a slight motion of the body. Cf. Cie. 1. Orat. in Cat. 6.—Tela exit, i. e. he evades the blow.

457. Ille has a rhetorical force, fixing attention on the person spoken of. 'Now with the right hand showering blows, now he, the same man, with his left;' the force [being], 'now as furiously with his left,' 'now, brave man, with his left.' We feel that that tremendous personality is impressing itself upon Dares. C. admirably.

466-81. Vires — numina, strength other (than mortal), and that the gods have changed sides.—(476) From what death.—(479) Dext. reducta, abl. absol. — Effracto<e, etc., and drove them (the gauntlets) into the bones, the brain being dashed out (with the blow). A.—The monosyllabic ending of line 481 makes the sound an echo to the sense, indicating the heavy fall of the animal.

487-98. Ing. manus, with his (great =) powerful hand.—Trajecto in fune, on a rope passed across (the mast). Instead of in, we should expect some term meaning tied by.—Exit locus, the place comes out (of the helmet, as it is shaken), i. e. the lot fixing the place.—Jussus, etc., commanded [by Athene] to break the truce [between the Trojans and Greeks].—Acestes, i. e. the lot of Acestes.

501-12. Pro se — viri, the men, each in accordance with his strength. — Arbore, in the wood.—Tetendit (508), directed, levelled—Non valuit, he had not the heart.—Quis = quisbus. — Pedem, acc. of specification.—Notos (as well as nubila) governed by in.

513-37. Holding his arrow, long since levelled on the ready bow. "Tela" emphatic plural. — Fratrem. Pandarus, regarded as a devoted patron of archery. — Sub. monstrum (522), a sudden prodigy. — Mag. fut. aug., destined to be for (i. e. to be afterwards regarded as) a great portent. Its true meaning was taught by the event, and the prophets interpreted it after its fulfilment. What the event is to which V. refers, is unknown.—In munere = in munus, or muneri. In, by way of.

550-69. Duovat, ostendat. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — Avo (dat. of advant.), in honor of his grandfather. — (553-603.) Aeneas surprises the spectators with a miniature procession of cavalry, performing labyrinthine evolutions, a sport which was revived by Augustus. — In (554), on. — Omnibus — corona, the hair of all was bound with a
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wreath of stripped leaves (tonsa), according to rule. The wreath was probably worn just below the helmet, so as not to interfere with it. — Circulus. The torques, passing loosely round the neck, rested pectore summo, on the top of the breast. — Bis seni. In each of the three companies, the boys rode two abreast and six deep. — Ag. part., the band being divided (into the three companies). — Par. magistris, and with field-guides (trainers, tilting-masters) alike (in number; i.e. two in each turma. W. and L.)—Una acies, sc. est.—Primi pedis, i.e. of the pastern. — Alt. A., Atys is the second. — Fueron, dat. of the agent. V. complements Augustus, whose mother was an Atia:

580-7. Olli—tulere. They rode apart in equal numbers, and in three troops (terni) divided their men (agmina, bands) into companies separating to different parts (diductis, and again, at the signal (vocati), wheeled about (conv. vias), and presented hostile arms (i.e. charged each other). The three ‘turmæ’ each divide into two parts (chori) of six horsemen each, one part retiring (say) to the right, another to the left, after which the three right ‘chori’ and the three left turn about and severally charge each other. C. and Hen.—Cursus, charges; recursus, retreat. — Adv. spatiis, in opposite places (hence in opp. directions). — Alt.—impediant, i.e. and reciprocally involve circles within circles.—Vertunt, they turn (on their pursuers). — Pariter, in one line; (all the six companies riding in the same direction.)

589-91. The labyrinth is said to have had a way fabricated with blind walls (walls without door or window), and the treachery of a thousand paths, inspiring doubt, where a maze without solution (indepr.) and without return (irrem.) confused (kept breaking off, interrupting) the marks for tracking one’s way (sequendi). I follow R. in adopting the reading best supported by the MSS., frangeret, instead of falleret of the Medicæan and most editors. (Cf. turbat notus, Ov. Met. 8, 160.)—Mille viis, abl. of characteristic. — Frangeret, subj. in oratio obliqua after furtur.

594-603. Delphinum. Apparently the only example of the use of similis with a gen. in Virgil. C.—Cursus (596) gen.—Retulit, revived. — Priscos, the early (as VII. 706, 710).—Trojaque, etc., and the game is now called Troy, the boys the Trojan band.—Hactenus, (thesis.)

613-24. Acta (ἀκήρ), the beach.—Vada superesse, inf. with subj. acc. in exclamation. H. 553, III.; A. & S. 270, Rem. 2, (a).—Cui—fulissent (621), subj. in a rel. clause denoting the reason. "It makes us think of Beroe as Iris thought of her." C.—Quas—traxerit, rel. clause denoting the reason: "Wretches, that a Grecian hand did not drag you," etc.

639-51. N. t. m. prod. "Prodigies so great admit of no delay." —
Arca. Altars may have been raised to Nep., one by each of the four contending in the boat-race. B.—Haec non est B. vocis, matres, non Rhoetelia (i.e. the Trojan) conf. Dorycli.—Careret. Subj. of the thought of Beroe. A. & S. 266, 3. Oratio obliqua.

656-69. F. voc. reg., and the realms inviting (them), in accordance with the fates.—Focus pen. (660), from the earths in the penetralia (of the adjoining houses).—Sic, just as he was.—Exanism, breathless (with pursuing him). C.—Magistri. See line 562.

677-97. Furtim petunt saxa, sicubi (sunt saxa) concava.—Est (683) from dido.—Toto—pestis, the plague (of fire) sinks into the whole frame (of the vessels.)—Exodus, sc. es.—Pietas, (thy) compassion.—Da classi evadere flammam.—Quod superest, whatever remains (of the fortunes of Troy).—Super = decuper.

706-17. Haec, she (Pallas).—Isque, resumptive, after the anacoluthon.—Et sine (ut), fessi, habeant moenia his terris. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 64, IV.

724. Mihi vita care magis, dearer to me than life.

739. Saevus. The dawn is cruel, as warning the shade to leave the upper air.—Equis aflat. anhelis. Cf. Marlowe’s magnificent lines:

“The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils.”

751-8. Nil—agentes, “that thirst no more for high renown.” Con. Bello, for war.—(756). Aen. assigns the sites for private dwellings by lot, and gives names to the different quarters of the city.—Indicet forum, he institutes a court.

786-90. Traxe = traxisse. —Sciati ulla, perhaps she knows; (I do not.) Potential subj.—Exercitis, indirect question.—Caelo, H. 385, 5; A. & S. 223, Rem. 1 and Rem. 2, (b) in fin.

795-6. Terrae, dat.—Quod tibi, be it permitted, I pray, for what remains (of the fleet), to trust their sails safely to thee through the waves.

800-4. Fas omne, i.e. in all points right. —Unde genus. Alluding to the birth of Venus from the waves.—Merui ut sideres. —For the combat of Aeneas with Achilles, see II. xx. 158 sqq.

810-25. Quum, although. —Perjurae. See note on III. 248. —Unus, i.e. Palinurus (833-60).—Jungit — auro, yokes his horses with gold. The yoke, and perhaps the harness, was of gold.—Ceta, whales. Greek pl. H. 95, 1; A. & S. 83, L. 1. —Senior, the old, is an epithet applied to almost all the sea-gods.—Aquis. H. 429, 1; A. & S. 250, 1.—Laeva (sa. loca), neut. pl. —Maltos, and the five maidens next named, were Nereids, companions of Thetis. (II. xviii. 39 sqq.)
BOOK VI.

829-37. Intendi — velis, the sails to be stretched on the yards, (lit., the yards to be spread with the sails.) — Una — sinus; they all tacked (sec. ped., lit. managed the sheet) together, and simultaneously opened the canvas, (now) on the left, now on the right. — Sua, i. e. favorable. — Ad hunc, after, or according to him. C. — Sub remis, beside their oars.

844-5. Datur — quieti, the hour is sacred to rest. C. — Labori. We should expect the abl. of separation, after furare, instead of this dat. of reference. The difference cannot be indicated in an English translation; but this is an instance of the subtle delicacy with which the poets sometimes used the vaguer dative, when their meaning would have been expressed more definitely and directly by another case. See note on Aen. I. 92. H. 385, 4; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 856.

849-71. “Monstrum” is used of the sea to express its strange and noxious qualities. C. — Quid enim, for why should I trust Aeneas, etc. — Toties — sereni, having been (= when I have been) so often deceived by the treachery of calm weather? — Cunctanti (856), resisting.— (Somnus) projecit (Palinurum). — Order: Saxa longe sonabant rauca. — Nudus, i. e. unburied.

BOOK VI.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas having landed at Cumae, seeks the cave of the Sibyl, and consults the oracle (1-155). He finds the body of Misēnus, and performs funeral rites. While seeking fuel for the pile, he discovers the golden bough, which, as a gift to Proserpina, will gain for him permission to pass to the Elysian shades, to meet and converse with his father Anchises. Provided with it, and accompanied by the Sibyl, he reaches the entrance to the infernal world (156-236). On the hither side of Styx he meets and converses with the shade of his former pilot, Palinurus (337-383). Crossing the Styx, he traverses the district occupied by the spirits of infants, of those who have been unjustly put to death, and of suicides, and enters the Mourning Fields, tenanted by those who have died of love. Here Aeneas sees Dido, whom he tries to soothe; she maintains sullen silence, and at last breaks away (384-476). In the region of slain warriors, Deiphobus, among others, presents himself, all
mangled as he was (477–534). Aeneas sees Tartarus on the left, a huge fortress, surrounded by a fiery river, and echoing with sounds of torture. The Sibyl instructs him in all the varieties of punishment which are here inflicted on the grossly wicked (535–627). He hastens to the palace of Pluto, and deposits the golden bough. At last he comes to Elysium, a garden-like region, wrapped in unearthly sunshine. There are games, and music, and chariot-driving, each one following the pursuit which was his delight in life. In another part feasting is going on. Musaeus guides Aeneas to his father (628–678). Having discoursed on the nature of the soul, and its purification, Anchises shows Aeneas the long train of his descendants, and of the heroes of Rome, who pass in review before them, while he enumerates their coming glories (679–888). Anchises explains to Aeneas what awaits him in Italy, and then dismisses him and the Sibyl through one of the gates of sleep. Aeneas goes to his fleet, which he moors at Caietia.

In this Book, "all that later Greek religion and philosophy taught by legend, allegory, and symbol is pressed into the service of poetry, and made to contribute to the production of a grand and impressive picture. As a climax to the whole, the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration is invoked for the purpose of showing Aeneas the vision of the future, as he has already seen the vision of the past. He beholds the spirits that are to appear as actors in the great drama of Roman history, each even now wearing his historical form: and the line of worthies ends with the young hope of the nation, whose untimely death was still fresh in the memory of his countrymen when the poet wrote." C.

2. Cumae is called Enboeae as colonized from Chaleis.

3. It was the custom in the heroic times to land stern foremost.

7. Pars — silvas, part scour the woods, the close coverts of wild beasts.
   — C. prefers to translate rapit silvas, "strip the woods for fuel."

9–13. Arces, the height. — Secreta, the retreat. — Mentem animumque, mind and spirit; "mens referring to the power of insight, animus to energy of conception, language, and gesture." — Aurea tecta. The temple of Apollo, surrounded on three sides by the grove of Hecate (Trivia), or Diana. Cf. IV. 511, note.

15–32. Pennis, abl. of means. — Caelo, dat. after credere. — Ad, towards. — Chalc. arce, i.e. the hill of Cumae. — Red. his terris = hic (here) redditus terris. So hic cursus fuit (I. 534) = hub c. f. Cf. IV. 46, V. 798. "Redditus, etc. gives the reason of what follows." — Daedalus hangs up his wings [in the temple], as a mariner rescued from.
shipwreck hangs up his garments, or a soldier the arms he has used for the last time. C.—Letum, sc. erat. Conceive a double door: the carvings or sculptures on one door representing, (1) Athens, (2) The death of Andr., (3) The Athenians sending their children to death; on the other door, in the corresponding panels, (1) Crete, (2) Pasiphae, etc., (3) The Labyrinth and Theseus. So W., inferring the representation of Athens on the door with Athenian subjects, to correspond with that of Crete on the door with Cretan scenes.—Androges, Greek gen. H. 46, 3, 1); A. & S. 54, 1. Androges, a son of Minos, was put to death by the Athenians from envy of his superiority in the public games. As a penalty (poenae) the Athenians (Cecropidae) were compelled to send annually seven youths and seven maidens to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur.—Stat urna, i.e. the urn stands (prominent, conspicuous) from which the lots have been drawn deciding who shall be the victims.—Hic (24, 27), here, on this same side.—Crudelis. Pasiphae’s passion was the cruel punishment inflicted upon her by the anger of Venus.—Supposta = supposita, substituted. —Hic—error, here was that laboriously-built abode (lit., labor of a house) and inextricable maze, i.e. the Labyrinth.—Reginae, of the princess, (Ariadne.)—Amorem, love (for Theseus).—Sed enim (άλλα γάρ). Order: Sed Daedalus, miseratus enim (est) magnum amorem reginae, ipse resolvit, etc.—Regens, guiding.—Caeca, ‘blindly-planted,’ uncertain.—Vestigia, sc. Thesei.—Sineret, sc. si. H. 510; 503, 1; 504, 2; A. & S. 261, Rem. 1 in fin., and R. 5; B. 1279; A. 59, IV. 2.—Conatus erat, sc. Daedalus.

33–40. Protinus, successively.—Omnia, pr. omn-yā; by synaerēsis. Periplus, sc. Aeneas and his party. The imperf. for the pluperf. produces a lively rhetorical effect. —De-iph-o-be, the Sibyl of Cumae, daughter of (sc. filia) Glauca, himself a prophetic god. —Ista, i.e. those that thou art examining. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25.—Præstitit, it may be better. Potential subj., “courteously avoiding a direct and dogmatic assertion.” —Morantur, delay to execute.

42–64. Order: Latus Euboicae rupis (see note on line 2) excisum (est) in ingens antrum. This cave was the adytaum or sanctuary of the temple.—Limien, sc. antri. The Sibyl goes into the cave, Aeneas and the Trojans remain outside. —Fanti, pres. part. of for.—Unus = idem. —Major, sc. facta est.—Videri depends upon major. H. 552, 3; A. & S. 270, Rem. 1. The Sibyl seems to increase in stature under the divine afflatus. In less poetical language, she rises to her full height, and every limb is stretched with excitement. C.—Cessas in vota = cessas ire in vota. —Ante, before (prayer). —Attonitae. The house is personified.—Fata, perf. part. of for.—Directi — direxisti.—Assidiae,
NOTES.

i. e. Achilles, grandson of Aeacus.—Prendimus, we hold in our grasp.—
Hactenus. Tmesis.—Fuerit secuta. Perf. subj. in a prayer. Let the (disastrous) fortune of Troy have followed us thus far, (and thus far only.)—Obstitit, i. e. invisum fuit. W.

67-76. Latitio, poetical abl. of place. — Penetralia, shrines. — Sortes, etc. An allusion to the Sibylline books; lectos viros, the college of priests who had charge of them.—Dicta, uttered to my race. (Anticipative.)—Foliis. Cf. III. 444, note. — Tantum, only, (for emphasis).—Canas, sc. ut. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204; A. 68, II. end.

77-86. Phoebi — patient, not yet yielding to Phoebus. His inspiration is too much for her weakness at first to sustain. F. — Immanis, wild(ly). H. 443; A. & S. 205, Rem. 15, (a).—Fingit premendo, “by curbing, moulds (her to his will).”—Terrae (84), sc. pericula. Genitive.
— Order: Sed et (too, also,) volent non venisse.

89-97. Non defuerint, will not have been wanting. Fut. perf. used instead of ordinary future for poetical variety or metrical convenience. If there be any special propriety in its use here, we may say that the prophetess throws herself as far as possible into the future, so as to look at part of what is to come as already past. C.—Latio, abl. of place, the prep. in omitted by poetical usage.—Partus, sc. est.—Alius Achilles, Turnus, son of the nymph (dea) Venilia.—Contra, against (them; referring to malis.)—Audientor, all the bolder (for opposition).—Quam, as far as.—Beres, from reor, 2 pers. sing.—Graia urbe. Pallantium. Cf. VIII. 49 sqq.

100-6. Ea has the force of adeo. C. “Ea,” these, such as these, then implying, as here, in such a way.—Stimulus vertit, plee the good.
—Mi = mihi. — Hic, here. — Infernii regis, Dis.

107-23. Acheronte refuso, “(made by) the overflowings of Acheron.” Abl. of source. On the translation of the part., H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5.—Contingat, let it be my lot. F.—Medio, the midst of.—Hecate was the name of Diana in her functions in the world below.—Fratrem. Pollux was immortal, his brother Castor mortal; but when Castor died, Pollux shared his immortality with him, the two spending alternate days in the lower world and Olympus. —Quid memorem, question of appeal. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5.—Mi = mihi. Aeneas's mother, Venus, was the daughter of Jupiter.

126-38. Averno (dat.) = in Avernum. — Aequis, kind, partial. — Quos eq. am. Jupiter, Orpheus and Pollux; ard. ev. ad ae. virtus, Theseus, Hercules (Alcides), and others, who were beatified. — Potuëre, sc. revocare gradum, etc.—Quod si, but if. ‘Quod’ (acc. of specification), lit., as to which thing, becomes a connective particle, “and,” “now,” “but.”—Junoni infernae, i. e. to Proserpina.
BOOK VI.

141-53. Before one has plucked the golden foliaged shoots from the tree. While this is the most convenient translation, qui is not an indefinite pronoun, but a relative, with ei understood as its antecedent. — Ven- 
cere, sc. ramum.—Tibi, ethical dat.— Funere, with his corpse.— Sedibus 
suis, to his due abode, i.e. to the grave.— Duc, sc. ad aras.

165-77. Martem — cantu. Servius tells the story that these words were added by the poet during the fervor of recitation, the line having been previously unfinished. — Order: Obibat pugnas circum Hectora, insignis et luto et hastea. — Exceptum immerserat = exceptat et immerserat. H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b). Jealous Triton had surprised and sunk him. — Non inferiora, (fortunes) not inferior. — Immerserat. A not uncommon change of tense (from the present, lines 171-2), from the poet’s shifting the point of time. S. The suddenness of the retribution is expressed by the intimation that it was over while the provocation was still going on. C. — Aram sepulchri, a pyre piled up like an altar. I admit this explanation in deference to the prevailing opinion, but incline myself to the reading sepulchro. See R. Prol. p. 141-2.

182-94. Montibus = de montibus. Abl. of separation, or of “point of departure.” — Accingitur, girds himself. Aeneas takes up an axe, like the rest.— Arbor, on the tree. Si ostendat! H. 488, 1; A. & S. 
263, 1. The origin of this mode of expressing a wish is evident. If it would show itself, (how happy I should be!) — Cursum, your flight.

198-211. Quae—ferant, what signs (omens) they (the doves) bring.— Pascentes, while feeding. They keep flying on, and alighting to feed, alternately.— Prodire, historical inf.— Possent. The subjunctive denotes the thought of the birds, (rather than, as some editors say, their intention.) As far as, as it appeared to them, the eyes could mark them. — Gemina, twofold, duplum; in part golden, in part an ordinary tree.— Super, at the top of.— Discolor, differing in color, (from the green foliage.)— Aura, the gleam. — Quod — arbo, which a tree not its own pro- duces. Alluding to the fact that the mistletoe is a parasite. — Fetu, growth, shoots.— Ille, poetical abl. of place.— Cunctantem, sc. ramum.

213-34. Ingrato, ungrateful, as unconscious of the favor. — Join taedis with pingueum, robore with ingentem. — Armis. The arms of Misenum, or of enemies despoiled by him.— Toro, i.e. upon the bier, which was burnt with the body. — Velamina nota, his wonted garments. — Subiectam facem. To kindle the pile. — Fusco—olivo, cups of poured-out oil. Abl. (with adj.) of description. — Lecta, collected from the pile. — Rore et ramo, hendiadys.— Novissima verba, the last words, “vale!” thrice repeated. — Sepulchrum, a sepulchral mound. — Sua arma, i.e. the ear and trumpet.— Misenum. The promontory forming the northern pier of the Bay of Naples.
237. The grotto here named is not the same as that in line 11.
238. Tuta, part., sheltered.
247. Caelo, Erebo, poetical abl. of place.
250. The mother of the Furies is Night, her great sister Earth. The Furies were called Eumenides, the well-disposed, the kindly, to propitiate them by giving them a good name.
252-3. Stygir regi, Pluto. — Solida viscera, the entire carcass.
256. Cœpta, sc. sunt.
261. Animis. H. 419, V.; A. & S. 243; B. 923; A. 54, VII.
266. Sit numine vestro, let it be permitted with your consent.
270-2. Maligna, churlish, niggardly. C. — Jupiter, as the god of the sky.
274. Ultrices Curae, i.e. the stings of conscience. Cf. Juv. 13, 192 sqq.
289. Forma tricornis umbrae, Gerión.
290-7. His, adv. of time. — Ni admoneat, diverberet. A lively use of the pres. subj. for the plur. in the protasis and apodosis, to bring the scene before our eyes. Acherontis. Virgil’s conception of the four infernal rivers is confused. He conducts Aeneas over a river, which, after being called Achérion or Coóytus here, turns out eventually to be Styx (385). The notion of a single river of death was found most convenient for poetical purposes, but Virgil wished to introduce the various points of the legends he followed, and so he employed the three names, with a dim conception of Acheron as emptying itself into Cocytus, and perhaps of Styx as the most inward of the three, and a clear one of Phlegethont as specially surrounding Tartārus. [From C. — Cocytus eruc-tat, disgorges into Cocytus. ‘Cocytus,’ dat. H. 379, 5.
300-4. Stant lumina flammas, his eyes stand fixed in flame. — De senectus, the old age of a god.
312-25. Fugat, sc. eas. — Primi — cursum, to cross the channel first. “Transmittere,” intransitive, = transire. Supply est with miratus and motus. — Di — numen, by whose divine power the gods fear to swear and (then) break their oath. — On the need of burial, cf. II. 23, 71 sqq.
328-37. Sedibus, in their resting-places, i.e. their graves. — Stagna exoptata, the river from which they had at first been driven away (316) — Anchisa. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. — Oronten. Cf. I. 113. — Sese agebat = ibat.
345-58. Fines, terminal acc. — Cepisse. Supply me as subject. H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2. — Tenebam . . . ni invasisset. H. 512, 2, 2); A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, (1), (a). A rhetorical expression, perhaps best explained as a condensed formula: ‘I was just in safety and should have continued unless,’ et c.
BOOK VI.

361. The barbarians thought Palinurus a shipwrecked man, who
would probably have some of his property about him. W. and C.
362-3. The sense of line 362 is: "my body is sometimes tossed by
the waves, sometimes thrown on the shore."—Quod. Cf. II. 141, note.
366-7. Portus—Vellinus, and repair again to the harbor of Velia,
(in Lucania, near Cape Palinurus,) where his body was to be found. —
Quam, so. viam, any way.
380. Tumulo—mittent, shall send annual offerings to the tomb.
384. Ergo, (here resumptive, not illative,) so then.
386-6. Inde, i.e. from where they were.—Ut, as soon as.—The met-
rical effect of line 386 is to express quick and quiet motion.
387-9. Increpat ultero, chides them, too. Ultero = insuper.—Fare
(from for), tell me.—Istinc, from the place where thou art.
393-7. Accepisse lacum, to have received on the lake (in my boat).
Charon was terrified by Hercules into taking him on board, and was
punished afterwards by being kept a year in chains.—Viribus, H. 429;
A. & S. 250, 1.—Ille, the former, (Alcides, i.e. Hercules.)—Custodem,
Cerberus.—Hi, the latter, (Theseus and Pirithous.)—Dominam—adorti,
attempted to carry off (our) queen (Proserpina) from the chamber of Pluto.
400-11. Liceet, so. per nos (for aught that we intend).—Antro, in his
den.—Patrui, her uncle’s. Pluto was the brother of Jupiter, Proser-
pina’s father.—Servet limen, i.e. let her keep at home,—deemed a
mark of a good woman.—Agnoscas. Either subj. as imperative, or "it
may be that thou recognizest."—Nee plura his, so. 'dicta sunt': and no
more (words) than these.—Juga, the benches.
422-35. Objectam, sc. offam.—Custode sepulto, its sentry being
buried (in sleep).—Damnati mortis, condemned to death. "Mortis,"
gen. of the punishment. H. 410, 5, 1); A. & S. 217, Rem. 3, (a.) It
has been asked why those who have met their death by unjust con-
demnation should be made to suffer; but there is no suffering in this
part of the shades; there is merely the absence of the enjoyment of
life. C.—In accordance with the customs of the Roman law, Minos,
as quaesitor, or presiding-judge, draws by lot from the urn the names
of the "judges" who are to sit with him on the trial.—Crimina, the
charges against them.—Peperōre. Perf. 3 pl. of parto.
443-46. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.—Phaedra died by her own
hand for the love of her stepson, Hippolytus; Procris followed her
husband from jealousy, when he went to hunt, and was accidentally
slain by him.—Nati, subjective gen. Cf. II. 438, note.
451-70. Order: Juxta quam, etc.—(Te) extinstatam (esse).—Order:
Nee quivi orredo me dissessu ferre (that I, by my departure, was
15—Six Books.
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bringing) tibi hunc tantum dolorem. — Extremum — hoc est, this is, by fate, the last word that I address thee. “Quod” acc. of a neut. pronoun, used instead of a noun (quam allocutionem) of kindred signification with the verb alloquor. W. and C. — Lenibat, strove to soothe. Presents and imperfects sometimes denote attempt or desire. W. On the termination, see H. 239, 1; A. & S. 162, 2. — Solo. H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948. — Vultum, acc. of specification.

479-80. He sees the heroes of the Theban war, the great event of the heroic ages before the war at Troy. The persons named in lines 483-5 appear in Homer as the most distinguished of the Trojans. C.

481-93. Ad = apud. — Etiam (et jam, even now), still. — Conferre gradum, i.e. to walk by his side. — Trepidare and vertere, historical inf. — Ineptus clamor, “the war-cry they essay” (lit., begun, essayed). — Frustratur, disappoints, mocks. They open their throats wide, but in vain. C.

495-545. Ora, acc. of specification. — Dirae — supplicia, seeking to conceal his dreadful punishments (i.e. his wounds). — Suprema nocte, on the last night of Troy. — Order: Nihil relictum est tibi (dat. of the agent), O amice. — Funeris, of his corpse. — Laecnae, i.e. of Helen, who, after the death of Paris, became the wife of Deiphobus. — Ut egerimus, how we passed. Indirect question. — Order: Phrygias evantes orgia. — Circum, sc. urbem. — Capiti, from my head. Cf. Judith xiii. 6. — Aeolides, i.e. Ulysses; according to the post-Homeric slander which made him the son of Sisyphus, who was son of Aeolus. C. — Ruit, is hastening on. — Order: Quae dextera tendit etc., (in) hac (viā) iter Elysium (terminal acc.) nobis (est). — Numerum, the number (of the shades). Others, my allotted time.

562-79. Orsa (sc. est), from ordior. — Saevior, fiercer than Tisiphōn. — Bīs tantum, quantus — Olympum, lit. twice as far, etc., as (is) the looking-up (i.e. the distance through which we look up) to heaven, to the aetherial Olympus.

590-3. Demens, qui simularet, madman! to counterfeit (or in that he counterfeited). H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8. — Non ille. Ille has the force of contrast, distinguishing Jupiter from Salmones. C.

611-22. Suis, for their kinsfolk and friends. — Dextras dominorum = fidem dominis (a servis) debitam. — Phlegyias burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. — Fixit, refixit. The laws were engraved on brazen tablets and fastened on walls in some public place, whence they were removed when abrogated.

630-70. Cyclopum — caminis, reared by the forges of the Cyclopae. — Adverso fornicis, with confronting arch (i.e. confronting the view). Abl.
of description or characteristic.—Corripiunt, as we should say in English, they annihilate the intervening distance. C.—Perfecto — divae, the offering to the goddess (i.e. of the golden branch to Proserpina) having been fully made. — Purpuroe, ‘radiant,’ ‘dazzling.’ — Sacerdos, Orpheus. — Norunt (contracted from noverunt, from nosco) = notos habent. — Obloquitur — vocum, sounds the seven varying notes in response to their measures, (i.e. the measures of the dancers.)—Gratia curruum, pleasure in chariots. — Superne, in the upper world. The Eridanus was supposed to take its rise in the Elysian fields. C.—Pii vates. Ancient literature abounds in recognitions of the sacredness and the responsibility of the poet’s office. — Illius. See ergo, Gr. Index.


730–3. Igneus. Because the divine soul was conceived of as pure, immaterial fire. — Ollis seminibus, to these seeds, i.e. the souls of men and animals, regarded as the seminal principle of life. — Quantum, so far as. — Hinc, from this influence of the body.

743–8. Each of us suffers his own Manes, i.e. each spirit has its individual discipline. C. — Aurai — ignem, and the fire of unmixed air (or light). Aurai, H. 42, 3, 2; A. & S. 43, 1; B. 55; A. 7, 2. — Rotam volvere, etc. = “have passed through the circuits of a thousand years.” F.

754–83. Unde (= ut inde) posset. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and R. 2; B. 1213. — Maneant, sc. sibi. — Nost. — Ituras, and destined to assume our name. — Pura hasta, a headless spear, given to young men on their first military success. — Civili quercu, the civic wreath of oak, given originally to those who saved the life of a citizen in war and slew an enemy but here to the founders of cities. — Avo comitem. Romulus shall appear on earth to join his grandfather Numitor, whom he restored to his rights.—Viden’ = videane. H. 669, I. 3; IV.; A. & S. 305, 1, and 2, (2). — Geminæ. He wears a two-crested helmet, like Mars. — Pater — honore, and the very father of the gods already marks him with his own (i.e. Jupiter’s) majesty. W. — Sibi, ethical dat.

794–825. Saturno, poetical dat. of the agent.—Extra sidera, beyond the zodiac.—Tellus, the land (beyond the Garymantes and Indians).—Hujus in adventum, against his coming, ‘at the prospect of his approach.’ — Prohibet, sc. te. — Terra, poetical abl. of place. — Curibus (the birth-place of Numa), abl. of the town whence. — Fauces receptae.
the rescued ensigns of power; (taken from the kings, and bestowed upon consuls elected by the people.) — Natos. An allusion to the "Roman virtue" which Brutus displayed in punishing his own sons with death for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.—Ferent, shall regard.—Vincet, etc. He will risk being called cruel by posterity, so long as he forces them to acknowledge that he is great. C.—Referentem signa, bringing back the standards captured by the Gauls.

830-4. Socer, C. Julius Caesar.—Gener, Cn. Pompeius Magnus, who married Caesar's daughter Julia.—Eois, with Eastern troops.—Fueri, my children.—Prior, the more illustrious, Caesar.

836. Ille, L. Mummius.—Triumphata Corintho, abl. absolute.

838-45. Ille. Probably L. Aemilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedon; Argos and Mycenae not being used strictly, but standing for Greece in general.—Aeaciden, Perseus. The Macedonian kings claimed descent from Achilles, the grandson of Aegeus.—Templa. Cf. I. 41, note.—Cato, the Censor.—Scipadas. The elder and younger Africanus.—Potentem = opulentum.—Quo—Fabii. The numbers and exploits of the Fabii are so great that they weary the narrator who tries to count them. C.—Maximus, Q. Fabius Maximus, Cunctator.

847-53. Noble and characteristic lines, in which the manly greatness of the Romans in war and policy is contrasted with the skill of the Greeks in arts and science. —I follow, with R., the best MSS. in reading paci in line 852, instead of pacis given by most editors.

859-74. Tertia. The first "opilia opima" (Lex. opimus, II. B.), taken by Romulus, were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius; the second, by Cosseus, to Mars; the third, by Marcellus, to Quirinus.—Instar, majesty.—Propria, enduring, permanent.—Campus, tumulum. At the funeral of the young Marcellus, all Rome assembled on the Campus Martius. His body was laid in the splendid Mausolēum of Augustus, near the Tiber.

882-7. Si qua. Cf. I. 18, note.—Thou shalt be Marcellus! The rich promise of thy youth shall be fulfilled in the perfect glory of thy manhood.—Aeris (limiting "campis"), of misty air.

893-900. Furtur, is reported to be.—Veris Umbris, real spirits which appear to men in sleep.—Falsa—Manes, (through it) the shades send false dreams to the upper air. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the reason why Aeneas is dismissed through the ivory gate.—Recto litore, sailing straight along the shore.
VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

| gen......genitive. | part......participle. |
| t. e......id est; that is. | pas......passive. |
| imp......impersonal. | perf......perfect. |
| imper......imperative. | plur......plural. |
| incep......inceptive. | poet......poetically. |
| ind......indicative. | prep......preposition. |
| inf......indefinite. | pro......pronoun. |
| inlt......interjection. | rar......rarely. |
| irr......irregular. | rel......relative. |
| lit......literally. | sing......singular. |
| m......masculine. | subj......subordinate. |
| medon......by metonymy. | subs......substantive. |
| n......neuter. | sup......superlative, or super- |
| nom......nominative. | pine. |
| num......numeral. | sync......syncopated. |
| obs......obsolete. | w......with. |

s refer to the text, the translation of which immediately follows.

A

prep. with abl., from, by, de of, (ii. 2) out of, after. 

Abnño, ēre, ui, uītum or ūtum, a., to refuse (orig., by a motion of the head), to reject.

Abōleo, ēre, ēvi (ui), ūtum, a., to efface, remove, abolish, destroy.

Abōlesco, ēre, lēvi, —, incep., to decay, wither away.

Abridj, ēre, ripui, reptum, a. (rā-pio), to snatch, drag, or carry away; to seize.

Abrumpo, ēre, āpi, uptum, a., to break off, to rend, to sever; to violate.

Abruptum, i, n., a steep ascent or descent, a precipice, gulf; (iii. 422) fluctus sorbet in abruptum, the wave sucks them down into the abyss.

Abscindo, ēre, scidi, scissum, a. (scindo), to cut off, to tear away, to rend.

Abscondo, ēre, condi and didi, conditum, a., to hide, keep close, conceal; to leave behind, lose sight of.

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Absens, entis, part. from absusum, absent.
Absisto, ëre, stiti, — n., to leave off, (i. 192) to cease, desist; (vi. 259) to retire from.
Absineo, ëre, tünui, tentum, a. and n. (tænæ), to abstain, keep back.
Abstrúdo, ëre, ësi, ësum, a. (trudo; orig., to thrust away), to conceal or hide.
Absum, abesse, absui or afui, ërr. n., to be absent, wanting, far from.
Absumo, ëre, mpsi, mptum, a. to take away, use up; hence, to consume, devour, destroy.
Ac, conj., and; than, as; alter ac, otherwise than; idem ac fuit, the same as he was; (ii. 626) even.
Acámus, antis, m., a son of Theseus.
Acanthus, i, m., the plant acanthus, (brank-ursine, bear’s-foot.)
Acarñán, anis, adj., an Acrarnanian. (Acrarnania is a country in the W. part of Central Greece.)
Accedo, ëre, cessi, cessum, n. (ad cedo), to draw near, approach, go or come to, to be added to; (perf. sync. accéstitis, i. 201.)
Accéléro, ëre, avi, ëtum, a. and n. (ad, céllero), to hasten, accelerate.
Accendo, ëre, ndi, nsum, a. (candeo), to set on fire, to kindle, (i. 29) to enrage, exaeperate, (vi. 165) to excite or kindle the fire of.
Accessus, ës, m., an approach, a going or coming to; poet., an entrance.
Accido, ëre, cidi, cisum, a. (cædo), to cut all but through, to cut into; to fell; to impair.
Accido, ëre, Idi, — n. (cædo), to fall upon; happen.
Accingo, ëre, nxi, nctum, a. (cingo), to gird, gird to, on, or about; (i. 210) to prepare for; (ii. 235) to apply oneself to.
Accipio, ëre, ëpi, eptum, a. (cæpio), to take (to oneself), receive, accept, entertain, (i. 676) to hear, attend, listen to, (ii. 65, vi. 136) to learn, understand, (i. 123) to suck, to drink in. (Synonyms: Acceptere, to receive what is offered; capere, to take or get hold of; sumere, to take a thing ready at hand, a thing that belongs to us.)
Accitus, ës, m. (accio), a summons, a sending for, a call.
Accommodo, ëre, avi, ëtum, a. (con, modus, of full measure), to fit, adapt, put on, to buckle on.
Accúbe, ëre, u, ëtum, n. to lie down, near or by, recline near.
Accumbo, ëre, cúbui, cúcbitum, a., to lay one’s self down near or upon; to recline at table.
Accumbulo, ëre, avi, ëtum, a. (cumulo), to add to a heap, to heap up; (vi. 885) to honor, (lit. let me heap the shade of my descendant with these gifts.)
Accurro, ëre, curri (seldom cúccurri), cursum, n. (curro), to run to, to hasten to.
Acer, cris, ere, adj., sharp, severe, stern, fierce, ardent, spirited.
Acercus, a, um, adj., sour, unripe, (vi. 429) untimely; harsh, bitter, severe.
Acerus, a, um, adj. (acer), made of maple, maple.
Acerra, æ, f., an incense-box, a censor.
Acrerus, i, m., a heap, a stack, a pile.
Acesta (or Segesta), a city on the N. coast of Sicily.
Acestes, æ, m., a king of Sicily, descended from the Trojans, who kindly entertained Æneas.
Acháic and Achaius, a, um, adj., Achaian, Grecian. (Achais, the N. portion of the Peloponnesus; after 146 B.C. the name for the whole of Greece as a Roman province.)
Acháti, æs and i, m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Æneas.
Achéménides, æ, m., one of the companions of Ulysses, left among the Cyclopes on the coast of
Sicily, where he was found by Aeneas.

ACHÉRON, a river of the Lower World, poet., the Lower World itself.

ACHILLES, i. 88, and i. 88, the greatest champion of the Greeks at Troy, the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, one of the sea-deities.

ACHILLES, a. um, adj., of Achilles, Achilian.

ACHIVI, ἄχιβοι, m. plu., the Greeks or inhabitants of Achaia, so named from Achæus (digammatized).

ACHIVUS, a. um, adj., Grecian.

ACIDÁLIA, ἀκίδαλε, an epithet of Venus, from a fountain in Béotia sacred to her and the Graces.

ACIÉS, ἄκις, f., an edge; the sight of the eye; poet., the eye or eyes; the battle array, line of battle; the point or edge of a weapon.

ACRIPUS, a. um, adj., Grecian.

ACRÍTOS, a. um., a beach, shore, strand.

ACTIUM, a city and promontory of Epirus in Greece, famous for the victory gained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31.

ACTIUS, a. um, adj., of Actium.

ACTITUS, a. um, part. and adj., sharp, pointed, ingenious.

AD, prep. with acc., to, towards, at, near, about, for; with numerals, almost, about; (v. 887) ad unum, to a man.

ADAMAS, antis, m. (acc. always adamant), the hardest iron or steel; a diamond; adamant.

ADAMAS, i. 88, the father of Achemoneides.

ADICO, Æro, x. 88, ctum, a., to devote one's self, surrender, give up to.

ADDIO, Æro, didi, dimum, a. (do), to add; (ii. 889; vi. 170, 875) to join or put to.

ADDUCTUS, a. um, part. (adduco), drawn to; drawn, strained, drawn tight, contracted.

ADÉO, adv. (ad), so, very much, indeed, so much. Jamque adeo, now indeed.

ADÉO, Æro, Íri or Íti, Ítum, a. (co), to go to, to approach, to accost, to meet, (i. 88) to undergo.

ADHIBEO, Æro, ui, Ítum, a. (habeo), v. 62, to bring as a guest, to invite.

ADHUC, adv. (ad, huc), as yet, hitherto, till now; moreover, besides.

ADÍGO, Æro, Ægi, actum, a. (ago), to drive, to hurl down, to bring to, to force.

ADÎMO, Æro, Æmi, emptum, a. (emo, obs., to take), to take away.

ADITUS, Æs, m. (deo), a way, a passage, avenue, an access, an entrance.

ADJIVUS, Æro, jùvi, jútum, a., to aid, assist, sustain.

ADIMITOR, Æri, Ætus, dep. (mítor), to wonder at, to admire.

ADMISSIT, Æro, isi, issum, a. (mitto), to allow to come to or enter, to admit; to commit.

ADMUNDO, Æro, Íri, Ítum, a. (mo- meo), to put in mind, warn, admonish.

ADMUNVO, Æro, mòvi, mòtum, a. (mòveo), to move to, apply, direct towards.

ADNO, Æro, Ívi, Ítum, n. (no), to swim to, near, or towards; to float or drift; to reach.

ADÔNIO, Æro, Íri and Ívi, Ítum, n. (oleo), to burn a sacrificial offering, (i. 884) to worship, (iii. 881) to offer by fire.
Adolesce, ēre, īvi, rar. īlui, ultum, n. (ōlesco), to grow up, increase, come to maturity.

Adōpertus, a, um, part. (opērio), hid, covered, closed.

Adōrō, ēri, ortus, dep. (oriōri), to attempt, assault, begin, undertake.

Adōro, ēre, īvi, ātum, a. (ōro), to supplicate, to honor, adore, worship.

Adrastus, i, m., king of Argos, and father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, and one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes.

Adspīro, ēre, īvi, ātum, a. and n., to breathe or blow upon; to favor, assist; to aspire to.

Adsto, ēre, stīti, —, n. (stō), to stand, stand near; (iii. 123) to stand ready, to lie open; (iii. 194) to hang over; (vi. 17) to alight.

Adsum, adesse, adjui, irr. n. (sum), to be present, to be at hand, to assist, to be propitious.

Adultūrium, ii, n. (ad-ulter=alter), adulthood.

Adulītus, a, um, part. (adolesceō), full-grown, adult, matured.

Advēlo, ēre, xi, ētum, a. (vēho), to import, carry to, bear to, to conduct.

Advēlo, ēre, īvi, ātum, a., to veil, to wither, become crown.

Advēna, a, com. (ad-vēnio), a new comer, a foreigner, a stranger.

Advēnio, ēre, vēni, ventum, a., to come to, arrive at, come.

Advento, ēre, īvi, ātum, (freq. of advēnio), to come nearer and nearer, approach, draw near.

Adventus, ës, m., a coming, an arrival, an approach.

Adversor, āri, ātus, dep. (adversus), to be against, to oppose.

Adversum, i, n., especially in the plur., misfortune, adversity, calamity.

Adversum and adversus, prep. (advertisco), against, over against.

Adversus, a, um, part. and adj. (advertisco), opposite, before, in front, confronting; adverse, hostile; facing.

Adverto, ēre, ti, sum, a. (vertō), to turn, turn towards, apply to, (ii. 712) to attend to, listen to.

Advōco, ēre, īvi, ātum, a. (vōco), to call, summon, assemble.

Advolvō, ēre, vi, vôlūtum, a. (volvo), to roll to or towards.

Adyτum, i, n. (advisor, not to be entered), the utmost recess, or most sacred place of a temple; a shrine, a sanctuary; poet. (v. 84), the innermost part of a tomb, as a sacred place.

Aēcidēs, a, m., a descendant of Aēcus, used for Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, Perseus, etc.

Aeneus, a, um, adj., Aéan, of Aēna, a mythical island where Circe dwelt. (Homer, Odyss. x. 135.)

Aēdes and sedis, is, f., sing., an apartment in a house, a room; a temple, a chapel, a shrine; pl. sedes, ium, a house (as consisting of several rooms), a palace.

Aesthetic, ēre, īvi, ētum, a. and a. (edes, sācio), to build, make, frame, construct, constitute.

Aegus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the Aegian Sea, Aéanis.

Age, gra, grum, adj., sick, sickly, weary, weak; (i. 208, ii. 268) anxious; (i. 351) pining; sad, wretched.

Agrītūdō, Inis, f., sickness, sorrow, care, anxiety.

Aemilius, a, um, adj., emulous (in a good sense); envious, jealous; subs., a rival, competitor.

Aeneás, arum, m. plur., the Trojans, followers of Aeneas.

Aeneās, a, m., Aēneas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of the Æneid, from whom the Romans pretended they were descended.

Aenus (or Aēnus), a, um, adj. (xes), of bronze, braven; Aēnum, i, n. (supply vas, a vessel), a braven vessel, a caldron, a pot.

Aēlia, a, f., an island near Sicily, the abode of Aëlius.

Aëlidēs, a, m., a descendant of Aëlius, used for Ulysses and Misenus.
Aèlius, a, um, adj., of Aèlius.
Aèlus, i, m., the god of the winds.
Æqueusus, a, um, adj. (æquus, Ævum), of the same age.
Æqualis, is, e, adj. (æquus), equal, of the same age, contemporary; pl. as suba, companions.
Æquo, äre, avi, ætum, a, and n. (æquus), to equal, to make equal; to level; (i. 508) to divide equally; (iii. 671) to move as fast as.
Æquir, oris, n. (æquus), the plain or level surface either of earth, sea, or air; (iii. 197) a wave or surge; the sea. (Synonyms: Mare, the sea universally; Æquir, any plain or level surface; pelagus, the depth of the sea, the main sea; fretum, a firth, strait, a narrow sea, an arm of the sea; salmum (sal), an agitated sea; Pontus, (a god of the sea, older than Neptune, Hesiod,) the sea, the deep; a great wave.)
Æquus, a, um, adj., level, even, equal; just, fair, right; impartial; (i. 479) propitious.
Ær, äris, m. (acc. ärëm and aëra; acc. plur. n. aëra), the air, the lower atmosphere in contradiction to æther, the upper pure air; poet., mist, a cloud.
Ærâtus, a, um, adj. (æs), covered with brass, brazen.
Ærâs, a, um, adj. (æs), made of bronze; plated with brass or bronze.
Æripes, Ædis, adj. (æs, pes), brazen-footed, brass-hoofed.
Ærrius, a, um, adj. (Ær, ær), airy, aerial, high, lofty, soaring.
Æs, ärës, n., brass, copper, steel; money; anything made of bronze or copper, as (i. 35) the beak of a ship, (ii. 734) armor, (iii. 111) cymbales, (iii. 240) a trumpet, (vi. 847) brazen statues, "bronzes."
Æstas, ätis, f., summer, (vi. 707) summer airm, a summer's day.
Æstuo, äre, avi, ætum, n. (æstus), to boil up, to rage, to fret.
Æstus, Æs, m., a bilowy motion of fire or water; a tide, a sea; a firth; a burning heat; (ii. 706, a flame; (iv. 532, 564) bilowy or tempestuous passion.
Ætas, ätis, f. (avitas), age; time.
Æterus, a, um, adj. (aviterus), everlasting, perpetual, eternal. Aeternum, adv., forever, eternally.
Æther, äris, m. (acc. æra), the pure upper air, sky, heaven; the air.
Æthérius, a, um, adj., ethereal, celestial, divine.
Æthiops, Æpis, m., an Ethiopian.
Æthra, æ, f., the clear or bright sky; (iii. 585) æthra siderea, with starry splendor.
Ætna, æ, f., a volcano in Sicily.
Ætnaeus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ætna, Ætnæan.
Ævum, i, n. (aluv), age, time, duration; old age.
Affabilis, e, adj. (affari), affable, gentle, courteous.
Affari. See Affor.
Affatus, Æs, m., address, speech, discourse.
Affecto, äre, avi, ætum, freg. (afficio), (iii. 670) to grasp, seize, or reach (ns); to take; to strive after.
Affero, afferre, attuli, allâtum, irr. (ad, fero), to bring or convey to; carry; bear; report.
Afigo, ére, ixi, ixum, to fix to, to fasten to; (v. 852) fastened to it, cleaving to it (i.e. to the rudder).
Affigo, ére, xi, ætum, a. (figo), to dash down; afflicted, downcast, wretched; (ii. 92) dashed down (from my prosperity).
Affo, äre, avi, ætum, a. (ad, flo), to blow or breathe on; to blast; (i. 591) affârat lastos honores ocellis, had breathed joyous grace upon his eyes; (vi. 50) to inspire.
Affuo, ére, xi, xum, a., to flow or to stream on or to, to hasten to.
Affor, Æri, âtus, dep. (fari), to speak to, to accost, (ii. 700) to address, pray to.
Afforem, &c., def. = adesse, &c., subj. imp. of adsum. Affore,
ad futurum esse, to be about to be present.

Africa, m. f., Africa.

Afric-us, i, m., the southwest wind.

Agamemnon, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Agamemnon, commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Agathyrsi, órum, m, a Scythian people, living in what is now Hungary.

Agonor, óris, m., a king of the Phœnicians, and son of Belus, and an ancestor of Dido.

Ager, agri, m., a field, land, country. (Synonyms, Ager is said of a field, land admitting of cultivation; campus is an extensive plain, a very large place, either in town or country; arvum, arable or ploughed land; rus, means all the country, the woods, lands, fountains, in fact all things without cities.)

Agger, õris, m. (ad, gero), a heap, a mound: a bank, dike, embankment; (vi. 830) a rampart, a barrier; a raised surface, a causeway.

Aggëro, õre, âvi, âtum, a. (agger), to heap up, to aggravate.

Aggëro, õre, gessi, gestum, a., to bear or carry to; to heap upon.

Agglomëro, õre, âvi, âtum, a. (glomus), to wind to, as upon a ball; to gather to, add or join to.

Aggrandior, i, grossus sum, dep. (grandior), to step, go to; to approach; to attack; (iii. 358, iv. 92) to accost, address; to begin, attempt, set about; to seize.

Agitatûr, õris, m., a driver, a chartoteer.

Agito, õre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ago), to put in constant or frequent motion; to drive, urge forward, pursue; (iii. 609) to trouble, distress, disquiet, agitate; (vi. 727) to actuate.

Agmôn, Inis, n. (ago), an army marching, a troop, a throng, a company, a herd, a flock, (i. 434) a swarm, (ii. 782) a stream; (ii. 212)

a course; (v. 211) motion, impulsion. (For Synonyms, see under Aonis.)

Agna, m. f. (agnus), a ewe lamb.

Agnomén, Inis, n. (ad and gnomen, the old form of nomen), a surname added to the cognomen or family name.

Agnosco, õre, ñoví, ñitum, a. (ad, nosco), to know, know again, recognize, own.

Agnus, i, m., a lamb.

Ago, õre, ëgi, actum, a., to drive, to do, treat or deal with; to pursue; to lead; to guide, steer, conduct; (v. 116) to impel; (i. 693) to force; (vi. 873) to send forth; (vi. 514) to spend, pass. Imperat., age, agite, come! come on!

Agrestis, e, adj. (ager), of the country, rustic, rural; boorish, cloyish; sub., a countryman, a clown.

Agricûla, õe, m. (ager, colo), a husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, peasant.

Åh! int., ah! alas!

Aio, ais, sit, def., to say, affirm.

Ajax, õecis, m., the name of two brave Grecian heroes in the Trojan war. The one was called Telamonius, from his father Telamon; and the other Oileus, from his father Oileus.

Âla, m. f., a wing; the wing of an army; the cavalry of a legion; mounted horsemen.

Âlãcer and âlãcis, cris, e, adj., brisk, eager, courageous, joyful, cheerful.

Âlãtus, a, um, adj. (ala), winged.

Albã, m. f., and Albã Longa, a city of Latium, near the foot of Mount Albanus, (20 miles S. E. of Rome,) built and fortified by Ascanius, and the mother city of Rome.

Albânum, a, um, adj., pertaining to Alba Longa, Alban.

Albescô, õre, incep., to dawn.

Albus, a, um, adj., white, gray, hoary.

Alcîdes, õe, m., a descendant of Alceus, i. e. Hercules.
**ALE**

*Ales, *ālītis, adj. (ala), (v. 861) swift-winged.

*Ales, *ālītis, com., a bird; Jovis ales, the bird of Jove, i.e. the eagle.

*Alītēs, is, m., a Trojan, captain of a ship, and companion of *Aeneas.

*Alīēnūs, a, um, adj. (alius), of another, another's, alien, foreign.


*Alīqui, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron. (alius-qui), some, any.

*Alīquis, qua, quid, indef. pron. (alius-quis), some one, something, any one, some, any; some other. Sometimes an adj. = alīqui.

*Alītēr, adv. (alius), otherwise, after another manner.

*Alius, a, ud, adj., another, other; plur., others, some. Alius — alius, one, another, the one — the other; alī — alī, some — others. Alius atque or ae, other than.

*Allābor, bi, lapsus, dep., to glide to, to row or sail to, to reach.

*Allīge, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to bind to, to make fast; to hold, confine.

*Allēquor, qui, cūtus, dep., to speak to, to address, accost, appeal to.

*Alīmus, a, um, adj., (alinus, from alo), nourishing, cherishing; bountiful; kind, benignant, indulgent, propitious, genial.

*Alo, ēre, alui, altum, and ēltum, a., to nourish, feed, cherish; to encourage; (vi. 728) to animate.

*Alīoidēs, ērum, m., two so-called sons of Alōeus, the giants *Otus* and *Ephialtes*. They were sons of Neptune, but educated by Alōeus, one of the giants, the husband of Iphimedia, their mother. (See Ind. P. N.)

*Alpēhūs, el, m., a river in *Peloponnesus*, which flows through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian sea. As it disappears several times under ground, the ancients fancied it went under the sea to join its waters with those of the fountain of Arethusa.

*Alpīnus, a, um, adj. (Alpes), of the *Alps*, Alpine.

*Altāria, ium, n. (altus), an altar, esp. a high altar.

*Alte, ius, issime, adv. (altus), high, aloft, on high; deep, deeply.

*Alter, ēra, ērum (gen. altērūs), adj., the one, the other of two; another; the second. Alter — alter, the one — the other.

*Alternum, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n. (alternus), to alternate; to weave, hesitate.

*Altērnum, a, um, adj. (alter), one after the other, by turns, alternate, reciprocal.

*Altērix, icis, f. (alo), a (female) nourisher, a nurse. (Fig., of the country that rears one.)

*Altum, i, m., a height, heaven; a depth, the deep sea, the deep.

*Altus, a, um, part. used as adj. (alo), grown great by nourishment or support; high, lofty; deep, profound; (altus has regard to distance both up and down); noble.

*Alumnus, i, m. (alo), a nursing, pupil, foster-child, son.

*Alveus, i, m. (alvus), a hollow, a cavity; (vi. 412) the hold of a ship or boat; a river bed.

*Alvus, i, f. (alo), the belly, the abdomen; the womb.

**AMB**

*Am. See Ambi.

*Amans, antis, part. (amo), loving, affectionate, fond; a lover.

*Amārācus, i, m., marjoram.

*Amārus, a, um, adj., bitter; unpleasant, disagreeable.

*Amāzōn, ōnis, f., plur. Amāzōnes, the Amazons, a warlike race of women, dwelling on the riverThemisōn.

*Amāzōnis, Idis, f. (a daughter of the Amazons), poet, an Amazon.

*Amāzōnius, a, um, adj., Amazonian, such as Amazons use.

*Ambāges, is, f. (in the sing., only in the abl., but the plur. is com-
plete), (ambi-ago, “roundabout ways,”) windings, intricacies; (vi. 99) mysteries, ambiguous utterances; (i. 342) details, a tedious story.

Ambōdo, ĕre, ĕdi, ĕsum, a. (ambi-edo), to eat or gnaw around; to waste, consume.

Ambi, abbrev. amb, am or an, prep. (used only in composition), around, about, on both sides.

Ambiguus, a, um, adj. (ambi-ago), moving both ways; wavering, hesitating, uncertain, obscure, ambiguous, doubtful; treacherous.

Ambio, ĕre, ĕvi and ii, ĕtum, a. and n. (amb-eo), to surround, environ, encompass; (iv. 283) to approach (indirectly).

Ambo, ĕ, o, adj. plur. both.

Ambrosius, a, um, adj. (ambrosia, 1st, the food of the gods; 2d, an unguent of the gods), perfumed with ambrosia, ambrosial.

Āmena, entis, adj. (a-mens, out of one’s senses), frantic, mad, distracted, amazed.

Amicio, ĕre, ĕciu or ĕxi, ēctum, a. (am-jacio), to throw around; to wrap about, veil, cover.

Amictus, ēs, m., clothing, attire; a garment, esp. an upper or outer garment, a mantle; a covering, envelopment.

Amicus, a, um, adj. (amo), friendly, benevolent, kind.

Amicus, i, m., a friend.

Amissus, a, um, part. from. āmitto, ĕre, ēsi, issum, a. (ā, mitt-o), to send away; to let go, let slip; to lose, to miss.

Amnis (amh, Celtic), is, m., a stream, a river; a torrent.

Amo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a., to love; (v. 163) love (i.e. hug close) the shore.

Amenus, a, um, adj., pleasant, delightful, charming.

Amor, āris, m. (amo), love, affection; fondness; longing, desire; (iv. 516) a love-charm, philter; personified, Love, the god of love, Cupid. (Synonyms: Amor implies every species of love; caritas, virtuous affection.)

Amōveo, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum, a., to move or take away, to remove.

Amphryṣius, a, um, adj., Amphryssian, an epithet of Apollo, from Amphryssus, a river in the S. part of Thessalia, on whose banks he fed the flocks of Admētus.

Amblect, ti, plexus, dep. (plecto, to plait, interweave), to twine around; to surround, embrace.

Amplexus, ēs, m., an embrace.

Amplius, ade., comp. of ample (amplus), more, longer, further. (Synonyms: Amplius, of extent in time and number; plus, of substantial quantity; magis denotes the comparison of an action or quality; potius, the choice among several things, “rather.”)

Amplus, a, um, adj., large, spacious, ample; great; noble, magnificent, glorious. (Synonyms: Amplus, spacious, is said of extent; magnus, of any sort of greatness; ingens, of extraordinary greatness.)

Amicus, i, m., (v. 373) an ancient king of the Bebrycians, and a renowned boxer; 2d, (i. 221) a companion of Æneas.

An, conj. (introducing the second member of a disjunctive or interrogative sentence), or. The first part of the question is often omitted and is to be supplied from the context; in this case an begins the whole interrogation: or, or rather, or perhaps, even; (sometimes we may omit an in translation.) After expressions of doubt, uncertainty, and ignorance, whether; but that.

Anceps, cipitis, adj. (am-cēput), having two heads; double, two-fold; doubtful, uncertain, undecided, wavering.

Anchises, ēs, m., a Trojan prince of the royal line, the father of Æneas. His genealogy was as
follows: (1) Jupiter; (2) Dardanus; (3) Erichthonius; (4) Tros; (5) Assaracus; (6) Capys; (7) Anchises.

Anchises, a, um, adj., of Anchises, Anchisian.

Anchises, a, m., the son of Anchises, Æneas.

Anchôra (ancora), æ, f., an anchor.

Ancus, i, m., Ancus Marcus, the grandson of Numa, and fourth king of Rome.

Andrōgeos, and -geus, i, m., a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Athenians. 2. A Greek captain at the siege of Troy, slain by Æneas and his friends.

Andrômache, es, and a, æ, f., daughter of Eetion and wife of Hector. After the taking of Troy, she was carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, and afterwards married to Hēlēnus, the brother of Hector.

Anguis, is, m. and f., a serpent, a snake.

Angustus, a, um, adj. (ango, to press together), narrow, close, strait, contracted.

Anhâllus, us, m. (anhele), a difficulty of breathing, panting.

Anhele, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n. (am-halo, to get breath all around, from all sides), to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

Anhelus, a, um, adj., panting, throbbing, thick-breathed.

Anilis, e, adj. (anus, an old woman), an old woman's, old-womanish, anile.

Anima, æ, f., a breath of air, breath, wind; the breath of life, the animal principle of life, life, the soul, vital power; a living being, a soul; a ghost, spirit, soul, shade.

Animal, ālis, n., a living creature, an animal.

Animus, i, m., the principle of rational or intellectual life, the spirit, mind; the faculty of the soul that wills, will, purpose, intention, design; the emotional faculty, the heart, spirit, inclination, passion, feeling, disposition, affection; of single dispositions of the mind, spirit, heart, courage, pride, anger, rage; the thinking faculty, the mind, or its separate faculties, as memory, consciousness, judgment.

Änius, ii, m., a king at Delos, son and priest of Apollo, who hospitably received Æneas.

Anna, æ, f., the sister of Dido. After the death of Dido, she is said to have fled from Carthage to Italy, where she was kindly received by Æneas. Alarmed, however, by the jealousy of Lavinia, she threw herself into the river Numicus, as a nymph of which river she was henceforth worshipped: (so Ovid tells the story, identifying her with Anna Parenna, an interesting old Italian divinity.)

Annâlis, e, adj. (annus), relating to years or age; m. most com. as a subs. in plu., Annâles, ium, m. (sc. librí), annales, chronicles, history.

An ne or anne, pleonastic for an.

Annitor, i, nîsus or nîxus, dep. n. (nitor), to strive against; to lean upon; to strive; (i. 144) to shove, press against.

Anno. See Adno.

Annœsus, a, um, adj. (annus), aged, old, full of years.

Annuo, ère, ui, a. and n. (ad and obs. nuo, to nod), to give assent to by 'a nod; to (nod) assent; to promise.

Annus, i, m., a year; a season.

Annus, a, um, adj., annual, yearly.

Antandros, i, f., a town in Mysia at the foot of Mount Ida.

Ante, prep. w. acc., before, both in space and time; above, beyond, in comparison or rank. (Synonyms: Ante, before, is said of place, time, and person; coram, in presence of, by word of mouth; præ denotes proximity, immediately before; pro, immediately
before, but confined to inanimate objects.)

**Ante, adv., of space, before, in front; of time, before, previously, formerly, first; followed by quam, with which he is sometimes united; sooner than, before.**

**Antéséro, ferre, tāli, lātim, a., to carry, bear, or say before; to prefer.**

**Antenna, æ, f., a sail-yard.**

**Antēnōr, ēris, m., a grandson of Priam, who after the fall of Troy went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua).**

**Antēnōrīdes, æ, m., a son or descendant of Antēnōr.**

**Antēquam, or ante quam, before (that).**

**Antēus (dissyllable), ēros, m., a companion of Aēneas.**

**Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ante), old; ancient; former (opposed to novus); venerable; noble.**

**Antrum, i, n., a cave, cavern, den, grotto.**

**Kornos, i, m. (kornos, without birds), the lake Avernus.**

**Āper, pri, m., a wild boar.**

**Āperio, ēre, ērui, ērtum, a. (ab and obs. root perio), to uncover, lay bare, to make visible, show, reveal; to disclose; to open, unclothe, make a way through; to render accessible.**

**Āpertūs, a, um, part., uncovered, opened, open, manifest, free, clear, serene.**

**Āpex, ēris, m., the top or summit of a thing; a pointed piece of olive-wood at the top of a flamen's cap; (ii. 683) a tapering flame.**

**Āpis, is, f., a bee.**

**Apollo, ēris, m., Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana, and god of prophecy, music, archery, poetry, and medicine; also, with later writers, the god of the sun. The noblest of heathen gods.**

**Apparēo, ēre, uī, ētum, n., to appear, come in sight; to be disclosed, to be or become visible.**

**Appello, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to call, to name; to declare, proclaim, salute as.**

**Appello, ēre, pulī, pulsum, a., to drive or bring to.**

**Applico, ēre, ēvi and more freq. uī, ētum or ētum, a., to join or attach to; to drive, bring.**

**Apricus, a, um, adj. (aperio), open, uncovered; hence, open to the sun, sunny; poet. (v. 128) sun-loving.**

**Apto, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (aptus), (ii. 390) to fit on, to put on; to fit out, to furnish, to refit.**

**Apūd, prep. w. acc., at, by, near; with, among; at the house of; (iv. 539) with, i.e. in the hearts of.**

**Āqua, æ, f., water.**

**Aquīlo, ōnis, m., the north wind; poet., the wind in gen.**

**Aquōsus, a, um, adj. (aqua), watery, rainy; bringing rain.**

**Āra, æ, f., an altar; a pile shaped like an altar.**

**Āræ, plur., the Altars, the name of some rocks or small islands in the sea between Sicily and Africa.**

**Ārātrum, i, n. (aro), a plough.**

**Arbor and arbos, ōris, f., a tree; meton., things made of wood, as a mast.**

**Arborīnus, a, um, adj., of a tree; tree-like, branching.**

**Arcādias, a, um, adj., of Arcadia, a province in the centre of Peloponnēsus, Arcadian.**

**Arcānus, a, um, adj. (arceo), enclosed, hence secret, private, hidden; subs., arcānum, i, n., a secret, a mystery.**

**Arceo, ēre, cui, — a., to inclose, confine; to keep away, keep off; drive away, debar.**

**Arcessō, ēre, ivi, ētum, a. (ar = ad and cio = cieo), to call, summon, fetch; (vi. 119) to call up, redeem.**

**Arctēnēs, entēs, adj. (arcus and
tenes), carrying a bow (poet. epithet of Apollo); (iii. 75) subs., the Archer, the Bow-bearer.

Arcos, i, f, the Great and Little Bear, a double constellation at the north pole. 2. Poet., the North.

Arcturus, i, m, a large star, in the constellation Boötes.

Arcus, âs, m, a bow; the rainbow; anything bow-shaped.

Ardens, entis, part. (ardeo), burning (lit. and fig.), glowing, glaring, flashing, inflamed; ardent, earnest, eager.

Ardens, ëre, si, sum, n, to burn, blaze, (iv. 262) to glow, glitter; to burn, (of a lover’s heart;) to desire ardently, to be eager.

Ardeo, ëre, arsi, incep., to begin to burn, to kindle, to take fire; to be inflamed, i. e. to become en- amored.

Ardo, âris, m, a burning heat, fire; ardor, passion, fervor.

Arduis, a, um, adj., steep; high, lofty, aloft, erect, standing erect; difficult.

Ardua, âs, f, sand; the sandy shore, the beach, the strand.

Arduous, âs, um, adj., sandy.

Areso, ëre, ui, — , n, to be dry; to be dried up, to be parched, to wither.

Arens, entis, part., dry, thirsty.

Arthusa, âs, f, a fountain near Syracuse into which the nymph Arthusa was said to have been changed after having been pursued by the river-god Alphês.

Argentum, i, n, silver; silver plate; silver money, and in gen., money.

Argi, örum, m, (and Argos, n, only nom. and acc.), Argos, a city of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno; poet., Greece in general.

Argivus, a, um, adj., of Argos, Argive; poet., Grecian; subs., Argivi, örum, m, the Argives; the Greeks.

Argollus, a, um, adj., of Argolis, Argolic; poet., Grecian.

Arguo, ëre, ëi, âtim, a, to show, prove, convict, betray.

Aridus, a, um, adj. (ardeo), dry, parched.

Âries, âcis, m, a ram; a battering-ram.

Arma, örum, n, plur., arms, weapons, defensive, as the coat of mail, helmet, shield, etc.; and offensive for close combat—not tela; often figuratively, armor, defense. 2. Fig., war, battle; warriors, troops; valor; military might. Poet., implements, utensils; tackle of a ship, sails, cables, oars, anchors; (vi. 353) a rudder.

Armatus, a, um, part. (armo), armed, equipped; subs., armatus, i, m, an armed man, soldier.

Armentum, i, n, (aro), orig. plough-cattle; a herd, a drove.

Armiger, tìri, m, (arma-gero), an armorer-bearer.

Armipotens, entis, adj., powerful in arms, warlike, valiant.

Armisônus, a, um, adj. (arma, sono), resounding with arms; in resounding ærms.

Armo, âre, âvi, âtim, a, (arma), to arm; to equip, to furnish.

Armus, i, m, the shoulder; the flank, the side.

Ar, âre, âvi, âtim, a, to plough, till, cultivate; poet. of a ship, to sail through, traverse.

Arrectus, a, um, part. of

Arrigo, êre, exi, rectum, a, (ad-rego), to raise, to lift up, to erect; to animate, encourage, excite.

Arripo, êre, ëpui, eptum, a, (ad-rapio, to take quickly to one’s self), to seize; (iii. 477) seize this with thy sails, i. e. “sail thither with utmost zeal.”

Ars, artis, f, an art; art, skill, dexterity; trick, deceit; cunning, wile; a plot, stratagem; (v. 359) skilful workmanship.

Artifex, iei, m, (ars-facio), an artist, artificer; a contriver, artificer, an artful plotter.
Artus, uum, m. plur., (v. 422) the joints; more often the limbs.
Artus (arctus), a, um, part. (arceo), shut up, pressed together; close, tight, firm; (i. 293) closely welded.
Arundo, inis, f., a reed; anything made of reeds, as an arrow.
Arvum, i, n. (aro), arable land, a ploughed or cultivated field, a field; a region, country; in plur., fields, regions; (ii. 209) a shore, coast.
Arx, arcis, f. (arceo), a castle, fortress, citadel; a height, summit, peak, pinnacle; (vi. 783) seven citadels, i.e. the seven hills.
Ascanius, ii, m., Ascanius, son of Æneas, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa.
Ascedo, ĕre, di, sum, a. and ĕn. (ad and seando), to mount up, climb, ascend.
Ascensus, ús, m., an ascent, ascending, climbing up.
Asia, ës, f., Asia, one of the three great divisions of the ancient world; Asia Minor.
Aspargo, inis, f., a sprinkling, spray.
Aspecto, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, freq. of aspicio, to look earnestly at, to gaze at, survey; to face.
Aspectus, ús, m., the sight, appearance, aspect.
Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., rough, rude, rugged, harsh, hard, cruel, fierce, exasperated.
Aspero, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a., to ruffle, to make rough, to roughen.
Aspicio, ĕre, ĕxi, ectum, a., to see, to behold, to look at, to consider, to regard, to regard favorably.
Asporto, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a. (abs. porto), to carry away.
Assārāscu, i, m., a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, and grandfather to Anchises.
Assentio, īre, si, sum (more freq. as dep., assentior), to assert, agree.
Asservo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a., to keep; to guard, watch.
Assidue, adv., continually, constantly.
Assiduo, a, um, adj. (ad, sedeo), continual, constant, assiduous.
Assimile, e, adj., similar, like.
Assuesco, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a. and ĕn., to accustom, inure, make familiar; to be accustomed.
Assuetus, a, um, part., accustomed to anything.
Assalts, ús, m. (ad and salio), a leaping upon; an assault, attack.
Assurgō, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n., to rise up, to rise.
Ast, conj. See At.
Astrum, i, n., a star; a constellation; (vi. 725) Titania astra is taken by many as plural of dignity, Titan's star, i.e. the sun; by others, the stars.
Astyánax, actis, m., son of Hector and Andromache, slain by Ulysses at the capture of Troy.
Asylum, i, n., a place of refuge, an asylum, sanctuary.
At or ast, conj.; but, yet, however; moreover; surely; now.
Ater, tra, trum, adj., black, dark, gloomy, mournful. (Synonyms: Niger, black in any degree, admitting of comparison; Ater, coal black, the highest degree of black.)
Aτί, ōrum, m., the Aτί, a Roman gens or clan.
Atlas, antis, m., a king of Mauretania, skilled in astronomy and physics. He was the father of the Pleiades, Hydēs, Hesperides, Maia, and Calypso, and was changed by Perseus into the mountain of that name, at the sight of the Gorgon's head. 2. Mount Atlas in Mauretania, failed to support heaven.
Atque or ac, conj. (as only before consonants), (ad-que) and also, and besides, and indeed, and; in comparisons, as, than.
Atrides, æ, m., a son or descendant of Atrius; plur., Atridēs, the Atride, i.e. Agamemnon and Menelāus.
Atrium, ii, n., a hall; the fore-court of a Roman house.
ATR

Atrix, ócis, adj., fierce, cruel, fell.
Atrix, ócis, adj., fierce, cruel, fell.

Attingo, ère, attlig, attactum, a.
(ad-tango), to touch; to reach, arrive at.

Attollo, ère, no perf. and supp., a.,
to lift or raise up; (iii. 574) to rear, uplift; to raise, sustain; to exalt, extol.

Attônus, a, um, part. of attono,
understruck; awashed, astonished, bewildered, awestruck; (vi. 53) spellbound.

Atôno, ère, tii, tttum, a., to thunder at; to stun, bewilder.

Attracto, ère, àvi, àtim, a. (ad-
tracto, intons. from traho), to touch, to handle.

Avis, 40s, m., a youthful companion of Ascanius, and ancestor of the gens Atia.

Auctor, òris, m. and f. (angeo), an
author, inventor, contriver, founder; (v. 418) my adviser; (v. 17) a voucher, guarantee.

Audax, ácis, adj. (audoe), bold,
daring.

Audens, entis, part., daring, braving;
as adj., bold, courageous.

Audeo, ère, aüssus, a., to dare, to
courage; (ii. 347; with in) to be bold for.

Audio, ère, tiv or ii, tttum, a., to
hear; to listen to, to give credit to, to heed.

Auferro, auferre, abstulië, ablátum,
a. (ab-sero), to bear away, to carry off; to snatch away.

Ageo, ère, auxi, auctum, a., to
increase, enlarge, augment.

Ageur, áris, m. and f., a sooth-
sayer, diviner; an auger, a
prophet.

Augdrium, ii, n., the observation
and interpretation of the flight of
birds, and other omens; augury, divination; an omen or portent.

Augustus, i. m., the surname of
Octavius Cæsar as supreme ruler
and subsequently of all the Roman
emperors, like our "majesty;" (lit. the majestic, the august.)

16 — Six Books.

AUS

Aula, òe and archaic òi, ò, a court,
a hall; a royal court, a palace.

Aulēum, i. n., a cover, canopy; in
plur.,arra, tapestries, coverings,
hangings. See note on i. 897.

Aulis, òdis, ò, a seaport town in
Bœotia, whence the Grecian fleet
set sail for Troy.

Aura, òe and archaic òi, ò, the air,
a gentle current or breath of air,
a breeze; (vi. 816) the breath of
popular favor, applause; wind; a
gleam, lustre, sheen; splendor; ad
auras, on high, towards heaven;
to the upper or outer world; ferro
sub auras, to bring to light, make
known.

Aurâus, a, um, part. (aurum),
gilded; ornamented with gold;
golden.

Aurens, a, um, adj., golden; gilded;
glittering.

Auricômus, a, um, adj. (aurum-
com), golden-leafed, golden-fo-
liaged.

Auriga, òe, m. (obs. auræ, a bri-
dle, and ago), a charioteer, driver.

Auris, ò, the ear.

Aurâra, òe, f., the dawn, daybreak,
morning; the goddess of the mor-
ing, daughter of Hyperion, wife
of Tithônus, and mother of Mem-
non.

Aurum, i. n., gold; various things
made of gold, esp. money.

Ausônia, òe, f., Ausonia, Lower
Italy, the country of the Auso-
nians; poet. for Italy.

Ausônus, a, um, adj., Ausonian;
poet., Italian.

Auspex, òcis, m. and f. (avis and
specio, to look at), a diviner from
birds, an augur; a protector, fa-
vorer, leader.

Auspíciun, ii, n., an omen from
birds; an auspice; sway, power,
direction, authority; fortune, suc-
cess.

Auster, tri, m., the south wind.

Ausum, i. n. (ausus), a venture, an
undertaking, a daring deed.

Ausus, a, um, part. of auso.
Aut, conj., or; aut — aut, either — or.
Autem, conj., but, on the contrary, yet, however; moreover, besides, now.
Autómédon, onis, m., charioteer of Achilles, and afterwards armor-bearer of Pyrrhus.
Aústumnus or Aústumnus (augeo), Autumn, the season of abundance.
Auxilium, ii, n. (augeo), help, aid, assistance; an escort; recruits.
Ávárus, a, um, adj. (aveo), avaricious, covetous, greedy.
Ávectus, a, um, part. of aveho, gone off, departed.
Áæho, ére, exi, etum, a., to carry away.
Ávello, ére, elli or ulsi, ulsum, a., to tear off or away; to separate or remove forcibly.
Ávēna, æ, f., a reed, a reed-pipe.
Avernum, i, m. (dóprop, without birds), a lake of Campania, near which the poets placed the entrance to the Lower World; poet, the Lower World.
Avernum, a, um, adj., of Avernum, Avernian. Locus Averna, or Averna, órum, n., the environs of Lake Avernum; the Lower World.
Aversus, a, um, part. (averto), turned away; backward; remote; averse.
Averto, ére, ti, sum, a. and n., to turn away; to avert; to remove.
Avidus, a, um, adj. (aveo), eager, desirous; greedy.
Avis, is, f., a bird; (vi. 193) the birds of Venus, i.e. doves.
Ávia, a, um, adj. (a-via), out of the path or way; subs., avium, ii, n., a by-way, an unfrequented place.
Aúnculus, i, m. (dim. of avus), a mother’s brother, maternal uncle; cf. patrus, a paternal uncle.
Ávus, i, m., a grandfather, grandsire; an ancestor.
Axis, is, m., an axle-tree; the axis of the earth; the pole; the heavens, the sky.
BIB

Bibulus, a, um, adj., drinking readily; absorbing moisture, imbibing.

Biclor, öris, adj., two-colored, dupli-

cled.

Bicenes, entis, f., an animal hav-
ing two rows of teeth complete, and hence fit for sacrifice, a sheep, a ewe.

Biformis, e, adj. (bis-forma), two-
<formed; (vi. 236) of double shape (half maiden, half sea-monster).

Bigae, ärum, f. plur. (bis-jugum), a pair of horses; a two-horse chariot.

Bigiugus, a, um, adj. (bis-jugum), with two horses.

Bilinguis, e, adj. (bis-lingua), double-tongued; treacherous.

Bini, æ, a, distrib. adj. (bis), two by two; two.

Bipates, entis, adj. (bis-pateo), open on both sides (of double or folding doors).

Bipennis, is, f., a two-edged axe, a battle-axe.

Biremis, is, f., a galley with two banks of oars, a bireme.

Bis, num. adv., twice.

Bitas, æ, m., a Tyrian or Cartha-
ginian nobleman.

Blandus, æ, um, adj., kind, caress-
ing; quiet, calm.

Bola, æ, f., a town of the Aequi in Latium.

Bonus, æ, um, adj. (comp. melior, sup. optimus), good; skilful; pro-
pitious.

Borbas, æ, m., the north wind; the North.

Bos, bòvis, m. and f., an ox, a bul-
lock; a cow, a heifer.

Brachium (brachium), ii, n., the lower arm, forearm. 2. In gen., the arm, as a whole. 3. Of things similar in shape to arms, a sail-
yard, a branch of a tree, etc.

Bractea, æ, f., a thin plate of metal, esp. gold-leaf; foil.

Bravis, e, adj., short; narrow; shallow; brevia, ium, n. plur., shallow, shoals.

Braviter, adv., briefly, in a few words.

CÆ

Bràcæus (trisyl.), òi, m., a hun-
dred-armed giant.

Bràma, æ, f. (brevissima), the shortest day of the year, the winter sol-
stice; the winter.

Brómalis, e, adj., of the winter sol-
stice; wintry.

Brütus, i, m., Lucius Junius Brutus, who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings.

Bubo, ónis, m. (f. only once, Æneid, iv. 462), an owl.

Butes, æ, m., a descendant of Amý-
cus, king of Bebricia.

Bathrotum, i, n., a town on the coast of Epirus.

Byrsa, æ, f., the citadel of Car-
thage.

C.

Càcumem, ònis, n., the peak, sum-
mit, top.

Càdo, òre, cécidi, càsum, n., to fall; to subside; to set; (ii. 709) to fall out, result.

Càdùcus, a, um, adj., fallen, slain.

Càdus, i, m., a jar for wine; an urn.

Càcæus, a, um, adj., blind, blinded; secret, hidden; dark, obscure, un-
certain.

Càdes, is, f. (caedo), slaughter, mur-
der, havoc.

Càdo, òre, cécidi, càsum, a., to cut, cut down; to slay; to strike.

Cælestis, e, adj. (cælum), heavenly, celestial, sent from heaven; plur.,
cælestes, ium, the gods, the deni-
zens of heaven.

Càlicolà, æ, c. (cælum, colo), a
dweller in heaven; a god.

Cælífer, òra, òrum, adj. (cælum
fero), bearing or upholding heaven.

Càlo, òre, òvi, àtum, a. (cælum,
a chisel or graver’s tool), to carve in relief, to engrave, emboss.

Cælum, i, n., heaven, the heavens; the sky, the clear sky; the weather; a climate; (vi. 896) the upper world.

Càneus (dissyl.), òi, m., a girl
named Cænis, changed by Nept

urne to Cænus, a boy.

Cænum, i, n., dirt, mire, filth.

Cærilla, òrum, ñ. (cærulus), the blue surface of the sea, the azure deep.

Cærillus and cærulus, a, um, adj.,
dark blue, azure; dark, black, sad-colored.

Cæsar, ãris, m., a family name of the gens Julia, the most celebrated of whom was Caius Julius Caesar, the dictator. His sister’s son, C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, was the first emperor (from 31 B. C. to 14 A. D.)

Cæsarîes, ëi, f., hair, a head of hair.

Cæstus, ùs, m., a gauntlet, cæstus; thongs or bands of leather, often loaded with lead and iron, tied round the hands and forearms of boxers.

Calclus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas.

Caliæta, wo, f., the nurse of Aeneas; a town and harbor of Latium, now Gaetæ.

Cælear, ãris, n. (calx), a spur.

Cæclâes, antis, m., a Greek soothsayer in the camp before Troy.

Cæleo, ëre, ui, —, n., to be warm or hot, to glow.

Cæliâus, a, um, adj., warm, hot.

Cæligo, ënis, f., a fog, mist; darkness.

Cæligo, ëre, —, —, a. and n., (ii. 606) to spread a veil of mist.

Callis, is, m., a narrow footpath; a path.

Cælor, ãris, m. (cæleo), warmth, heat; vital heat.

Calx, calcis, f., the heel.

Câmârina, wo, f., a town on the S. coast of Sicily.

Câmillus, i, m., M. Furins Camil-
lus, the conqueror of Veii, and deliverer of Rome from the Gauls.

Câmînus, i, m., a furnace; a forge; a chimney.

Campus, i, m., a plain, an open field.

Cændeo, ëre, ui, —, n., to be white, to shine, to glitter, to glow.
CAR

Carbánsus, i, f., fine linen; a sail.
Carcer, ēris, m., a prison; a barrier or starting-place.
Carchésium, ii, n., a beaker or drinking-cup, with two handles.
Cardo, ínis, m., a hinge; the turning point; a crisis, emergency.
Cáreo, ēre, ui, ītum, n., to be without; to want; to forego, fail to obtain.
Cárina, æ, f., a keel; a ship.
Carmen, ínis, n. (casmen, from cano), a song; a strain; a hymn; (iii. 287) a verse; a prophecy, prediction; (iv. 487) a charm, an incantation.
Carpáthius, a, um, adj. Carpathian, of Carpáthus, an island N. E. of Crete.
Carpo, ēre, psi, ptum, a., to pluck, pluck off; to feed on; to enjoy; to waste away; to consume; viam, to pursue, proceed along.
Carthágó, ínis, (Karthago,) Carthage, a city in N. Africa.
Cárus, a, um, adj. dear; precious; fond.
Caspíus, a, um, adj. Caspian, of the Caspian sea.
Cassandra, æ, f., a daughter of Priam: a prophetess, but not believed in by the Trojans.
Cassus, a, um, adj. void, deprived of.
Castellum, i, n. (dim. of castrum), a citadel, a stronghold.
Castigo, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to correct, rebuke, punish.
Castrum Ínui, (Faunus' castle,) a town on the coast of Latium, near Ardea.
Castus, a, um, adj., chaste, pure, unstained, holy.
Cásus, ãs, m. (cado), a fall, calamity, chance, fortune, fate, vicissitude.
Cátëna, æ, f., a chain, a fetter.
Cáterva, æ, f., a band, troop, crowd, multitude.
Cáto, ãsís, m., M. Porcius Cato, the censor, brave, stern, and frugal.

CER

Cátillus, i, m. (canis), a young dog; a whelp.
Caucásus, i, m., a chain of mountains between the Euxine and Caspian seas.
Cauda, æ, f., a tail.
Caulon, ãnis, m., (or Caulonia,) a town in Bruttium in S. Italy.
Causa, æ, f., a cause, reason; occasion, pretext; a lawsuit.
Cautés, is, f., a crag, cliff, pointed rock.
Cávea, æ, f. (cavus), the place in the theatre where the spectators sat, a theatre.
Cáverna, æ, f., a cave, grotto, cavern.
Cávo, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to hollow out, to scoop out; to perforate, rive.
Cávus, a, um, adj., hollow, concave; empty; vaulted; enshrouding.
Cécropides, æ, m., a descendent of Cecrops. Cécropideæ, arum,= the Athenians.
Cédo, ēre, cessi, cessum, a. and n., to depart, recede; to yield; to fall to (as a possession); to be behind.
Célæno, ãs, f., one of the Harpies.
Célëbro, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to throng, frequent; to celebrate in throngs; to solemnize; to practise.
Célor, ēris, ēre, adj., swift, fleet, rapid.
Célëro, ēre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to hasten, to quicken.
Cella, æ, f., a cellar, a cell.
Celó, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to hide, to conceal.
Celsius, a, um, adj., high, lofty.
Centaurus, i, m., a centaur (half man and half horse); f., the name of a ship.
Centum, indec. num. adj., a hundred.
Centumgēminus, a, um, adj., hundred-fold (applied to Briā-reus as having a hundred arms).
Cëraunia, ãrum, n. plur. (thunder-smitten), a ridge of mountains in Epirus.
Cerbērus, i, m., the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the infernal regions.

Céréalis, e, adj., Cerealian, of Cēres; arma, i, c. utensils for making bread.

Cérébrum, i, n., the brain.

Cēra, ĕris, f., the goddess of agriculture, daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpina. By meton., food, wheat, corn.

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, a, to see, behold, discern, descry.

Certamen, Inis, n. (certo). strife, struggle, contest, combat, fight.

Certātim, adv., emulously, earnestly.

Certē, adv. (certus), certainly, surely, assuredly, truly.

Certō, ĕre, ĕvi, ētum, n. (cerno), to strive, contend, vie with, engage.

Certus, a, um, adj. (cerno), fixed, determined, settled; resolved on; sure, certain; undisputed; unchanging; faithful, trustworthy; (iii. 685) certum est (nobis), we determined; facere certum, to inform.

Cerva, æ, f. (cervus), a hind, a deer.

Cervix, icis, f., the neck.

Cervus, i, m., a stag or hart; a deer.

Cespes or Cæspes, ĭtis (cædo), cut turf, sod.

Cesso, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, n. (intens. of cedō), to delay, to linger, to be slow; to cease; (iii. 430) to sail slowly.

Cētārus, a, um, adj., the other, the rest of; (iii. 594) acc. of specification, in other respects.

Cētus, i, m., and Cētos, i, n. (plur. Cōtē), a whale or other large sea-fish.

Cēu, adv. (ceve), as, just as; as if; (v. 88) as when.

Chalēdōnēus, a, um, adj., Chalēdōnian, of Chalēs in Eubōea.

Chēōn, ōnis, m., a brother of Holēnus.

Chāōnia, æ, f., a country in the N. W. of Epirus.

Chāōnius, a, um, adj., Chaonian.

Chaos (gen. Chāi, Sērēus, abl. Chao), n., an immeasurable void space, the boundless realm of darkness; personified, a god of the Lower World, father of Night and Erēbus.

Chārōn, onitis, m., son of Erēbus, and ferryman of the dead.

Chārybdis, is, f., a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla.

Chimāra, æ, f., a fabulous monster, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, said to spit fire; the name of one of the ships of Aēneas.

Chlāmys, yēdis, f., a large woollen garment, frequently of purple and embroidered with gold, worn in Greece; a cloak, a mantle.

Chōrēs, ëa, f., a dance (in a circle to the sound of music).

Chōrus, i, m., a choral dance, a dance; a band, train, choir, troop, company.

Cǐo, ciĕre, ciĕvi, cītum, a, to move, shake, agitate; arouse, stir up; call upon, summon, invoke; to occasion, produce, call forth; (v. 585, 674) present.

Cǐngo, ĕre, nxi, ncetum, a, to surround, gird, encircle, invest.

Cǐngūlm, i, n., a girdle, belt; a sword-belt.

Cǐnīs, ĕris, m., ashes.

Cǐrcā, adv., and prep. with acc. around, about, near.

Cǐrce, es, f., a sea-nymph, daughter of the Sun, famous for her sorcery. Having fled from Colchis, where she was born, she lived near Circeii in Latium.

Cǐrcūlis, ës, m. (circum, co), a going around, a circuit.

Cǐrcūlis, i, m. (circus), a circle, chain, torque.

Cǐrcum, adv. and prep. with acc. around, about.
Circumjlic, dāre, dēdi, dētum, a., to surround, encompass, encircle (acc. and abl.); to throw around (acc. and dat.)

Circumfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, a., to carry around; (vi. 229) thrice he bore lustral water around his comrades (to purify them from the pollution caused by the dead body).

Circumflexo, ēre, xi, xum, a., to bend round, to turn.

Circumfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, a., to surround, encompass; (ii. 383) pass. as middle, we close round (them) with massed arms.

Circumfusus, a., um, gathered around, surrounding.

Circumplector, cit, xus, dep. a., to embrace, clasp round, surround.

Circumspicio, ēre, exi, exustum, a. and n., to look about, to survey, throw one's eyes around.

Circumstāre, ēre, stēti, —, a. and n., to stand around, encompass.

Circumstactus, aum, part. (tēxo), woven around.

Circumvēnio, ēre, vēnī, ventum, a., to surround, encircle.

Circumvōlo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to fly or hover around.

Circumvolvo, ēre, —, vōlūtum, a., to roll around, revolve.

Ciris, i, m., a circle, ring; a race-course; a ring of spectators.

Cissius (disyll.), ēi, m., a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.

Cithērōn, ōnis, m., a mountain in Boeotia.

Cithāra, sc, f., a guitar or lute.

Citō (comp. citius, superl. citissimē), adv., quickly, swiftly, soon.

Citus, a, um, adj. (cīco), quick, swift, rapid.

Civili, sc, adj. (civis), civil, civic.

Civis, is, ē, a citizen.

Clades, is, f., carnage, slaughter; meton., a scourge, destroyer.

Clam, adv. (oclo), secretly.

Clamo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. and n., to cry out; to call upon.

Clāmor, ōris, m., a shout, cry; a shriek; a roar; applause, acclaim.

Clangor, ōris, m., a noise, din, blast.

Clāresco, ēre, ui, —, incep. (clareo), to grow clear (to the eye or ear).

Clārianus, a, um, adj., Clarian, of Clarus in Ionia, where Apollo had a temple.

Clārus, a, um, adj., bright, clear; distinct; renowned, illustrious.

Classis, is, f., a fleet; (iii. 602) the soldiers in the fleet.

Claudo, ēre, si, sum, a., to close, enclose, shut in; shut up against, bar.

Claudus, a, um, adj., lame, maimed.

Claustra, orum, n., bolts, bars, barriers; (iii. 411) a Strait.

Clāvus, i, m., a rudder, helm.

Clēns, entis, ē, a client, dependant.

Clipeus, i, m., a round, brazen shield. (Synonyms: Ancile, a short oval shield, nearly the shape of a violin; clipeus, a round and hollow shield, covering the whole body; parma, a round shield, but smaller than the clipeus, used both by horse and foot soldiers; scutum, a large shield of an oblong shape, externally convex; umbo, properly the boss of the shield; pelta, smaller than the parma.)

Clanthus, i, m., a companion of Æneas.

Cluentius, i, m., a Roman.

Cōcytus, i, m., a river of the Lower World.

Coco, ēre, Ivi or II, ītum, n. and a., to come together; to curl.

Copli, isse, cōptus, def. a. and n., to begin, to undertake.

Cōptum, i, n., an undertaking, design.

Coerceo, ēre, ui, ītum, a., to surround, confine, restrain.

Cōtus, is, m. (cōco), a meeting, assembly, gathering; a band, flock.

Cōeus, i, m., a son of Earth, and one of the Titans.
Cognātus, a, um, adj. (nascor), related by blood, kindred.
Cognōmen, Inis, n. (con, nomen), a surname; name, appellation.
Cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, a., to learn, to know, to recognize.
Cōgo, ēre, coēgi, coactum, a. (coago), to collect, gather; force, compel; (ii. 196) forced, feigned, fraudulent.
Cōhibeo, ēre, ui, ītum, a. (habeo), to restrain, confine.
Cōhors, tis, f.; a train, company, troop.
Collābor, bi, lapsus, dep. n., to fall together, to fall; to faint, to swoon; (iv. 604) fallen on the steel.
Collātūnis, a, um, adj., Collatine, of Collatia, a Sabine town near Rome.
Collīgo, ēre, ēgi, ectum, a. (con, lego), to gather together, collect; to contract, of sails to reef.
Collis, is, m., a hill.
Collūceo, ēre, —, —, n., to shine, glare, all around (con-).
Collum, i, n., the neck.
Collusṭro, ēre, ēvi, ītum, a., to survey, look round upon.
Cōlo, ēre, ui, cultum, a., to cultivate, till; to cherish, honor, esteem, worship.
Cōlonus, i, m., a farmer, a colonist.
Cōlor, ēris, m., color, complexion, tint, hue.
Cōlüber, bri, m., serpent, an adder.
Cōlubra, æ, f., a female snake or adder.
Cōlumba, æ, f., a dove, a pigeon.
Cōlūmna, æ, f. (cello), a column, a pillar.
Cōma, æ, f., the hair; foliage.
Cōmans, antis, part. as adj., hairy, of long hair, with a hairy crest.
Cōmes, ītis, c. (con, eo), a companion, comrade; an ally.
Cōmitātus, īs, m., a retinue, train, suite.
Cōmitor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to accompany, follow, attend.
Commendo, āre, āvi, ītum, a. (mando), to instruct, commit, commend.
Commīscēo, ēre, scui, xtum and stum, a., to mix together, mingle, unite.
Commissum, i, n., an offence, crime, fault.
Committo, ēre, misi, missum, a., to join, to unite; to engage in (a conflict); to begin; to commit (an offence); (vi. 569) commissum, piacula = atonements for crimes committed.
Commūoveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a., to move, stir, shake, excite, agitate.
Commūnis, e, adj. (con, munus), common, shared together.
Cōmo, ēre, mpsi, mptum, a. (con, emo), to comb, dress, adjust neatly.
Compāges, is, f. (pango), a joint; joined timbers.
Compello, āre, ēvi, ītum, a., to address, accost; to chide.
Compello, ēre, pull, pulsum, a., to drive (with or like others).
Complector, ti, xus, dep. a., to embrace, encircle.
Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ītum, a., to fill, fill up; to complete.
Complexus, īs, m., an embrace.
Compōno, ēre, pōsui, pōstum, a., to build, found; to settle, arrange; to quiet, pull or put to rest, allay; to bury.
Compōsito, perf. part. adverbially (generally preceded by ex), according to (or by) agreement.
Comprendo, ēre, di, sum, a., to seize, grasp; to comprise, comprehend.
Compromo, ēre, pressi, pressum, a. (premo), to check, restrain, stay.
Concāvus, a, um, hollow.
Concedō, ēre, cessi, cessum, a. and n., to depart, retire; to permit, grant.
Concha, æ, f., a conch, a hollow shell.
Concédo, ēre, Idi, —, n. (cado), to fall, fall down.
Concilio, ēre, ēvi, ītum, a., to procure, win, gain the favor of.
Concilium, il, n. (con, cicio), an assembly, council, court.
Concilio, ēre, ëpi, septum, a. (ca-
pio), to conceive; to receive, harbor.

Concitātus, a, um, part. of concito, ere, ivi, itum, aroused, set in motion, stirred up, rushing by.

Conclāmō, ĕre, ėvi, ētum, a. and n., to cry out (all together), to shout, cry, call out.

Conclāudo, ĕre, si, sum, a. (claudo), to enclose, to encompass.

Concord, dis, adj. (cor), harmonious, friendly, concordant.

Concresco, ĕre, ĕvi, ētum, n., to grow together, harden, curdle; take form; (vi. 738, 746) concrētus, contracted.

Concurrō, ĕre, curri, cursum, n., to run together; to fight, engage with.

Concursus, ēs, m., a concourse, throng, crowd.

Concūtio, ĕre, ussi, ussum, a. (quatío), to shake; to agitate, disquiet, alarm.

Condō, ĕre, dīdi, dītum, a., to build, to found; to store up; to consign; to lay to rest, to bury; to hide, conceal.

Confēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, a., to bring or carry together; (vi. 488) conferre gradum = to walk by his side.

Confertus, a, um, part. (conficere), close, crowded together.

Conficio, ĕre, feci, festum, a., to finish; to waste, weaken, exhaust, fatigue.

Confido, ĕre, fīsus sum, n., to trust to, rely upon, put confidence in.

Confingo, ĕre, xi, xum, a., to pierce, pierce through.

Confio, flēri, as pass. of conficio, to be accomplished.

Confiteor, ĕri, fessus, dep. a., to own, confess, acknowledge.

Confingo, ĕro, xi, cūtum, n. and a., to fight, contend, strike together.

Confugio, ĕre, fūgi, —, n., to flee for help or refuge.

Confundo, ĕre, dūdi, fūsum, a., to mix, mingle; confuse, disturb; break, violate.

Congēmo, ĕre, ui, —, n., to groan loudly. (Con-intensive.)

Congēro, ĕre, gcūsi, gestum, a., to collect, pile up, heap up.

Congrédior, ēdi, grossus, dep. n., to meet; to engage with, encounter.

Conñer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (conus, fero), cone-bearing.

Conjicio, ĕre, jēcī, jectum, to throw, cast, hurl.

Conjugium, ii, n., marriage, wedlock; a connection, union; meton. (ii. 579) a husband; (iii. 296) a wife.

Conjunx (conjugis), conjūgēs, e., a husband; a wife; a betrothed.

Connitor, ti, nīxus and nīsus, dep. n., to strive eagerly, exert one’s self, strain every nerve.

Connūbium, ii, n., marriage, wedlock.

Cōnor, ĕri, ētus, dep. a., to try, attempt, undertake.

Consanguineus, i, m., a kinsman, relative, blood-brother.

Consanguinitas, ėtis, f., kinship, blood-relationship.

Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. (scando), to mount, ascend; to embark upon.

Consciūs, a, um, adj. (scio), conscious; (v. 455) conscious (of itself); confederate, privy to.

Consēquor, qui, cētus (quātus), dep. a., to follow together; to follow closely, come next to.

Consēro, ĕre, sērui, sertum, a., to join, bind, or fasten together; to join (battle).

Consessus, ēs, m. (consido), an assembly.

Consido, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, n., to sit down; to sit down; to settle; to take a station, ride at anchor; to sink down, subside.

Consilium, ii, n., counsel, purpose, plan, device or expedient, advice; a select council.

Consisto, ĕre, stītī, stītum, n., to place one’s self anywhere, take one’s stand, stand still; to remain, settle; (i. 642) to rest.
Consoño, ēre, ui, —, n., to resound.

Conspectus, ús, m. (conspicio),
sight, view; (ii. 67) in the midst of their view, i. e. in the midst of the gazing spectators.

Conspicio, ēre, spexi, spectum, a. (specio), to see, behold; to catch sight of; find.

Consterno, ēre, strävi, strätum, a.,
to strew, bestrew, cover.

Constituo, ēre, ui, útum, a., to set or place; to erect, build; to fix, establish; to resolve, determine.

Consto, ēre, still, stätum, n., to be fixed; to be settled or fair (of the weather.)

Consul, úlis, m., a consul; one of the two chief magistrates of Rome under the republic.

Consuló, ēre, lui, útum, a. and n.,
to consult.

Consultum, i, n., a response of an oracle.

Consúmo, ēre, sumpsí, sumptum, a., to consume, spend.

Consurgó, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, n., to rise together; to stand up, arise.

Contactus, ús, m. (contingo), a touch.

Contemnó, ēre, tempsi, temptum, a., to despise, defy.

Contendo, ēre, di, tum, a. and n.,
to draw tight; to hasten; to strive; to contend, fight.

Contentus, a. um, part. of contineó,
(held in, refraining from eager desire,) contented, satisfied.

Conterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a.,
to frighten greatly, to terrify.

Contexo, ēre, xui, xtum, a.,
to weave together, build, fabricate.

Contícesco, ēre, tciui, incep., (tacceo), to become (or be) still, keep silence, cease speaking.

Contíneó, ēre, ui, tentum, a. (te- neo), to hold, stop, check; stay.

Contingo, ēre, tigi, tactum, a. and n. (tango), to touch, to handle; to strike; to reach; imp., to happen, befall, be one's lot.

Contorqüeo, ēre, rsi, rtum, a.,
to turn, whirl round; to hurl.

Contrá, prep. w. acc., against, opposite to; in reply to.

Contrá, adv., on the opposite (or the other) side, opposite, fronting; on the contrary; on the other hand; in reply.

Conträhó, ēre, xi, otum, a., to bring together, collect, muster.

Contráríus, a. um, adj., opposite, contrary, hostile.

Contundó, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, a., to bruise, crush, subdue.

Contus, i, m., a pole.

Conus, i, m., a cone; the cone or apex of a helmet, to which the crest was attached.

Convallis, is, f., a valley.

Convectó, ēre, —, —, a. (intens. of convehó), to carry together.

Convello, ēre, velli, vulsum, a.,
to tear up, tear away, uproot; to lap off; to tear asunder, shatter; (v. 143) to tear up, convulse.

Convénio, ēre, vēni, ventum, a. and n.,
to come together, assemble.

Conventus, ús, m., an assembly, concourse, throng.

Converto, ēre, ti, sum, a., to turn; to change.

Convexum, i, n. of adj. convexus,
a, um, as subs. (convehó), often in plur. convexa, òrum, a hollow, concavity, recess; an arch, a vault; supra convexa, the vaulted realms above, (vi. 750) of this world as opposed to Hades.

Convivium, ii, n. (vivo), a feast, banquet, entertainment.

Convolvo, ēre, vi, útum, a., to roll together, roll up.

Cońior, iri, ortus, dep. n., to arise, break forth.

Cópia, a, f. (co, ops), plenty; forces; leave, opportunity; power, ability.

Cor, cordis, n., the heart; feeling.

Còra, a, f., a town of the Volsci in Latium.

Córam, prep. w. abl. before, in the presence of; adv. before my eyes, before thy eyes, your eyes, etc.; in the presence of some person or thing.
Corinthus, i, f., Corinth, a city of Greece near the isthmus of the same name.

Corneus, a, um, adj. (cornu), of horn.

Corneus, a, um, adj. (cornus), of the cornel tree, of cornel wood.

Cornipēs, edis, adj. (cornu), horn-footed, hoofed.

Cornu, ās, n., a horn; the end of a sail-yard.

Cornum, ī, n., a cornel cherry.

Cörebus, ī, m., a son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

Cörena, āe, f., a crown, diadem, garland, wreath, chaplet.

Cöreno, āre, āvi, ātum, ā, to crown, enureathe.

Corporeus, a, um, adj., corporeal of the body.

Corpus, āris, n., a body; a corpse; form; the frame of a vessel, or (vi. 727) of the universe; a movement of the body; (v. 318) omnia corpora = omnia.

Corripio, āre, ripui, reptum, ā (rapio), to snatch, seize, snatch up, raise suddenly; w. spatium, viam, to hasten on or over, dash over or along.

Corrumpo, āre, rūpi, ruptum, ā, to injure, spoil, infect, taint.

Cortex, īcis, m. (var. f.), bark; the skin of a root.

Cortīna, āe, f. (iii. 92) the tripod of Apollo, (strictly the caldron forming the body of the tripod;) (vi. 347) an oracle.

Córus (caurus), i, m., the north-west wind.

Córusco, āre, —, —, a. and n., to brandish, wave.

Córuscus, a, um, adj., waving, tremulous; glittering, glancing, gleaming, flashing.

Corthyantius, a, um, adj., Corybantian, of the Corybantes, priests of Cybéle.

Córynæus, i, m., a companion of Æneas.

Córythus, i, m., a town of Etruria, afterwards Cortēna.

Cossus, i, m., A. Cornelius Cossus, a Roman consul who obtained the spolia opima from the king of Veii.

Costa, ā, f., a rib, a side.

Cöthurnus, i, m., a cohthurnus or buskin, a Grecian hunting-boot, rising halfway to the knee, and laced in front.

Crassus, n, um, adj., thick, curled, clotted.

Crastinus, a, um, adj. (cras), to-morrow’s.

Crātēr, ēris, m. (acc. sing. crātera, acc. plur. crāterae), a bowl in which wine was mixed, a punch-bowl; a bowl for oil.

Creatrix, īcis, f. (creo), a mother.

Crēber, bra, brunum, adj., repeated, frequent, numerous, thick; (v. 460) adverbially; (v. 764) fresh.

Crēbresco, ēre, brui, —, incep. n., to become frequent, thicken, grow strong, freshen.

Crēdo, ēre, didū, ditum, ā., to intrust; to trust, confide in; to believe, think.

Crēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, ā., to burn.

Crēpīto, āre, —, —, n. (intens. of crepo), to rattle, rustle, tinkle, crackle; (v. 430), crack.

Crēpō, āre, ui, ītum, n. and ā., to snap, crack, break with a crash.

Crēs, ētis, m., a Cretan.

Crēsius, a, um, adj., Cretan.

Cressa, āe, f., a Cretan woman.

Crēta, ē, f., Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.

Crētæus, a, um, adj., Cretan.

Crētus, a, um, part. of cresco, ēre, cēvi, cētum, n. (incep. of creo), born, sprung.

Crēusa, āe, f., the wife of Æneas, a daughter of Priam.

Crimen, īnis, n., an accusation; arraignment; a crime, offence.

Crimis, is, m., hair; a train of light.

Crimisus (Crimisus), i, m., a river in the S. W. of Sicily.

Crisitus, a, um, adj., long-haired.

Crispo, āre, āvi, ātum, ā., to wave.
brandish, as one tries a weapon on first taking it into hand.

Crista, w., f., a crest or plume.

Cristátus, a., um, adj., crested, plumed.

Cróceus, a., um, adj. (croues), saffron, saffron-colored.

Crádísis, e., adj. (crundus), cruel, fierce, unnatural, ruthless, relentless.

Crádéliter, adv., cruelly, barbarously.

Crádús, a., um (cruidus, from cruor), bloody, raw; (v. 69) of raw-hide; (vi. 304) fresh, vigorous.

Cræentus, a., um, adj., bloody, blood-stained.

Crúor, óris, m., blood, gore.

Cúdile, is, n. (cubo), a bed, couch.

Cúbitum, i, n., the elbow.

Culmen, Inis, n., a roof; top, summit.

Culpa, w., f., fault, guilt, crime.

Oulpátus, a., um, part. of culpa, blamed, censured.

Culter, tri, m. (cilo), a knife.

Cultrix, icis, f., the inhabitant.

Cultus, ús, m., culture, mode of life, social habits; (iii. 591) dress, attire.

Cum, prep. w. abl., with.

Cúma, ärum, f., a town on the coast of Campania (near Naples).

Cúmæus, a., um, adj., Cumean.

Cúmilo, àre, ávi, átum, a., to heap up, load, increase.

Cúmulus, i., m., a heap; cumulo, modal abl., in a curling mass.

Cúnañtla, órum, n., a cradle; birthplace.

Cunctor, ári, átus, dep. n., to delay, linger, hesitate.

Cunctus, a., um, adj. (conjunctions), the whole, all together, all, the entire.

Cúнеus, i., m., a wedge; the seats of a theatre.

Cúpido, inis, f., desire, longing.

Cúpido, Inis, m., Cupid, son of Venus, and god of Love.

Cúpido, ère, ivi or ii, átum, a., to desire, wish.

Cupressus, i., f., the cypress.

Cur, adv. (quarre), why, wherefore.

Cura, w., f., care; concern; charge; business; anxiety; regard, affection for.

Cúres, ium, m., a town of the Sabines E. of Rome.

Cúrètes, um, m., the aborigines of Crete.

Cúro, ère, ávi, átum, a., to care for; to take care, take pains; w. corpora, to take care of, refresh.

Curro, ère, cúcirri, cursum, n., to run, shoot; run over, traverse.

Currus, ús, m., a chariot, car.

Cursus, ús, m., a running, a race; a course; a way, passage, (iv. 299) voyage; plur., movements, evolutions, charges.

Curvo, ère, ávi, átum, a., to bend, curve, arch, hollow out.

Curvus, a., um, adj., curved, winding, bending.

Cúspsis, Ydis, f., a spear-point; a spear, lance.

Custódia, w., f., watch; meton., a guard.

Custos, ódis, com., a guard, guardian, keeper, (iv. 186) sentinel.

Cýbèle, es and w., f., a Phrygian goddess, the Magna Mater, mother of Jupiter and the gods.

Cýbélus, i., m., or Cýbèle, w., a mountain in Phrygia.

Cyclàdes, um, f., a group of islands in the Ægean.

Cyclòpàus (Cyclopus), a., um, adj., Cyclopean.

Cyclòps, ópis, m., a Cyclops.

Cycnus (cygnus), i., m., a swan.

Cyllènius, a., um, adj., Cyllenean, an epithet of Mercury from his birthplace, Cyllène, a mountain in Arcadia.

Cyllènius, ii, m., the Cyllenean, i.e. Mercury.

Cymba (cumba), w., f., a boat, skiff.

Cymbium, ii, n., a boat-shaped cup.

Cýmódoçë, es, f., a Nereid.

Cýmôthôë, es, f., a Nereid.

Cynthus, i., m., a mountain in De-
ions on which Apollo and Diana were born.

Cyparissus, i, f., a cypress.

Cyprus, i, f., an island in the E. part of the Mediterranean.

Cythera, òrum, n., an island in the Ægean, near which Venus rose from the foam of the sea.

Cytheræus, a, um, adj., Cytheræan; as subs. Cytheræa, ò, ò, the goddess of Cythera, i. e. Venus.

D.

Dädalus, i, m., the father of Icarius, and maker of the Cretan labyrinth.

Damne, òre, òvi, òtum, a., to condemn, doom, give over as a victim.

Dänai, òrum, m., the Danai, the Greeks.

Dänæus, a, um, adj., Grecian.

Dæps, dápis, ò, mostly plur., a banquet; vianda, food; a funeral feast; victims or offerings on the altars.

Dardanias, ò, ò, poet. for Troy.

Dardanides, ò, m., a son of Dardanus; plur. = the Trojans.

Dardanis, ìdis, ò, a daughter or female descendant of Dardanus.

Dardanius, a, um, adj., Dardanian, Trojan.

Dardanus, i, m., son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of the Trojan dynasty.

Dardanus, a, um, adj., Dardanian, Trojan.

Dére, òtis, m., a Trojan athlete.

Détor, òris, m. (do), a giver.

Dé, prep. w. abl., from; away from; out of; according to; of; concerning.

Dea, ò, ò, f., a goddess.

Dèbello, òre, òvi, òtum, a. and n., to vanquish, subdue.

Dèbeo, òre, ui, òtum, a. (de, habeo), to owe; pass., to be owed, to be due, to be destined.

Dèbilis, e, adj. (de, habilis), maimed, disabled, weak.

Déco, òre, cessi, cessum, n., to depart.

Décem, num. adj., ten.

Décerno, òre, crèvi, crètum, a., to decide, determine, resolve on.

Décerpo, òre, psi, ptum, a., to pluck.

Décut, cuit, a. and n., it is fitting; sometimes translated ought.

Décido, òre, cfdi, —, n. (cado), to fall, fall down.

Décipio, òre, cèpi, ceptum, a. (capio), to deceive, beguile, cheat.

Déciaro, òre, ávi, átum, a. (clarus), to proclaim.

Déclino, òre, ávi, átum, a. and n., to bend down, to close.

Décor, òris, m., grace, beauty.

Décoro, òre, ávi, átum, a., to adorn, deck.

Décorus, a, um, adj., comely, beautiful; adorned.

Décurro, òre, cècuri or curri, currum, a. and n., to run down, shoot down, sail down.

Décur, òris, n., ornament, decoration; grace; honor, glory, beauty.

Dédignor, ári, átus, dep. a., to disdain, reject.

Dédéuco, òre, xi, òtum, a., to carry away; to conduct as colonists; to draw down, to launch.

Dédendo, òre, di, sum, a., to defend, protect.

Défensor, òris, m., a defender, a champion.

Déféro, forre, túli, látum, a., to bear, to conduct, to carry, to report.

Défessus, a, um, part. of defetricus, wearied, fatigued.

Déficio, òre, fèci, sectum, a. and n., to fail; to be wanting, to forswake.

Défigo, òre, xi, xum, a., to fix; to fasten.

Défleo, òre, évi, étum, a. and n., to weep over, bewail, lament.

Défluo, òre, xi, xum, n., to flow down.

Défunctus, a, um, part. of desan- gorg, i., dep. n., w. abl., having done with, gone through with, finished.
brandish, as one tries a weapon on first taking it into hand.

Crista, w, f, a crest or plume.

Cristatus, a, um, adj., crested, plumed.

Cróceus, a, um, adj. (crocus), saffron, saffron-colored.

Crásalis, e, adj. (crudus), cruel, fierce, unnatural, ruthless, relentless.

Crásaliter, adv., cruelly, barbarously.

Crudus, a, um (oruidus, from crudor), bloody, raw; (v. 69) of rawhide; (vi. 304) fresh, vigorous.

Cruentes, a, um, adj., bloody, blood-stained.

Cruor, òris, m, blood, gore.

Cúbitis, is, n (cubus), a bed, couch.

Cábitem, i, n, the elbow.

Calmen, inis, n, a roof; top, summit.

Culpa, ò, f, fault, guilt, crime.

Oulpátes, a, um, part. of culpa, blamed, censured.

Culter, trí, m (colo), a knife.

Cultrix, inis, f, the inhabitant.

Cultus, òs, m, culture, mode of life, social habits; (iii. 591) dress, attire.

Cúm, prep. w. abl., with.

Cámae, árum, f, a town on the coast of Campania (near Naples).

Cámaeus, a, um, adj., Camæan.

Cámuló, ár, évi, átum, a, to heap up, load, increase.

Cámulus, i, m, a heap; cumulo, modal abl. in a curling mass.

Cánabía, órum, n, a cradle; birthplace.

Cuncitor, ári, átus, dep. n, to delay, linger, hesitate.

Cunctus, a, um, adj. (conjunctus), the whole, all together, all, the entire.

Cánus, i, m, a wedge; the seats of a theatre.

Cápidus, inis, f, desire, longing.

Cápidus, inis, m, Cupid, son of Venus, and god of Love.

Clápis, ére, évi or ii, átum, a, to desire, wish.
Ios on which Apollo and Diana were born.

Cyparissus, i, f., a cypress.

Cyprus, i, f., an island in the E. part of the Mediterranean.

Cythea, orum, n., an island in the Aegean, near which Venus rose from the foam of the sea.

Cythea, a, um, adj., Cytheran; as subs. Cythera, æ, f., the goddess of Cythere, i. e. Venus.

D.

Daedalus, i, m., the father of Icarus, and maker of the Cretan labyrinth.

Damno, ære, avi, atum, a., to condemn, doom, give over as a victim.

Danae, Ærum, m., the Danae, the Greeks.

Danaus, a, um, adj., Grecian.

Daps, dëpis, f., mostly plur., a banquet; viande, food; a funeral feast; victims or offerings on the altars.

Dardania, æ, f., poet. for Troy.

Dardanides, æ, m., a son of Dardanus; plur. = the Trojans.

Dardanis, idis, f., a daughter or female descendant of Dardanus.

Dardanias, a, um, adj., Dardanian, Trojan.

Dardanus, i, m., son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of the Trojan dynasty.

Dardanus, a, um, adj., Dardanian, Trojan.

Dares, Ætis, m., a Trojan athlete.

Dator, Æris, m. (do), a giver.

Dé, prep. w. abl., from; away from; out of; according to; of; concerning.

Dea, æ, f., a goddess.

Débello, ære, avi, atum, a. and n., to vanquish, subdue.

Débeo, ære, avi, atum, a. (de, habeo), to owe; owe; to be owed, to be due, to be destined.

Débilis, æ, adj. (de, habilis), maimed, disabled, weak.

Déodó, Ære, cessi, cessum, n., to depart.

Désem, num. adj., ten.

Décano, Ære, crévi, crétum, a., to decide, determine, resolve on.

Décerpo, Ære, psi, ptum, a., to pluck.

Déceit, cuiri, a. and n., it is fitting; sometimes translated ought.

Décido, Ære,承诺, —, n. (cado), to fall, fall down.

Décipio, Ære, cäpi, ceptum, a. (capio), to deceive, beguile, cheat.

Déclaro, Ære, avi, atum, a. (clarius), to proclaim.

Déclino, Ære, avi, atum, a. and n., to bend down, to close.

Décor, Æris, m., grace, beauty.

Décoro, Ære, avi, atum, a., to adorn, deck.

Décorus, a, um, adj., comely, beautiful; adorned.

Décurro, Ære, cucurri or curri, cursum, a. and n., to run down, shoot down, sail down.

Décos, Æris, n., ornament, decoration; grace; honor, glory; beauty.

Dédignor, Æri, atus, dep. a., to disdain, reject.

Déducro, Ære, xi, etum, a., to carry away; to conduct as colonists; to draw down, to launch.

Défendo, Ære, di, sum, a., to defend, protect.

Défensor, Æris, m., a defender, a champion.

Défesto, forre, túli, lárum, a., to bear, to conduct, to carry, to report.

Défessus, a, um, part. of defectus, wearied, fatigued.

Déficio, Ære, fécis, sectum, a. and n., to fail; to be wanting, to forsake.

Défigo, Ære, xi, xum, a., to fix; to fasten.

Défleo, Ære, évi, etum, a. and n., to weep over, bewail, lament.

Défluo, Ære, xi, xum, n., to flow down.

Défunctus, a, um, part. of defunctor, i, dep. n., w. abl., having done with, gone through with, finished.
Dégénēr, ēris, adj. (genus), degenerate, ignoble.
Dēgo, ēre, dēgi, — a. (de, ago), to pass, to expend.
Dēhino, adv., hence; henceforth; thenceforth; afterwards; then; hereupon; thereupon.
Dēhisco, ēre, hivī, — to gape, yawn, open.
Dēinde, adv., from there, from here; hereupon; afterwards; then; (iii. 450) from that moment; next in order.
Dēlōpēa, a, f., one of Juno's nymphs.
Dēlphōbē, es, f., a daughter of Glauceus.
Dēlphōbus, i, f., son of Priam, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.
Dējicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a., to cast down; to bring down; w. sortem, to cast into the urn; to drive down, dislodge; (iii. 317) boldly for deprived of.
Dēlābōr, i, lapsus, dep. n., to glide down, fall, fly down.
Dēligō, ēre, lēgi, lectum, a. (logo), to choose, select.
Dēlitesco, ēre, tui, — n. (lateo), to hide, to lie hid.
Dēllus, a, um, adj., Delian.
Dēlos, i, f., an island in the Ægean, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
Dolphin, inis, and Delphίnus, i, m., a dolphin.
Dēlubrum, i, n., a sanctuary, shrine, temple.
Dēlūdō, ēre, si, sum, a., to deceive.
Dēmens, entis, adj., mad, raving, frantic, foolish, witless.
Dēmentia, a, f., madness.
Dēmissus, a, um, part., hanging down; let down; low, subdued; descended.
Dēmittō, ēre, mīsi, missum, a., to send down; to let fall or flow; to let descend; to receive; w. naves, to bring to port.
Dēmo, ēre, mpsi, mptum, a., to take away, remove.

Dēmolīsos, i, m., a Greek slain by Æneas.
Dēmorōr, ĕri, ētūs, dep. n. and a., to linger, to delay; to detain.
Dēmūtum, adv., at length, at last; not till then; indeed.
Dēnī, a, ten at a time, every ten, ten each; poet., ten.
Dēnique, adv., at length; finally; in short; and then.
Dēns, denitis, m., a tooth; the fluke of an anchor.
Dēnus, a, um, adj., thick, dense, close, crowded, frequent, repeated.
Dēnuntio, ēre, ĕvi, ētūm, a., to announce, declare, foretell.
Dēpasgeo, ēre, pāvi, pastum, and dep. dépaseor, ci, tus, a., to feed upon, devour; (v. 93) depastā altarinar, the (altar-)offerings (which it had) tasted.
Dēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a., to ward off.
Dēpendeo, ēre, — — n., to hang down.
Dēpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōstūm, a., to lay down, lay aside, set apart.
Dēprenσus, a, um, (part. of deprendo) reprehendo, ēre, di, sum, a., overtaken, caught, surprised.
Dēpromo, ēre, promptum, a., to draw forth, bring out.
Dērigesco, ēre, gui, — incep. n. (rigeo), to stiffen, grow rigid, curdle, congeal.
Dēripio, ēre, ipui, optum, a. (rapio), to strip off; to tear (i.e. eagerly unfasten).
Dēsavio, ēre, ii, — n., to rage one's fill.
Descendo, ēre, di, sum, n. (scando), to go down, to come down, to descend, (v. 782) to stoop to.
Descensus, us, m., the descent.
Describo, ēre, psi, psum, a., to transcribe, write; mark out, delineate.
Dēsēro, ēre, rui, rtum, a., to leave, abandon, forsake.
Dēsertus, a, um, part., deserted; desolate; unfrequented; solitary; desert, drum, desert, waste.
Désido, ēre, sēdi, —, a., to sink down.
Désigno, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to mark out.
Désino, ēre, īvi or ēi, ātum, a., and n., to cease; to forbear.
Désisto, ēre, stīti, stītūm, a., to desist from, abandon.
Despecto, ēre, a., to look down upon.
Despicelo, ēre, ēxi, ētum, n. and a., to look down upon; to despise.
Destino, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to doom.
Destruo, ēre, xi, ētum, a., to pull down, to destroy.
Dèsìntus, a, um (part. of désu- sco, ēre, suēvi, suētum, a. and n.), disused, unaccustomed.
Dèsūm, esse, ēdi, n., to be wanting, absent, or missing.
Dèsūper, adv., from above, above.
Détineo, ēre, tīnii, tentum, a., to keep, to hold long, detain, (iv. 348) hold spell-bound.
Détorqueo, ēre, si, ētum, a., to turn, turn away, turn back.
Dêtirho, ēre, xi, ētum, a., to draw off, take off or from.
Dêtirdo, ēre, si, sum, a., to thrust down, push off.
Dêturbo, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to hurl down, to thrust or drive away.
Dēus, i, m., a god; a deity.
Dêvēniro, ēre, vēnī, ventum, n., to come down; to come to, arrive at.
Dêvōlo, ēre, n., to fly down.
Dēvolvo, ēre, volvi, volūtum, a., to roll or hurl down.
Dēvōtus, a, um (part. of dēvōveo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum, a.), devoted, doomed.
Dexter, tra, trum, seldom tēra, tērum, adj., right, to the right, on the right hand; favorable, propitious.
Dextēra, or dextra, ά, f. (sc. manus), the right hand.
Dīana, ά, f., goddess of virginity, identified with the Greek Arē- mis, daughter of Jupiter and Latōna and sister of Apollo, goddess of the moon, of hunting, of child-birth, and (as Heckte) of magic rites.
Dicio (dītio), ēnis, f., dominion, authority, sovereignty, sway.
Dīco, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to consecrate, dedicate; to give, devote.
Dīco, ēre, xi, ētum, a., to say, speak, utter, mean, tell, order, recite, sing, declare, call, name; sup. dictu, to be told, to tell; (iii. 621) in speech.
Dictæus, a, um, adj., Dictæan, of Dictæo, a mountain in the E. part of Crete; poet, Cretan.
Dictum, i, n., a word, command, prediction.
Dido, ēs or ēnis, f., daughter of Belus king of Tyre, wife of Sy- cheus, sister of Pygmaion, and founder of Carthage; called also Elissa.
Dīduco, ēre, xi, ētum, a., to separate, divide, distract; (iii. 419) litore diductas, “separated in respect of coast.” C.
Dīdymaon, ēnis, m., an unknown artist.
Dīes, ē, com., a day; time.
Differo, differre, distūlī, dilātum, a., to delay, to put off.
Dificillīs, e, adj., hard, difficult; (v. 865) dangerous.
Diffido, ēre, fisus, n., to distrust.
Diffugio, ēre, fugi, —, n., to flee in different directions.
Diffundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, a., to pour, to spread or shed abroad.
Digēro, ēre, gessi, gestum, a., to arrange; to expound in order.
Digitus, i, m., (“the pointer,” kindred w. dic-o, δεκατις, a finger; a toe.
Dignor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to deem worthy, to think fit.
Dignus, a, um, adj., worthy, fitting, due, suitable, seemly.
Digrādior, grādi, gressus, dep. n. (gradior), to go away, part, depart.
Digressus, ēs, m., departure.
Dilabor, bi, lapsus, dep. n., to glide different ways, to pass away.
Dilectus, a, um, part. (dis, lego, to select), loved, beloved, dear.

Dimitto, ére, mísí, missum, a, to send in different directions, send away.

Dimóveo, ére, móvi, mótmum, a, to part, (v. 830) to cleave; to drive away.

Dinúméró, ére, ãvi, ãtum, a, to count, count over.

Diónéses, is, m., son of Tydeus, king of Étolia, and one of the bravest Greeks before Troy.

Diónæus, a, um, adj., Dionsan, an epithet of Venus, from her mother Díone.

Dióres, is, m., a companion of Athena.

Diræ, ãrum, f., the Furies.

Dirigo, ére, rexi, rectum, a, (rego), to direct, to aim.

Dirpíuo, ére, ui, eptum, a, (rapio), to plunder; sack, lay waste, snatch away.

Dirus, a, um, adj., fearful, awful, dreadful, direful, accursed, monstrous, perverse, grim, wild.

Dis, itis, m., the god of the Under World, Pluto.

Dis, ditis, = díves, divitis.

Dis, an inseparable particle, denoting separation, negation, or opposition.

Disólœo, ére, cessi, cessum, n, to depart, withdraw, retire.

Discerno, ére, cróvi, crósrum, a, to distinguish; to separate; (iv. 264), to vary.

Discensus, ãs, m., a departure.

Discó, ére, didici, —, a, to learn, mark, become acquainted with.

Discólor, õris, adj., different (or contrasted) in color.

Discordia, æ, f., discord.

Discors, cordis, adj., discordant.

Discrimen, inís, n, (discerno), a difference, distinction; distance; crisis; peril.

Discumbo, ére, cúbui, cúbïtum, n, to recline.

Discorro, ére, cçcurri or curri, cursum, n, to run different ways, ride apart.

Disjicio, ére, jœci, jectum, a, (ja- cio), to scatter, disperse; to shatter, demolish, overthrow.

Disjungo, ére, nxi, notum, a, to separate, keep apart.

Dispello, ére, pûli, pulsum, a, to drive apart, scatter, disperse.

Dispendum, ii, n., lose, cost.

Dispergo, ére, si, sum, a, (spargo), to scatter, disperse.

Dispícto, ére, spexi, spectum, a, and a, to see through, pierce (with the sight), discern.

Dispóno, ére, pósui, pósïtum, a, to place here and there.

Disstilio, ére, ui, —, n, (salio), to leap asunder.

Dissumulo, ére, ãvi, ãtum, a, to repress one's emotions, hide one's feelings; to dissemble; to hide, conceal; to commit secretly.

Distincto, ére, di, tum, a, to stretch out, swell out, fill.

Disto, áro, —, n, to be distant.

Distingo, ére, nxi, notum, a, to stretch out (and bind to).

Dittissimus, a, um, adj., (a sup. of dives), very rich.

Diú, adv., diútius, diútissíme, a long time, long; long since, long ago.

Divá, æ, f., a goddess.

Divello, ére, velli, vulsum, a, to tear asunder, tear in pieces; (ii. 434) to force away.

Diversó, ére, —, ãtum, a, to strike asunder, cleave, divide.

Diversus, a um (part. of diverto, ére, ti, sum, n.), (turned) away, in an opposite direction; different, various; in different directions; in various places; (iii. 4) widely removed, remote; (v. 676) diversa litora, different parts of the shore; ex diverso, from different parts, from an opposite quarter.

Dives, divitis, adj., rich.

Divido, ére, visi, visum, a, (obs. vido), to separate; to distribute; (ii. 234) to make a breach in; (iv. 285) to turn in different directions.
Divimus, a, um, adj., divine; of the gods; inspired; (iii. 442) haunted.
Divinitas, æ, f., riches, wealth.
Divus or dius, a, um, adj., divine.
As subs. divus, i, m, and diva, æ, f., a god, goddess, deity.
Do, däre, dadi, datum, a, to give, grant, offer, present; to make; to utter; to shed (tears); w. pænas, to pay; w. velis, to spread or make sail, set sail.
Dœco, ere, cui, ctum, a, to teach, show, inform, explain.
Dœctus, a, um, part., wise.
Dōdōnæus, a, um, adj., Dodonæan, of Dodona, a town in Epirus.
Dœco, ere, ui, itum, n. and a, to grieve, suffer pain, mourn.
Dōlopæs, um, m, a people of Thessaly, soldiers of Achilles.
Dōlor, ōris, m, grief, sorrow, pain; a pang; an afront.
Dōlus, i, m, a device, artifice; a wile, guile, treachery, fraud, wily plot.
Dōmina, æ, f., a mistress, queen.
Dōmonor, ōri, ātus, dep. n, to rule, reign, be lord.
Dōminus, i, m, (domus), a lord, master.
Dōmitor, ōris, m, a tamer, a ruler.
Dōmo, āre, ui, itum, a, to tame, subdue, vanquish.
Dōmus, gen. domus, locative domi, f, a house, home, mansion; a family, line, race.
Dōneo, conj, as long as, while, until, before.
Dōno, āre, āvi, ātum, a, to give, present, reward.
Dōnum, i, n, a gift, an offering.
Dōnæsæ, æ, f, a small island in the Ægean.
Dōricus, a, um, adj., Dorian, Dorian, poet., Grecian.
Dorsum, i, n, a back; a ridge, a reef.
Dōryclus, i, m, a companion of Æneas.
Drāco, ōnis, m, a dragon, a large serpent.
Drēpænum, i, n, a town on the W. coast of Sicily.

Drēsus, i, m, the name of a distinguished family of the Livias.
Drojpes, um, m, a Greek people consecrated as the subjects of the Pythian Apollo.
Dūbito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a, (duo), to doubt, to hesitate.
Dūbius, a, um, adj., doubtful, wavering; critical.
Dūco, ere, xi, ctum, a, to lead, conduct; to draw, draw down, draw after; to lead away; to carry, bring; to draw out, prolong, pass, waste; to derive; to draw forth, bring out; to trace; to build; to think, consider; (v. 534) to receive.
Ductor, ōris, m, a leader.
Dūdum, adv. (diu, dum), long ago, long since; just before, lately; formerly.
Dulcis, c, adj., sweet, agreeable, dear.
Dulichium, ii, n, an island in the Ionian sea.
Dum, conj, while, as long as; until; so long as, provided that; yet.
Dūmus, i, m, a bramble.
Duo, æ, o, num. adj, two.
Duplex, plicis, adj, (duo, plieco), two-fold, double; (i. 93) both.
Dūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a, and n, to endure, hold out, persevere.
Dūrus, a, um, adj, hard; hardy, much enduring; harsh, cruel, severe; dangerous.
Dux, dūcis, com. (duo), a leader, guide.
Dūmas, antis, m, a Trojan.

E.

Ē or ex, prep. See EX.
Ebur, ēris, n, ivory.
Eburnus, a, um, adj, ivory.
Ecce, interj, see, behold, lo!
Ecqui, ecque or ecqua, ecquod, interrog. adj. pro., whether any? (is there) any?
Ecquis, —, equid, interrog. subs. pro., whether any (person or
thing)? Esquid, adverbial acc., at all? or strengthening a question in a way hardly to be imitated in translation.

Edax, acis, adj. (edo), eating, greedy, devouring, gnawing.

Edico, ēre, xi, ctm, a., to order.

Edissēro, ēre, ui, rtm, a., to declare, set forth, explain.

Edo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum, a. (w. contr. forms es, est, etc.), to eat, consume.

Edo, ēdēro, ēdīdi, ēdītum, a. (do), to utter, give forth.

Edōcoo, ēre, cui, ctm, a., to teach thoroughly, inform one fully.

Edōco, ēre, xi, ctm, a., to lead forth or out; to bring forth; to raise, rear, build up.

Effēro, efferre, extulī, elātum, a., to bring out, bring forth, carry away, display, draw, raise; w. gressum and pedem, to go out, depart.

Effērus, a, um, adj., very wild.

Effētus, a, um, adj., exhausted.

Efficio, ēre, fēci, factum, a., to make.

Effigies, ēi, f., an image, likeness.

Effingo, ēre, finxi, fictum, a., to portray, represent.

Effūdīo, ēre, fōdi, fossum, a., to dig out, dig up.

Effor, ēri, ātus, dep. a., to speak, speak out, utter.

Effringō, ēre, frēgi, fractum, a. (frango), to break out, break open.

Effūgio, ēre, fugi, — n. and a., to flee, to escape.

Effūgium, ii, n., flight, escape.

Effulgeo, ēre, si, — n., to glitter, shine.

Effundo, ēre, fūdi, fusum, a., to pour forth or out, to shed; to utter; to waste, spend; (v. 818) to give forth, i.e. slacken.

Effusus, a, um, part., poured out or forth; darting forth; dishevelled; (ii. 651) dissolved; (vi. 339) dashed.

Égens, entis, part., in want, needy; (v. 751) desirous of.

Égennus, a, um, adj., in want, needy, destitute.

Egeo, ēre, ui, — n., to need, require.

Egestas, ātis, f., poverty.

Ego, mei, pers. pron., 1.

Egrēdīor, di, gressus, dep. n. and a., to go or come out; to disembark.

Egrēgius, a, um (e, grex), distinguished, noble, illustrious; (vi. 523) virtuous (ironical).

Ejecto, āre, ēvi, ātum, to cast forth.

Ejectus, a, um (part. of ējicio, ēre, ēcèr, ēctum), outcast, wrecked.

Elabor, bi, lapsus, dep., to glide away or by, to escape.

Elēphantus, i, m., an elephant; ivory.

Elīdo, ēre, si, sum, a. (lēdo), to dash forth or up.

Elis, ëdis, f., a country in the W. of Peloponnesus; (vi. 588) "his city in the middle of Elis" is Salmone on the Entepeus.

Elissa, ëf, another name of Dido.

Elōquor, qui, cūtus, dep., to speak out.

Eluō, ēre, ui, ātum, a., to wash out.

Elūsium, ii, n., the abode of the blessed in the world below.

Emētor, Iri, mensus, dep. a., to traverse.

Emico, ēre, ui, ātum, n., to spring out or forth; to bound forth; to leap up.

Emitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a., to send out or forth; to dismiss.

Emōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a., to remove; (ii. 610) to upmove.

En, int., lo! behold, see.

Encelādus, i, m., one of the giants who fought against heaven.

Enim, conj., for; (the proposition for which the reason or explanation is given, is often to be mentally supplied;) namely, for insinuate; truly, indeed.

Eneio, ēre, ui, — n., to shine forth.

Entor, ti, nisus or nixus, dep., to bring forth, bear offspring.

Éno, ēre, ēvi, — n., to swim away, poet. for flying away.

Ensia, is, m., a sword, blade; a sacrificial knife.

Entellus, i, m., a Sicilian.
Énuméros, ari, év, étum, a., to enumerate, recount.

Ero, ëre, ëvi, ëtum, n., to go, go forth, proceed, march; to come; to move in any way, (flow, pour, ascend, arise, pass, walk, ride, sail;) ëre in, (iv. 413) to resort to, (vi. 758) to succeed to; ëtur, imp. pass., there is a going, i.e. they go.

Éous, a., um, adj., of the morning; Eastern.

Éous, i., m., the morning star; the dawn.

Épëos, i., m., the maker of the wooden horse.

Épirus, i., f., a province in the N. W. part of Greece.

Épës, arum, f. (sing., epulum, i., n.), a feast, banquet; (i. 70) banquet; food, viands.

Éplor, ëri, ëtus, dep. a. and n., to feast, to eat.

Épytides, æ, m., the son of Épytus.

Épytus, i., m., a Trojan.

Éques, ëtis, m., a horseman, a knight; plur., cavalry.

Équester, ëris, ëro, adj., of the horsemen.

Équidem, adv., indeed, no doubt.

Équis (equus), i., m., a horse, steed.

Érbus, i., m., Darkness; the god of darkness; the Lower World.

Ergo, 1. prep. w. gen. (placed after its case), on account of; 2. adv., therefore; then.

Éridánus, i., m., a Greek name of the river Po.

Érego, ëre, rexi, rectum, a., to raise up, to cast up, to erect; to upheave.

Érinyes (Erinnyes), a Fury; (ii. 337) applied to the demon of battle; a curse.

Éríphylē, ës, f., wife of the Argive prophet Amphíarăus, whom she, bribed by a golden necklace, induced to join the expedition against Thebes in which he fell. For this she was slain by her son Alemæon.

Érío, ëre, ëpui, ëptum, a., to snatch or pull out or from, snatch or take away; to seize; to remove; to rescue; w. fugam, to snatch, seize on, i.e. hasten flight.

Errò, ëre, ëvi, ëtum, n., to wander, rove, stray; wander over; go astray.

Erròr, ëris, m., a wandering; a maze; an error, mistake; (ii. 48) deceit.

Érubesco, ëre, bui, —, incep., to redden, to blush at, i.e. to respect.

Éructo, ëre, a., to belch, vomit, throw up.

Érumpo, ëre, ramp, ruptum, a., to break through, to burst.

Érùo, ëre, ui, ëtum, a., to overpower, to tear up.

Érycinos, a., um, adj., of Eryx, Erycian.

Érymanthus, i., m., a chain of mountains in Arcadia.

Éryx, yëis, m., a mountain in the W. part of Sicily.

Ét, conj., and; and moreover; and then; and yet; also, even; et...et, both...and.

Étiam, conj. (et, jam), also, too, furthermore, besides; even, and even; still, even yet.

Étsi, conj., even if, although; yet, but.

Éubòicus, a., um, adj., Euboean, of Euboea, an island in the Ægean.

Éumelus, i., m., a Trojan (v. 665).

Éuménides, um, f. (the gracious goddesses, euphemistic for Érinynes), the Furies.

Éundi, gerund of ëo.

Éurópa, æ, f., Europe.

Éurótas, æ, m., a river in Laconia, running by Sparta.

Éuróus, a., um, adj., of the S. E. wind, Eastern.

Éurus, i., m., the S. E. wind; poet., the east wind; East.

Éuryálus, i., m., a Trojan.

Éurybòlus, i., m., one of the Greek chiefs before Troy.

Éurtion, ënus, m., a Lycian.

Évdanē, ës, f., the wife of Capellus, who flung herself upon the funeral pile of her husband and was there consumed.
Evado, ere, si, sum, n. and a., to make one's way out or up; to mount; to escape; to get over, get by.

Evanesco, ere, nui, —, incep., to vanish.

Evans, antis, part., shouting eu! or euo! w. orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus.

Evho, ere, xi, etum, a., to carry out; to raise, exalt.

Evhoio, ere, věni, ventum, n., to come out, come to pass, happen.

Eventus, ús, m., an event, fortune.

Evertro, ere, ti, sum, a., to upturn, upheave; to overthrow, ruin, destroy.

Evincio, ire, nxi, netum, a., to bind around, to wreathe; (v. 364) his palms being bound (with the costus).

Evincio, ere, vici, victum, a., to overcome completely, conquer, vanquish.

Evico, ere, avi, etum, a., to call out or forth; to summon.

Evolve, ere, volvi, vólutum, a., to roll forth or out.

Ex or É (é before consonants only, ex both vowels and consonants), out of; of, from, forth from; (iii. 554) (rising) out of; ex more, according to custom; ex ordine, in order, in succession.

Exactus, a., um, part. (exigo), completed; (i. 309) the results (of his inquiries).

Exequio, ere, avi, etum, n., to boil up, boil violently.

Exánimatus, a., um, part. of exánimo, ere, avi, etum), breathless.

Exánimus, e, and Exánimus, a., um, adj., breathless, lifeless; half-dead with fear.

Exardesco, ere, arsi, arsum, incep. n., to blaze up or forth.

Exaudio, ire, ívi or ii, etum, a., to hear from afar; to heed.

Exedo, ere, cessi, cessum, n., to depart; to withdraw.

Excidium (excidium), ii, n., destruction, overthrow.

Excidio, ere, cidi, —, n. (cado), to fall from, to pass away.

Excidio, ere, idi, ísum, a. (cede), to hew out, to hollow out, to cut through, to destroy.

Excio, ire, ivi or ii, ítum, a., to call forth or out, to arouse, stir up, excite.

Excipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum, a. (capio), to receive; to entertain; to catch, to surprise; to catch wind of, detect; to take up, to reply.

Excito, ere, ávi, átum, a. intens. of excio, to arouse, excite.

Excitus, a, um, summoned forth;

Excitus, a, um, aroused; both part. of excio.

Exclamo, ere, avi, átum, a. and n., to cry out.

Excoli, ere, cólui, cultum, a., to cultivate, improve, refine.

Excúbia, arum, f. (ex, cubo), watches; watchers.

Excudio, ere, di, sum, a., to strike out; to forge, to mould.

Excútio, ere, cussi, cussum, a. (quatio), to shake off or out; to drive away or out; (iii. 267, 683) to unroll, uncoil.

Exúdo, ere, édi, ésum, a., to consume.

Exemptus, a, um, part. of eximo.

Exeo, ire, ii (ivī), ítum, n. and a., to go (or come) forth or out; to elude, avoid.

Exerceo, ere, ui, ítum, a. (arceo), to keep busy, employ, occupy; to exercise; (vi. 543) to carry on; (iv. 100) to bring about; (iv. 87) to exercise (themselves) in; (iii. 281) to engage in; (i. 499) to lend; (iv. 623) to ply hard, to pursue; to harass, try, persecute, vex.

Exercitus, ús, m., an army, host.

Exhalio, ere, avi, átum, a. and n., to breathe out.

Exhaurio, ire, hausi, haustum, a., to drain to the dregs, to wear out, to endure to the end.

Exigo, ere, égi, actum, a. (ago), to drive forth or out; to pass, spend; to complete; (iv. 476) to weigh.
Exiguus, a, um, adj., small, little, feeble; few.

Eximo, ūrē, ēmī, emptum, a. (emo), to take away, remove.

Exin and exinde, adv., thence; after that, next then.

Exitīlis, e, adj., destructive, fatal, deadly.

Exitūm, ii, n. (exeō), destruction, ruin; a sad end.

Exitus, ās, m., egress; end, termination; result, event.

Exopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to long for.

Exordium, ii, n., a beginning, introduction.

Exūrior, īri, ortus, dep. (3. and 4. conj.), to rise, arise, spring up, appear.

Exūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to entreat, implore.

Exūsus, a, um, part., hating utterly, detesting.

Expēdiō, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, a. (pes), to bring out; (i. 702) to serve out; to prepare, make ready; to set forth, disclose, relate; (ii. 633) expidior, I make my way out.

Expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a., to drive away, banish, expel.

Expendo, ēre, di, sum, a., to pay the penalty of, atone for.

Expērīor, īri, pertus, dep. a., to try, make trial of, test, experience.

Expers, tis, adj. (pars), having no part in, free from (w. gen.).

Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to fill up, fill, complete, satisfy, satiate.

Explico, ēre, ēvi, and ui, ētum and ētum, a., to unfold, describe.

Exploō, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to examine thoroughly, see well, explore.

Expōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, a., to set out, land, disembark.

Exposco, ēre, pōposco, —, a., to ask for, beg, implore.

Expresso, ēre, mpsī, mptum, a., to bring forth, to utter.

Expulsus, a, um, part. of expello.
Extrā, ērum, n., the entrails, especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc., consulted in divination.

Extemplo, adv. (tempulum, dim. of tempus), immediately, forthwith.

Extenso, ēre, di, tum and sum, a., to stretch out, extend, advance.

Exter or Exterus, ēra, ērum, adj. (ex), outward, foreign.

Externus, a, um, adj., foreign; as subse., a stranger.

Exterreo, ēre, ui, ītum, a., to frighten, affright, terrify, appall.

Extorris, e, adj. (ex, terra), banished, exiled.

Extrā, prep. w. acc. (exterā sc. parte), outside of; without, beyond.

Extrēmus (and extimus), a, um, adj. (sup. of exter), last, final, extreme; (ii. 447) the extremity of; extrema, (iii. 315) extremes (of hardship and danger), (vi. 457) death; extrema pati (i. 219), are enduring their final lot, i.e. are dead.

Exuto, ēre, ui, ītum, a., to take off, put off, lay aside; to strip, lay bare.

Exūro, ēre, ussi, ustum, a., to burn up; to parch; to consume.

Exuviae, ārum, f., spoils; relics; (ii. 473) skin, slough.

F.

Fabricator, m., a framer, contriver.

Fabricius, (Caius, Luscinus), ii. m., consul A. U. C. 472 and 476, sent as general against Pyrrhus, and noted for his frugality, moderation, and noble conduct.

Fabricor, āri, ātus, or Fabricio, āri, āvi, ītum, a., to build, construct.

Fācesso, ēre, cessi, situm, a. (intens. of facio), to perform zealously, to execute.

Fasioes, ēi, f., a face, countenance, form, shape, image, appearance.

Fācilis, e, adj. (facio), easy to do, easy; (ii. 646) easy to be borne, light; (iii. 621) nec visu facilis is generally translated “not to be seen without terror.”

Facio, ēre, fēci, factum, a. and a., to make; to do; to execute; to offer (a sacrifice); fac, suppose, grant; facere certum, to inform; facere velā, to make sail.

Factum, i, n. (part.), a deed, an action.

Fallax, ācis, adj., deceitful.

Fallo, ēre, fēelli, falsum, a., to deceive; to beguile; prove false to, violate; to escape the notice of; be lost by, escape; to counterfeit, personate.

Falsus, a, um, adj. and part. (fallo), false, delusive; feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

Falx, cis, f., a sickle.

Fāma, ō, f., fame, report; reputation, renown; ill-fame, infamy; (iv. 91) regard for reputation. Personified as a goddess, Fama.

Fāmes, is, f., hunger; greed.

Fāmula, ō, f., a maid-servant.

Fāmulus, i, m., a male-servant; a slave, an attendant.

Fandi, gerund of for.

Fandum, i, n. of fundus, a, um, (i. 543) right, (= fas).

Far, farris, n., corn or grain; coarse meal.

Fas, n. ind. (for), divine law, (vi. 438) the law of heaven; duty; destiny; right, what is permitted or lawful; (iii. 55) fas omne, “all duty,” “every tie that men hold sacred.”

Fascis, is, m., a bundle; plu., the fassces, bundles of rods with an axe in the middle, carried by lictors before the highest magistrates of Rome.

Fastigium, ii, n., the top of a building, summit, peak of a roof; (ii. 302) slope, ridge; (ii. 444) battlement; (i. 342) summit fas-
tigia, the main heads of the story.

Fastus, ës, m., contumely, haughtiness, arrogance.

Fatalis, e, adj., destined by fate, fateful; big with fate or destiny.

Fataor, ëri, fassus, dep. a., to confess; to declare.

Fátigo, ëre, ëvi, ëtum, a. (obs. fatim, sufficiently), ago), to weary, tire, harass, disturb, arouse.

Fátisco, ëre, a., to gaze open.

Fatum, i. n. (for), an oracle, decree; fate, destiny.

Fauce, ium, f., the throat, the jaws.

Fáveo, ëre, ëvi, fantum, n., to favor, be friendly, applaud; in religious rites, ore favete (or favete linguis), favor ye with the mouth, i. e. observe a solemn silence.

Fávilia, æ, f., ashes, embers; cinders.

Fávor, ëbris, m., favor, good-will.

Facies, facis, f., a torch; fire-brand; fiery train.

Fœcundus, a, um, adj., fruitful.

Félix, ëcis, adj., happy; favorable, auspicious; (vi. 250) fruitful.

Fémima, æ, f., a woman, a female.

Femineus, a, um, adj., of a woman or women.

Fénestra, æ, f., a window; an opening. (Fr. fenêtre; Germ. Fenster.)

Féra, æ, f., a wild beast; (iv. 551), some wild creature.

Féralis, e, adj., funereal, mournful.

Fére, adv., nearly, almost; quite; just; generally.

Féretrum, i. n. (fero), a bier.

Férisinus, a, um, adj. (ferus), of wild beasts; ferina, (sc. caro), ëc, venison.

Férro, ëre, a., to strike; cut; slay.

Féro, ferre, tuli, látum, a., to bear, carry, move, bear along, want; endure; bring; lead, direct; offer,

present, (iii. 529) grant; extol; yield, produce; relate, report; bear or take away; carry off; plunder; obtain; (ii. 34) impel, direct; (vi. 675) prompt; se ferre, to bear, betake, or present one's self, advance, (vi. 211) to rise; to boast; venus ferens, a carrying wind; a fair wind.

Férox, ëcis, adj., wild, fierce, savage, bold, warlike.

Féra totus, a, um, adj., iron-shod.

Féreus, a, um, adj., of iron, iron.

Féragineus, a, um, adj., iron-gray; dusky, murky, turid.

Ferrum, i, n., iron; meton, a sword, an axe, the head or point of a spear.

Férus, a, um, adj., wild, savage, fierce, cruel.

Férus, i, m. a wild creature, a beast; (v. 818) a steed, fiery courser.

Ferveo, ëre, bui, or fervo, ëre, vi, n., to boil, to glow, to be animated; fervet opus, the work glows, i. e. goes briskly on.

Fessus, a, um, part., wearied, weary, fatigued.

Festino, ëre, ëvi, ëtum, a. and n., to hasten, hasten to perform.

Féstitus, a, um, adj., festal, festive.

Fétus, a, um, adj., pregnant; teeming with, full of.

Fétus, ës, m., offspring, young; a shoot, shoots, or branch.

Fébra, æ, f., a fibre; entrails.

Fébula, æ, f., a clasp; pin.

Fictus, a, um, part. (fingo), feigned, false. Fictum, i, n., falsehood.

Fídæna, æ, f., (or Fidense, arum), a town of the Sabines.

Fidens, entis, part., confident, bold.

Fides, ëi, f., confidence in any person or thing; faith; trust; belief; truth; personified as a goddess, Faith.

Fides, is, mostly plur., fides, ium, f., a string, a lyre.

Fido, ëre, físus, n., to put confidence in, trust; to dare, venture.
Fidūcia, w., f., confidence, reliance.
Fidus, a, um, adj., faithful, trusty, trustworthy; safe.
Figo, ēre, xi, xum, a., to fix; fasten; fasten or hang up; transfixed, pierce; w. oscula, to imprint; w. vestigia, to plant one’s footsteps, i. e. to move on; w. leges, to set up (i. e. to make) laws.
Fīgura, w., f. (figo), form.
Filius, ii, m., a son; plur. children.
Fīlum, i, n., a thread.
Fimus, i, m., dung, mire.
Findo, ēre, fīdi, fīssum, a., to cleave; to divide.
Fingo, ēre, finxi, flōtum, a., to form, shape; make; mould, arrange, adjust; imagine; feign.
Finis, is, m. (rar. f.), a boundary, limit; end; plur. borders; country, land, within certain bounda-
daries.
Finītimus, a, um, adj., neighboring; plur. neighboring people, neighbors.
Flō, fīsīri, factus sum, n., to become; to happen. As pass. of facio, to be made.
Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to confirm, strengthen, encourage, support.
Firmus, a, um, adj., strong, solid, stout, steadfast.
Fissilis, e, adj. (findo), that may be split, fissile.
Fīxus, a, um, part. of figo.
Flāgellum, i, n., a scourge.
Flāgito, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to demand, to insist upon knowing.
Flāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to burn, blaze; glow.
Flāmen, īnis, n., a blast, gate.
Flamma, w., f., a flame, blaze; fire; conflagration; light; torch; the flame or fire of love or any passion; passion.
Flammō, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to inflame, set on fire.
Flātus, ās, m. (flō), a blast.
Flāvens, entis, part. of flāveo, to be yellow, golden.
Flāvus, a, um, adj., golden yellow, light yellow, flaxen-colored.
Flectō, ēre, xi, xum, a., to bend, turn, guide.
Fleco, ēre, ēvi, ētum, n. and a., to weep, bewail, lament.
Flētus, ās, m., weeping, lamentation, tears; a tearful appeal.
Flexīlis, e, adj., pliant, flexible.
Flōreo, ēre, ui, n., to bloom.
Flōres, a, um, adj., flowery.
Flōs, āris, m., a flower, blossom.
Fluctūo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to fluctuate, wave, toss like waves.
Fluctus, ās, m. (flō), a wave, bil-
low, surge.
Fluentum, i, n., a stream, flood.
Flūdus, a, um, adj., flowing.
Flūto, āre, āvi, ātum, intens. n., to float.
Flūmen, īnis, n., a stream, flood, river.
Flō, ēre, xi, xum, n., to flow, stream; drop, drip; glide away, vanish.
Flūvia, e, adj., of a river.
Flūvius, ii, m., a river.
Fōcus, i, m., a hearth; meton. home.
Fōdio, ēre, fōdiō, fōssum, a., to dig, pierce, stab.
Fōdē, adv., fotely, basely.
Fōdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to make foult, pollute, contaminate, disfig-
ure, violate, wound.
Fōdus, a, um, adj., foul, loath-
some.
Fōdus, ēris, n., a league, treaty, truce, alliance, contract, law, rule.
Fōlium, ii, n., a leaf.
Fōmes, his, kindling-wood, chips, tinder, fuel.
Fōns, fontis, m., a fountain, spring, water.
For, fārī, fātus, dep. a. and n., to speak, say, tell, utter.
Fōre = futurus esse; fōrem = es-
som.
Fōris, is, f., a door, gate; plur. sometimes of the two folds of a door, a double door.
FORMA, æ, f., form, shape, image; appearance; beauty; kind; (vi. 615) form or lot (of penal suffering).

Formica, æ, f., an ant.

Formido, ãre, ávi, átum, a., to dread.

Formido, Ínis, f., terror, dread.

Fornix, leis, m., an arch, vault.

Fors, abl. forte, (fero,) used only in nom. and abl. sing., chance; adv. for, perchance, perhaps; forte, by chance.

Forsan, or uncontracted forsitan, adv.(fors sitan), perhaps, possibly.

Fortis, c, adj. (fero), brave, bold, strong, stout.

Fortuna, æ, f. (fors), fortune, fate, lot; good fortune, misfortune; personified as a goddess, Fortune.

Fortunatus, a, um, part., fortunate, happy, blessed.

Forum, i, n., a market-place; a forum; a court.

Forsus, i, m., hatches, gangways.

Foveo, ēre, foi, fótum, a., to keep warm, to cherish, caress, fondle.

Fractus, a, um, part. (frango), broken, disheartened, feeble.

Frágor, õris, m., crush, din, uproar.

Fragrans, antis, part. (fragro), fragrant.

Frango, ëre, frēgi, fractum, a., to break, break or dash to pieces; break off.

Frater, tris, m., a brother.

Fraternus, a, um, adj., fraternal, of a brother, brotherly.

Fraudo, ãre, ávi, átum, a., to cheat, defraud.

Fraus, dis, f., deceit, deception, treachery, fraud.

Fraxineus, a, um, adj., of ashwood, ashen.

Frēmitus, õs, m., din, shouting.

Frēno, ãre, ui, ítum, n., to roar, murmur; rage; shout, cry aloud; applaud; ring, resound.

Frēno, ãre, ávi, átum, a., to bridle, curb, rein in, restrain.

Frēnum, i, n., a bit, curb, bridle.

FRÉQUENS, entis, adj., frequent, crowded, in crowds, in throngs.

Fréquento, ãre, ávi, átum, a., to haunt, frequent.

Frētum, i, n., a strait; the sea.

Frētus, a, um, adj., relying on.

Frigeo, ãre, n., to be cold, stiff with cold, torpid.

Frigidus, a, um, adj., cold, chill.

Frigus, õris, n., cold, cold weather, chilling fear.

Frondens, entis, part. (frondeo), having leaves, leafy.

Frondesco, ãre, incp. n., to put forth leaves, shoot out, burgeon.

Frondens, a, um, adj., leafy.

Frondosus, a, um, adj., leafy.

Fronds, frondis, f., leaves, foliage; a leafy branch or bough; a wreath, chaplet.

Fronds, frontis, f., the forehead, brow; the front of anything, (v. 158) a prow.

Frumentum, i, n., corn, grain.

Fruior, frui, fructus and fruius, dep., to enjoy.

Frustra, adv., in vain, to no purpose, idly.

Frustror, ēri, ētus, dep. a., to disappoint, mock, flout.

Fruit, i, n. (frango), a bit, piece of food.

Frux, frugis, generally plur. fruges, um, f. (fruor), fruits of the earth; grain; meal.

Fucus, i, m., a drone.

Fūga, æ, f., flight; exile; swift course.

Fugiō, ëre, fugi, fugitum, a. and n., to flee; flee away; recede; avoid, shun, escape.

Fugio, ãre, ávi, átum, a., to put to flight, rout, chase away.

Fulcio, ëre, fulsi, fultum, a., to prop up, support, uphold.

Fulcrum, i, n., a prop; the foot or post of a couch.

Fulgeo, ëre, fulsi, (also poet. fulgo, ëre), n., to flash, lighten, glitter, gleam, shine.

Fulgor, õris, m.; gleam, brightness, brilliancy.
Fulmen, fnis, n. (contr. from ful-gimen), lightning; a thunderbolt.
Fulmineus, a, um, adj., flashing like lightning.
Fulvus, a, um, adj., yellow, tawny.
Fumus, a, um, adv., smoky.
Famo, är, n., to smoke.
Famus, i, m., smoke.
Funâle, is, adj. (funis), a taper (a cord dipped in wax).
Fundamentum, i, n., a foundation.
Funditus, adv. (fundus), from the very bottom, entirely, utterly.
Fundo, är, àvi, ätum, a. (fundus), to lay the foundations of; found; to moor; to establish.
Fundó, ère, fúdi, fúsum, a., to pour out or forth; scatter, disperse; prostrate, bring down; put to rout (iii. 152) se fundebat = was pouring her beams. See Fúsus.
Fundus, i, m., the bottom of anything; a gulf.
Funéræus, a, um, adj., funeral.
Fungor, fungi, functus, dep., to occupy one’s self with, perform, discharge.
Fânis, is, m., a rope, cable.
Fánus, éris, n., funeral rites, a funeral procession; a dead body; corpse; death; murder; disaster.
Fúria, ärum, f., rage, madness, frenzy; the Furies, avenging deities, personifications of our sires. Their names were Tisiphône, Alectô, and Mégaira.
Furibundus, a, um, adj., frantic.
Fúrio, ère, ávi, ätum, a., to mad-den.
Fúro, ère, ui, n., to rage, rave, be mad, be furious; to be inspired.
Fúror, òris, madness, rage, frenzy, fierce passion.
Fúror, ári, ätus, dep. a. (fur, a thief), to steal away, withdraw.
Furtim, adv., by stealth.
Furtívus, a, um, adj., stolen, secret.
Furtum, i, n., theft; stealth; deceit, cheat.
Fúsus, a, um, part., outpoured; spread out, extended, stretched out.

G.
Gábii, òrum, m., an old city of Latium.
Gætulius, a, um, adj., Gætulian, of the Gætuli in N. Africa.
Gálea, ò, f., a helmet (of leather).
Gallus, i, m., a Gaul.
Gânymédés, is, m., the cupbearer of Jupiter.
Gârâmantès, um, m., plur., a people in the interior of Africa.
Gârâmantis, ìdis, adj., Garamantine.
Gândeo, ère, gâvisus sum, semi-dep. n., to rejoice, delight in.
Gaudium, ii, n., joy, delight.
Gàza, ò, f., wealth, riches.
Gèla, è, ò, a town in Sicily, on the river Gela.
Gêlîdus, a, um, adj., cold, ivery.
Gêlòus, a, um, adj., of Gela.
Gêminus, a, um, adj., twin; double, two-fold; two.
Gêmitus, òs, m., a groan, sigh, moaning; roaring.
Gemma, ò, f., a precious stone, gem.
Gêmo, ère, ui, òtum, n. and a., to groan, sigh, bemoan.
Gêna, ò, f., the cheek.
Gêner, ëri, m., a son-in-law.
Gênerâtor, òris, m., a breeder.
Gênero, ère, fúvi, òtum, a. (gen.-), to beget; generatus w. abl., sprung from.
Gênetrix, ícis, f., a mother.
Gêniâlis, c. adj. (Genius), of or agreeable to one’s Genius; festive; banqueting.
Gênitör, òris, m., a father, sire.
Gênitus, a, um, part. of gigno, born of; son.
Gênius, ii, m., a Genius, tutelar deity, divine guardian.
Gêns, gentis, f. (gen.-), a clan, race, nation, people; descendant.
GEN

Gěnu, ūs, n., a knee.

Gěnu, ēris, n., birth, descent; a race, stock; a descendant; offspring; a kind; (iii. 86) a nation.

Germanus, i, m., a full or own brother; germāna, w, f., an own sister.

Gēro, ēre, gessi, gestum, a., to carry, bear, wear; put on; have (with or on); w. bellum, to wage.

Gēryön, ōnis, m., a king of Spain, with three heads, or three bodies joined in one.

Gestāmen, Inis, n., something carried, a burden; g. Abantis, once wielded by mighty Abas.

Gesto, ēre, ēvi, ēatum, a. (intens. of gero), to bear, wear, carry.

Gētious, a, um, adj., Getan, of the Getae, a Thracian tribe on the Danube; poet. for Thracian.

Gigno, ēre, gēni, gēnītum, a., to beget, bear, give birth.

Glāciālis, e, adj., icy, frozen.

Glacies, ēi, f., ice.

Glauclus, a, um, adj., dull-green.

Glauclus, i, m., (1) a fisherman who was made a sea god; (2) the leader of the Lycian auxiliaries of Priam.

Glēba, w, f., the soil.

Glōbus, i, m., a ball, orb, globe.

Glōmēro, ēre, ēvi, ēatum, a., to roll up into a heap, gather, collect; pass. as middle, to form a circle, flock together, throng.

Glōria, w, f., fame, renown, glory; thirst for glory.

Gnātus = natus, a son.

Gnōsius, a, um, adj., Gnorian, of Gnousis, the old capital of Crete; part., Cretan.

Gorgo (Gorgon), ōnis, f., a Gorgon. Hesiod mentions three, Steno, Euryale, Medusa.

Gracchus, i, m., a Roman family in the gens Sempronia.

Grācellis, e, adj., slender.

Grādior, di, gressus sum, dep. n., to walk, go, move; (iii. 664) stalk.

Grādivus, i, m., an epithet of Mars, from his impetuous stride in battle.

Grādus, ūs, m., a step.

Grāi, ōrum, m. (dissyl.), the Greeks.

Grāius, a, um, adj. (dissyl., pr. Gra-yus), Greek, Grecian; subs. a Greek.

Grājygōna, w, m. (Grāius, gen-), plur. the sons of the Greeks.

Grāmen, Inis, n., grass, an herb.

Grāmineus, a, um, adj., grassy.

Grandæus, a, um, adj., aged.

Grando, Inis, f., hail.

Grates, tubus, f. plur., thanks, requital.

Grātia, w, f., grace, charm; favor; love; pleasure in; thanks, gratitude for.

Grātor, ēri, ētus sum, dep. n., to congratulate, wish one joy.

Grātus, a, um, adj., acceptable, grateful, welcome, dear; lovely.

Grāveölens, entis, adj., ill-smelling, noisome.

Grāvīdus, a, um, adj., teeming with.

Grāvis, e, adj., heavy; ponderous; massy; laden; (i. 274, vi. 516) pregnant; burdened, burdensome, oppressive, serious, grievous; venerable; (v. 437) — firm; (v. 387) w. castigat, gravely, heavily chides.

Grāviter, adv., heavily, weightily; with dignity, strongly, deeply, grievously, harshly, dismally.

Grāvo, ēre, ēvi, ēatum, a., to weigh down.

Grēmium, ii, n., a lap; bosom.

Gressus, a, um, part. of gradior.

Gressus, ūs, m., a step; gait.

Grexx, grēgis, m., a flock, herd.

Grynēus, a, um, adj., Grynēan, an epithet of Apollo, from Grynia, an Æolian city in Asia Minor, where he had an oracle and temple.

Gūbernāculum, i, n., helm, rudder.

Gūbernātor, oris, m., helmsman, pilot.
Gurges, Ítis, m., a whirlpool, gulf; abyss, stream, flood, sea.
Gusto, àre, àvi, àtum, a., to taste.
Gutta, w, f., a drop.
Guttur, àris, n., the throat.
Gykos, i, f., one of the Cyclàdes.
Gyas, w, m., a companion of Æneas.
Gyrus, i, m., a circle.

H.

Hábëna, w, f. (habeo), plur. reines.
Hábeo, ère, ui, Ítum, a., to have, hold, possess, keep, regard, consider.
Hábilis, e, adj., handy; well-shaped.
Hábîto, ère, àvi, Ítum, a. and n., to inhabit, dwell, live.
Hábitus, w, m., garb, dress, mien.
Hac, adv. (so. parte or via), this way, on this side, here.
Hacténa, adv. (tenes), thus far.
Háereo, ère, hæsi, hæsum, n., to hang, stick, cling, adhere, hang on, be fastened to; hold fast, remain, remain fixed (or stead/fast in); (iv. 614) to be fixed; to linger; stick fast; stand fixed, be embarrassed, (iii. 597) pause.
Hálitus, w, m., breath; exhalation.
Halo, ère, àvi, Ítum, n., to breathe, to be fragrant.
Hammon, Íonis, m., Ammon, a Libyan god whom the Romans identified with Jupiter.
Hámus, i, m., a hook.
Harpalýce, w, f., a Thracian princess.
Harpyia, w, f., a harpy; they were Aéllô, Ocyptê, and Celæno, foul-winged monsters, with maidens’ faces and the bodies of birds.
Hasta, w, f., a spear, lance.
Hastile, is, n., (iii. 23) a spear-shaft, i. e. spear-like wand; a spear.
Haud (haut), adv., not; by no means.
Haurio, ère, si, stum, a., to drink.

drink in, drain, drink one’s fill of, exhaust; (v. 137) thrill through.
Hébeo, ère, n., to be sluggish, run dull.
Hèbèto, ère, àvi, Ítum, a., to blunt, dull, dim.
Hebrus, i, m., a river of Thrace.
Hècâté, ës, f., a goddess of the lower world.
Hector, Íris, m., a Trojan hero, son of Priam and husband of Andromache.
Hectôres, a, um, adj., of Hector.
Hécuba, w, f., wife of Priam.
Hei, int., ah! alas! woe!
Heia (eis), int. (dissyl.), on! ho! away!
Hèlëna, w, f., Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelâus, carried to Troy by Paris.
Hèlënum, i, m., a son of Priam.
Hèlôrus, i, m., a river of Sicily.
Hèlëymus, i, m., a Sicilian.
Herba, w, f., grass; a plant.
Héroûles, ës, m., a son of Jupiter and Alemèno, famed for his twelve labors.
Héroûles, a, um, adj., Herculean.
Hères, èdis, m., an heir.
Hermîônë, ës, f., daughter of Menelâus and Helen, (hence grand-daughter of Leda,) wife of Pyrrhus and afterward of Orestes.
Hèros, ëdis, m., a hero.
Hèrus, i, m., a master, lord.
Hespèria, w, f. (the western land), a name given by the Greek poets to Italy.
Hespèrides, um, f. (the Western Maidens), three nymphs who had charge of the garden where grew the golden apples.
Hespèrius, a, um, adj., Hesperian.
Heu, int., ah! oh! alas!
Heus, int., ho!
Hîatua, w, m., an aperture, open mouth.
Hîberna, Òrum, w. (sc. tempora), winters.
Hibernus, a, um, adj., wintry, winter, (iv. 143) "his winter abode"; stormy, tempestuous.

Hic, hæc, hoc, dem. pro., thin; after illae, the latter; hic — hic, this — that. Sometimes used w. a noun instead of the adv. here or hither.

Hic, adv., here, in this place, in this matter, on this occasion, here-upon.

Hiems (hiemis), hiëmis, f., winter; storm, tempest.

Hinc, adv., from this place; hence; from (or on) this side; from this source; from this time; hinc — hinc, on this side, on that side.

Hio, äre, ävi, ätum, n., to open one's mouth.

Hippodóon, onitis, m., a Trojan.

Hisco, ēre, incep. (hio), to stagger.

Hodie, adv. (hoe die), to-day.

Hōmo, īnis, c., a human being, a man.

Hōnos (honoris), hris, m., honor, renown, re-compense, prize, sacrifice, offering, thanksgiving, (v. 601) an honored observance or custom, (i. 591) grace, lustre; (vi. 333) the honor due to death — burial.

Hōnōrātus, a, um, part., honored.

Hōra, ē, f., an hour; plur. personified, the Hours.

Horrendus, a, um, part., dreadful, terrible, fearful.

Horrens, entis, part., bristling, rough, shaggy; awful.

Horreo, ēre, n. and a., to bristle, shudder, shudder at.

Horresco, ēre, horruit, incep. n. and a., to shudder, shudder at, dread.

Horridus, a, um, adj., bristly, rough, shaggy; grim; dreadful.

Horrifico, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to terrify.

Horrifius, a, um, adj., fearful, frightful.

Horrísonus, a, um, adj., horrossounding.
Iarbas, æ, m., a king of Mauretanias, and unsuccessful suitor of Dido.

Iasides, æ, m., a descendant of Jasius.

Iasius, ii, m., son of Jupiter and Electra, and brother of Dardanus.

Jaspis, Jdis, f., jasper.

Ibi, adv. (is), there, in that place; thereupon.

Ibidem, adv. in the same place; in that very place.

Icarus, i, m., a son of Daedalus, who, flying with his father from Crete, fell into the Icarian sea.

Ico, ëre, Ioi, icum, a, to strike, smite.

Ictus, ës, m., a blow, stroke, thrust.

Ida, æ, f., a mountain near Troy.

Idæus, a, um, adj., of Ida, Idaean.

Idæus, i, m., a charioteer of Priam.

Idaia, æ, f., and Idâlium, ii, n., a mountain, city, and grove in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Idâlius, a, um, adj., Idalian.

Idcirco, adv., on that account, therefore.

Idem, çãdem, ãdem, dem. pro., the same; he also; at the same time he; and yet he.

Ido, adv., on that account, therefore.

Idômeneus, ei, m., king of Crete (iii. 122 n).

Iditur, conj., then, therefore.

Ignarus, a, um, adj., ignorant, unacquainted with, not knowing, unaware.

Ignàvus, a, um, adj., idle, lazy.

Ignæus, a, um, adj., fiery.

Ignis, is, m., fire, flame, lightning.

Ignobilis, e, adj., undistinguished, common.

Ignoró, ëre, āvi, ëtum, æ, to be ignorant of, not to understand.

Ignóitus, a, um, adj., unknown, strange; a stranger.

Flex, òcis, f., the iex, holm-oak.

Hia, æ, f., mother of Romulus (1. 274 n).

Hiasus, a, um, adj., of Ilium, Ilian.

Ilías, ëdis, f., an Ilian (or Trojan) woman.

Illecet, adv. (ire-locet, [you] may go), forthwith, instantly, immediately.

Ilôné, ës, f., a daughter of Priam.

Ilônæus, ei, m., a companion of Æneas.

Ilium, ii, n., a name of Troy.

Ilus, a, um, adj., Ilían, Trojan.

Ilâbor, bi, psus, dep. n, to glide into.

Ilâtâlibis, e, adj., joyless.

Île, a, ud, dem. pro., that; that one, he, she, it; that great; that famous; the same man, the one; w. hic, the former.

Illic, adv., there, in that place.

Illdo, ëre, isi, ësum, æ, to drive against, drive into.

Ilîno, adv., hence; from that side.

Ilue, adv., thither; to that place.

Ilûdo, ëre, si, ësum, æ, and ën, to mock (or jeer) at, insult, deride.

Illustrius, e, adj. (in, lux), glorious, illustrious.

Illûviæs, eî, f., filth.

Illyricus, a, um, adj., Illyrian, of Illyrium, on the E. coast of the Adriatic.

Ilus, i, m., son of Tros, and king of Troy from him called Ilium; (2.) an early surname of Ascanius.

Imago, ònis, f., an image, likeness; shade, apparition; form, shape, appearance, sight.

Imbellis, e, adj. (bellum), unwarlike, feeble.

Imber, bris, m., a rain-storm, shower; rain-cloud; (i. 743) water; (i. 123) flood.

Imitâlibis, e, adj., imitable.

Imitor, ãri, ëtus, dep. æ, to imitate.

Immanis, e, adj. (ma-), huge, vast.
monstrous, wild; fierce, savage, dreadful, horrid.

Immēmor, ëris, adj., unmindful, forgetful, thoughtless.

Immensus, a, um, adj., measureless, boundless, huge, vast, monstrous.

Immergo, ėre, si, sum, a., to plunge in, sink in.

Immerītus, a, um, adv., undeserving (such a fate, iii. 2).

Immīneo, ėre, n., to hang over.

Immīseō, ėre, sei, xtim or stem, a., to mingle with, mix with.

Immissis, e, adj., merciless, cruel.

Immittō, ėre, misi, missum, a., to send to or into; to let in, admit; w. sese, to dash into; w. habēnas, to loosen; (vi. 1) ‘and gives his fleet the rein’; jugis immisisse, let loose, darting; barba immissa, let grow long, hanging down.

Immo (imo), adv. (imus), nay rather.

Immortalis, e, adj., undying, imperishable.

Immōitus, a, um, adj., unmoved, immovable, motionless.

Immāgō, īre, i vi or ii, n., to below in.

Immundus, a, um, adj., foul, filthy.

Impar, āris, adj., unequal; an unequal match for.

Impēdio, īre, īvi or ii, xtim, a. (in, pes), to entangle, encircle, involve, impede.

Impello, ēre, plūi, pul um, a., to push against, strike, drive, push on, set in motion, urge on, impel, overthrow; w. remōs, ply.

Impērium, ii, n., command, authority, empire, sovereignty, reign, dominion.

Impēro, āre, āvi, xtim, a., to command.

Impētus, ās, m., violent impulse; act of violence; attack; impetus.

Impiger, grā, grum, adj. (piger), not slothful, quick.

Impingo, ēre, pēgī, pactum, a., to dash against.

Impius, a, um, adj., impious, unnatural, undutiful, unhallowed.

Implacātus, a, um, adj., insatiate.

Imploro, ēre, ēvi, xtim, a., to fill up (or fill), satisfy.

Implōco, āre, ui or āvi, xtim or xtim, a., to enfold, entwine, (iii. 552) grave, (i. 680) entwine, i.e. infuse.

Impūro, ēre, āvi, xtim, a., to pray for, beg for, beseech.

Impōno, ēre, sui, xtim, a., to place upon, place over, impose, prescribe.

Impōcor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to implicate, pray for, invoke.

Imprimo, ēre, pressi, pressum, a. (premo), to press to (or into); to engrave, enphase.

Impōbus, a, um, adj., immoderate, wicked, malicious, vile, cruel, importunate, insatiate, unconscionable; (v. 397) ‘yon braggart.’

Impōvidus, a, um, adj., unforeseeing, thoughtless, blind, uncertain.

Impōvisus, u, um, adj., unforeseen, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.

Impūbes, ēris or is, adj., youthful, beardless.

Impāne, adv. (in, pēna), without punishment, with impunity.

Imus, adj., see Infērōs.

In, w. abl., in, on, upon, among, at; in the case of, in relation to, by way of; w. acc., into, to, towards, against, on, upon, for, among, in anticipation of, w. morem, according to; in caput, headlong.

Ināmābilis, e, adj. (āmo), unlovely.

Inānis, e, adj., empty, vain, idle, unreal, unwavering, brief.

Inānus, a, um, adj., quite gray, hoary.

Incaussum, adv. (cassus), in vain.

Incantus, a, um, adj., off one’s guard.

Incēdo, ēre, essi, essum, n. and a., to go, walk, move along, advance or march (in a stately, dignified way); (i. 46) walk majestic.
Infabricātus, a, um, adj., un-wrought, unshaped, unfashioned.
Infandus, a, um, adj. (for), unutterable, detestable, abominable, insidious.
Infans, antis, com. (for), an infant.
Infatūstus, a, um, adj., unfortunate.
Infestus, a, um, adj. (factus), not done.
Infestus, a, um, part. of inficio, ēre, fēci, factum, stained; (vi. 742) the crime with which they are infected.
Infēlix, lois, adj., unhappy, unfortunate, wretched, inauspicious.
Infensus, a, um, adj., hostile.
Infersonus, a, um, adj., lying beneath; infernal, of the lower world.
Infēro, ferro, tulli, lātum, a., to carry (or bring) to or into, bear to, offer; w. sc. to bear (or be taken) one’s self, go, come, proceed; pass. (iv. 545), shall I attack (them)?
Infēros, a, um, adj., that is below, lower; comp. inferior, lower, humbler, inferior; sup. infimus or imus, the lowest, deepest, inmost, lowest part of, bottom; (ii. 449) (the doors) below.
Infestus, a, um, adj., hostile.
Infigō, ēre, xi, xum, a., to fix on, fasten on; inflix, implant.
Inflando, ēre, fīlii, fissum, a., to cleave.
Inf, def. v., he begins.
Infamō, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to set on, inflame.
Infacto, ēre, xi, xum, a., to bend, curve; sway, turn.
Infēre, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to blow into, inflate, fill.
Informōs, e, adj. (forma), shapeless, formless, misshapen, hideous.
Infraestus, a, um, part. of infringō, ēre, frēgi, fractum, broken, subdued.
Infrendō, ēre, and infrendo, ēre, a., to guard.

Infrenus, a, um, adj. (frenum), unbridled, (iv. 41) riding without bridles and unbridled themselves.
Infūla, sc, f., a fillet of white and red wool.
Infundo, ēre, fīndi, fīsum, a., to pour in, into, or upon, let down upon, spread over, diffuse.
Ingēmino, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. and n., to redeouble, repeat; be redeoubled, increase; (iii. 199) flash repeatedly.
Ingēmo, ēre, ui, n. and a., to groan, sigh.
Ingens, tis, adj. (in, genus, that goes beyond its kind, monstrous), great, huge, vast.
Ingrātus, a, um, adj., unacceome, disagreeable, ungrateful.
Ingrēdior, di, gressus, dep. a. and n., to enter; to walk, walk along, proceed; (v. 543) enter on, i.e. attain.
Ingruo, ēre, ui, n., to burst upon, to assail (our ears).
Inhio, ēre, ēvi, ētum, n. and a., to gape at, to gaze at attentively.
Inhonestus, a, um, adj., shameful, disfiguring, hideous.
Inhorresco, ēre, ui, n., to grow rough, grow ruffled.
Inhospitus, a, um, adj. (hospes), inhospitable.
Inhūmātus, a, um, adj., unburied.
Inimicus, a, um, adj. (amicus), unfriendly, hostile; subs., an enemy.
Iniquus, a, am, adj. (aqua), unfair, unfavorable, disadvantageous, hard, hostile.
Injicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (jacio), to throw into, throw upon, hurl against.
Injūria, ë, f. (jus), wrong, injury, affront, harm.
Injussus, a, um, adj., unhiddem.
Innecto, ēre, exui, exum, a., to tie, bind; to weave, contrive; (iv. 51) string together, i.e. dictate.
Inno, ēre, ēvi, ētum, n., to swim in, to float (or sail) upon.

18—Six Books.
Incendium, ii, n., fire, conflagration, flame; m., fire-brand, torch.

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, a., to burn, inflame, kindle, set fire to, light; excite.

Inceptum, i, n. (incipio), a beginning, attempt, undertaking.

Incertus, a, um, adj., uncertain, doubtful; dim. (iii. 203) obscured; (ii. 224) ill-aimed.

Incessus, ĕs, m., gait.

Incesto, ĕre, a., to pollute.

Inchoo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a., to begin; to erect.

Incido, ĕre, cidi, cēsum, n. (cadu), to fall upon.

Incido, ĕre, cidi, cīsum, a. (cadu), to cut.

Incipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. and n., to begin, undertake, essay.

Inclēmentia, wē, f., severity.

Inclādo, ĕre, si, sum, a. (clauo), to shut up or in, enclose.

Inclūitus, a, um, adj., renowned.

Incohinitus, a, um, adj., unknown.

Inclō, ĕre, ui, ultum, a. and n., to inhabit, dwell.

Inclōmitus, e, adj., unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired.

Incomitātus, a, um, adj., unaccompanied, unattended.

Inconcessus, a, um, adj., unpermitted.

Inconsultus, a, um, adj., without counsel, without advice.

Incredibilis, e, adj., incredible.

Incorpito, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, freq. a., to chide; (i. 738) challenge, bid be quick.

Incredibo, ĕre, ui, ĕtum, (rar. ĕvi, ĕtum) a. and n., to challenge, chide, blame.

Increseco, ĕre, ĕvi, n., to grow up, shoot up.

Incurbo, ĕre, ui (āvi), ĕtum (ātum), n. to brood over.

Incultus, a, um adj., uncultivated, neglected, disordered.

Incumbō, ĕre, cūbūi, cūbitum n., to lay one’s self upon, lie upon, lean upon or over; overhang; fall

Incuro, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a., to bend.

Incūso, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a. (cause), to accuse, upbraid.

Incūtio, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a. (quatio), to strike or throw into.

Indāgo, inis, f., an encircling, enclosure; a method of hunting by stopping up the outlets of the woods with nets, men, and dogs.

Inde, adv. (is, de), from that place (or quarter), thence; after that, then; from that time.

Indebitus, a, um, adj., undue, unwarranted.

Indeprensus, a, um, adj., undiscovered, without solution.

Indi, ērum, m., the Indians.

Indicium, ii, n. (index), a disclosure, information, testimony.

Indico, ĕre, xi, ētum, a., to proclaim, appoint, order.

Indignor, āri, ētus, dep. a., to be indignant at any thing, to fret, mourn.

Indignus, a, um, adj., unworthy, undeserved, cruel.

Indōmitus, a, um, adj., unquelled, ungovernable, unrestrained.

Indūco, ĕre, xi, ētum, a., to draw on, put on, incite, induce.

Indulgeo, ĕre, si, ētum, n. and a. (dulcis), to indulge in, give way to, yield to.

Induo, ĕre, ui, ētum, a., to put on, clothe, deck; induitus, clad.

Ineluctabilis, e, adj., inevitable.

Ineo, iri, ivi or ii, ētum, n. and a., to go into, enter, enter upon, begin.

Inermis, e, adj. (arma), unarmed.

Iners, erti, adj. (ars), unskilled, sluggish, unwarlike, timid, helpless.

Inexpertus, a, um, adj., untried.

Inextricabilis, e, adj., inextricable.
Infæbricatīus, a, um, adj., unwrought, unshaped, un fashioned.
Infændus, a, um, adj. (for), unutterable, detestable, abominable, iniquitous.
Infans, antis, com. (for), an infant.
Infastus, a, um, adj., unfortunate.
Infectus, a, um, adj. (factus), not done.
Infestus, a, um, part. of infincio, ére, féel, festum, stained; (vi. 742) the crime with which they are infected.
Infélix, ícis, adj., unhappy, unfortunate, wretched, insidious.
Infensus, a, um, adj., hostile.
Infærus, a, um, adj., lying beneath; infernal, of the lower world.
Inféro, ferre, tūli, látum, a., to carry (or bring) to or into, bear to, offer; w. se, to bear (or be-take) one’s self; go, come, proceed; pass. (iv. 543), shall I attack (them)?
Inférus, a, um, adj., that is below, lower; corp. inferior, lower, humbler, inferior; sup. infimus or imus, the lowest, deepest, inmost, lowest part of, bottom; (ii. 449) (the doors) below.
Infestus, a, um, adj., hostile.
Infigo, ére, xi, xum, a., to fix on, fasten on; infix, implant.
Infundo, ére, fidí, fissum, a., to cleave.
Infát, def. v., he begins.
Indammo, ére, ávi, átum, a., to set on, inflame.
Inféceto, ére, xi, xum, a., to bend, curve; swing, turn.
Infó, ére, ávi, átum, a., to blow into, inflate, fill.
Informis, e, adj. (forma), shapeless, formless, missmaken, hideous.
Infrectus, a, um, part. of infringo, ére, frēgi, frustum, broken, subdued.
Infrendo, ére, and infrendo, ére, n., to gnash.

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Innoxius, a, um, adj., harmless.
Innumerus, a, um, adj., innumer-able.
Inuuptus, a, um, adj., unmarried.
Inblesco, esse, viri, itum, n., to
grow upon, to adhere.
Inopinus, a, um, adj. (opinor),
unexpected.
Inops, opis, adj., poor, bereft of.
Inous, a, um, adj., Inoan, (son) of
Ino, who was daughter of Cad-
mus and Herminone, and was
changed into a sea-goddess.
Inquam, def., to say.
Insanias, æ, f., madness.
Insanus, a, um, adj., mad, insane,
frantic, rapt, inspired.
Insensus, a, um, adj., not knowing,
ignorant, unconscious.
Inscribo, esse, psi, ptum, a., to
write in or upon, to mark.
Inssequor, qui, catus, dep. a., to
follow, pursue, attempt.
Insiero, esse, stiti, rtum, a., to in-
sert; of windows, 'let into the
wall.
Insetto, esse, freg., to put into, in-
sert.
Inideo, esse, sedi, sessum, a. and
n., to take one's seat on, sit on or
upon.
Insidia, ærum, f., an ambush; a
snare, wile, deceit, artifice, treach-
ery.
Insido, esse, sedi, sessum, a. and
n., to sit down on, settle on, (i.
719) settle down upon.
Insigne, is, n., a token, decoration.
Insignis, e, adj. (signum), dis-
tinguished, conspicuous, marked.
Insinuo, esse, avi, itum, a. and n.
(sinus), to wind or creep in, pen-
egrate.
Insisto, esse, stiti, n. and a., to
tread upon; to begin; to stand on.
Insomnium, ii, n., a dream.
Insóno, esse, ui, n., to sound, re-
sound.
Insōns, tis, adj., guiltless, innocent,
harmless.
Insperatus, a, um, adj., unhoped
for.

Insipicio, esse, exi, ectum, a., to
look into, examine.
Insipio, esse, avi, itum, a., to
breathe into, inspire.
Instar, n. indec., a likeness, im-
age; as large as, to the size of;
majesty.
Instauro, esse, avi, itum, a., to re-
new, begin again; (iv. 63) fill up;
(iii. 62) perform; (vi. 530) re-
pay.
Insterno, esse, stravi, stratum, a.,
to spread over, cover.
Instigo, esse, avi, itum, a., to urge,
encourage, stimulate.
Instituo, esse, ui, itum, a., to
found, build, ordain.
Insto, esse, stiti, n., to be at hand,
(quad instat, the business in
hand); to press upon; pursue;
to press on, push on, urge on,
strive; to persist.
Instruo, esse, xi, etum, a., to draw
up (or arrange) in order; to fur-
nish, equip, set out.
Insuetus, a, um, adj., accustomed.
Insula, æ, f., an island.
Insulto, esse, avi, itum, n. (salio),
to leap at, to be insolent, to re-
vile, insult.
Insunt, esse, form, n., to be in or on.
Insuo, esse, ui, itum, a., to sew in,
sew up in.
Insuper, adv., above; moreover.
Insuperabilia, e, adj., unconquer-
able.
Insurgo, esse, rexi, rectum, a., to
rise, rise up, rise upon.
Intactus, a, um, adj., untouched,
unyoked, virgin.
Intege, gra, grum, adj. (tango),
unimpaired, sound, pure.
Intemératus, a, um, adj., unde-
filed, pure, inviolate.
Intempestus, a, um, adj., un-
seasonable (for work), blank,
gloomy.
Intendo, esse, di, tum and sum, a.,
to stretch, stretch out, extend,
swell, spread; to draw tight, to bind;
(iv. 506) to hang; to be attentive,
eager, intent.
Intento, ēre, ēri, ētum, a., to stretch out, hold out, threaten.
Inter, prep. w. acc., between, among, during, at; inter se, with or against each other, with one another, mutually.
Interolūdo, ēre, ēiū, ēsum, a. (claudo), to shut in, cut off, hinder.
Interdum, adv., sometimes.
Interēs, adv., meanwhile.
Interfor, ēri, ētus, dep. a., to interrupt.
Interfusus, a, um, part. of interfundo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum, flowing between, povored around, suffused.
Interior, ius, ēris, adj. comp., super. intimus, the inner, interior.
Interloco, ēre, n., to wash (or flow) between.
Interpres, stis, c., an interpreter; (iv. 608) author, meanwhile.
Interitus, a, um, adj., undisputed, untirfired, fearless.
Interruptus, a, um, part. (interrupto), broken off, interrupted.
Intervalum, i, n., an interval.
Inteso, ēre, xui, xtum, a., to interweave, interweave, bind around, cover.
Intimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of interior), the inmost, innermost, most secret.
Intōno, ēre, ui, n., to thunder, thunder forth.
Intorquoise, ēre, tori, tortum, a., to twist around, to hurl.
Intra, adv. and prep., within, on the inside of.
Intractābilis, e, adj., unmanageable, unconquerable.
Intrēmo, ēre, ui, n., to tremble, quake.
Intro, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to enter, go into, penetrate.
 Intrōgrēdiōr, di, ssus, dep. n., to step into, to enter.
Intus, adv. (in), on the inside, within, in, to the inside.
Inuitus, a, um, adj. (uloisor), unavenged.
Inutillus, e, adj., useless.
Irrideo, ēre, īsi, īsum, n. and a.,
to laugh at, mock, deride.

Irrigo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to lead
or let in water, to diffuse, (iii. 511) to bedew.

Irritātus, a, um, part. of irrito,
provoked, irritated.

Irritu, a, um, adj. (reor), vain,
in vain, fruitless, ineffectual, idle.

Irrumpo, ēre, ēsi, ētum, n., to
break or burst in or into.

Irruo, ēre, ui, n., to rush in or
upon.

Is, ea, id, demons. pro., he, she, it;
this, that; (iii. 376) such; (v. 798) — there.

Iste, a, ad, demons. pro. (is-te),
this (or that) of thine (or yours);
this, that, such.

Istinc, adv., from thence where thou
art.

Ita, adv. (is), so, thus.

Itālia, æ, f., Italy.

Itālus, a, um, adj. Italian; itāli,
orum, the Italiens.

Iter, itinēris, n. (eō), a way, jour-
ney, path, passage.

Itērum, adv., again.

Ithēaca, æ, f., an island in the
Ionian sea, the kingdom of Ulysses
and of his father Laertes.

Ithēcaus, a, um, adj., Ithacan;
subs., of Ulysses, the Ithacan.

Iulius, i, m., another name of As-
canius, son of Æneas.

Ixion, ōnis, m., a king of the La-
pitēs, for an insult to Juno
fastened in Tartarus to an ever-
revolving fiery wheel.

J.

Jāceo, ēre, ui, ētum, n., to lie,
lie prostrate, lie dead, slain, or un-
buried; lie low.

Jācio, ēre, jēci, jactum, a., to throw,
cast, hurl; to lay, erect.

Jactans, antis, pres. part. of jacto,
ejectuating, (i. 227) revolving,
(v. 469) throwings; (vi. 315) jact-
tantior, too boastful, too vainglo-
rious.

Jacto, ēre, ēvi, ētum, freq. a., to
throw, cast, hurl, toss; throw
about, toss about, drive about;
to throw out, utter; w. se, to
boast; see jactans.

Jactūra, æ, f., a throwing away,
loss.

Jāculor, āri, ātum, dep., to hurl.

Jāculum, i, n., a dart, javelin.

Jam, adv., now, already, by this
time, now at last; soon, presently;
moreover; w. other particles,
even; jam pridem, long since,
already for a long time.

Jamādūm, adv., long since, now
for a long time; now at once.

Jampridem, adv., now for a long
time.

Jānitor, ōris, m., a door-keeper,
porter.

Jāspis, idis, f., jasper.

Jānua, æ, f., a door, entrance.

Jēcor, ōris and Ínōris, n., the
liver.

Jūba, æ, f., mane, hair, crest.

Jūbar, ōris, n., radiant light, (iv.
130) the morning-star.

Jūbēo, ēre, jussi, jussum, a., to
command, bid, order, ordain,
wish, desire.

Jūcundus, a, um, adj., pleasant.

Jūdex, īcis, c. (jus, dioc), a judge.

Jūdicium, i, n., a judgment.

Jūgālis, e, adj., of wedlock, sep-
tial.

Jūgērum, i, n., a yoke, five-eighths
of an acre; often tr. acre.

Jūgo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to yoke,
join in marriage.

Jūgum, i, n., a yoke, collar; yoked
steeds; a height, ridge.

Julius, ïi, m., the name of a Ro-
man gens.

Jūnotūr, æ, f., a joining.

Jungo, ēre, ìxi, nctum, a., to yoke,
join, unite; (v. 157) junctis =
equal, in a line.

Juno, ōnis, f., daughter of Saturn,
sister and wife of Jupiter, and
queen of the gods.
Junônius, a, um, adj., of Juno.
Jupiter, Jóvis, m., son of Saturn, and king of the gods. Jupiter
Stygius, i. e. Pluto.
Júro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a., to swear, swear by, invoke.
Jús, júris, n., law, right; plu. (i. 507) principles of law—a con-
stitution.
Jussum, i., n., a command, order, mandate, decree, injunction.
Jussus, ās, m. (used only in abl. jussu), an order, command.
Justitia, w., f., justice.
Justus, a, um, adj., just, fair.
Júvénalis, e, adj., youthful.
Júvenus, i., m., a bullock, steer.
Júvenis, is, c., a youth (from 17 to 50 years of age).
Júventa, w., f., youth.
Júventas, ātis, f., youth, youthful vigor.
Júventus, ātis, f., youth.
Juí, āre, júi, jútum, a., to aid, assist, please, gratify.
Juxta, adv. and prep. (jungo), near, near by, near at hand, near to,
next to.

L.

Lábēs, ēre, fœci, factum, a., to shake, cause to wave.
Lábes, is, f., a fall, ruin, stain.
Lábo, ēre, āvi, ātum, n., to totter, wave, yield, give way.
Lábor, bi, lapsus, dep. n., to fall down, fall, glide, glide down, glide away, slip, perish; (i. 394) swoop.
Lábor and Lábos, òris, m., labor, toil, task, workmanship; misfortune, sorrow, hardship, disaster; (ii. 11) Troy’s last agony.
Lábório, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to work, fashion, make, embroider.
Lábýrinhus, i., m., the Labyrinth in Crete, built by Dádeáius for
Minos.
Láe, lactis, n., milky; the milky juice of plants.

Láönea, w., f., Lacedaemonian, a Lacedaemonian or Spartan
woman.
Láöédamônios, a, um, adj., Láöe-
damian, Spartan.
Lácer, ēra, ērum, adj., mangled, lacerated, gashed, torn.
Láëro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to rend, mangle, tear.
Lácertus, i., m., the arm, strictly the upper arm.
Lácessu, ēre, īvi (ii), ītum, a., to provoke, challenge, stir up.
Lácinius, a, um, adj., Lacinian, of Lacinium, a promontory in Bruttium with a temple of Juno.
Lácrima, w., f., a tear.
Lácrimablis, e, adj., piteous.
Lácrimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to weep.
Lácu, ās, m., a lake, pond, fen.
Lædo, ēre, si, sum, a., to strike, injure, wound, slight.
Læna, w., f., a cloak, mantle.
Lærtius, a, um, adj., of Laërtes, the father of Ulysses.
Lætitia, w., f., joy, delight.
Lætor, āri, ātus, dep. n., to rejoice.
Lætus, a, um, adj., joyful, glad, rejoicing; fertile, abundant.
Lævus, a, um, adj., left, on the left hand; stupid, intoxicated; laeva, w., (sc. manus), the left hand; laevum, adv., on the left.
Lambo, ēre, bi, bitum, a., to lick.
Lâmenta, ērum, n., wailing.
Lâmentābilis, e, adj., piteous.
Lâmpas, ãdis, f., a torch.
Lâni, ēra, ērum, adj., fleecy, wool-bearing.
Lânio, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to man-
gle.
Lâœódon, ontis, m., a son of Priam and priest of Apollo.
Lâödámia, w., f., wife of Protes-
iláius, the first Greek killed at Troy, who voluntarily died to join her husband.
Lâömâdonéus, a, um, adj., Lao-
medoneus, of Laoomerón, father of Priam and king of Troy,—Troyan.
Laomédontiádes, æ, m., pl. children of Laomédon, i. e. Trojans. Laomédon defrauded Neptune and Apollo of their pay for building the walls of Troy and keeping his flocks, and afterwards refused to give Hercules the reward promised him for freeing Hesione from the monster. Hercules sailed against Troy, took the city, and killed Laomédon.

Lapidósus, a, um, adj., stony.
Lapis, Idis, m., a stone.
Lăpithe, ärum, m., a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly.
Lappso, äré, freq. n., to slip, slide.
Lapsus, ùs, m. (lăbor), a sliding, gliding motion, swoop, flight, course.
Lăquesar, äris, n., a panelled or fretted ceiling.
Lar, äris, pl. Lăres, m., a Lar, or household god, a tutelar deity.
Largus, a, um, adj., abundant, copious, ample, spacious.
Lărisseus, a, um, adj., Larissian.
Lăssus, a, um, adj., wearied.
Lăte, adv., broadly, widely, far and wide.
Lătebra, æ, f., a hiding-place, lurking-place, retreat.
Lătebrósus, a, um, adj., full of hiding-places, hollow.
Lăteo, äré, ui, n., to lurk, lie hidden, be hidden or concealed; w. acc., to be concealed from.
Lătex, ēois, m., a liquid, fluid; water, wine, oil, etc.
Lătinus, a, um, adj., Latin, of Latium; Latini, the Latins.
Lătium, ii, n., a district in the E. of Central Italy, in which Rome lies.
Lătòna, æ, f., the mother of Apollo and Diana.
Latrátus, ùs, m., a barking, baying.
Latro, äré, ävi, ätum, to bark.
Lătus, a, um, adj., broad, wide, wide-spread.
Lătus, äris, n., the side, flank.

Laudo, äré, ävi, ätum, a., to praise.
Laurens, entis, adj., Laurentian, of Laurentum, the old capital of Latium.
Laurus, i rarely ûs, f., a laurel, bay-tree.
Lauis, laudis, f., praise, fame, renown, honor, glory, merit.
Lăvinia, æ, f., the daughter of Latinus.
Lăvinius, a, um, adj., Lavinian, of Lavinium.
Lăvo, äré and öre, lăvi and lăvāvi, lăvātum, lautum, and lōtum, a. and n., to wash, bathe, lave.
Laxo, äré, āvi, ātum, a., to undue, loosen, open, release, relax, refresh, ease.
Laxus, a, um, adj., loose, open.
Lēbes, ētis, m., a caldron.
Lectus, i, m., a couch, bed.
Lēda, æ, f., wife of Tyndarus and mother of Helen.
Lēdēus, a, um, adj., Ledean, w. Hermione, grand-daughter of Leda.
Lēgĭfer, ēra, ērum, adj., law-giving.
Lēgo, öre, lēgi, lectum, a., to gather, collect, (v. 209) pick up, (iv. 685) catch, furl, traverse, coast along; (ii. 208) akim, choose, select, survey, scan, review.
Lēnēus, a, um, adj., Lensian, of or to Bacchus.
Lēnio, äré, īvi or ii, ītum, a., to soften, assuage, soothe, appease.
Lēnis, e, adj., soft, mild, gentle.
Lento, äré, āvi, ātum, a., to bend.
Lentus, a, um, adj., pliant.
Leo, őnis, m., a lion.
Lerna, æ, f., a marshy lake near Argos, famed for the hundred-headed hydra which Hercules slew.
Lētalís, e, adj., deadly, fatal.
Lēthesus, a, um, adj., Lethean, of Lethe, a river in Hades whose waters caused forgetfulness.
Lētĭfer, ēra, ērum, adj., death-bringing, deadly.
Lētŭm, i, n., death, destruction.
Leucaspis, is, m., a companion of Αέneas.

Leucáta or Leucátes, ae, f., a promontory of the island of Leucadia.

Levámen, Inis, n., a solace.

Lévis, e, adj., light, swift, gentle.

Lévis, e, adj., smooth, polished, slippery.

Lévo, are, avi, atum, a., to lighten, raise, lift up, pry up, take off, mitigate, relieve.

Lévo, are, avi, atum, a., to polish.

Lex, légis, f. (logo), a law.

Libámen, Inis, n., a libation.

Llibens, entis, part. (libet), willing, tr. willingly, gladly, with willing mind.

Liber, éri, m., an Italian deity afterwards identified with Bacchus; met. wine.

Libertas, atis, f., liberty, freedom.

Libo, are, avi, atum, a., to taste, touch (w. oscula, to kiss), pour out, pour a libation to the gods, offer.

Libro, are, avi, atum, a., to level, aim, launch, plant.

Liburni, orum, m., the Liburnians, an Illyrian people.

Libya, ae, f., N. Africa, W. of Egypt; poet. Africa.

Libycaus, a, um, adj., Libyan.

Libystis, idis, adj., Libyan.

Licet, ouit and citum est, imper. n., it is permitted, is lawful; one may; as adv. although.

Lignum, i, n., wood.

Ligo, are, avi, atum, a., to bind.

Lilium, ii, n., a lily.

Lilybæus, a, um, adj., Lilybian, of Lilybæum, a promontory on the W. of Sicily.

Limbus, i, m., a border, fringe; a bordered robe.

Limen, Inis, n., a threshold, entrance, door; dwelling, abode; (v. 316) starting-point.

Limes, Itis, m., a path, course.

Limósus, a, um, adj., slimy, miry.

Limus, i, m., slime, mire.

Linessus, a, um, adj., of flax.

Lingua, ae, f., tongue, note.

Linquo, ére, liqui, a., to leave, forsake, (iii. 160) renounce, give over.

Linteum, i, n. (linum), a sail.

Liquéscio, ére, fécis, factum, a., to melt.

Liquens, entis, part. of liqueo, liquid.

Liquidus, a, um, adj., liquid.

Liquor, qui, dep. n., to flow.

Lito, are, avi, atum, a. and n., to sacrifice (or offer) acceptably.

Litóreus, a, um, adj., on the bank.

Litus, oris, n., the shore, beach, strand, bank.

Litus, i, m., a clarion.

Lividus, a, um, adj., livid, lead-colored.

Lóco, are, avi, atum, a., to place, lay, found.

Lócri, órum, m., Locrians.

Lócos, i, m. (pl. loca, n., and loci, m.), a place, spot, region, site, station, situation, state.

Longæus, a, um, adj., aged.

Longe, adv., far, far off, at a distance; long; by far, greatly; at great length.

Longinquisus, a, um, adj., long, remote.

Longius, adv. (comp. of longe), farther, longer.

Longus, a, um, adj., long, remote.

Lóquela, ae, f., a word.

Lóquor, qui, cútus, dep. n. and a., to speak, say.

Lórica, ae, f., a cuirass, coat of mail.

Lórum, i, n., a rein, thong.

Lúbricus, a, um, adj., slippery.

Lúceo, ére, luxi, n., to shine.

Lúcidas, a, um, adj., bright, shining.

Lúdifer, éri, m. (lux, feror), the morning-star.

Lucans, antis, part. of luctor, struggling.

Luctor, éri, atus, dep., to wrestle.

Luctus, õa, m., grief, sorrow, lamentation, agony, pain.
Lucus, i, m., a grove, wood.
Ludibrium, ii, n., sport.
Ludo, ēre, si, sum, a. and n., to play, sport, make sport of, mock, delude.
Ludus, i, m., play, game, sport.
Lues, is, f., a plague, wasting sickness, pestilence, blight.
Lúgeo, ēre, xi, otum, n. and a., to mourn, mourn for; Lugines campi, the Mourning Fields.
Lúmen, inis, n., light; the eye; life; day; air.
Lúna, æ, f., the moon, moonlight.
Lúnatús, a, um, part., moon-shaped.
Luo, ēre, a., to atone for.
Lúpa, æ, f., a she-wolf.
Lúpus, i, m., a wolf.
Lustro, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to purify, (iii. 279) pass. as middle, to perform a lustral sacrifice; to survey, examine, traverse, go round, double (a promontory).
Lustrum, i, n., a haunt, covert.
Lustrum, i, n., a purifying sacrifice made every five years; hence a lustrum (or period of five years).
Lux, lúcis, f., light; daylight; met. life, day, defence, safety, etc.
Luxus, ës, m., luxury, splendor, magnificence.
Lýæus, i, m., the Deliverer (from care), a surname of Bacchus; met., wine. Adj., of Bacchus.
Lýchnus, i, m., a light, lamp.
Lýcia, æ, f., a country in the S. W. of Asia Minor.
Lýcius, a, um, adj., Lycian; plur. m., the Lyceans.
Lýcius, a, um, adj., Lycian, of Lycus, a town in Crete.
Lýcurgus, i, m., a king of Thrace who drove Bacchus from his realms, and, maddened by Bacchus, slew his own son.
Lýcus, i, m., a companion of Æneas.
Lýdios, a, um, adj., Lydian.
Lymphā, æ, f., pure water.
Lynx, lyncis, c., a lynx.
adj. sometimes negative, e. g.

Mālea, w, f., a promontory at the S. E. end of Laconia.

Maleanās, a, um, adj., persuading to crime, “counsellor of ill.”

Mālinus, a, um, adj. (malus, genus), of a bad nature, malignant; (v. 654) lowering, askance; (v. 270) churlish or niggardly, i. e. scanty, faint.

Mal, male, malui, a. (magisvolo), to choose rather, prefer.

Mālin, i, n., evil, ill, calamity, misfortune, woe, mischief, pest.

Mālus, a, um, adj., comp. pejor, sup. pessimus, bad, evil, wicked, noxious, hostile, malignant, vile.

Mānis, i, m., a mast.

Mamma, w, f., a breast.

Mandātum, i, n., a command, charge, injunction, mandate.

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (manus, do), to commit, entrust, command.

Mando, ēre, mandi, mansum, a., to chew, champ.

Māneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n. and a., to stay, remain, abide, abide by, await.

Mānes, ium, m., (manus, good,) a spirit, soul; the Shades.

Mānīce, ārum, f. plur. (manus), handcuffs, manacles.

Mānifestus, n, um, adj., clear, evident, demonstrated, palpable.

Māno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a., to drop, trickle, flow.

Mantèle, is, n., a napkin.

Mānus, ēs, f., a hand; workmanship; skill; a band (of persons); a host; prowess.

Marcellus, i, m., (1.) M. Claudius, the celebrated Roman general in the second Punic war. In the Gallic war he took the spolia opima, slaying with his own hands their king. (2.) M. Claudius, nephew of Augustus; p. vii.

Māre, is, n., the sea.

Māritus, i, m., a husband; a suitor.

Mārmar, ὕδης, n., marble.

Mārmorēus, a, um, adj., marble; sparkling like marble.

Marpēsianus, a, um, adj., Marpēsian, of Marpēsus, a mountain in the isle of Paros.

Mars, tis, m., son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.

Massylli, örum, m. plur., a people in Northern Africa.

Massyllus, a, um, adj., Massyllian.

Māter, tris, f., a mother.

Maternus, a, um, adj., maternal, of a mother, (one’s) mother’s.

Māturo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to hasten.

Maturus, a, um, adj., ripe, mature.

Maurūs, a, um, adj., Mauresian (= Mauretanian).

Māvors, ortis, m., old poetical name of Mars.

Māvortius, a, um, adj., Martial, of Mars.

Maximus, sup. of magnus.

Meātus, ēs, m., a course, movement.

Mēcum, (cum me), with me, together with me, with (or by) myself; (iv. 115) = meus, “will rest with me.”

Mēdio, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to medicate.

Mēdītor, āri, ātus, dep. a. and n., to design, purpose, be occupied with, set one’s heart on.

Mēdium, i, n., the middle, the midst.

Mēdius, a, um, adj., in the middle, in the midst, the midst of, the midst, middle, intermediate, intervening, between.

Mēdon, ontis, m., a Trojan.

Mēdullus, ὕδης, f. (medius), the marrow.

Mēgārus, a, um, adj., of Megāra, another name of Hybla, a city in Sicily.

Mēl, mellis, n., honey.

Mēlībeus, a, um, adj., Melībean, (iii. 401) of Melībea in Thessaly, (v. 261) of a place where the shell-fish yielding the purple
dye were found—whether the Thessalian, or an island near the coast of Syria.

Méllète, ēs, f.; a sea-nymph.

Mélior, ius, adj., comp. of bonus.

Mélius, adv. (bene), better.

Membrum, i, n., a limb, member.

Měmìni, isse, def. n. and a., imperative. memento, to remember, be mindful.

Memmius, ii, m., the name of a Roman gens.

Mennón, ōnis, m., a son of Aurora, black, but comely, slain by Achilles.

Měnor, ēris, adj., mindful, remembering, unforgettable, relentless.

Měmráblis, e, adj., memorable.

Měméro, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to mention, recount, relate, speak of, tell, say, call; (v. 392) memoratus, renowned.

Mendax, ēcis, adj., lying, false.

Měnělāus, i, m., king of Sparta and husband of Helen.

Měnætes, is, m., a Trojan pilot.

Měns, mentis, f., mind, feeling, disposition, opinion, view, plan, purpose.

Mensā, æ, f., a table.

Mensis, is, m., a mouth.

Mentor, iiri, itus, dep. n. and a., to lie, claim falsely, feign; (ii. 422) mentitus, lying, counterfeiting.

Mentum, i, n., the chin, beard.

Mercor, ēri, ētus, dep. a. and n., to buy.

Mercurius, ii, m., Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods.

Měreo, ēre, ui, ētum, and meeror, ēri, itus, a. and n., to deserve, be worthy, earn.

Mergo, ere, si, sum, a., to plunge, sink, overwhelm.

Mergus, i, m., a diver (sea-bird); corornant.

Měrītum, i, n., merit, service.

Meritus, a, um, part. of meeror, deserving; deserved, due.

Měrus, a, um, adj., pure, unmixed; subst., mérum, i, n., pure wine.

Měssus, a, um, part. of měto, ěre, messui, messum, cut, cropped.

Met, an emphatic suffix, self, as ego, myself.

Měta, ae, f., a goal, bound, and (iii. 429) point.

Měttalum, i, n., a metal.

Mětuo, ěre, ui, ētum, a. and n., to fear.

Mětus, ûs, m., fear, alarm.

Meus, a, um, poss. adj. pro., my, mine.

Mi, contr. from mihi, from ego.

Mīco, ěre, ui, a., (ii. 475) to move or dart quivering; to gleam, flash.

Migro, ěre, ēvi, ētum, a., to remove, depart.

Mīles, Itis, m. (mille), a soldier, soldierly.

Mīlle, num. adj., a thousand; plur. millia, ium.

Mīnae, ērum, f., threat, threatenings, menace.

Minerva, æ, f., the goddess of war and wisdom, of the liberal arts, and (v. 284) of spinning and weaving.

Minime, adv., least, very little, least of all, by no means.

Minister, tri, m. (mánus), servant, attendant, (ii. 100) tool, agent.

Ministérium, ii, n., service, office.

Minstro, ěre, ēvi, ētum, a. and n., to supply, furnish; w. dat. (vi. 392) attend to.

Minius, a, um, adj., Minōn, Minos, king of Crete.

Minor, ěri, ētus, dep. n. and a., to threaten, menace, rise threateningly, tower.

Minor, minus, adj., comp. of parvus; minōres, posterity, descendants.

Minos, ōnis, m., a king of Crete, afterwards judge in the Lower World.

Minotaurus, i, m., the Minotaur, the monstrous offspring of Pasiphae, half man and half bull.

Minus, adv. comp., less.

Mirabilia, e, adj., wonderful.
Mirandus, a, um, part., marvel- 

 Portuguese, wonder. 

 Miror, ari, atus, dep. a. and n., to 

 wonder at, admire, wonder. 

 Mirus, a, um, adj., wonderful. 

 Miser, ari, erum, adj., wretched, 

 miserable, unhappy, pitiable. 

 Misérabilis, e, adj., pitiable, 

 wretched. 

 Misérandus, a, um, part., piteous, 

 wretched, unhappy. 

 Misérocr, ari, itus, n., to pity, 

 compassionately. 

 Misérert, impers. (me, te, etc., alicu- 

 jus), I pity, thou pities, etc. 

 Misérëscor, ere, incep. n., to com- 

 passionate, pity. 

 Misérëor, ari, atus, a., to commiser- 

 ate, pity, bewail. 

 Mitesco, ere, incep. n. (mitis, 

 mild), to grow mild. 

 Mitigo, ari, avi, atum, a. (mitis, 

 ago), to appease. 

 Mitra, æ, f., a Phrygian cap. 

 Mitto, ere, nisi, misum, a., to 

 send, hurl, cause to go, dismiss, 

 lay aside. 

 Maestheatæ, ei, and eos, m., a Tro- 

 jan chiefstain. 

 Möbilitas, atis, f., movableness, 

 activity, swiftness. 

 Mödo, adv., only, but; if only; just 

 now, lately. 

 Mödilor, ari, atus, dep. a., to tune. 

 Mödus, i, m., measure, method, 

 manner, way. 

 Möenia, ium, n., walls, ramparts, 

 bulwarks, bastions; a city within 

 the walls; a citadel. 

 Möla, æ, f., a salt barley-cake, 

 broken and thrown into the fire 

 on the altar. 

 Möles, is, f., a mass; bulk, great 

 size; heap, pile; massive structure, 

 (i. 421) vast buildings; (v. 439) a 

 huge engine (of war); a wall, 

 mound, dam; weight; labor, diffi- 

 culty; trouble. 

 Mölior, ari, itus, dep. n. and a., to 

 contrive, build, or prepare labori- 

 ously; (i. 564) to take vigorous 

 measures; to undertake; (vi. 477) 

 to toil along. 

 Mollio, ire, ivi, et, itum, a., to 

 soften, soothe, assuage. 

 Mollis, e, adj., soft, tender, gentle, 

 easy, favorable, subtle. 

 Mollis, adv. comp., more deli-

 cately. 

 Moneo, ere, ui, itum, a., to admon- 

 ish, warn, advise, instruct. 

 Moneile, is, n., a necklace. 

 Moneilum, i, n., an admonition. 

 Moneitus, a, um, part. of moneo. 

 Moneus, ës, m., an admonition, 

 warning. 

 Moneous, i, m., a town on the 

 coast of Liguria, now Monaco. 

 Mons, tis, m., a mountain. 

 Monstro, ari, avi, atum, a., to 

 show, point out, indicate, (iv. 636) 

 prescribe, enjoin. 

 Monstrum, i, n. (monstro), an 

 omen, portent; marvelous, prodigy; 

 monster, (vi. 285) strange or por- 

 tentous shape. 

 Montanus, a, um, adj., moun- 

 tan-. 

 Montamentum, i, n. (moneo), a 

 memorial, monument; (iii. 102) 

 traditions. 

 Mora, æ, f., delay, hindrance, ob- 

 struction. 

 Morbus, i, m., disease. 

 Moríbundus, a, um, adj., dying, 

 ready to die. 

 Möror, mori, mortuus, dep. n., to 

 die. 

 Mörítærus, a, um, fut. part. of 

 morior, about to die, to die. 

 Möror, ari, atus, dep. n. and a., to 

 delay, linger, pause, tarry; de- 

 tain, keep back; w. neg., care 

 for, regard. 

 Mors, tis, f., death. 

 Morsus, ës, m., bite, biting, eating; 

 met., fluke.
Mortālis, e, adj., mortal, of mortals, human; pl. mortales, mortals, men.
Mortifer, ēra, ērum, adj., death-bringing, deadly.
Mōs, mōris, m., way, manner, custom; law, rule, conditions, terms, (v. 694) restraint; or or ex more, according to custom; pl. mores, character, institutions.
Mōtus, ās, m., motion, movement.
Mōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a., to move, remove, agitate, arouse, excite, awaken, influence, meditate, revolve, utter, pass. (vi. 256) to rock or annoy.
Mōx, adv., soon, soon after, presently, by and by, afterwards, then.
Muro, ōnis, m., the sharp point of a sword, a sword, blade.
Mūgio, ēre, ivi or ii, ētum, m., to low, rumble, moan, roar.
Mūgitus, ās, m., a bellowing.
Nuoceo, ēre, si, sum, a., to soothe, calm, appease.
Multiplex, leis, adj. (multus, pli-co), of many folds, manifold, various.
Multus, a, um, adj., much, great, abundant; many a; much of; thick; multum and multa, adv. acc., much, greatly, abundantly, long; multo, abl. of degree of difference, by much, much, by far.
Mūnio, ēre, ivi or ii, ētum, a., to fortify, (i. 271) build and fortify.
Mūnus, ēris, n., office, duty, service, task, favor, aid, gift, offering, prize, reward.
Mūrex, leis, m., the purple-fish, purple; a pointed (or jugged) rock.
Murmur, ēris, n., murmuring, hum, rumbling, uproar, applause.
Mūrus, i, m., a wall.
Mūsa, ē, f., a muse. There were nine muses, or goddesses of the liberal arts, viz.: Calliopē (the beautiful-voiced), of epic poetry; Clio (the proclaimer), of history; Euterpe (the charmer), of the flute; Erato (the lovely), of lyric poetry; Thalia (the joyous), of comedy; Melpomēne (the singer), of tragedy; Terpsichōre, the enjoyer of dances; Polyhymnia, the lover of songs or hymns; and Urania (the heavenly), of astronomy.
Mūsēus, i, m., a Greek poet, of the legendary age, as was Orpheus.
Mūtabilis, e, adj., changeable, fickle, inconstant.
Mūto, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to change, alter, turn, exchange.
Mūcēna, ērum, and Mūcēna, ē, f., a city of Argolis, Agamemnon's capital.
Mūcēnos, i, f., one of the Cyclades islands.
Mygdōnides, mē, m., the son of Mygdon.
Myrmidōnes, um, m., the Myrmidones, a people of Thessaly.
Myrteus, a, um, adj., of myrtle, myrtle.
Myrthus, i and ās, ē, f., myrtle, a myrtle-tree.
Natus, a., um., part., born.
Natus, i., m., a son; plu. children, offspring, young.
Natus, ús, m. (used only in abl. sing.), birth, age; see magnum.
Nauta, m., n. (navis), a sailor, mariner, boatman.
Nautes, is, m., a Trojan soothsayer.
Nauticus, a., um., adj., of the sailors.
Návális, e., adj., naval; návále, is, n., a dock, dock-yard.
Návifrágus, a., um., adj. (navis, frango), ship-wrecking.
Návigium, ii, n., a vessel, ship.
Návigo, áre, ávi, átum, n. and a., to sail, sail upon or over.
Návis, is, f. (návi), a ship.
Návita, m., m., a boutewm.
Náxos, i, f., the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines.
Né, enclitic interrog. particle, in direct questions generally not translated; in indirect questions, whether; -ne... an, and sometimes -ne... ne, whether... or.
Né, adv. and conj., not, in order that not, that not, lest; ne—qui-dem, not even.
Nébula, w., f., mist, cloud.
Nec or Néque, adv. and conj. (ne, que), not; and not, but not; repeated, neither—nor; nec—et, both not... and; not only not, but also; nec non, nor not, also, and, also, and.
Necdum or nec dūm, adv., not yet, and not yet.
Necessa, adj. indecl. n., necessary, needful.
Nectar, áris, n., nectar.
Necto, ére, xuí and xi, xum, a., to bind, tie, join, wreath, sheathe.
Néfandus, a., um., adj. (ne, for), unutterable, accursed, abominable, impious; n. (i. 541) = nefas, wrong.
Néfas, n. indecl. (fas), impiety, a crime, an impious thing or act; a shame, disgrace, abomination; tr.
as adj., contrary to divine law, impious, abominable.
Négō, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. and n. (nec, aio), to say no, say that... not, deny, refuse.
Némo, inis, c. (ne, homo), no one.
Némórōsus, a., um., adj., woody, full of groves.
Némus, óris, n., a grove, wood.
Néoptólēmus, i., m. (also called Pyrrhus), a son of Achilles.
Népos, ótis, m., a grandson; plu. descendantes, posterity.
Neptūnius, a., um., adj., Neptuni-an; w. Troja, because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.
Neptūnus, i., m., Neptune, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and god of the sea. According to Homer, Poseidon’s (Neptune’s) palace was in the Ægean sea.
Néque, see Nec.
Néqueo, ire, ívi or ii, ítum, n., not to be able, to be unable.
Néquidquam, adv., in vain, to no purpose.
Nérēis, idos, f., a daughter of Ne-reus, a Nereid, a sea-nymph. The mother of the Nereids was Doris.
Néréus (dissyl.), ei and eos, m., a sea-god, son of Oceánus.
Nēritos, i., f., an island.
Nervus, i., m., a bow-string, etc.
Nescio, ire, ívi or ii, ítum, a., not to know; to be ignorant of.
Nescius, a., um., adj., not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious.
Nev or Néve, conj. (ne, ve), and not, nor; neve—neve, neither, nor.
Nex, nécis, f., slaughter, violent death.
Nexus, a., um., part. of necto.
Ni, conj., that not, not; if not, unless.
Nidus, i., m., a nest.
Niger, gra, grum, adj., black, sa-ble, dark, swarthy, dusky.
Nigrans, antis, part., black.
Nigraco, ére, grái, incep., m., to grow black or dark.
Nihil, nil, nihilum, or nilum, indecl. n. (ne, and hilum, a trifle, a wht), nothing, naught; adv., not at all, in no respect.

Nilus, i, m., the river Nile.

Nimbosus, a, um, adj., stormy.

Nimbus, i, m., a dark rain-cloud, a cloud, a rain-storm.

Nimium, adv., without doubt.

Nimium, adv. (sac. of nimius, a, um), too, all too, too much.

Nisseë (or Nesse), one of the fifty Nereids.

Nisi, conj., if not, unless; except, only.

Nisus, òs, m. (nitor), effort; posture.

Nisus, i, m., a Trojan.

Nitens, entis, (part. of niteo), shining, sparkling, gleaming, handsome, sleek.

Nitens, part. of nitor.

Nitesoo, ère, nitui, incep. n., to begin to shine, to shine.

Nitetus, a, um, adj., sleek.

Nitor, ti, nisus and nixus, dep. n., to lean upon, rest upon, poise on; mount, climb; press forward, advance.

Nivalis, e, adj. (nix), snowy.

Niveus, a, um, adj. (nix), snow-white.

Nix, nivis, f., snow.

Nixor, är, àtus, dep. n. (intens. of nitus), to struggle.

No, näre, navi, n., to swim, float.

Nòcoo, ère, cui, citum, n., to harm, injure, do mischief.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. (nox), by night, nocturnal.

Nòdo, ère, àvi, àtum, a., to tie in a knot.

Nòdus, i, m., a knot, coil, fold.

Nòmas, òdis, m., a Nomad, or wandering Numidian.

Nòmen, înis, n. (kindred w. nosco), a name, word; fame.

Nòmentum, i, n., a town of the Sabines, N. E. of Rome.

Nòn, adv., not.

Nondum, not yet.

Nònus, a, um, adj. (novem), the ninth.

Nosco, ère, nòvi, nòtum, a., to become acquainted with, to recognize; perf. novi, I have become acquainted with, hence, I know, pluperf. I knew, etc.

Noster, tra, trum, possess. adj. pron. (nós), our, ours.

Nòta, w, f., a mark, letter.

Nòto, ère, àvi, àtum, a., to mark, note, observe, distinguish.

Nòtus, a, um, part. of nosco, known, well-known, wanted, familiar.

Nòtus, i, m., the south-wind; a gale.

Nòvem, num. adj., nine.

Nòvies, adj., nine times.

Nòvitas, àtis, f., newness, infancy.

Nòvo, ère, àvi, àtum, a., to repair, renew, (v. 604) change, (iv. 260) to make or plan new (dwellings), (iv. 290) novandis rebus, for taking new steps.

Nòvus, a, um, adj., new, fresh, strange; sup., novissimus, the last.

Nòx, noxitis, f., night, darkness.

Nòxa, w, f., crime.

Nòxius, a, um, adj., harmful.

Nubis, is, f., a cloud.

Nùbilis, a, um, adj., cloudy; nùbila, òrum, clouds.

Nùdo, ère, àvi, àtum, a., to bear, strip, lay bare, expose, reveal.

Nùdus, a, um, adj., naked, open.

Nullus, a, um, adj., gen. nullus, dat. nulli, no, not any, none, no one.

Nùm, interrog. adv., in indirect questions, whether; in direct questions, it generally expects the answer No, and is not translated.

Nùmen, iniis, n. (nuo), divine will, divine influence, divine power, divine aid, divine permission; divinity, deity, godhead; (i. 447, iii. 372) presence of a god or goddess.

Nùmèrus, i, m., number, order, measure.

Nùmida, w, m., pl. Nùmidæ, na
NUM

Nymidians, a people in N. Africa.

Numitor, ēris, m., a king of Alba, father of Ilia.

Numquam, adv., never.

Nunc, adv., now.

Nuntia or nuncia, æ, f., a messenger, an announcer.

Nuntio or nuncio, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to announce, report.

Nuntius or nuncius, ii, m. (novum, cio = cieo), messenger; message, tidings.

Nūper, adv. (novus), lately.

Nūrus, ās, f., a daughter-in-law.

Nusquam, adv., nowhere; in nothing; to no place.

Nuto, āre, ēvi, ētum, intens. n. (nuo), to nod.

Nūtrimentum, i, n. (nuto), nourishment, fuel.

Nūtrix, icis, f., a nurse.

Nymphæa, m, f., a nymph.

Nūsæ, æ, f., a mountain in India, near which was a city of the same name said to have been built by Baecuchus.

O.

Ō, inter., O! oh!

Ob, prep. w. acc., on account of, for.

Obduco, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to draw over.

Ob eo, ēre, Ivi or ii, ētum, n. and a., to traverse, surround, encircle, (vi. 167) engage in.

Obitus, ās, m., setting, death.

Objecto, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (objicio), to expose.

Objectus, ās, m., projection, shelter.

Objectus, a, um, part. of objectio, projecting, lying before.

Objicio, ēre, jecī, jectum, a. (jacio), to throw before, offer; hold before, oppose; expose.

Obliatus, a, um, part. of offero.

Oblique, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to bend aside, turn.

Oblatus, a, um, adj., turned sideways, lying across.

Obliquo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to turn, to be turned.

Obliquo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to be turned.

Obliquus, a, um, adj., turned sideways, lying across.

Obliqueus, a, um, adj., turned sideways, lying across.

Obliviscor, ci, oblivus, dep. n. and a., to forget, be forgetful.

Oblivium, ii, n., forlornness.

Oblòquor, qui, quáetus or cáetus, dep. a. and n., to sound responsive.

Obluctor, ēri, ētus, dep. n., to struggle against.

Obmūtesco, ēre, tui, incep. n., to become or be dumb, be speechless.

Obnitor, ti, sus and xus, dep. n., to press against, struggle against, struggle, make an effort.

Obūrior, iri, ortus, dep. n., to arise, spring up.

Obnuo, ēre, rūtum, a., to overwhelm, sink.

Obscēnus, a, um, adj., loathsome, foul, ill-omened.

Obscūrus, a, um, adj., dark, dim, obscure, darkling, unseen.

Observe, āre, ēvi, ētum, a., to watch, note, observe.

Obsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. and a. (sedeo), to besiege, beset, block up, guard, occupy.

Obsidio, onis, ēs, a blockade, siege.

Obsto, ēre, stiti, stātum, n., to withstand, oppose, hinder, bar the way.

Obstruo, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to close up, stop.

Obstūpesco, ēre, pui, incep. n. (stupeo), to be astonished or amazed, stand amazed, stand aghast, be horror-struck.

Obtēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to cover over, hide.

Obtortueo, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to turn around, twist, wheathe.

Obtruncō, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to cut down, slay, slaughter.

Obtōsus, a, um, part. of obtundo, ēre, tōdi, tōtum and tōtum, blunted, dull, unfeeling.

Obtōtus, ās, m., a look, gaze.

Obuncus, n, um, adj., hooked.

Obveto, ēre, ti, sum, a., to turn towards, turn.
Öbvius, a, um, adj. (via), in the way, to meet, (iii. 499) accessible, exposed to.

Occāsus, ús, m., a fall.

Occido, ēre, cidi, cásum, n. (cādo), to fall.

Occūbo, āre, n., to lie dead.

Occūlo, ēre, cūlui, cultum, a., to hide.

Occulto, āre, ēvi, ātum, a. intens. of occultō, to hide, conceal (carefully).

Occumbo, ēre, cūbuli, cūbilum, n., to fall, to die.

Occūpo, āre, ēvi, ātum, a. (capio), to seize, take possession of, (iii. 294) to be the first thing to reach.

Occurro, ēre, curri or cicurri, cursum, n., to run to meet, meet, present itself or one’s self; appear.

Öceanus, i, m., the ocean.

Öcius, us, sup. ocissimus, adj., swifter, flier.

Öcius, adv., more swiftly; speedily, quickly.

Öcinus, i, m., an eye.

Ödi, ōdisse, def. a., to hate.

Öadium, ii, n., hatred.

Öodor, ōris, m., odor, stench.

Öodorātus, a, um, part., fragrant.

Ödrōrus, a, um, adj., keen-scented.

Önōtrus, a, um, Önorian, of Önotria, the ancient name of S. Italy.

Öffa, ò, f., a cake.

Offero, ferre, obtūli, oblātum, a. (ob, fero), to present, offer, offer to view.

Officium, ii, n. (ob, facio), a service, kindness, duty.

Ö-ileus (trisyll.), ei and i, m., a king of the Locrians.

Öileāros, i, f., one of the Cycladēs, now Antiparos.

Öileum, i, n., oil, olive oil.

Ölim, adv., formerly, once, once on a time; hereafter, one day, sometime; ever; sometimes.

Öliva, ò, f., an olive, olive-tree, olive-branch.

Ölivum, i, n., olive oil.

Ölle, an old form for ìlle.

Ölympus, i, m., a mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, the fabled abode of the gods; hence, (poet.) heaven.

Ömen, inis, n., a sign, omen, prognostic, augury; (i. 346) auspices (of marriage), rites.

Omnino, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly.

Omnipárens, tis, adj., all-producing.

Omnipōtens, tis, adj., all-powerful.

Ömnis, e, adj., all, every, the whole.

Önēro, āre, ēvi, ātum, a. (onus), to load, to stow.

Önērosus, a, um, adj., heavy, loaded.

Önus, ēris, n., a burden, load.

Önustus, a, um, adj., laden.

Öpaco, āre, ēvi, ātum, a., to shade.

Öpacus, a, um, adj., shaded, shady, dark, shadowy, gloomy.

Öpério, ēre, rui, rtum, a., to cover, hide.

Öpēror, ēri, ātus, dep. n. (opus), to be employed or occupied with.

Öpertu, ērum, part. of operiu, (ac. loca), the hidden recesses.

Öptimus, a, um, adj. (ops), rich, fertile, eminent; opima spolia, triumphal spoils, taken by a general from the general of the defeated enemy.

Oppērior, ēri, ritus or rtus, dep. a., to await, wait for.

Oppēto, ēre, ēvi or ii, ētum, n. (ob-), to encounter (death), to die.

Oppōno, ēre, sui, ētum, a., to place before, expose. Oppōsitus, part., opposing.

Oppressus, a, um, (part. of oppresso, ēre, pressi, pressum, a.), whelmed, overpowered.

Oppugnuo, āre, ēvi, ētum, a., to attack.

Ops, òpis, f. (the nom. and dat. sing. do not occur); power, aid; plur. òpes, means, resources, wealth; power, dominion; help.
Opto, ãre, ávi, átum, a., to choose, wish, wish for, desire, hope.
Öplentus, a., um, adj., rich, enriched by.
Öpus, ãris, n., a work, labor, occupation; (v. 119) = instar.
Öpus, n. indecl., need.
Öra, w., f., a coast, region.
Öraúlum, i., n. (oro), an oracle.
Örbis, is, ãr., a circle, orbit, orb, disk, fold, coil; circuit, course, revolution of a year; (se. terrærum) the earth, the world.
Öres, i., w., the god of the Lower World; met., the Lower World; death.
Ördior, Ori, orrus, dep. a. and n., to begin, esp., to begin to speak.
Öro, ãnis, m., a row, line, succession; rank; train; order; course; class; category; ordine and ex ordine, in order, in course.
Öreßas, ãdis, f., an Öreßad, a mountain-nymph.
Örestes, is, ãr. ãson of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who slew his mother to avenge the murder of his father, and was in consequence tormented by the Furies.
Örgia, ãrum, n. pl., orgies.
Örion, entis, m. (Orior), the rising sun, dawn, East.
Örigo, ãnis, f., origin, beginning, source, race, stock.
Örion, ãnis, m., a storm-bringing constellation.
Örior, Iri, orius, dep. n., to arise, appear, spring from, be born.
Örná tus, ãs, m., an ornament.
Örus, i., f., a mountain-ash.
Öro, ãre, ávi, átum, a. and n., to beg, pray, ask, ask for, entreat, beseech.
Örontes, is, i. or ãe, m., a leader of the Lycians.
Örus, a, um, part. of ordior.
Örtus, a, um, part. of orior.
Örtus, ãs, m. (orior), a rising.
Örtýgia, w., f., the ancient name of Delos; (2.) an island in the harbor of Syracuse.

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Ös, ãris, n., the mouth; face, countenance, features; the mouth of anything, an opening.
Ös, oisses, n., a bone.
Östulium, i., n. (dim. of ös), a little mouth, a sweet mouth, a kiss.
Östendo, ãre, di, sum and tum, a., to show, disclose, point out.
Östento, ãre, ávi, átum, a. (intens. of ostendo), to present to view, show, exhibit, display.
Östium, ii., n. (ös), a mouth, entrance, door, (v. 281) = the harbor.
Östrum, i., n., purple.
Öthyades, w., m., son of Othrys.
Ötium, ii., n., leisure, repose, peace.
Övis, is, f., a sheep.
Övo, ãre, ávi, átum, n., to rejoice, extult, triumph.

P.

Pábulum, i., n. (pasco), pasture, forage, food.
Páchynum, i., n., the southern promontory of Sicily.
Pásiccor, ci, pastus, dep. n. and a., to bargain, barter.
Pácco, ãre, ávi, átum, a. (pax), to make peaceful, secure quiet to.
Pactus, a, um, part. of paxiscor, agreed upon, stipulated.
PÉan, ânis, m., a name of Apollo; a péan, a hymn.
Pálæmon, ãnis, m., a sea-god, son of Ino.
Pálæstra, w., f., wrestling, gymnastic exercise, a wrestling-place.
Palæodés, is, m., see ii. 32 note.
Pálans, antis, part. of palor, wandering, scattered.
Pallinærus, i., m., the pilot of Áneas, and a promontory of Lucania named after him.
Palla, w., f., a robe, mantle.
Palladium, ii., n. (Pallas), the Palladium (ii. 165 note).
Pallas, ãdis, f., the Greek name for Minerva.
Pallens, ntis, part. of paléo, pale, wan.
Pallidus, a, um, adj., pale, pallid.
Pallor, òris, m., deadly paleness.
Palma, w, f., a palm, branch of palm, prize.
Palmóssus, a, um, adj., palmy, abounding in palm-trees.
Palmúla, w, f., the palm of the hand, an oar-blade.
Pálus, údis, f., a marsh, pool, marshy lake, (vi. 414) water of the pool, ooze.
Pamplineus, a, um, adj., of vine-leaves or branches.
Pándarus, i, m., a Mysian, who broke the truce between the Trojans and the Greeks by wounding Meneláus.
Pando, ére, pandi, pansum or passum, a., to spread out, extend, throw open, open, unfold, reveal, disclose.
Pánópëa, w, f., a Nereid.
Pánópës, is, m., a Sicilian youth.
Pantágias, w, m., a small river in the E. of Sicily.
Panthús (Panthous), i, m. (voc. Panthû), a Trojan (II. iii. 146).
Pápáver, òris, n., the poppy.
Páphos, i, f., a city in the W. of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.
Pár, párís, adj., equal, like, alike, in equal number, even, well-balanced.
Párca, òrum, f., the Fates.
Parco, ére, peperei and parci, partum and parsam, n., to spare; refrain from, forbear.
Párens, entis, c. (pario), a parent, father, mother; ancestor.
Páreo, ére, ui, òtum, n., to obey.
Párías, étis, m., a wall.
Pário, ére, pêpéri, pârítum and partum, a., to bring forth, provide, procure.
Páris, ðis, m., son of Priam and Hecuba, who ran away with Helen, and caused the Trojan war.
Páríter, adv. (par), equally, in like manner, together, in one line.
Páríus, a, um, adj., Parian, of Paros.

Parma, w, f., a small, round shield.
Páro, áre, ávi, átum, a., to prepare, make ready, intend, design.
Páros, i, f., one of the Cyclades.
Pars, partís, f., a part, portion, share; region, side, direction.
Parthénópæus, i, m., one of the "seven against Thebes."
Partio, íre, ívi or ii, ítum, and partíor, Íri, Ítus, to divide, distribute.
Partus, a, um, part. of pario, obtained, procured, provided, prepared, secured.
Partus, ús, m., birth; offspring; partu dare, to give birth to.
Párum, adv., too little, not enough, not very.
Párumpor, adv., for a little while.
Parvúlus, a, um, adj. (dim. of parvus), little, dear little.
Parvus, a, um, adj., comp. minor, sup. minimus, little, small.
Pasco, ére, pâvi, pastum, a. and n., to pasture, feed, nourish, support, rear; feed on; (i. 464) feast.
Pásipháës, ăs, f., wife of Minos, and mother of the Minotaur.
Passim, adv. (pando), here and there.
Passus, a, um, part. of pando, outstretched; loose, disheveled.
Passus, a, um, part. of pator, having suffered, suffering.
Passus, ús, m. (pando), a step.
Pastor, òris, m. (Pasco), a shepherd, herdsman.
Pátávium, ii, n., a city in the country of the Veneti; now Padua.
Pátefácio, ére, fœci, factum, a., to lay open, throw open.
Páteus, entis, part. (pateo), open, wide, extended.
Páteo, ére, ui, n., to stand open, lie open, be open; extend, stretch; appear, be evident, be manifest.
Páter, tris, m., a father, sire, forefather, ancestor; (v. 521) ës a veteran; (ll. 519) ës a parent;
patres, fathers, often = senators, magnates, patricians.

Patera, æ, f. (pateo), a shallow bowl used in libations; a cup.

Paternus, æ, um, adj. (pater), of one's father, paternal.

Patesco, er, ti, incep. n., (iii. 530) to begin to open out; to open on the view; to be disclosed.

Patiens, entis, part. (patior), w. gen. enduring, submitting to; (v. 390) patiently.

Patiior, i, passus, dep. a., to suffer, endure, permit.

Patria, æ, f., one's native-country, father-land.

Patrius, æ, um, adj. (pater), of one's father or fathers, paternal, ancestral, of one's country.

Patron, ënis, m., a companion of Æneas.

Patruus, i, m., a paternal uncle.

Pancus, æ, um, adj., few.

Paulátim, adv., little by little, gradually.

Paniisper, adv., for a little while.

Paulum, adv., a little, a while.

Pauper, ëris, adj., poor.

Panpérie, ëi, f., poverty.

Păvidus, æ, um, adj., trembling, fearful.

Păvito, ære, intens. n. (paveo), to tremble, quake with fear, cover.

Păvor, ëris, m., trembling, fear, anxiety.

Pax, pácis, f., peace; met. reconciliation, deliverance, grace, favor.

Pecen, ënis, m., a quilt with which, instead of the fingers, the strings of the lyre were sometimes struck.

Pectus, ëris, n., the breast; heart; passion.

Pécus, ëris, n., cattle; a herd, flock.

Pēcus, ëdis, f., a beast, an animal; esp. a sheep, a lamb.

Pēdes, ëtis, m. (pes), a foot-soldier, infantry.

Pēlagu, i, n., the sea, a flood.

Pēlagi, ërum, m., the Pelasgians, early inhabitants of Greece; poet. = the Greeks.

Pēlasgus, a, um, adj., Pelasgian; poet. = Grecian.

Pēlias, æ, m., a Trojan.

Pēlidēs, æ, m., the son of Peleus, Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus, Neoptolemus.

Pellax, ãcis, adj., deceitful.

Pellis, ës, f., a skin, hide.

Pello, ëre, pēpúli, pulsum, a., to drive away, banish, expel.

Pēlōpēns, æ, um, adj., of Pelopis.

Pēlōros, i, m., the N. E. promontory of Sicily.

Pelte, æ, f., a light shield.

Pēnātes, ium, m. (pen- within), household-gods, Penates.

Pendo, ëre, pēpndi, n., to hang, hang suspended, be suspended, linger.

Pendo, ëre, pēpndi, pensum, a., to pay, to suffer.

Pēnēleus, æ, m., a Greek.

Pēnētrālis, æ, adj. (penetro), (ii. 297, iv. 504) inner, innermost.

Pēnētrālia, ium, n., the interior of a house, inner apartments, inmost sanctuary, shrine.

Pēnetro, ëre, āvi, ātum, a. (pen-), to enter, make one's way into, through, or past.

Pēnitus, adv. (pen-), inwardly, far within, (vi. 59) far away, deeply, (vi. 679) deep in a verdant dale; thoroughly, utterly.

Penna, æ, f., a feather, a wing.

Penthesilea, æ, f., a queen of the Amazons.

Penthéusus, ei and es, m., a king of Thebes in Boeotia.

Pēnus, ës and i, f., Pēnum, i, n., or Pēnus, ëris, n. (pen-), stores of provisions, viands.

Peplum, i, n., or Peplus, i, m., a wide and costly robe or shawl.

Per, prep. w. acc., through, over, along, among, during, in, by, by means of, on account of, for; in entreaties and adjurations, by.

Pērago, ëre, ēgi, actum, a., to go through with, finish, accomplish.
Pérzęgro, ärē, āvi, ātum, a. (ager), to wander through.
Percello, ärē, cūli, culsum, a., to strike down.
Percurro, ärē, eēcurri or curri, cursum, a. and n., to run over.
Percussus, a, um, (part. of percutio, ärē, cussi, cussum), struck, moved.
Perdēna, a, um, (part. of perdere, ärē, perdidi, perdēnum), lost, forlorn, wretched.
Pērēdo, ärē, ādi, āsum, a., to eat up, consume.
Pēreemptus, a, um, (part. of perimō, ärē, ēmi, emptum), destroyed, taken away, ruined, slain.
Pēreo, ärē, ii, ītum, n. (eo), to be lost, perish, die, be undone.
Pērerro, ärē, āvi, ētum, a., to wander over, to survey.
Pērfēro, ferre, tūlī, lātum, a., to bear, carry, report, endure.
Pēfficio, ärē, fēci, factum, a., to finish, accomplish, complete, work (part. wrought).
Pēfidus, a, um, adj., faithless.
Pēflow, ärē, āvi, ētum, a., to blow through or over.
Pērfundo, ärē, fūdi, fūsum, a., to pour over, wet, moisten, drench; (iii. 397) wash.
Pērgāmenus, a, um, adj., Trojan.
Pērgamum, i, n., -us, i, f., and -a, ōrum, n., the citadel of Troy; poet., Troy.
Pergō, ärē, perrexī, perrectum, a., and n. (rego), to go on, continue, proceed.
Pērhībeo, ärē, ui, ītum, a. (habeo), to say, assert.
Pēricullum (contr. pēriculum), i, n., danger, peril, jeopardy.
Pērimo, ärē, ēmi, emptum, a., to take entirely away, annihilate, destroy.
Pēriphas, antis, m., a brave Greek.
Pērijurium, ii, n., perjury.
Pērijurus, a, um, adj. (jus), perjured.
Pērīlabor, bi, psus, dep. n., to glide over.
Perlēgo, ärē, lēgi, lectum, a., to scan, examine, survey.
Permētor, irī, mensus, dep. a., to measure, traverse.
Permillto, ärē, misi, missum, a., to commit, consign, give over, permit, allow.
Permīxtus, a, um, part. (-misceo), mingled.
Permulceo, ärē, si, sum and stum, a., to soothe.
Pērinex, icis, adj. (nitor), nimble.
Pērosus, a, um, part. (-ōdi), loathing.
Perpētunus, a, um, adj., unbroken, all.
Perrūmpo, ärē, rūpi, ruptum, a., to burst through.
Pērsentio, ärē, si, sum, a., to feel deeply, perceive plainly.
Pērsolvō, ärē, solvi, sōlūtum, a., to pay, render.
Persōna, ärē, ui, ītum, a., to sound through, make...resound.
Pērsto, ärē, stīti, stātum, n., to persist; remain fixed.
Pertaudet, testum est, impera., to be thoroughly wearied, tired.
Pertento, ärē, āvi, ētum, a., to try, to fill.
Pērvēnio, ärē, vēni, ventum, n., to make its way; (ii. 634) I was come.
Pērvius, a, um, adj. (via), passable.
Pēs, pēdis, m., a foot, talon, step; nautical, a sheet; p. facere, to manage the sheet, to tack.
Pēstim, is, f., pestilence, pest, plague, destruction, ruin.
Pētēlia, e, f., a town in Brutium.
Pētō, ärē, īvi and īi, ītum, a., to seek, ask, make for, aim at, attack.
Pēsēacēs, um, m. plu., the Pēsacīans, of Coreșia, now Corfu (fab.)
Pēsēdra, e, f., wife of Theseus.
Pēsēthōn, ontis, m., a surname of the Sun; (2) a son of Helios (Apollo).
Pēlanx, angis, f., a phalanx, host.
Pēlarērēs, ārum, f. plu., trappers
(esp. bosses or discs of metal) for a horse's head or breast.

Phæreta, ς. f., a quiver.
Phægeus (dissyll.), ια or ος, m., a Trojan servant.

Philoctètes, ς. m., a son of Pæas, king of Meliboea; after fighting at Troy, he founded Petelia.

Phinéus, α. um, adj., of Phineus (a king of Salmydessus who put out the eyes of his sons).

Phlégethón, οντις. m., a river of fire surrounding Tartarus.

Phlégyas, α. m., the father of Ixion; he set fire to the temple at Delphi.

Phobèus, α. um, adj., of Phæbus.
Phoebus, ι. m., a name of Apollo.

Phoenicèus, um. m. plu., the Phænicians, on the east coast of the Mediterranean.

Phoenissæ, α. adj., f. Phænician; as subs. the Phœnician (queen).

Phoinix, ιcis, m., a Greek.

Pholus, ος, f., a slave.

Phorbias, αntiς, m., a son of Priam, killed in the Trojan war.

Phorbas, τις, m., a sea-god.

Phrygæus, um. m., the Phrygians; poet. the Trojans (whose country was in Phrygia Minor).

Phrygius, α. um, adj., Phrygian, (in Asia Minor), Trojan.

Phthisia, α. f., a town in S. of Thessaly, birthplace of Achilles.

Piaçulum, ι. n. (pio), an expiatory offering or sacrifice; see COMMIT-TO.


Picioëus, α. um, adj., pitch-black.

Pictura, α. f. (pingo), painting, picture.

Picturâtus, α. um, adj., embroidered.

Pictus, α. um, part. of pingo, ēre, xni, notum, painted, embroidered, tattooed.

Pletás, atis. f., piety, dutiful affection, filial piety, kindly feeling, compassion; see i. 10. note.

Pigel, ειτι, impers., it displeases; I (thou, etc.) loathe, am vexed with.

Pignus, ώρις, n., a pledge, token.

Pineus, α. um, adj., of pine.

Pinguis, ε. adj., fat, rich, fertile, well-fed.

Pinnfer, ερα, ερυμ, adj., pine-clad.

Pio, αρε, αβι, ατυμ, α., atone for, appease.

Pirithous, ι. m., a king of the Lapithæ, who attempted with Theseus to carry off Proserpina.

Piscosus, α. um, adj. (piscis), fishy, abounding in fish.

Pistrix, ιcis, f., a sea-monster.

Pius, α. um, adj., dutiful, pious, holy, sacred, pure, kind, affectionate, tender, regardful.

Plâeco, ερε, cui et placitus sum, placitus, n., to please.

Plâiode, adv., softly, quietly.

Plâcidus, α. um, adj., gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, quiet, propitious.

Plâcitus, α. um, part., pleasing, agreeable.

Plâco, αρε, αβι, ατυμ, α., to calm, appease.

Plâga, α. f., a region; toils or strong nets for wild beasts.

Plangor, όρις, m., a waiting.

Planta, α. f., the sole, a foot.

Plando, ερε, ει, sum, α. and n., to beat, flap; stamp, applaud.

Plausus, ας. m., clapping, applause.

Plêmýrion, ii. n., a promontory of S. E. Sicily near Syracuse.

Plênus, α. um, adj., full.

Plêco, αρε, αβι or ui, ατυμ or ιτυμ, α., to fold, fold up.

Plâma, α. f., a feather.

Plumbum, ι. n., lead.

Plûrimus, α. um, adj. (sup. of multus), the most, very many, very great; (v. 250) very wide; (vi. 659) with full stream.

Plus, plûris, adj., more.

Plûvis, α. um, adj., rainy, rain-bringing.

Pocûlum, ι. n., a goblet.

Pôna, α. f., penalty, punishment,
expiation, vengeance, satisfaction.

Pœni, õrum, m., the Carthaginians; i. 302 note.
Pœnitet, tuit, impers., it repents; w. pro. I (thou, etc.), repent, regret.
Pœites, æ, m., a son of Priam.
Pœllceor, èri, ëtus, dep. a., to promise.
Pœllo, ère, ui, ëtum, a., to defile, pollute, break, violate, wrong.
Pœllus, ëcis, m., son of Jupiter and Leda.
Pœlus, i, m., a pole, the heavens.
Pœlybotes, is, m., a priest of Ceres.
Pœlydoros, i, m., a son of Priam.
Pœlyphèmus, i, m., a Cyclops, blinded by Ulysses.
Pœmétii, ërum, m., or Suessa Pomætia, an old town of the Volsci in Latium S. E. of Rome.
Pompa, æ, f., a procession, (v. 53, funeral-procession.)
Pondus, ëris, n., weight.
Põne, adv., behind.
Pöno, ère, põsui, põsitum, a., to put, place, set, lay, erect, build, found, serve up, lay down, lay aside, allay, assign, appoint, establish, propose.
Pontus, i, m., the sea, the deep; a great wave; w. ingens, a heavy sea.
Pöpúlaris, æ, adj., of the multitude, popular.
Pöpúleus, a, um, adj., of poplar.
Pöpulo, ère, ëvi, ëtum, a., to lay waste, ravage, despoil, plunder, rob, bereave.
Pöpúlus, i, m., a people; multitude.
Pörricio, ère, (eci or exi.) etcum, a., to offer, cast as an offering.
Pörrigo, ère, roxi, rectum, a., to stretch out, extend.
Pöro, adv., in the distance; in aftertimes.
Pöta, æ, f., a gate, portal; outlet.
Pörendo, ère, di, tum, a., to foretell, presage.
Pörticus, ës, f., a gallery, cloister, portico.

Portitor, õris, m., a carrier, ferryman.
Porto, ëre, ëvi, ëtum, a., to bear, carry, bring.
Portûmus, i, m. (portus), a god of harbors.
Portus, ës, m., harbor, port, haven.
Posco, ère, põposci, a., to demand, ask for urgently, beg, pray for.
Põsitus, a, um, part. of pono.
Possum, posse, põtui, n. (potis, sum), to be able, I (thou, etc.) can; can do; have power, avail.
Post, adv. and prep., behind, afterwards, hereafter; behind, after.
Postërús, a, um, adj. (comp. postérior, sup. postrémus or postîmus), the following, next.
Posthábeco, ère, ui, ëtum, a., to place after, esteem less.
Postis, is, m., a door-post; door.
Postquam, conj., after that, after.
Postrémus and postrûmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postérus), the last, latest, latest-born.
Põtens, entis, part. (possum), powerful, mighty, master of, ruler of, rich.
Põtentia, æ, f., power.
Põtestas, ëtis, f., power.
Põtiór, ëri, ëtus, dep. n., to gain possession of, gain, obtain, possess.
Põtiór, us, adj., comp. of potis, better, preferable.
Põtis, æ, adj. (potior, potissimus), able, possible.
Põtiús, adv., rather, more, preferably.
Põtò, ère, ëvi, potâtum or põtum, a., to drink.
Præ, prep. and adv., before.
Præcelius, a, um, adj., very high, lofty.
Præceptus, cipitis, adj. (praes, caput), headlong, in haste, headlong haste, steep; as sub. a precipice, the verge; in præceps, headlong downwards.
Præceptum, i, m., an injunction, order, warning, advice.
Praeclipo, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (capio), to anticipate.
Praecipito, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. and n., to cast (or hurl) headlong, drive headlong, urge on, hasten: so, se, to rush down, fall headlong.
Praecipnus, a, um, adj. (prae, capio), especial.
Praecłarus, a, um, adj., illustrious, very distinguished.
Praeco, ōnis, m., a herald, public crier.
Praecordia, ōrum, n. plu., heart, breast.
Presa, se, f., booty, prey.
Praedico, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to foretell.
Predictum, i, n., a prediction, prophecy.
Presaoco, ēre, ivi and ii, ītum, a., to go before; (v.186) t. p. c. = by the whole length of his ship.
Praefero, ferre, tuli, ītum, a., to prefer, rank before.
Praeficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, a., to set (or appoint) over.
Praefixus, a, um, part. of praefigo, tipped, pointed.
Praemeto, ēre, a. and n., to fear beforehand.
Praemitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a., to send forward or before.
Praenum, ī, n., a reward, prize.
Praenato, ēre, n., to glide by.
Prapes, ētis, adj., swift, fleet.
Prapesinguis, e, adj., very fat, very rich.
Praeceptus, a, um, part. of praēripio, ēre, ui, epitum, torn away.
Praeruptus, a, um, part. (praerumpo), steep, precipitous.
Praescius, a, um, adj. (secio), foreknowing.
Praesens, entis, adj., present, ready, at hand, efficaciously; (iii. 174) before my eyes.
Praessentio, ēre, sensi, sensum, a., to perceive beforehand.
Praessēpe, is, n., an enclosure, a hive.
Praesideo, ēre, sādi, sessum, n., to preside over, protect.
Praestans, antis, part., surpassing, distinguished, eminent, excellent.
Praesto, ēre, siti, ītum and ītum, n. and a., impera., it is better.
Praestendo, ēre, di, ītum, a., to hold out, pretend; part., stretched before, lying in front of.
Praetor, prep. and adv., by, beyond, before, over, contrary to, besides, except.
Praetērea, adv. (is), besides, moreover; hereafter, thereafter.
Praetereo, īre, ivi or ii, ītum, a., to pass by.
Praetēlabōr, hi, psus, dep. a., to glide by, float or sail by.
Praetēvēhor, i, vectus, dep. a., to be borne past, sail by.
Praetexo, ēre, xui, xtum, a., to fringe, border, cloak, conceal.
Praevelto, ēre, ti, and praetervor, ti, sus, a., to outstrip, pre-occupy, surprise.
Praevideō, ēre, vidi, visum, a., to see beforehand, foresee.
Praētum, i, n., a meadow.
Pravus, a, um, adj., crooked, wrong.
Prēcor, āri, ātus, dep. a. and n., to pray, pray to, pray for, beg, beseech, supplicate.
Prēhensus, a, um, part. of prehendo (= prendo), grasped, seized.
Prēmo, ēre, pressi, pressum, a., to press, press upon, tread upon, overwhelm, cover, bury, conceal, be close upon, pursue closely, overpower, weigh down, keep down, keep buried, restrain, repress, suppress, oppose, compress, rule, bind, tighten, curb, check, stay.
Predo (prehendo), ēre, ai, sum, a., to grasp, lay hold of, seize, catch.
Preno (prehensio), ēre, ēvi, ētum, freq. a., to grasp, seize hold of.
Pressus, ēre, a. (freq. of pressō), to press.
Prētium, ii, n., a price, reward; prize; bribe.

Prex, ūcis, f. (of sing. only dat., acc., and abl. occur), a prayer, entreaty.

Priāmēius, a, um, adj., fem., (daughter) of Priam.

Priāmides, æ, m., son of Priam.

Priāmus, i, m., Priam, king of Troy. His descent was this: (1) Jupiter; (2) Dardānus; (3) Erichthonius; (4) Tros; (5) Iulus; (6) Laomedon; (7) Priam.

Pridem, adv., long ago.

Primo, adv., at first.

Primum, adv., first, in the first place.

Primus, a, um, adj. (sup. of prior), first, foremost, chief; the first part of, beginning of; (iv. 297) at the first moment.

Prinopēs, ıpis, adj. (primus, capio), first, foremost, chief, a chiefestin.

Principiūm, ii, n., abl., in the beginning, in the first place, at first.

Prior, ōris, adj. comp., the former, first, prior; plu. priores, men of old, the ancients.

Priscus, a, um, adj., old, ancient.

Pristinus, a, um, adj., former.

Pristis, is, f. (a sea-monster), the name of a ship.

Prius, adv., before, sooner; in former times; prius quam, before that, before, sooner, rather.

Prō, prep. w. abl., for, in defence of, in return for, on account of, instead of; (v. 501) pro se, in accordance with his strength.

Prō or proh, interj., O! ah!

Prōavus, i, m., a great-grandfather; a forefather.

Prōbo, ūre, āvi, ātum, a., to approve.

Prōcas, æ, m., a king of Alba.

Prōcax, ācis, adj., boisterous.

Prōcēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n., to go (or come) forward, advance, proceed.

Prōcella, æ, f., a blast, tempest.

Prōcoles, um, m., chiefes, princes.

Prōclāmo, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to cry out.

Procris, is, f., daughter of Erechtheus and wife of Cephalus.

Prōcul, adv., at a distance, at a little distance, afar off, afar, far; far from.

Prōcumbo, ēre, cūbui, cūbitum, n., to fall; lean or bend forward.

Prōcurro, ēre, cūcurri and carri, cursum, n., to run (or fuit) out, project.

Prōcurvus, a, um, adj., winding.

Prōcūs, i, m., a wooer, suitor.

Prōdeo, īre, ii, ītum, n. (co.), to go forwards, to move onwards.

Prōdigium, ii, n. (pro, dico), a portent, prodigy.

Prōditio, ōnis, f., accusation.

Prōdo, ēre, didi, dītum, a., to discover, betray; play false; forsake, hand down, transmit.

Prōduco, ēre, xi, ētum, a., to prolong.

Prāedium, ii, n. a battle, combat.

Prāsanus, a, um, adj., unawakened, uninitiated.

Prōfectus, part. of proficiscor.

Prōfērō, ferre, ūlī, ūtum, n., to carry forth, extend.

Prōficiscor, ē, fectus, dep. n., to set out, depart, go.

Prōfor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to speak.

Prōfuscus, a, um, adj., fleeting, an exile.

Prōfundus, a, um, adj., deep, profound, high, (vi. 462) abysmal.

Prōgēnies, ēi, f. (gen.-), lineage, offspring, race, progeny.

Prōgigno, ēre, gēnui, gēnītum, a., to bear, produce.

Prōgrēdior, di, gressus, dep. n. (gradior), to proceed, advance, go forward.

Prōhibaeo, ēre, ui, ītum, a. (habeo), to ward off, debar, avert, prevent, forbid.

Prōjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a., to throw forward, throw down, throw; fling (or throw) away; part. pro- jectus, projecting.
Prolapsus, a, um, part. of prōlābor, fallen in ruin.

Prōles, is, f., offspring, posterity, lineage, race.

Prōne, ēre, lui, lātum, a., to drench, wash, spill one's self.

Prōlūvies, ēi, f., flow, discharge.

Prōmēreor, ēri, Itus, dep. a., to deserve.

Prōmissum, i, n., a promise.

Prōmitto, ēre, nisi, missum, a., to promise; pledge, plight.

Prōno, ēre, mpsi, mptum, a., to bring out, put forth.

Prōnūba, æ, f., a bride's-woman; nuptial (as patron of marriage).

Prōnus, a, um, adj., bending forward, forward; downward, sloping.

Prōpāgo, Inis, f., progeny, race.

Prōpe, adv. (propius, proxime), and prep., near, nigh, at hand, about, nearly, almost.

Prōpēre, adv., hastily, quickly.

Prōpēro, ēre, āvi, ātum, n., to hasten, make haste.

Prōpinquo, ēre, āvi, ātum, n., to approach, draw near.

Prōpinqus, a, um, adj., near, neighboring.

Prōpior, us, adj., nearer.

Prōpius, adv., nearer, closer, more nearly.

Prōpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, a., to propose, offer.

Proprius, n, um, adj., one's own, lasting, permanent; (i. 73, iv. 128) thine forever, thine own.

Propert, prep., on account of.

Propurgnāculum, i, n., a bulwark, defence.

Prōra, æ, f., the prow of a ship.

Prōripio, ēre, pui, reptum, a., to drag forth, bear away, (v. 741) sc. te, to hasten away.

Prōrumpto, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, a., to break forth, burst forth.

Prōsequor, qui, citus or quītus, dep. a., to follow, accompany, proceed.

Prōserpina, æ, f. (Persēphōne), Proserpine, wife of Pluto.

Prosilico, tre, ui or ii, n., to leap forth, spring forth.

Prospectus, ës, m., a prospect, view.

Prosper or Prosperus, a, um, adj. (spēs), auspicious, favorable, prosperous.

Prospicio, ēre, exi, ectum, a., to look forth or forward, look out, see in front, see in the distance, descry.

Prōsum, prōdesse, prōsui, -n, to avail.

Protectus, a, um, part. of prōtēgo, ēre, xi, cūm, sheltered, protected.

Prōtendo, ēre, di, sum or tum, a., to stretch forth, stretch out, extend.

Prōtinus, adv., onwards, continuously, next in order, forthwith.

Prōtraho, ēre, xi, cūm, a., to draw forth, drag forth.

Prōvēho, ēre, xi, cūm, a., pass. to be borne onward, to sail; (iii. 481) w. ultra — to say more.

Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior), the nearest, next.

Prōdentia, æ, f. (prō, video), wisdom, sagacity.

Prōna, æ, f., a live coal.

Pūbens, entis, adj., downy, luxuri- ant.

Pūbes, is, f., youth, youthful band; (iii. 427) the groin; (vi. 580) the Titan brood.

Pūbesco, ēre, bui, incep. n., to grow up, grow to manhood.

Pūdeo, ēre, ui, lātum, n., gen. impers., with acc. of the person, I (thou, etc.) am ashamed.

Pūdor, ōris, m., shame, modesty.

Puellæ, æ, f. (puer), a girl, maiden.

Puer, ēri, m., a boy, youth, child.

Puērillus, c, adj., of boys.

Pugna, æ, f., a fight, battle, struggle, contest, conflict.

Pugno, ēre, āvi, ātum, n., to fight, fight against, struggle against.

Pugnus, i, m., a fist.

Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj., beau
tiful, fair, lovely, dear, glorious, noble.

**Pulso**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (intens. of pello), to beat, lash, strike against, strike, (v. 138) to tremble, throb.

**Pulsus**, a, um, part. of pello.

**Pulsus, ās, m.,** tramp, stamping.

**Pulvĕrulentus**, a, um, adj., dusty.

**Pulvis**, ēris, m., rarely f., dust.

**Pumex**, ēris, m., pumice-stone, any porous stone or rock.

**Pūnicus**, a, um, adj., Punic, purple, red.

**Pūnicus**, a, um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian.

**Puppis**, is, f., the stern of a ship; poet. a ship; a puppi, stern.

**Purgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (purum-ago), to make pure, w. se to dissolve, clear away.

**Purpūra**, ās, f., purple; purple cloth, a purple border.

**Purpūreus**, a, um, adj., purple; rosy, glowing, lustrous, bright-colored.

**Pūrus**, a, um, adj., pure, clear; w. hasta, headless.

**Pūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to think, suppose, ponder, think upon.

**Pygmaliōn**, ⁵nis, m., king of Tyre, and brother of Dido.

**Pyra**, ās, f., a funeral-pile, pyre.

**Pyrgo**, ūs, f., a Trojan nurse.

**Pyrrhus**, i, m., son of Achilles.

**Q.**

**Quā**, nom. f. of the indef. pro. quis, any.

**Quā**, adv., abl. f. of qui and quis, (sc. parte) where, on which side; (sc. ratione) how, in what way or manner. Indefinite, in any way, by any means.

**Quādrigeae**, ārum, f., a four-horse chariot.

**Quādrāpes**, ēdis, as subs. c., a four-footed animal, a quadruped.

**Quaerō**, ēre, sivi or sii, situm, a.,

**to seek, look for; ask, inquire; miss.**

**Quaesitor**, ōris, m., a presiding-judge.

**Quaesō, ēre, īvi, a., to beg, beseech, entreat, pray.**

**Quālis**, e, adj. (quis), interrog., of what sort or kind, (ii. 274) with what looks! what a sight! Rel., such as, such...as, as, like as; of such a sort or kind; with such looks.

**Quam**, adv. (qui), in what manner, how, how much, as, as much as, as...as, than, that; w. superl. the very, the (most) possible.

**Quamquam**, conj., although, and yet, however.

**Quamvis**, adv. and conj. (volo), as you will, as much as you like, never so, however much, however, although.

**Quando**, adv. and conj., when; at any time, ever; since, because.

**Quantus**, a, um, adj. (quam), how great, how much, how many; of such size; (i. 752) how terrible; as great as, as much as; as; as far as; quantum, how, how much, how greatly.

**Quāre**, adv. (abl. of qui and res), wherefore, on which account, for which reason.

**Quartus**, a, um, adj., the fourth.

**Quasso**, ēre, īvi, ātum, a., to shake, toss, shatter.

**Quāter**, adv., four times.

**Quātio**, ēre, quassi, quassum, a., to shake, shatter, (vi. 571) lash.

**Quattuor**, num. adj., four.

**Quē**, conj. and; repeated, or with et, both...and.

**Quero**, quire, qui voi, quītum, n., to be able, I (thou, etc.) can.

**Quercus**, ūs, f., an oak.

**Quērela**, ās, f., a complaint.

**Queror**, i, questus, dep. a. and n., to complain, bewail, lament, hoot.

**Questus**, ūs, m., a complaint, lamentation.

**qui**, que, quod, rel. pro., who,
which; what, that; indef. pro., any, any one; interrog. adj. pro., which? what?
Quia, conj., because.
Quânam, adv., why? wherefore?
Quicumque, quâcumque, quoddumque, indef. rel. pro., whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, any one who, however much, every possible, every.
Qui, conj., indeed, truly, at least, yet, moreover.
Quiesset, es, f., rest, repose, sleep.
Quiessus, er, èvi, ètum, m., to rest, repose, be still, cease.
Quies, a, um, adj., quiet, calm, peaceful; at ease, unconcerned.
Quin, conj. (quid, ne=non), that not, but that; why not? nay, nay even; but, yet, moreover; pray.
Quini, ò, a, distr. num. adj., five each; five.
Quinquâgintâ, num. adj., fifty.
Quippe, adv. and conj., surely, assuredly, indeed; since, ironical, forsooth.
Quirinus, i, m., a name of Romulus as deified.
Quis, qua, quid, indef. pro., any, any one, any thing; esp. after si, ne, nisi, num, quum, quo, and in relative sentences.
Quisnam and quinam, quænam, quodnam and quidnam, interrog. pro., who, pray? what, pray? (2) indef. after num, any body, any thing.
Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam (quioquam), indef. pro., any one, any thing, any.
Quisque, quaque, quodque and quidque (quioque), indef. pro., each, every one, every thing.
Quisquis, quæque, quodque and quidque (quioque), indef. rel. pro., whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever.
Quo, interrog. and rel. adv., where, whither, to what or in what (place, person, thing, etc.), how far, for what purpose, wherefore, in order that, so that, that.
Quoïcira, conj., for which reason, wherefore.
Quodcumque, adv., to whatsoever place, whithersoever.
Quod, conj. (acc. n.), that, why, as, in that, as to, because, wherefore, therefore, but, yet, and.
Quomodo, adv., in what manner, in the manner in which, in the same manner as.
Quonam, interrog. adv., whither, pray?
Quondam, adv., once, at one time, formerly; at times, sometimes; (iii. 704) hereafter, some time, ever.
Quòniam, conj. (quum, jam), since now, since, inasmuch as.
Quoque, conj., also, too.
Quot, adj. plu. indec., how many, as many as; as many, as; all, every.
Quotannis, adv., yearly, annually.
Quoties, adv. (quot), how often? how many times? relat., as often as.
Quousque, adv., how far? how long?
Quum (cum), conj. and adv., when, while, since, as, although; quum ...tum, while, so also; both, and.

R.
Rãbidus, a, um, adj., raving, frenzied.
Rãbies, èi, f., rage, frenzy, fury.
Rãdus, ii, m., a rod (with which geometers drew diagrams on the sand); a spoke, beam, ray.
Rãdix, icis, f., a root.
Rãdo, èrè, si, sum, a., to graze, skim along.
Rãmus, i, m., a branch, bough.
Rãpîdus, a, um, adj. (rapio), swift, rapid.
Rãpio, èrè, pui, plum, a., to seize, snatch, snatch away, tear away.
rescue, scour, hurry, hurry on, turn rapidly, carry away, drag, take, steal, ravish, plunder.

Rapto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (freg. of rapio), to drag along.

Raptor, ōris, m., a robber, plunderer; as adj., prowling.

Rāresco, ēre, n. incep., begin to open, grow wider.

Rārus, a, um, adj., with (or at) wide intervals, (iv. 131) with wide meshes, (iii. 314) broken (acents); here and there.

Rātio, ōnis, f., calculation, reason, motive, manner, way.

Rātis, is, f., a raft, boat, vessel, ship.

Rātus, part. of reor.

Raucus, a, um, adj., hoarse, ringing.

Rēbellia, e, adj., insurgent.

Rēcēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n., to retire, recede, stand back, withdraw, depart, vanish.

Rēcens, ntis, adj., fresh, recent, new.

Rēcenseo, ēre, sui, sum or situm, a., to review, survey.

Rēcidivus, a, um, adj., returning, rising again.

Rēcingo, ēre, nxi, netum, a., to ungird, loosen.

Rēcipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (capio), to take back, take, receive, regain, recover, rescue, draw back.

Rēclādo, ēre, si, sum, a. (clando), to unclose, open, disclose, unsheathe.

Rēcōlo, ēre, cōlui, cultum, a., to contemplate, reflect upon, muse upon.

Rēcondo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, a., to hide, conceal.

Rēcordor, āri, ātus, dep., to remember, recall, recollect.

Rēctor, ōris, m., a helmsman, pilot.

Rēctus, a, um, part., straight, right.

Rēcūbo, ēre, n., to lie down, recline.

Rēcurso, ōre, n. intens. (curro), to recur, run back, return.

Rēcursus, ōs, m., a running back, a retreat.

Rēcūso, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to refuse, decline, object to.

Rēcūtio, ēre, cussi, cussum, a., to shake violently, shock.

Rēdō, ēre, didi, ditum, a., to give back, return, restore, to give up, deliver, transmit, answer, reply, (vi. 768) represent, give, render, make.

Rēdeo, īre, ītum, n., to go back, come back, return.

Rēdīmio, īre, ītum, a., to bind around, encircle.

Rēdīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, a. (emī), to buy back, ransom, redeem.

Rēditus, ūs, m., a return.

Rēdōleo, ēre, ui, a. and n., to be redolent of, smell of.

Rēduco, ēre, xi, cūm, a., to bring back, draw back, rescue, withdraw, retire.

Rēdux, ucis, adj., brought back, returned.

Rēfello, ēre, felli, a., to refute.

Rēfōro, ferre, tūi, lātum, a., to bear back, bear again, bring back, carry back, (iv. 93) bear away; w. me, se, etc. = go back, return; to restore, renew, repeat, resemble, change, report, refer, relate, reply, utter, speak, say; (v. 605) pay.

Rēfigo, ēre, xi, xum, a., to unfasten, loosen, take down; (vi. 622 note) to unmake, abrogate.

Rēfecto, ēre, xi, xum, a., to turn back; (ii. 741) w. animum = think of (her).

Rēfringo, ēre, frēgi, fractum, a. (frango), to break off.

Rēfugio, ēre, fūgi, n. and a., to flee back, recoil, (iii. 536) recede.

Rēfulgeo, ēre, si, n., to shine forth, flash upon the sight, shine resplendent, glisten, glitter.

Rēfusus, a, um, part. of refundo upheaved, thrown up, overflowing.
REG

Régalis, e, adj. (rex), royal.
Régificus, a, um, adj., kingliness, regal.
Régina, æ, f (rex), a queen; princess.
Régio, ònis, f (rego), a direction, line; region, territory.
Régius, a, um, adj. (rex), royal, of a king, princely.
Regnátor, òris, m., a ruler.
Regno, àre, ávi, átum, a., to reign, rule, rule over, govern.
Regnum, i, n. (rex), sovereignty, power, a kingdom, realm, domain, (i. 17) the capital.
Régio, ère, xi, etum, a., to guide, rule, rule over, control.
Réjicio, ère, jéci, jectum, a., to throw back.
Rélégo, ère, lógi, lectum, a., to cast along again.
Réligio, ónis, f., reverence for the gods, religious scruple, (ii. 151) religious object or religious obligation; religious rites, ceremony, or observance; worship, religion, religious generation.
Réligionus, a, um, adj., holy, sacred.
Rélínquo, ère, liqui, lietum, a., to leave, leave behind, abandon; neglect; spare.
Rélíquae, àrum, f., the remains, relics, remnant; those left by anybody; survivors.
Rélúceo, ère, xi, n., to shine back, glow, gleam.
Réméo, ère, ávi, n., to come back, return.
Rémétior, ti, mensus, dep. a., to measure again, observe again, retrace, traverse again.
Rémex, ìgis, m., a rower, oarsman; a band of rowers.
Rémigium, ii, n., a rowing, ours, oarsmen, (i. 301, vi. 19) oarage, (i. 301 = rowing movement).
Rémitto, ère, misi, missum, a., to send back, release, return, pay back, lay aside, resign.
Rémordeo, ère, mordi, morsum, a., to bite again, vex, keep vexing.

RES 301

Rémovœo, ère, mòvi, mòtum, a., to withdraw, remove.
Rémugio, ère, n., to moan back, echo.
Rémus, i, m., an oar.
Rémus, i, m., brother of Romulus.
Réxarrò, ère, a., to recount, tell over.
Rênasceor, ci, nátus, dep. n., to grow (or spring up) again, be renewed.
Rënovo, ère, ávi, átum, a., to revive, renew, repeat.
Reor, réri, rátus, dep. a., to think, believe, suppose.
Rêpello, ère, pûli, pulsum, a., to beat back, drive back, reject.
Rêpendo, ère, ndi, nsum, a., to make return, (i. 239) to balance.
Rêpente, adv., suddenly.
Rêpêrio, ère, répéri, répertum, a., to find, discover, find out.
Rêpêto, ère, ivi or i, ìtum, a., to seek again, recall to mind, remember, repeat.
Rêpleo, ère, évi, ètum, a., to fill.
Rêpôno, ère, pûsi, pûsitum, a., to replace, restore, lay down, lay back, lay aside, store up, place.
Rêporto, ère, ávi, ìtum, a., to bring back.
Rêposco, ère, a., to demand, ask for.
Rêpósitus and rëpostus, a, um, part., stored up, buried, remote.
Rêprimo, ère, pressi, pressum, a., to check, keep back, restrain.
Rêquies, ètis and ì, f., rest, reprieve.
Rêquiesco, ère, èvi, ètum, n., to rest.
Rêquiro, ère, sivi or sii, sìtum, a. (quéro), to search for, seek, ask for, ask, inquire, (i. 217) to miss or utter regret for.
Rês, ci, f., a thing, matter, object, affair, event, circumstance, situation, case, cause, issue, interest, a state, commonwealth; plu., power, fortunes, interests, misfortunes, calamities; truth; exploits; (L. 278) empire, (i. 282) the world.
Rescindo, ĕre, soli, sciissum, a., to tear down.
Resero, ĕre, āvi, ātum, a., to keep, reserve.
Reses, idis, adj. (resideo), dormant, inactive, sluggish.
Resido, ĕre, sūdi, n., to sit down, settle; subside, grow calm.
Resigno, ĕre, āvi, ātum, a., to unseal, to open.
Résisto, ĕre, stīti, n., to stop, stand forth, withstand, resist, oppose.
Résolve, ĕre, solvi, sōlūtum, a., to unbind, open, free, separate, relax, unrelent, disclose, break.
Résono, ĕre, āvi, ātum, n., to resound, re-echo.
Respecto, ĕre, freq. of respicio, a., to regard, care for.
Respicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, n. and a., to look back, look about, turn one's eyes; behold, see behind one; look back or at; regard, be mindful of.
Respondeo, ĕre, ndi, nsum, a. and n., to answer, reply, correspond, correspond with.
Respontum, i, n., a reply, response.
Restingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, a., to quench.
Restituo, ĕre, ui, ātum, a. (statuo), to restore.
Resto, ĕre, stīti, n., to remain.
Résulito, ĕre, ātum, n. (salio), to re-echo.
Rēsūpinus, a, um, adj., fallen backwards, lying on one's back.
Rēsurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n., to rise again.
Rēte, is, n., a net.
Rētēgo, ĕre, xi, ectum, a., to uncover, disclose.
Rētentio, ĕre, āvi, ātum, a., to hold back, retard.
Rētināculum, i, n. (retineo), a tie, stay, mooring-rope.
Rētineo, ĕre, tīnui, tentum, a. (teneo), to hold back.
Rētrohō, ĕre, xi, ectum, a., to draw back.
Betro, adv., backwards, back, behind.
Retroversus, (retroversus), adv., back.
Rēus, i, m. (res), w. voti, bound by my vow.
Rēvello, ĕre, velli, vulsum, a., to tear away, pull away, remove, disturb.
Rēvertor, ti, sus, dep. n., to return.
Rēvincio, ĕre, nxi, nctum, a., to bind back, bind fast, (iv. 459) to dress (bind around).
Rēvisu, ĕre, a., to go back to see, revisit, visit again, visit.
Rēvōco, ĕre, āvi, ātum, a., to call back, summon back, recall, retrace, restore, (i. 235) revive.
Rēvolvo, ĕre, volvi, vōlūtum, a., to roll backwards, fall (or sink) back, bring back, return, revolve, dwell upon.
Rēvōmo, ĕre, ui, a., to vomit back.
Rex, régis, m. (rego), a king; (ii. 88) the kings — the Grecian leaders; as adj., ruling.
Rhādāmantus, i, m., a Cretan, judge in the Lower World.
Rhēsus, i, m., a Thracian prince.
Rhētēus and Rhātēius, a, um, adj., Rhātēan, of Rhātēum, a promontory of Trosa.
Rīdeo, ĕre, si, sum, n. and a., to laugh, smile, laugh at.
Rīgo, ĕre, gui, n., to be stiff.
Rīgo, ĕre, āvi, ātum, a., to moisten, water, bedew.
Rīma, w, f., a chink, rent, cleft.
Rīmor, āri, ātus, dep. n., to pry into, explore, ransack.
Rīmosus, a, um, adj., full of clefts or fissures, leaky.
Rīpa, w, f., the bank.
Rīpheus, (Rhipheus), i, m., a Trojan.
Rīte, adv., with due rites, duly, rightly, well, in the usual way.
Rīvus, i, m., a stream, a brook.
Rūbar, ōris, n., oak, oak-wood or timber; strength, firmness, power, vigor; anything made of oak.
Rögito, äré, āvi, ātum, a. (freq. of rogo), to ask repeatedly or earnestly.
Rógo, äré, āvi, ātum, a., to ask.
Rógua, i, m., a funeral pile.
Róma, v., f., Rome.
Rómánus, a., um, adj., of Rome, Roman.
Rómulus, i, m., founder of Rome.
Rómulus, a., um, adj., Romulan, poet for Roman.
Róro, äré, āvi, ātum, n., to drop dew, drip.
Rós, rórís, m., dew.
Rosedus, a., um, adj., dewy.
Róseus, a., um, adj. (rossa), rosy.
Rostrum, i, m. (rodis), a beak, prow.
Róta, v., f., a wheel; (vi. 748) = the annual round.
Rubesco, ére, bui, incep. n., to grow red, redden.
Ródens, ntes, m., a rope; plu., cordage, rigging; the sheets.
Ródo, ére, ēvi, ētum, n., to roam.
Ruina, v., f. (ruo), a downfall, rushing down, fall, ruin, overthrow; rupture, convulsion; an eruption.
Rómor, óris, m., a report, rumor.
Rumpo, ére, rúpi, ruptum, a., to break, burst, break through, break off, burst forth, pour forth, give vent to; w. aditum etc., force.
Ruo, ére, ui, ētum, n. and a., to fall in ruin, fall, rush, rush down, rush forth, hasten up, rush up, hasten forth, sink, set, upturn, upheave.
Rúpes, is, f., a rock, cliff, crag.
Rursus or rursum, adv. (reversus), backwards, back, on the contrary, on the other hand, again, anew.
Rus, rúris, n., the country; plu., lands, fields.
Rūtuli, órum, m., a people on the coast of Latium, S. of the Tiber.

S.
Sábeus, a., um, adj., Sabæan.

Sácer, cra, crum, adj., consecrated, sacred, holy; accorded.
Sácerdos, ótis, c., a priest; a priestess.
Sacro, äré, āvi, ātum, a., to consecrate, dedicate, hallow.
Sacrum, i, n., plu., sacred things; sacred rites, sacrifices; hymn; (iii. 112) mysteries.
Sæculum, i, n., an age, century.
Sæpe, adv., often, frequently.
Savio, ire, ii, ētum, n., to rage, be furious, rave, storm; (vi. 544) be angry.
Savus, a., um, adj., fierce, raging, stern, fell, cruel, direful; valiant.
Ságaris, is, m., a Trojan servant.
Ságitta, v., f., an arrow, shaft.
Sál, sális, m., salt; salt-water; sea.
Sálus, ii, m., an Acanarian.
Sallentinus, a., um, adj., Sallentine, in Calabria, south-eastern Italy, whither Idomeneus went when exiled from Crete.
Salmoneus (trisyll.), eos, m., a king of Elis, son of Æolus.
Salsas, a., um, adj., salt, salted, briny.
Saltum, adv., at least.
Saltus, ës, m., a leap, bound.
Saltus, ës, m., a glade; a forest.
Sálum, i, n., the briny sea.
Sálus, ëtis, f., safety, deliverance, relief.
Sáluto, äré, āvi, ātum, a., to greet, salute.
Salmoe, ére, n., imperat., hail!
Sáme, es, f., an island W. of Greece, afterwards Cephalonia.
Sámos, i, f., an island off the coast of Asia Minor, S.W. of Ephesus.
Sanctus, a., um, adj. (sancio), sacred, venerable, holy.
Sanguineus, a., um, adj., bloody, blood-red.
Sanguis, inis, m., blood, race, descendant.
Sánies, ëi, f., bloody matter, gore.
Sánus, a., um, adj., sound, sane.
Sarpédon, ônis, m., a king of Lyicia.
Sát, adv., see satia.
Sāta, ōrum, n. (sero), crops.
Sātiō, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to fill, satisfy, satiate.
Sātis and sāt, adv. and adj. enough, sufficient, sufficiently; comp. sātius, better.
Sātor, ēris, m. (sero), a sower, planter: father, creator.
Saturnius, n, um, adj., Saturnian; son or daughter of Saturn.
Sātūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to glut, appease, satisfy, assuage.
Sātus, a, um, part. of sero.
Saucius, a, um, adj., wounded; pierced.
Saxum, i, n, a rock, a stone.
Scaena porta, the Scæan gate of Troy, facing the sea and the Grecian camp.
Scaena, ae, f, a scene, a stage.
Scalē, ārum, f. (scando), a ladder.
Scando, ēre, ndi, nsum, a., to climb, to scale.
Scelēratus, a, um, adj., wicked, accursed, polluted; (ii. 576) of guilt.
Scelēro, ēre, a., to pollute, defile.
Scelus, ēris, n., crime, wickedness, villainy, guilt.
Sceptrum, i, n, a sceptre; dominion, sovereignty, power.
Scollicet, adv. (scire licet), certainly, indeed, namely; forsooth.
Scindo, ēre, Idi, issum, a., to rend, divide, cleave.
Sointilla, ae, f, a spark.
Scio, ēre, ivi or iī, itum, a., to know; w. inf., to know how.
Sopiades, ae, m., a son of the Scipios, Scipio.
Sěctor, āri, ātus, dep. a., intens. of scio, to inquire, ask, consult.
Scopolius, i, m, a rock, crag, cliff.
Sorrōpeus, a, um, adj., stony.
Scūtum, i, n., a shield, buckler.
Scyllōcem, i, n, a town on the E. coast of Bruttium, S. W. Italy.
Scylla, ae, f, a rock on the Italian coast opposite Sicily, personified as a sea-monster, biformis, half-fish, half-maid; her dogs are the}

barking waves; (2.) the name of a ship.
Scyllēus, a, um, adj., Scyllean, of Scylla.
Scyrius, a, um, adj., Scyrian, of Scyros, an island N. E. of Eu-
boēa, in the Ægean sea.
Secessus, ās, m. (se, cedo), a re-
cess, retreat; retiring bay.
Sēcius, adv., comp. of securus, other-
wise; w. haud or non, no less, just as, nevertheless.
Sēclūdo, ere, si, sum, a. (clando),
to shut up, exclude, remove; part.
seclūsus, shut up, retired, se-
questered.
Sēco, ēre, cui, ctum, a., to cut, cut off, cut through, cleave.
Sēcrētus, a, um, part. of sēcrēnno,
ēre, crēvi, crētum, retired, with-
drawn, remote, lonely, hidden,
apart; (vi. 10) secrēta, plu., the 
retreat.
Sectus, a, um, part. of seco, cut, 
carved.
Sēcum (=cum se), with himself, 
(herself, themselves, etc.)
Sēcundo, ēre, a., to prosper, make 
propitious.
Sēcundus, a, um, adj. (sequor), 
following, second, favorable, fa-
voring, propitious, auspicious,
prosperous; secundae res, pro-
sperity.
Sēcūris, is, f. (seco), an axe.
Sēcurus, a, um, adj. (se = sine, 
cura), free from anxiety, regard-
less; (vi. 715) care-dispelling.
Sēcus, adv. (sequor), otherwise,
differently; w. haud or non, not otherwise. See seclusa.
Sēd, conj., but, yet; but also.
Sēdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n., to sit;
br fixed, be settled or resolved 
upon; w. sub armis, circum = to 
besiege.
Sēdes, is, f, a seat; transf., = a 
house, home, abode, palace, tem-
ple; a foundation, bottom.
Sēdile, is, n., a seat, bench.
Sēditio, ēnis, f. (se, co), a sedition, 
uproar, tumult.
SED

Sédáco, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to separate.
Séges, ētis, f., a grainfield; standing corn; a crop.
Séginis, e, adj., sluggish, slow, slothful.
Ségunties, ēi, f., slothfulness.
Sélinus, unitis, f., a town on the S. W. coast of Sicily.
Sémel, num. adv., once; once for all; ever.
Semen, īnīs, n., a seed.
Sémēsus, s, um, adj. (semi, edo), half-eaten.
Sémianimis, e, adj., half-alive, dying.
Sémīnex, ēsis, adj., half-dead.
Sēmino, ēre, ēvi, ātum, a., to sow, produce, bring forth.
Sēmita, ē, f., a path.
Sēmiustus, a, um, adj. (uro), half-burned, half-consumed.
Sēmīvir, i, m. adj., half-man, unmanned, effeminate.
Semper, adv., always, ever.
Sēnātus, ās, m. (senex), a senate.
Sēnecta, ē, f., old age.
Sēnectus, ātis, f., old-age.
Sēnex, senis, adj., as subs., an old man; comp. sēnior, older; elderly; as subs., an old man, an aged sire.
Sēni, ā, a, dist. num. adj., six each; sic.
Sēnior, ōris, m., see senex.
Sensus, ās, m. (sentio), a feeling, emotion; sense; (vi. 747) = soul.
Sententia, ā, f., an opinion, sentiment, purpose.
Sentio, ire, nsi, nsum, a., to perceive; to understand.
Sentis, is, m., a briar, bramble.
Sentus, a, um, adj., thorny, rough.
Sēpio, ire, psi, ptum, a., to surround, enclose.
Septem, num. adj., seven.
Septemgēminus, a, um, adj., sevenfold.
Septēni, æ, a, dist. num. adj., seven each, by sevens, seven.
Septimūs, a, um, ord. num. adj., the seventh.

SEV

Sēpulchrum, i, n. (sepelio), a tomb, sepulchre, mound, pyre.
Sēpultus, a, um, part. of sepelio, ire, ivi or ii, pulturn, buried.
Sēquax, āsis, adj., pursuing.
Sēquor, qui, cūtus or quītus, dep. a., to follow, go towards (to or after), seek, pursue, attend; yield; (i. 342) recount in order.
Sērēno, ēre, ēvi, ātum, a., to calm, make clear; w. cog. aec., to show anything serene or joyful.
Sērēnus, a, um, adj., clear, calm.
Sērestus, i, m., a follower of Ēneas.
Sergestus, i, m., a pilot.
Sergius, a, um, Šerjan, of the Šergian gens.
Sēries, ēi, f. (sero), a row, chain, series.
Sermon, ēnīs, m. (sero), conversation, speech, discourse, rumor.
Serō, ēre, ui, tum, a., to interweave; (vi. 160), to discuss, talk of.
Serō, ēre, sēvi, sātum, n., to sow, plant; part. sētus, begotten, born, son of.
Serpens, entis, m., a serpent.
Serpō, ēre, psi, ptum, n., to creep, creep on or over.
Serrānus, i, m. (sero), agnomen of C. Atilius Regulus, who was sowing when told of his election as consul.
Sērta, orum, n., garlands, wreaths.
Sērōs, a, um, adj., late, tardy, too late.
Serva, æ, f., a female slave.
Servas, antis, adj. (servo), observant.
Servio, ire, ivi or ii, ātum, n., to be a slave to, to serve.
Servitium, ii, n., slavery.
Servō, ēre, ēvi, ātum, a., to watch, observe, guard, keep, retain, preserve, save.
Sēta, æ, f., a stiff hair, bristle.
Seu (= sive), conj., whether; seu — seu, whether...or, either...or.
Sēvērus, a, um, adj., austere, gloomy.
Si, conj., if; whether.
Stiblus, a, um, adj., kissing.
Sibylla, æ, f., a sibyl, prophetess.
Sic, adv., so, thus.
Siciæ, òrum, m., ancient inhabitants of Sicily.
Sicilia, æ, f., a name of Sicily.
Sicanus and Sicanius, a, um, adj., Sicaniæ, i.e. Sicilian.
Sicco, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to dry, stalk.
Siccus, a, um, adj., dry, thirsty.
Siculbi, adv. (si, ubi), if anywhere, wherever.
Siculus, a, um, adj., of the Siculi, of Sicily, Sicilian.
Sideræus, a, um, adj. (sidus), starry.
Sido, ēre, sidi or sēdi, n., to alight.
Sidon, ënis, f., a city of Phœnicia, the mother-city of Tyre.
Sidonius, a, um, adj., Sidonian; Tyrian.
Sidus, éris, n., a constellation, star; transf., season, weather.
Sigeus, a, um, adj., Sigean, of Sigeum a promontory of Troas.
Sigeus, a, um, adj., Sigeus, a constellation, star; transf., season, weather.
Silenus, entis, part., still, silent.
Silentium, ii, n., silence, stillness.
Sileo, ēre, ui, n., to still or silent.
Silex, ëcis, m. or ëf., flint, crag, rock.
Silva, æ, f., a forest, wood.
Silvus, ii, m., a son of Æneas, succeeding Ascanius as king of Alba; (2.) Æneas Silvius, third king of Alba.
Similis, e, adj., like, similar.
Simōis, entis, m., a river of Troas.
Simplex, ëcis, adj. (semel, plico), simple, unmixed.
Simul, adv., together, at the same time, in union; as soon as; simul...simul, at the same time...and; as well...as.
Simulacrum, i, n., an image, statue; semblance, representation.
Simulo, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to imitate, make like, mimic; to feign, counterfeit, pretend; (iv. 105) simulate mente, with an assumed feeling.
Sin, conj. (si, ne), but if; if, however.
Sine, prep. w. abl., without.
Singuli, æ, a, distr. adj., each single, each.
Sinister, tra, trum, adj., left, on the left hand; sinistra, æ, f. (see manus), the left hand.
Sino, ēre, sivi, situm, a., to permit, allow, suffer.
Sinon, ënis, m., a Greek.
Sino, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to curve.
Sinus, us, m., a curve, winding, fold, gulf, bay, sail, bosom, lap.
Sirēna, um, f., the Sirens, half-birds, half-maidens, dwelling on rocky islands off the coast of Campania, who enticed persons sailing by with their sweet songs and destroyed them.
Sirius, ii, m., the Dog Star.
Sisto, ēre, stīti, stātum, a. and n., to place, set, bring, stop, stay, make firm, establish, remain, settle.
Sitis, is, f., thirst, drought.
Situs, ës, m. (sino), position; mould, squallor, mustiness, filth.
Sive or seu, conj. (si, ve), or if, or; sive...sive, whether...or.
Socer, ëri, m., a father-in-law; plu., parents-in-law.
Socio, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to associate, unite, join together.
Socius, ii, m., a companion, comrade, associate.
Socius, a, um, adj., allied, friendly, confederate.
Sol, sōlis, m., the sun; sunshine, heat; day.
Solamen, ëinis, n., a solace.
Solátium, ii, n., a consolation, comfort, cordial, solace.
Soleo, ēre, solitus sum, n., to be wont, to be accustomed.
Solidus, a, um, adj., solid, compact, whole, entire, sound, firm.
Solium, ii, n., a throne.
Sollennis, e, adj. (sollus—solum,
annus), annual, accustomed, sacred, solemn; sollemnia, n. plu., solemn rites; annual offerings.
Sollicito, āre, āvi, ãtum, a., to disturb.
Sollicitus, a, um, adj. (sollus, cieo), anxious.
Solōr, āri, ãtus, dep. a., to console, cheer.
Sōlum, i, n., the ground, soil, earth, firm ground; (v. 199) ground, fig. for the water under the ship.
Sōlus, a, um, adj., alone, sole, only; solitary, lonely; (vi. 610) by themselves, in solitude.
Solvo, ēre, livi, ãtum, a., to loosen, unbind, break up, break through, dissolve, relax, let go, cast off (from shore), unfurl, free, release, dispel, pay, perform.
Sonniōrum, ii, n., a dream.
Somnus, i, m., sleep, slumber.
Sōnans, antis, part. adj., sounding, roaring, resounding, noisy.
Sōnīpes, ēdis, adj. (sonus), with sounding feet; as subs., the loud-footed steed.
Sōnitus, ās, m., a sound, noise, din.
Sōno, ēre, ui, ãtum, n., to sound, resound, ring, rattle.
Sōnrus, a, um, adj., noisy, loud.
Sōns, santis, adj., guilty.
Sōnus, i, m., a sound, tone.
Sōpio, ūre, īvi or ii, ãtum, a., to build; part. (v. 743) dormant.
Sōpor, óris, m., deep sleep, sleep.
Sōporifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (fero), sleep-bringing, soporific, drowsy.
Sōporo, ēre, ãtum, a., to make soporific, drowse.
Sōporus, a, um, adj., slumberous.
Sorbeo, ēre, ui, a., to swallow, suck down.
Sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordes), squalid.
Sōrōr, ōris, f., a sister.
Sōrōs, sortis, f., a lot; fate, fortune; oracle, response.
Sortior, iōri, ãtus, dep. a., to allot, draw by lot, assign by lot, pick out.
Sortitus, ās, m., a casting of lots, allotment.
Spargō, ēre, rai, rsum, a., to scatter, streu, sprinkle, besprinkle, spread, disseminate; (iii. 605) tear in pieces and scatter.
Sparta, æ, f., the capital of Laconia in the S. E. part of Greece, on the Eurōtas.
Spartānus, a, um, adj., Spartan.
Spātōr, āri, ãtus, dep. n., to walk, proceed (slowly and solemnly).
Spātium, ii, n., space, place, time, interval, period, opportunity, course (on a race-ground).
Spēcies, ëi, f., a sight, appearance, look; (iv. 170) appearances.
Spectāculum, i, n., a sight.
Specto, ēre, āvi, ãtum, a., to look at, gaze at.
Spēcula, æ, f., a look-out, watch-tower.
Spēculōr, āri, ãtus, dep. n. and a., to watch to discover, spy out, descry, catch sight of.
Spēlunca, æ, f., a cave, cavern.
Sperno, ūre, sprēvi, sprētum, a., to spurn, disdain, slight.
Spēro, ēre, āvi, ãtum, a., to hope, hope for, expect.
Spēs, ëi, f., hope, expectation.
Spēculum, i, n., a point, dart, arrow.
Spina, æ, f., a thorn.
Spiō, ës, f., a Nereid.
Spīra, æ, f., a fold, coil, spire.
Spīrabilis, e, adj., respirable, breathable.
Spīritus, ës, m., breath, life, soul, spirit; (v. 648) a divine air.
Spīro, ēre, āvi, ãtum, n. and a., to breathe, breathe forth; blow; (iv. 64) palpitate.
Spissus, a, um, adj., thick, dense.
Splendoribus, a, um, adj., brilliant.
Spōlio, ēre, āvi, ãtum, a., to strip, rob, despoil.
Spōlium, ii, n., spoil, booty.
Sponda, æ, f., the side or frame of a couch, a couch.
Spondoe, ēre, spōndoni, sponsum,
| a., to give a pledge, promise solemnly. | Stirps, pis, f., stock, race, lineage, offspring. |
| Sponsa, æ, f., a betrothed maiden. | Sto, āre, stīti, stātum, n., to stand, stand up, remain, continue, stand fixed, rise, be erected, be moored, (ii. 163) be kept up by, (i. 648) be centred in. |
| Sponte, (abl. and spontis, gen.), of one’s own will, of one’s own accord; (iv. 341) in my own way. | Strāges, is, f. (sterno), slaughter. |
| Sprētus, a, um, part. of sperno, slighted. | Strātum, i, n., a bed, couch. |
| Spūma, æ, f. (spuo), foam, spray. | Strātus, a, um, part. of sterno, levelled; w. via, a pavement. |
| Spūmeus, a, um, adj., foaming, foamy, foam-covered. | Strēpitus, ās, m., noise, din, uproar; bustle, rustling, whispering. |
| Spūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to foam. | Strēpo, āre, pui, pītum, n., to hum. |
| Spūmōsus, a, um, adj., foaming. | Strideo, āre, and strido, āre, di, n., to creak, whiz, hiss, whistle, rustle, gurgle, rattle. |
| Squāleo, āre, ui, n., to be rough, filthy, neglected. | Strido, āris, m., creaking, whistling, roaring, (vi. 558) clanking. |
| Squālor, āris, m., equalor, foulness, uncouthness. | Stringo, āre, nxi, icatum, a., to graze; prune, trim, peel; of weapons, to draw. |
| Squāma, æ, f., a scale. | Strōphādes, um, f., two islands in the Ionian sea W. of Peloponnesus and S. of Zacynthus. |
| Squāmeus, a, um, adj., scaly. | Struo, āre, xi, icatum, a., to heap up, build, prepare, set in order, devise, bring about, compass. |
| Stābilis, e, adj. (sto), firm, enduring. | Stūdium, ii, n., eagerness, desire, activity, zeal, pursuit, deep attention, eager feeling, applause, acclamation, affection, party-spirit. |
| Stābulo, āre, n., to dwell, abide. | Stūpfascio, āre, fāci, factum, a., to amaze, daze, stun, stupefy. |
| Stābulum, i, n. (sto), a stall, stable, abode. | Stūpeo, āre, ui, n. and a., to stand (or be) astonished, amazed, or astounded; to be astounded at. |
| Stagnans, antis, part. of stagno, stagnant, fenny. | Stuppa, m., f., tow, oakum. |
| Stagnum, i, n., still water, a pool, lake; water. | Stuppeus, a, um, adj., hempen, of tow. |
| Stātio, ēnis, f., a resting-place, station, roadstead. | Stygins, a, um, adj., Stygian; poet. of the Lower World, infernal. |
| Stātuo, āre, ui, ātum, a., to place, set, set up, build, raise, erect, found. | Styx, ygis, f., a river of the Lower World. |
| Stella, æ, f., a star, a meteor. | Suādeo, āre, si, sum, a. and n., to devise, urge, persuade, invite to. |
| Stellātus, a, um, adj., set with stars, gleaming, glittering. | Sub, prep. w. abl., under, below, beneath, in, (v. 323) close up to, behind, after; w. acc., under, up. |
| Sterilis, e, adj., barren, unfruitful. | Stērno, āre, strāvi, strātum, a., to spread out, stretch on the ground, lay low, prostrate, overthrow, lay waste, smooth, level. |
| Sterno, āre, strāvi, strātum, a., to spread out, stretch on the ground, lay low, prostrate, overthrow, lay waste, smooth, level. | Stērēnēius, i, m., charioteer of Diomed. |
| Stērmulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to goad on, urge, incite. | Stīmpulo, i, m., a goad. |
| Stīmpulas, i, m., a goad. | Stipes, Itis, m., trunk, stock. |
| Stīpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to crowd, stīno away, throng, encompass, accompany. | Stīpes, Is, m., a goad. |
to, up towards, to, about, at, (v. 394) immediately after, upon.

Subactus, part. of subigo.

Subducō, īre, xi, ctum, a., w. naves to haul up on shore, lay -up; to remove from under, take away secretly; withdraw.

Sūbeo, īre, ii, ātum, n. and a., to go or come under, come up, arise, approach, enter, follow, succeed, recur, occur, come into one’s mind, take up.

Sūbigo, īre, ēgi, actum, a. (ago), to compel, shovet, thrust along, subdue.

Sūbīto, adv., suddenly.

Sūbitus, a, um, adj., sudden, unexpected.

Subjectus, a, um, part., placed under or beneath, vanquished, subjected.

Subjicio, īre, jēcī, jectum, a., to place or lay under, subject, subjoin or add.

Sublabor, bi, lapsus, dep. n., to fall down, sink.

Sublātus, a, um, part. of tollo.

Sublimis, e, adj., aloft, on high, raised high; (vi. 720) w. īre, to go on high, i. e. return to the upper air.

Submergo, īre, si, sum, a., to sink.

Submitto (or summitto), īre, mīsi, missum, a., to lower; to make any thing yield, bend, or stoop.

Submōveo, īre, mōvi, motum, a., to remove, keep off, drive away.

Subneceto, īre, xum, a., to bind (or tie) under, fasten.

Subnīxus, a, um, part. of subnitor, supported by, resting on; bound under.

Sūbōles, is, f., offspring.

Subrideo, īre, rīsi, n., to smile.

Subrigo = surgo, (iv. 183) to erect, prick up.

Subido, īre, sēdi, sessum, n., to settle down, sink, subside.

Subsisto, īre, stiti, n., to stand still.

Subśmen, inis, n. (tēxo), woof.
might; esto (let it be) sometimes —grant.

Summa, æ, f., the main thing, the point, the sum, the whole.

Summissus, a, um, part. (submit- to), bent low.

Summus, a, um, adj. (sup. of super- èrus), the highest, utmost, most important, principal, supreme; the last, final; especially the highest part of, upper part of, top of, summit of; surface of.

Súmo, ère, sumpsi, sumptum, a., to take, assume, inflict; (iv. 284) choose.

Súper, prep., above, upon, on, over, beyond; in behalf of; concerning, about; adv., above, moreover, besides; (ii. 642) more than enough; (iii. 489) —remaining, surviv- ing.

Súperbia, æ, f., pride, audacity.

Súperbus, a, um, adj. (super), proud, haughty, magnificent, glorious.

Súpérèmneo, ère, a., to rise above, tower above, overtop.

Súpérimumno, ère, pósitum, a., to place upon.

Súperne, adv., from above.

Súpéro, ère, ávi, átum, a. and n., to surmount, pass beyond or by, overtop, rise above, tower above, rise high, mount, ascend, climb, gain, surmount, overcome, overpower, conquer, vanquish, (i. 350) lay low; to remain, survive; (v. 473) to be eluted.

Súpersum, esse, fui, n., to remain.

Súpérus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior, sup. supremus and summus), above, upper, higher, on high, of the upper world; (vi. 481 and 568) those in the world above, i.e. the living; (vi. 788) lofty (mansions) above; plu. súpèri, örum, the gods above, the gods.

Súpinus, a, um, adj. (sub), bent backward, supine; with the palms upwards, suppliant.

Suppleo, ère, évi, étum, a., to re- cruise, fill up, complete.

Supplex, ōcis, adj. (sub, plico), humbly entreat, humble, suppliant; as subs., a suppliant.

Suppliciter, adv., suppliantly, as suppliants.

Supplícium, ii, n., punishment, penalty, torment.

Suppóno, ère, pósui, pósitum, a., to place under, apply; substitute.

Supra, prep. and adv., above, over, upon, before.

Suprèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of superus), last, extreme; n. plu., last offices, last rites.

Súra, æ, f., the calf of the leg; the leg.

Surgo, ère, surrexi, surrectum, n. (sub, rego), to rise, arise, spring up.

Súus, suis, c., a hog, swine, boar, sow.

Suscipio, ère, cèpi, ceptum, a. (sub, capio), to take up, lift up, catch, beget, bear, undertake, resume, reply.

Suscito, ère, ávi, átum, a., to stir up, rekindle, excite, arouse.

Suspectus, a, um, part. (suscipio), suspected, mistrusted.

Suspectus, ûs, m., a looking-up; the distance through which one looks up, the height.

Suspando, ère, di, sum, a., to hang, hang up, consecrate.

Suspensus, a, um, part. of suspender, hung up; in suspense, anxious, (iii. 372) bewildered.

Suspicio, ère, spexi, spectum, a. (sub, spicio), to look up at or to; see suspectus.

Suspiro, ère, ávi, átum, n., to sigh.

Sustuli, perf. of tollo.

Sútillus, e, adj. (suo), sewed.

Suus, a, um, poss. pro., his (her, its, their) own; his, her, its, theirs; propitious, favorable; forte sua, by mere chance.

Sýchæus, i, m., husband of Dido.

Syritis, is, f., a quicksand, sandbank, shoal; plu., two great shoals on the N. coast of Africa.
Tabeo, ēre, n., to be drenched, dripping.
Tābe, is, f., consumption, wasting, decay.
Tabīdus, n., um, adj., wasting.
Tābūla, æ, f., a plank.
Tābilātum, i, n., a floor, story.
Tābūm, i, n., gore.
Tāceo, ēre, ui, Itum, n., to be still, to be silent.
Tācitus, a, um, adj., silent, still, in silence, hidden.
Tāctus, Æs, n., a touch.
Tāeda, æ, f., pine wood, a torch, a nuptial torch, met. marriage.
Tādet, tauduit or tæsum est, ñmp. a., it wearies, disgusts, is irksome; w. me, te, etc., I (thou, etc.) am wearied, it is irksome for me (thee, etc.).
Tāenia, æ, f., a fillet, ribbon.
Tēter, tra, trum, adj., foul, loathsome.
Tālāria, ium, n. (talus, the ankle), winged sandal.
Tālentum, i, n., a talent, (a little over $1000.)
Tālis, e, adj., such, of such nature or kind; so distinguished, so great.
Tām, adv., so, so far, so very; tam ... quam, as much ... as; as ... a.
Tāmen, conj., yet, nevertheless, however, but yet, still.
Tāndem, adv., at length, at last; pray.
Tāngō, ēre, tētīgi, tactum, a., to touch, reach, move; (iv. 551) meddle with, encounter.
Tāntus, a, um, adj., so great, so much, so many, such, so illustrious; (vi. 876) to so great a height.
Tārdo, āvi, ātum, a., to keep back, retard, hinder.
Tārdu, æ, um, adj., slow.
Tārentum, i, n., a city in Calabria, S. E. Italy, within "the heel."
Tarquīnius, ii, m. (a man of Tarquinii in Etruria, N. W. of Rome), Tarquin; Tarquinius Priscus, fifth king of Rome, and Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last king of Rome.
Tartāreus, a, um, adj., of Tartārus, Tartarean, infernal.
Tartārus, i, m., the abode of the wicked.
Taurīnus, a, um, adj., a bull’s.
Taurus, i, m., a bull, bullock, ox.
Tecum, i, n. (tego), a roof; house, building, dwelling, abode, shelter, covert.
Tectus, a, um, part., covered, hidden, sheltered.
Tēgōnus, a, um, adj., Tégōn, of Tégō in Arcadia.
Tecum (cum te), with thee.
Tēgōn and tēgūmen, inis, n., a covering, garment, hide, skin.
Tēgo, ēre, xi, tēsum, a, to cover, hide, conceal, overthrow, protect.
Tēla, æ, f., the warp.
Tellus, āris, f., earth, land, shore; Earth (as a goddess).
Tēlum, i, n., a missile, dart, spear, javelin, arrow, shaft; stake; weapon.
Tēmēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to profane.
Temno, ēre, a., to despise, defy.
Tempō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to restrain, calm, allay; refrain from.
Tempestas, ātis, f., a storm, tempest.
Templum, i, n., a temple, shrine, chapel, sacred enclosure.
Tempus, āris, n. (tem-, as rēune), a period, time, opportunity; plus. tempōra, um, the temples of the head.
Tēnax, acis, adj. (teneo), holding fast, tenacious.
Tendo, ēre, tētīendi, tentum or tensus, a. and n., to stretch, stretch out, extend, reach out, present; direct, aim, turn; hold one’s way, go; lead; strive; stretch or pitch tents.
Tēnēbræ, ārum, f., darkness, gloom, obscurity.
### Ten

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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tênébrôsûs, a, um, adj., dark, gloomy, dusky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tênêdos, i, f., an island W. of Troy, in the Ægean sea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têneô, ōre, ui, tum, a. and n., to hold, hold possession of, have, possess, keep, occupy, inhabit, hold on, retain, detain, keep back, reach, bind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têner, ōre, črum, adj., delicate, soft,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tênto, ōre, āvi, ãtum, a. (freq. of tendo), to try, tempt, attempt, essay, try for, seek for, search, explore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têntôrium, ii, n. (tendo), a tent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tênuis, e, adj., thin, fine, light, delicate, gentle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tênus, prep. w. abl. or gen., following its case, up, down to, as far as.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têpîdus, a, um, adj., lukewarm, warm.</td>
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<td>Têr, num. adv., thrice, three times.</td>
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<td>Têrêbro, ōre, āvi, ãtum, a., to bore through, pierce.</td>
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<td>Têreôte, ēstis, adj. (tero), rounded, smooth, polished.</td>
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<td>Têrgêminûs, a, um, adj., threefold.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrgûm, i, and têrgûs, óris, n., the back; rear; skin, hide, leather; (v. 419) hides — cæstus; a tergo, behind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrînûs, ōre, āvi, ãtum, a., to bound, limit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrînus, i, m., a boundary, limit, end; (iv. 614) — decree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrni, w, a., dist. num. adj., three each, triple, three.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrô, ōre, trivi, tîtum, a., to wear away, waste; (v. 324) to rub against.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrra, w, f., the earth, land, ground, soil, shore, region, country; Earth as a goddess; (vi. 811) an estate; plu., the whole earth, the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrrêmûs, a, um, adj., earthy, earth-born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrreo, ōre, ui, ãtum, a., to frighten, alarm, terrify, deter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têrribîlis, e, adj., frightful, dreadful, fearfull.</td>
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### Thr

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<tr>
<td>Terrîfico, â, a., to terrify.</td>
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<td>Terrîficus, a, um, adj. (fascio), fear-inspiring, dread.</td>
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<td>Terrîto, âre, a., freq. of terreô, to terrify, alarm.</td>
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<td>Terrîtus, a, um, adj., the third.</td>
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<td>Testis, is, o., a witness.</td>
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<td>Testor, âri, âstûs, dep. a., to bear witness, attest; call to witness, invoke, appeal to; (iii. 599) adjûre, beseech; (vi. 619) proclaim.</td>
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<td>Testûdo, inis, f., a tortoise; a vaulted roof; a testudo (ii. 441 note).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têucr and Têucrûs, orî, m., first king of Troy; (2) son of Têlâmûn and brother of Ajax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Têucrûs, ërum, m., the Têucrûs, — the Trojans.</td>
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<td>Têucrîa, w, f., the Têucrîan land, Troy.</td>
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<td>Têxo, âre, xûi, ãtûm, a., to interweave, interlace, join, fabricate.</td>
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<td>Têxtîlis, e, adj., woven, wrought.</td>
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<td>Thâlâmûs, i, m., a bed-chamber, bridal-chamber, marriage-bed, marriage.</td>
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<td>Thâlîa, w, f., (v. 826) a Nereid.</td>
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<td>Thapsûs, i, f., a peninsula and town in E. Sicily.</td>
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<td>Thêatrûm, i, n., a theatre; showground.</td>
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<td>Thêbês, ârum, f., Thebes, in Bœotia (N. W. of Athens).</td>
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<td>Thersîlôchûs, i, m., a Trojan.</td>
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<td>Thêssarûs, i, m., a treasure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thêsus, ei and eos, m., a celebrated hero, king of Athens; with Pîrîthôus, he endeavored to abduct Proserpîna, for which (in the story Virgil follows) the two were put upon an enchanted rock whence they could not rise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thêsandrûs, i, m., a Greek captain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thêtis, ìdis or ìdos, f., a Nereid, mother of Achilles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thoas, antis, m., a Greek captain.</td>
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<td>Thrâcius, a, um, adj., Thracean.</td>
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<td>Thráx, îcîs, m., a Thracean.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threôctûs, a, um, adj., Thracean.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threôssîsa, w, f., the Thracesian.</td>
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Thybris, Ídis, m. (poet. of Tibēris), the Tiber.
Thyiās (dissyll. Θυίας), Ídis, f., a Bacchanale, Bacchanales, Thyia
Thymbreus, i, m., Thymbrean, an epithet of Apollo, who had a temple in Thymbra, a district in Troas.
Thymocetes, is, m., a Trojan.
Thymum, i, n., thyme.
Tibērinus, i, m., Tiber as the river-god; also, a king of Alba.
Tigris, is or Ídis, com., a tiger, tigeress.
Timāvus, i, m., a small river in N. E. Italy.
Timo, ere, ui, a. and n., to fear.
Timōdis, a, um, adj., fearful, timorous.
Timor, ōris, m., fear, dread.
Tingu, ēre, xui, nctum, a., to wet, bathe.
Tisiphōne, ēs, f. (Avenger of murder), one of the Furies.
Titan, ánis, m., a Titan (the name of the six sons of Celus and Terra or Heaven and Earth); the Sun, personified, as son of Hyperion, one of the Titans.
Titānīus, a, um, adj., Titanian, of the Titan. See astrum.
Tithōnus, i, m., husband of Aurora.
Titūbo, ēre, ēvi, ātum, n., to totter, stagger.
Tityos, i, m., a giant, punished in Tartarus for offering violence to Latona.
Tmārus, a, um, adj., Tmarian, of Tmaros, a mountain in Epi-
rus (N. W. of Greece).
Tōgātus, a, um, adj., wearing the toga (an outer garment, generally woolen, the distinctive dress of Roman citizens).
Tōlērābilis, e, adj. (tolerō), endurable.
Tollo, ēre, sustūli, sublātum, a., to lift up, take up, raise, raise up, take away, bear away, carry off, remove, (iii. 601) take on board.

Tondeo, ēre, tōtōndi, tonsum, a., to cut close, clip, graze, feed upon, pluck, strip.
Tōnitrus, ās, m., thunder.
Tōno, ēre, ui, a. and n., to thunder, roar; to thunder forth, invoke with a voice of thunder.
Torquātus, i, m., Titus Manlius, who (sēvus secūri) caused his own son to be beheaded for fighting contrary to orders.
Torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, a., to turn, make revolve; whirl; wield; twist; hurl, hurl up.
Torrens, entis, m., a torrent.
Torreo, ēre, rui, tostum, a., to parch, roast, burn.
Tortus, ās, m., a twisting, coil.
Tōrus, i, m., a couch, bed.
Torvus, a, um, adj., fierce, cruel, stern.
Tot, indec. num. adj., so many.
Tōtīdem, indec. num. adj., just so many, just as many.
Tōtius, adv., so many times, so often.
Tōtus, a, um, adj., all, the whole, entire.
Trabōs, trābis, f., a beam, timber, a log; met., ship; (i. 552) to fashion planks in the woods.
Tractābilis, e, adj., pliant, exorable; (iv. 53) non tractabile, im-
placable, violent.
Tractus, ās, m., an expanse.
Trādo, ēre, dīdi, ditum, a., to give over, entrust; (iv. 619) surrender.
Traho, ēre, xi, ātum, a., to draw, drag, draw along, drag along, drag out, prolong, speed along.
Trajicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a., to throw across, pass, cross, pierce, transfix.
Trāmes, Ytis, m. (trans, meo), a path.
Trāno, ēre, ēvi, ātum, a. (trans, no), to swim over, sail over, fly through.
Tranquillus, a, um, adj., calm, quiet; as subs., a calm, calm weather.
Trans, prep., across, over, beyond.
Transcribo, ēre, psi, ptum, a., to enrol as colonists.

Transouro, ēre, curri or cūcurri, cursum, n., to run or shoot across.

Transesc, ēre, ii, ētum, a. and n.; to pass over, pass by.

Transiëro, ferre, tūli, lātum, a., to transfer, remove.

Transfigo, ēre, xi, xum, a., to thrust through, pierce.

Transmitto, ēre, misi, missum, a., to send over, transfer; se. se, and in the pass., to cross.

Transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to carry across.

Transstrum, i, n., a bench for rowers.

Transversus, a, um, adj., n. plu. transversely, across our path.

Trèmeāsicio, ēre, fēci, factum, a., to make tremble; part. trèmeāscius, trembling.

Trémendus, a, um, part., to be dreaded, fearful, dreadful.

Trémosco and trémisco, ēre, n. and a. incep. of tremo, to begin to tremble, to quake, to tremble at.

Trēmo, ēre, ui, n. and a., to shake, quiver, tremble, tremble at.

Trēmor, āris, m., a shudder, trembling.

Trēpido, ēre, āvi, ātum, n., to hurry hither and thither or to and fro, bustle about, move about, be agitated, be in alarm.

Trēpidus, a, um, adj., agitated, alarmed, in alarm, frightened, confused, trembling, in eager haste.

Trēs, tria, num. adj., three.

Trīcörpor, ēris, adj., three-bodied.

Trīdens, entis, adj. (tres, dens), three-pronged; subs. a trident (a three-tined spear).

Trītērīcous, a, um, adj., triennial.

Trīfaux, cīs, adj., three-throated.

Trīginta, num. adj., thirty.

Trīlix, cīs, adj., of three threads, triple-twilled.

Trīnacria, sē, a name of Sicily from its three promontories.

Trinaecius, a, um, adj., Trinacic-an, Sicilian.

Trīones, um, m. (lit., a team of oxen), w. gemini, the two Bears, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.

Triple, icis, adj. (plico), three-fold, triple.

Trīpos, ōdis, m., a tripod (a three-legged table or cauldron-stand, of great value); (2) a sacrificial altar and seat of the Pythian priestess at Delphi, hence an oracle.

Tris — tres.

Tristis, s, adj., sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, gloomy, austere, stern, woful, direful, fell, atrocious.

Trīsulus, a, um, adj., three-cleft, three-forked

Trīton, ōnis, m., a sea-god.

Trītonis, Idis, f., the Tritonian goddess (epithet of Minerva).

Trītonius, a, um, adj., Tritonian, of lake Triton or Trītonis in Africa, where Minerva was said to have been born.

Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to triumph over, conquer.

Triumphus, i, m., a triumph (a solemn procession of victory).

Trīvium, i, n., a cross-road, a place where three roads meet.

Trūvia, sē, f., an epithet of Diana or Heucē as worshipped at cross-roads.

Trūsas, ādis or ḳidas, f., a Trojan woman; (2) the Troad, the region about Troy, in N. W. Asia Minor.

Trūlus, i, m., son of Priam slain by Achilles.

Trūlus, a, um, adj., Trojan.

Trūja, sē, f., Troy, in Asia Minor.

Trūjānus, a, um, adj., Trojan.

Trūjūgēna, sē, con. (gen-), Troy-born, Trojan.

Trūs, ōdis, m., a Trojan.

Trūvido, ēre, āvi, ātum, a., to butcher, slay.

Trūdis, is, f., a pole, pike.

Trūdo, ēre, u, summ, a., to push along.
TRUCUS, i, m., a trunk, stem, body.  
Truncus, a, um, adj., stripped, lopped, mangled, mutilated.  
Tu, tui, pers. pro., thou.  
Tuba, æ, f., a trumpet.  
Tuer, ēri,itus, dep. a., to look at, behold, watch, protect, guard, defend.  
Tullus, i, m., Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.  
Tum, adv. and conj., then; thereupon; moreover; tum...tum, first...then; both...and; quum...tum, both...and.  
Tumeo, ēre, ui, n., to swell, be swollen.  
Tumidus, a, um, adj., swollen, swelling, violent, enraged.  
Tumultus, ās, m., a tumult, uproar, agitation, commotion.  
Tumulus, i, m., a mound, hillock, tomb, grave.  
Tundo, adv. (tum, ce), then, at that time.  
Tundo, ēre, tātādi, tunsum or tāsum, a., to strike, beat, assault, importune.  
Turba, æ, f., a crowd, multitude, throng, herd, brood, troop, band.  
Turbidus, a, um, adj., wild, turbid, foul, gloomy, dark, (iv. 353) agitated.  
Turbo, ēre, āri, ātum, a., to disturb, agitate, trouble, confuse, scatter; (vi. 800) turbulent, æ, sese, are troubled.  
Turbo, ìnis, m., a whirlwind; whirling wind or whirling force (as of a thunderbolt).  
Tureus, a, um, adj., of frankincense.  
Tariernus, a, um, adj. (tus, cremo), incense-burning.  
Turma, æ, f., a troop, squadron.  
Turpis, e, adj., base, foul, shameful.  
Turris, is, f., a tower, turret.  
Turritus, a, um, adj., turreted, towered, (vi. 785) crowned with towers, wearing a mural crown.  
Tus (thus), ìris, n., frankincense, incense.  

TATAMEN, ìnis, n., defence, protection.  
Tutor, ēri, ātus, dep. a., to protect; befriend, favor.  
Tutus, a, um, part. (tueror), safe, protected, secure, firm, sheltered; n., safety.  
Tuus, v., um, poss. pro., thy, thine.  
Tydeus (dissyl.), ei and eos, m., a Greek captain, one of the “seven against Thebes.”  
Tydides, æ, m., Tydeus’ son, i.e. Diomedes.  
Tyndarís, idis, f., the daughter of Tyndareus, i.e. Helen.  
Typhoëus (Typhoïus), a, um, adj., Typhoian, of Typhoëus.  
Tyrannus, i, m., a ruler, tyrant.  
Tyrus, a, um, adj., Tyrian, of Tyre; Tyrli, the Tyrians.  
Tyrrhenus, a, um, adj., Tyrrhenian. Tyrrhenus, Tuscan, Etruscan.  
Tyrian, Tyrus, i, f., Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, E. coast of the Mediterranean.  

U.  
Über, ëris, n., an udder, breast; fertility, fruitfulness.  
Über, ëris, adj., rich, fruitful.  
Ubi, adv., where; when, as soon as.  
Unique, adv., anywhere, everywhere.  
Ücalégôn, onitis, m., a Trojan, counsellor of Priam.  
Üdus, a, um, adj. (uvidus), wet, moist.  
Ulciscor, ci, ultus, dep. a., to avenge.  
Ülixès, is, ei, or i, m., Ulysses, king of Ithaca, one of the principal Greek heroes in the Trojan war, distinguished for his valor, prudence, and cunning.  
Ullus, a, um, gen. fus, dat. i, adj., any, any one.  
Ulmus, i, f., an elm-tree, elm.  
Ultérior, us, comp. of obsolete ulter, the further, beyond.  
Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of obsolete ulter), the furthest, most re-
mote, last, (ii. 446) their final hour; extremest.
Ultor, äris, m., an avenger.
Ultro, adv. and prep. (ultera sc. parte), beyond, further, besides, more.
Ultrex, icis, adj., avenging, vengeful.
Ultro, adv. (abl. of ulter, sc. loco), beyond, moreover, further, besides; of one's own accord; voluntarily, spontaneously, gratuitously, without waiting to be asked, at once.
Ultus, a, um, part. of ulciscor.
Ultíátus, ús, m., a wailing, howling.
Útile, är, ärvi, átum, n. and a., to howl, shriek, bay, ring, resound; invoke with cries or howls.
Ulva, òe, f., sedge.
Umbo, önis, m., the boss of a shield; a shield.
Umbrá, òe, f., shade, shadow, darkness; a shade, ghost, apparition, phantom.
Umbrifer, òres, òrum, adj., embowering, shady.
Umbro, är, ärvi, átum, a., to shade, cover.
Umquam, adv., ever, at any time.
Uná, adv. (fémin. abl. of unus), together, at the same time or place.
Unánimos, a, um, adj., sympathizing, united in feeling, affectionate.
Uncus, a, um, part. of unguo.
Uncus, a, um, adj., crooked, hooked.
Undá, òe, f., a wave, surge, billow; water.
Unde, adv., whence, from where.
Undique, adv. from every quarter, all around, on all sides.
Undó, är, ärvi, átum, n., to wave, rise in waves, undulate, swell.
Undósus, a, um, adj., billowy, wave-bitten.
Unguis, is, m., a nail, claw.
Unguo, äré, nxí, notum, a., to smear, anoint with oil or pitch.
Únus, a, um. gen. ius, dat. i, adj., one, a or an; alone, only.
Urbs, urbis, f., a city.
Urgo (urgueo), ère, ursi, a., to drive, press upon, press on, weigh down, bear down.
Ursa, òe, f., an urn, jar.
Uró, ère, ussi, ustum, a., to burn, burn up, consume, inflame, gall, disquiet.
Usra, òe, f., a she-bear; a bear.
Usquam, adv., anywhere.
Usque, adv., constantly, continually, a long while; at every step, all the way, all the while, until, as far as, even.
Úsus, a, um, part. of utor.
Úsus, òs, m., use; communication; w. pervius, a thoroughfare.
Út or ùti, adv. and conj., how? as; as soon as, when; while; conj., so that, that, in order that; after verbs of fearing, that not; elliptically, (granting) that, even if.
Utumque, adv., in whatever way, however.
Úterque, utráque, utrumque, adj. pro., both, each, either.
Útérus, i, m., the womb, belly.
Útì, adv. and conj., = ut.
Útinam, adv., O that! would that!
Útor, úti, úsus, dep. n., to use, find, experience.
Utráque, adv., to both sides.
Uxórius, a, um, adj., devoted to one's wife, an obsequious husband.

V.

Vacca, òe, f., a cow, heifer.
Vácio, äré, ärvi, átum, n., to be empty, be free from; impers., vacat, there is leisure.
Vácus, a, um, adj., empty, void, vacant, unoccupied.
Vádo, ère, —, —, n., to go, walk, march, march on, rush, go quickly, haste away.
Vándum, i, n., a shallow, shall OT the bottom or the depths of a body of water; waters, sea, stream.
Vagina, s, f., a scabbard, a sheath.

Vagitus, s, m., crying, wailing.

Vagor, ari, atus, dep. n., to wander, stroll about, roam, stray; (v. 560) ride to and fro; (ii. 17) spread.

Valeo, ere, ui, Itum, n., to be strong, vigorous, or powerful; to be able, to have the power; vale, farewell.

Validus, a, um, adj., strong, vigorous, powerful.

Valles or Vallis, is, f., a valley, vale.

Vannus, a, um, adj., vain, idle, unfounded, fruitless, false, deceiving.

Vapor, oris, m., steam, vapor, fire.

Varius, a, um, adj., variegated, diversified, different, varying, varied, various, changing, inconsistent; (iii. 128) with various emulation.

Vasto, ere, avi, atum, a., to lay waste, (i. 471) to spread havoc through.

Vastus, a, um, adj., waste, desolate, vast, enormous, immense, boundless, mighty, huge.

Vates, is, com., a prophet, prophetess, seer, bard.

Vechiclitio conj., a weaker form of vel, or; either; or at most.

Veeto, ere, avi, atum, a., intens. of vehe, to carry, convey.

Veho, ere, xi, ctum, a., to carry, bear, convey; usher in; pass, to be borne, ride, sail, etc.

Vel, conj. (imperat. of voio, please you; you may choose, implying indifference as to which is chosen) or; or if you choose; even; vel... vel, either... or; whether... or.

Veiamen, ins, n. (velo), a veil, mantle, garment, robe.

Velatus, a, um, part., adorned, wreathed, (iii. 174) = crowned with fillets, (iii. 549) covered with sails, sail-clad.

Velinus, a, um, adj., Velian, of Velis in Lucania, S. W. Italy.

Vellivolus, a, um, adj. (velum, volo), sail-fledged, sail-winged.

Vello, ere, veili and vulsi, vulsum, a., to pull up, tear up, tear away or down.

Vellus, eris, n., a fleece; (iv. 459) woolen fillets.

Velo, ere, avi, atum, a., to cover, veil, clothe, bind, wreath.

Velox, ois, adj., swift, fleet.

Velum, i, n. (vehulum, from veho), a sail, curtain, canvas; vela dare, to spread or unfurl their (our, your, etc.) sails, set sail.

Vellit or veluti, adv., even as, just as, as, as when.

Vena, s, f., a vein.

Venabulum, i, n. (venor), a hunting-spear.

Venatrix, ois, f., a huntress.

Vendo, ere, didi, ditum, a., to sell.

Venenum, i, n., poison, venom.

Venrabillis, e, adj., venerable, revered, worthy of reverence or adoration.

Venror, ari, atus, dep. a, to worship, adore, pray to, pay homage to; (iii. 460) venerates as passive, "duly besought."

Venia, s, f., favor, grace, pardon, indulgence, (iii. 144) a gracious answer.

Veniio, ire, veni, ventum, n., to come.

Venor, ari, atus, dep. n. and a, to hunt.

Vententer, tris, m., the belly.

Ventosus, a, um, adj., windy, wind-tost, stormy.

Ventus, i, m., the wind.

Venmus, eris, f., the goddess of Love.

Verber, eris, n., a blow, lash, scourge.

Verbexo, ere, avi, atum, a., to lash, scourge, beat.

Verbium, i, n., a word.

Vere, adv., truly, indeed, certainly.

Vereor, eri, Itus, dep., to fear.

Vero, adv. (verus), in truth, indeed, but indeed, but.
Verro, ἄρο, verri, versum, a., to sweep, sweep through or over.

Verso, ἂρο, ἄβι, ἀτυμ, a., freq. of verto, to turn, toss back and forth; (v. 460) knock this way and that, turn over, meditate upon, shuffle, contrive; (v. 408 zeugma) w. pondus, to feel, w. volumina, to turn over and over.

Versus, ὁς, m., a tier of oars.

Vertex (vortex), lois, m., the highest point, summit, height, peak, mountain-top, crown of the head, head; a vertice, from above, downward.

Verto, ἕρο, τι, sum, a. and n., to turn, overturn, overthrow, upturn, change; n. and pass., to revolve, to shift.

Vēru, ὁς, n., a spit.

Verum, adv., truly, but in truth, but, yet.

Vērus, a, um, adj., true, real; subs., verum, i, n., the truth.

Vescor, ei, dep. n. and a., to eat, feed on, live upon, enjoy, breathe.

Vesper, ēris and ēri, m., the evening-star; the west.

Vesta, æ, f., goddess of the domestic and of the national hearth.

Vester, tra, trum, poss. pro., your.

Vestibulum, i, n., the entrance-court before a house, surrounded on three sides by the house and open on the fourth to the street; a vestibule, entrance, portal.

Vestigium, ii, n., a foot-step, step, track, trace.

Vestigo, ἄρο, ἄβι, ἀτυμ, a., to track.

Vestio, ἕρο, ἑβι or ii, ἀτυμ, a., to clothe.

Vestis, is, f., a garment, robe, vestments, coverlet.

Vēto, ἕρο, ui, ἀτυμ, a., to forbid.

Vētus, ēris, adj., old, ancient; former.

Vētustas, ētis, f., a long duration, period.

Vētustus, a, um, adj., old, ancient.

Vexo, ἄρο, ἄβι, ἀτυμ, a., intense of veho, to harass.

Via, w, f., a way, road, path, journey, course.

Viator, ōris, m., a traveller.

Vibro, ἄρο, ἄβι, ἀτυμ, a. and n., to brandish, dart, quiver.

Victim, a, um, adj., near, neighboring.

Vicis (genitive), vicoem, vice; plu. vicibus (dat. and abl.), interchange; plu. (iii. 634) parts; fortunes, the succession of events; dangers, encounters.

Vicissim, adv., in turn, again, on the other hand.

Victor, ōris, m., a conqueror, victor; as adj., victorious.

Victoria, æ, f., victory.

Victrix, lois, f., adj., victorious.

Victus, ὡς, m., food, sustenance; (i. 445) facilem victu = wealthy.

Video, ἕρο, vidi, visum, a., to see; perceive; pass., to be seen, to seem, to appear; imper. it seems good.

Vigeo, ἕρο, ui, n., to grow, flourish, have influence.

Vigil, Ilis, adj. and subs., watchful, alert; ever-burning; a watchman, sentinel.

Vigilo, ἄρο, ἅβι, ἀτυμ, n., to wake, awake, be watchful.

Viginti, num. adj., twenty.

Vigor, ōris, m., strength, energy.

Villus, i, m., shaggy hair, nap, pile.

Vimen, ìnis, n., a twig, shoots, sprigs.

Vincio, ἄρο, nxi, netum, a., to bind.

Vincolum = vinculum.

Vincio, ἄρο, vici, victum, a., to conquer, vanquish, overpower, overcome, baffle, gain, win.

Vinotus, part. of vincio.

Vinculum and vinculum, i, n., a chain, fetter, cord, cable, bond, tie. fastening (as of gauntlets).

Vindico, ἄρο, ἅβι, ἀτυμ, a. (vim dico), to deliver, rescue, save.

Vinum, i, n., wine.

Violabilis, a, adj., violable.

Violentus, a, um, adj., impetuous, violent.
Viblo, ärë, āvi, ātum, a, to profane, wrong, violate.

Viperæus, a, um, adj., of vipera, viperous.

Vir, viri, m., a man; husband; hero.

Vireo, ēre, ui, n., to be green.

Virētum, i, n., greensward, a green retreat.

Virga, æ, f., a twig, rod; (iv. 242) sound.

Virgineus, a, um, adj., of a maiden or virgin, virgin-, maiden-.

Virgo, Inis, f. (vireo), a virgin.

Virgultum, i, n. (virguleatum, virga), a bush, copse, shrubbery.

Viridis, e, adj., green, verdant, fresh, blooming, hale.

Viridans, antis, part. of virido, green, verdant.

Virilis, e, adj., manly, male, brave.

Virtus, ãtis, f. (vir), manliness, bravery, valor, gallant deeds, process, virtue, excellence, merit.

Vis, vis, f., strength, force, power, might; violence, injury.

Viscum, i, n., the mistletoe.

Viscus, ēris, n., plu. viscera, the inward parts of an animal, the flesh, bowels, heart, (vi. 833) vitals.

Viso, ėre, si, sum, a, intens. of video, to examine, see, behold.

Visum, i, n. (video), a vision, sight, apparition.

Visus, ãs, m. (video), a sight, view, apparition, vision.

Vita, æ, f., life; a spirit.

Vitalis, e, adj., vital.

Vito, ärë, āvi, ātum, a., to shun, avoid.

Vitta, æ, f., a fillet, band, chaplet, coronal.

Vitulus, i, m., a bullock, steer.

Vividus, a, um, adj., lively, ardent.

Vivo, ēre, xi, etum, n., to live, be alive, (iv. 67) be kept alive, (v. 681) poet. = keep burning.

Vivus, a, um, adj., alive, living, life-like, ardent.

Vix, adv., scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

Vociferor, ärë, ātis, dep., to cry out, cry, exclaim.

Voco, ärë, āvi, ātum, a., to call, summon, invite, invoke, call upon, name, call by name.

Volutlisis, e, adj. (volo), winged, flying.

Vólens, entis, part. of volo, wishing, willing, ready, of one's own will, gracious; often tr. adverbially.

Vólito, ärë, āvi, ātum, n., freq. of volo, to fit, fit about, fly about, flutter.

Volo, ärë, āvi, ātum, n., to fly, speed; volantes as subs., birds.

Vólo, velle, volui, a., to wish, will, be willing, ordain, mean, represent, give out.

Vólcus, cris, cre, adj., flying, winged, swift, fleeting.

Volumen, Inis, n. (volve), a roll, fold, coil,  inread.

Vóluntas, ãtis, f. (volo), will, wish, willingness, consent.

Vóulptas, ãtis, f. (volo), pleasure, joy, delight.

Vóluto, ärë, āvi, ātum, a., intens. of volo, to roll, whirl, send, make resound, roll back, echo; revolve, meditate upon; (iii. 607) se, se, rolling on his knees.

Volve, ärë, volvi, vólūtum, a., to roll, turn, roll up, toss up, roll along, roll on, unroll, revolve, meditate upon, order, ordain, under go; pass. as middle, roll on; (vi. 581) roll in agony; (iv. 449) flow down.

Vómo, ärë, ui, ātum, a., to vomit, pour forth, discharge.

Vörago, Inis, f. (voro), an abyss, gulf, depth.

Vóro, ärë, āvi, ātum, a., to swallow up, devour.

Vortex, icis, m., a whirlpool, whirl, engulfing wave.

Vōtum, i, n. (part. of voveo), a vow, offering, wish, desire.

Vōveo, ärë, vōvi, vōtum, a., to vow, wish, wish for.

Vox, vocis, f., a voice; sound, note, cry; word; speech.
Vulcanus (Volcanus), i, m., god of fire; poet., fire.

Vulgo, āre, ēvi, ētum, a., to spread abroad, make known, blaze, publish.

Vulgo, adv., everywhere, all around, here and there, commonly, generally.

Vulgaris (volgus), i, n. rar. m., the multitude, people, crowd, rabble, common herd.

Vulnus (volnus), ōris, n., a wound; stroke, blow.

Vultur (voltur), ūris, m., a vulture.

Vultus (volitus), ēs, m., the coun-
tenance, visage, expression, look, face, appearance.

Xanthus, i, m., a river of the Troas, called also Scamander;
(2) a river, named from the first, in Epirus; (3) a river and town in Lycia.

Zācynthos, i, f., an island in the Ionian sea, now Zante.

Zephyrus, i, m., the west-wind; wind.

Addenda.

Aspersus, a, um, part. of aspergo, ēre, rsi, rum, besprinkled, be-
spattered.

Concitō, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., intens. of concitō, to stir up, arouse, ex-
cite, raise.
METRICAL INDEX.

AFTER thoroughly learning H. 671–675 and 603–669, or A. & S. 310 and 282–309, the student will be prepared to study and enjoy the exquisite metre of Virgil. The well-known lines, —

"Strongly it bears us long, in swelling and limitless billows,
Nothing be fore, and nothing be hind, but the sky and the ocean," — but shadow forth one phase of the manifold capacities of the heroic measure which Virgil employs with equal success to produce effects the most diverse.

The chief difficulties in scanning the Aeneid (which have not been already explained in the Notes) are solved in the following table. For explanation of technical terms, consult the Grammar by the aid of the Index: for elision see synaloepha; for lengthening of the syllable in the arsis, see arsis and diastole, and A. & S. 309, (1.) See also my Remarks at the end of this Index, with reference to Arsis, Hiatus (or non-elision of a vowel before another vowel), and other points worthy of notice. Synapheia is "such a connection of two consecutive verses that the first syllable of the latter verse has an influence on the final syllable of that which precedes, either by position, synaloepha, or ephthilpis."

BOOK I.

73. Cōnnā | bèō jūn | . Io pr. yo by synaēsia.—120. Jām vālīd' | Īlō | nēē nā | . Nēē, one syl., by synaēsia.—131. vō | cāt d'ātnc | . Dehīnc one syl., by elision.—195. quāē | dēēndē cā | . Synaēsia.—256. nā | tāe d'ātnc | . See 131.—308. vīd | ėt hōmē | . Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.—332–3. lē | cōrūm | qūēErrē | mūs. Syna-

*Schiller, translated by Coleridge.
pheia and elision.—405. It dēō | ill'. Final vowel saved from elision by the pause.—448-9. nēxēō | qu'Ærē trē | . Synapheia, see 332.—478. pūl | vis In | vis lengthened by arsis.—611. iltō | nēā pēt | ne long, according to the Ionic dialect ('Hovēa).—617. Dārdānē | d An | o final not elided. See note on line 16 (p. 142). Spondaic verse. H. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1.—651. pētē | rēt In | ret lengthened by arsis.—665. jāctē | tūrōdi | Arsis long.—698. Aurēō | Synaeresis.—726. | aurēōs | Synaeresis.

BOOK II.


BOOK III.

49. stētērōnt Systole.—74. mā | trē ét | Nēptū | nō AE | . Final vowels not elided.—91. Līmēnē | quē lāu | Arsis long.—112. nō | mūs hīnc | , -mus lengthened by arsis.—122. Īdōmē | nēā dū | ne long, according to the Ionic dialect. —136. Connu | būs ēr | būēs pr. byis by synaeresis.—211. Insēlē | Iōnē | lae shortened, imitating the Greek mode.—212. Hāryē | āqueē cō | yē a Greek diphthong. —464. Dōnē dē | . . . grēvī | a sēc | Dehinc, here a dissyllable, though usually a monosyllable; a lengthened by arsis.—475. Anchī | sā Vēnē | Arsis long.—504. ca | sūs ū | Arsis long.—578. sēm | ēstūm | Ius pr. yuē, by synaeresis.—602. cē | rīt. Scīō | Synaeresis.—606. pērē | s bōmī | o not elided.—681. Constītē | runt. Systole.

BOOK IV.

64. Pēktōrē | būs Inī | Arsis long.—126. Čōnūn | būō. Rio pr. as one syllable (byo) by synaeresis.—168. Čōnūn | būēs. See 126.—222. ēllō-qēri | tūr ēo. Arsis lengthened.—235. quē | epē Inī | o not elided.—
METRICAL INDEX. 323


BOOK V.

261. sūb | PIIō | o not elided.
269. tēnēs | ćis pr. yis by synaeresis.— 284. dū | tūr ēpēr’ | Arsis lengthened.—337. Eūryā | lūs ēt | . See 284.—352. āurēs Synapheia.—422. lā | cērtōs | qu’Ex Synapheia.—432. Gēnuā lāb | Pr. Genova, as a dissyllable, by synaeresis.—521. pāt | ėr ārc | Arsis long.—589. Pāriētī | būs yet by synaeresis.—663. ābītē Synapheia.—697. sēm | ūstē mē | Synaeresis.—735. cōl | ō ĕlō | o not elided.—758. rū | dēntēs | qu’Ex Synapheia.


BOOK VI.

REMARKS
UPON SOME POINTS OF
CLASSICAL VERSIFICATION.

I. Quantity and Accent.

The structure of Verse, in Latin and Greek, is founded on the different quantity of the syllables, as long or short; in English, on the contrary, and other modern languages, the laws of versification refer to the accentuation or non-accentuation of the syllable. Even in the prose pronunciation of Greek and Latin, the accent, while carefully observed, was quite subordinate, and is never named in speaking of rhetorical euphony, while, on the other hand, the distinction of quantity was distinctly and strongly marked; in poetry, accordingly, the verse was audibly distinguished by the alternation of the long and short syllables. As it is not possible for us, either in prose or verse, to pronounce the words according to their quantity with such precision and in such a way as the ancients did, we cannot recite their poetry correctly, but are forced to give their verses a certain resemblance to ours by laying an accent on the Arsis; whereas the ancients simply indicated the arsis by the length of the syllable, not raising the voice, but only prolonging the sound.

While in the recitation of verse the metrical intonation predominated, it did not entirely suppress the ordinary accent of words. Even now a delicate ear can often feel a subtile beauty in the relations, in ancient poetry, of the subordinate effects of accent with the metrical beat of the line; and even in English reading of Greek or Latin verse, the best method combines a primary regard for the rhythm with a certain attention to the accent.
II. The Heroic Hexameter.

From its sustained and continuous flow, the dactylic hexameter is the verse best adapted to a uniformly progressive exhibition of events, and is therefore used in narrative (or epic) poems, and in didactic poems, satires, and poetical epistles.

III. Caesura and Caesural Pause.

The beauty of an hexameter line depends very much upon the proper observance of the caesural pause in recitation. The pause most natural and most common is that in the third foot. A pause in the fourth, however, is considered as a beauty, when, at the same time, there is a less considerable caesura in the second foot; e.g.

Italian | fato profugus | Laviniaque venit.

Caesura itself greatly contributes to the euphonic flow of the verse. The student will grow familiar with its varieties by his own observation, aided by his grammar. I may call attention to the effect of "the seeming contest between the words and the verse" which appears in the foot-caesuras in such lines as the following:

Una sa | lus vic | tis nul | iam spe | rare sa | lutem.

A pause of sense often determines for us the principal caesura, to be observed in recitation.

The expression of the verse is affected by the place of the caesura. In general, the earlier caesuras give to the verse more vivacity; the later, more gravity.

The first foot of each verse (says W.) is fitted for strong and emphatic expressions, because at the beginning of a line, when we have taken a fresh supply of breath, we use a full and powerful voice, which, if not roused anew, falls away in the middle and end of the verse. We must take care, therefore, that we do not diminish this force of the voice, which would be the result did we make a pause after the first foot. Sometimes, however, the very harshness of the incision* in this place lends vigor and expressiveness to the verse, as Aen. I. 135, Quos ego; and IV, 237, Naviget! A pause after a spondee in the first foot is

* See note p. 328.
rugged and inelegant; it may be used, however, to lay great emphasis on the spondaic word, as Aen. III. 636, *Ingens*.

IV. Lengthening of a Syllable by the Arsis.

The so-called lengthening by the arsis, rests, as a tolerated license, on the circumstance, that in defined places in certain verses the reader *expects and requires* a *long* syllable, and hence if the poet, within certain limits, allows himself to use a *short* one, is not misled by it, but modifies the pronunciation of the syllable in respect of the quantity in such a way, that the requirements of the verse are in a manner satisfied. This license therefore is analogous to the occasional accentuation of unaccented syllables in modern verse. It is not frequent, except in the short final syllable of dissyllabic or polysyllabic words ending in a consonant, and especially when the force of the arsis is aided by the principal caesura of the verse. Final syllables ending in a vowel are much less frequently "lengthened" by the arsis. This occurs often, however, with the enclitic *-que* in the second (or fourth) foot of the hexameter, commonly supported by the caesura. Short monosyllabic words are never lengthened by the arsis. M. and Z.

V. Hiatus.

Virgil allows himself an hiatus, (*i.e.* forbears to elide a vowel before another vowel,) first, in the arsis of the second, third, fourth, or fifth foot, especially in proper names followed by a mark of punctuation or when the same vowel is the initial of the following word; secondly, in the thesis, when in accordance with Greek precedents a *long* vowel or diphthong is *shortened*, especially in the case of proper names and interjections: with *short* vowels in the thesis, hiatus occurs only before a strong mark of punctuation (*e.g.* Aen. I. 405).

Hiatus in Virgil is often found in those lines which are formed on a Greek model, *i.e.*, those which terminate in a quadrisyllable, (and this, moreover, is frequently of Greek origin,) or which *have a spondaic ending*. This is to be attributed to the poet's *fondness for imitating his great masters.*—L. and W.
CLASSICAL VERSIFICATION.

VI. Synizēsis or Synaerēsis.

Synizēsis (or Synaerēsis) occurs in Virgil much less frequently than in the earlier Roman poets. Except in proper names, he uses it chiefly with *ee* (as in the different forms of the verb *deesse*), *ei* (as *ferrei*, *anteirent*), *eo* (as *alveo*, *auro*); seldom with *ea* (as *aurea*, *oceas*).

The ancient grammarians referred to synizesis the cases where *i* and *u* pass over into the consonants *j* and *v* (pronounced like the English *y* and *w*) and lengthen the preceding syllable: e. g. *pārjetibus*, *ābjet*, *omnja*, *fluviorum*, *genva*, *tenvis*. In the case of verbs, the only instances in Virgil are *precantja* (Aen. VII. 237) and *ārjetat* (Aen. XI. 890). A contraction of *uu* occurs in *curruum* (Aen. VI. 653), and, according to some editors, in *manūm* (*manuum*) Aen. VII. 490.

VII. Tmesis.

Tmesis is the separation of the component parts of a compound word by an intervening word or words. It may be resorted to from metrical considerations. In Virgil, with the exception of *tenus* and disyllabic prepositions which may be used adverbially, (as *super*, *circum*, and *praeter*) it occurs only in the separation of a preposition by an appended *-que* from the word of which it is a part, e. g. *inque salutatam* (Aen. IX. 288).

VIII. Hypermeter Verses.

Virgil sometimes introduces a line containing a syllable beyond the number requisite for the metre; this syllable, however, ends in a vowel or in *m* preceded by a vowel, and is elided before the initial vowel of the following line. Such lines are sometimes effective as denoting that the speaker is *carried on* beyond bounds by his excitement, or breaks off leaving something still unsaid; or simply as giving an emphatic ending to the sentence. See note on Aen. IV. 629 (page 212,) and cf. VII. 470. In the *Georgics I.* 295, the boiling over of a liquid is described in an hypermeter verse.

Ennius was fond of hypermeter lines; and Virgil may have used them partly on account of their archaic sound.
Archaic Forms.

Virgil makes a moderate and judicious use of a few archaic forms, the charm of which to the Roman reader we can assist ourselves in appreciating by calling to mind similar instances in our own poets. Such are the forms ast, quianam, vel quum (Aen. XI. 406), ni (for ne, Aen. III. 685), olli (for illi), ollis, the genitive in ai, dī for diei, the dative in u, the inf. pass. in ier, fuat, faxo, jussō, the omission of the vowel in short syllables, as in repostus, pericium, aspris, and the conjugation of verbs in accordance with the forms of the third (as the oldest and original) conjugation, as lavère (for lavāre), fervère (for fervēre), fulgère, stridère, postōr.

These archaisms are often introduced from the exigences of the metre.

Note to § III.

Incision is the coincidence of the end of the foot with the end of the word.
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*•* This Index is designed to give additional information to that contained in the Notes and Vocabulary.

Abella, a city of Campania, N. E. of Nola.
Acestes. I. 195, V. 38, notes.
Acheron, a river of the lower world (VI. 295, note); used sometimes for the lower world itself, sometimes for the infernal gods and the manes.
Achilles. I. 99, note. The Homeric tradition represents Achilles as slain in the battle at the Scaean gate, before Troy was taken. Virgil (VI. 57) makes Apollo direct the weapon of Paris which caused his death, in accordance with the prediction of the dying Hector (Iliad, xxii. 359 sq.)
Adrastus having given one of his daughters in marriage to Tydeus of Calydon, another to Polynices of Thebes, both fugitives from their native lands, promised to lead each of these princes back to his own country. Hence arose the celebrated war of the "Seven against Thebes." Of the seven heroes, Virgil mentions Adrastus, Parthenopaeus, and Tydeus (VI. 479 sq.) The war was unsuccessful, and Adrastus was the sole survivor of the seven.
Aegaeon, called by the gods Briā-reus; a giant, with a hundred arms and fifty heads; son of Uranus (Caelus) and Gaea (Terra). Possibly Virgil (VI. 287) is to be understood as giving him a hundred heads. He and his brothers must be regarded as personifications of the extraordinary powers of nature, such as those which produce earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
Aeneas. Old traditions, differing somewhat from Virgil's story, represent that, after Aeneas had founded Lavinium, a new war followed between Latinus and Turnus, in which both chiefs fell, whereupon...
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Aeneas became sole ruler of the Aborigines and Trojans, and both nations were united into one. Soon after this Aeneas was slain in a battle with the Rutulians, who were assisted by Mezentius, King of the Etruscans. As his body was not found after the battle, it was believed that it had been carried up to heaven, or that he had perished in the river Numicius.

The fulfilment of Dido’s imprecations (IV. 612–620) is thus stated by Conington: “Aeneas does meet with opposition (Book VII); he has to leave Ascanius in the camp and entreat aid from Evander (Books VIII and IX); the final peace involves concessions to the Latins and the extinction of the Trojan name (Book XII); while his death, according to one legend, happened when he had reigned only three years, and his body, if not left ‘media arena,’ did not meet with burial.” And yet Aeneas’s career after reaching Italy would have been felt to be, upon the whole, “a prosperous one.”

The story of Aeneas is not to be considered as historically true. He is himself “the personified idea of the common origin of the people of Latium and all the places which he is said to have founded,” in all of which the Idaean Venus was worshipped.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, commanded the fleet of Augustus at the battle of Actium; the victory was mainly owing to his skill.

Aloidae. Otus and Ephialtes, who, when they were nine years old, measured each nine cubits in breadth and twenty-seven in height. They threatened the Olympian gods with war, and attempted to pile Ossa upon Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa, but were slain by Apollo.

Anchemōüs, son of Rhoetus king of the Marrubii.

Aucus (Marcius), fourth king of Rome.

Antenoridae. The three sons of Antēnor (VI. 484) were Polýbus, Agénor, and Acámas. The two latter were among the bravest of the Trojans (Iliad, xi. 59).

Araxes, a river in Armenia Major, (now the Eraskh or Aras,) proverbial for the force of its current. Virgil says, pontem indignatus Araxes, with special reference to the failure of both Xerxes and Alexander in throwing a bridge over it.

Brí-x-reus. See Aegaeon.

Caestulius, the builder of Praeneste; “found on the hearth,” and deemed the son of Vulcan. Name allied with Kāw. [Preller.]

Caiēta, written Caiēta in Lex.

Cato. The Censor (VI. 841). — Uticensis (VIII. 670.)

Cerbērōs, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of the lower world.
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Cucus was one of the Titans, sons of Heaven and Earth. "Virgil seems (IV. 179) to confuse Titans and Giants, Enceladus being a Giant; though he may merely mean that Fame, like the Titans and the Giants, was the offspring of Earth."

Cures, a town of the Sabines, birthplace of Numà Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Erélus, or Herélus, king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, who gave him three lives.

Evander. Prelter considers this name ("the good man") as a Greek adaptation of the Latin Faunus, "the good, the favorable one," (from fauno, as Faustus, Faustulus, Favonius.)

Falisci. See Halaesus. In VII. 895, I follow Serv., L., R., Con., Hoffmann, Peerlkamp, in considering acqueos as no part of the proper name, but as signifying "the just."

Gradivus, an epithet of Mars from his impetuous stride in battle.

Halaesus, or Fálesus, the founder of the Falisci, and of the city Falerii. He was the son of a soothsayer, and the ally of Turnus, and was slain by Evander. He came to Italy from Argos, whence he is called Agamemnonius, Atrides, or Argolicus. Virgil brings him from Campania, so that it is not unlikely that the Greek fathers of the Falisci settled first in that part of Italy.

Heckte, an ancient Thracian divinity, and a Titan, was at length confounded and identified with several other divinities, (as Ceres, Proserpina, and Diana,) and became a mystic goddess. With functions in heaven, earth, and Hades, she was particularly a deity of the lower world. She ruled over the souls of the departed, and was the goddess of purifications and expiations. By night, she sent from Hades all kinds of demons and phantoms. She taught sorcery and magic arts. Stygian dogs accompanied her, and her approach is announced by their howling.

Hicetaonius, son of Hicetão.

Ilium, Ilion, or Ilia, another name for Troja. The name ("city of Ilus") was said to be derived from Ilus, the reputed founder of the city, and the name Troy ("city of Tros") from that of Tros, his father.

Janiculum, a fortress erected by Janus on the Mons Janiculí, a high hill on the right bank of the Tiber, much higher than any of the hills of the city proper; (not "one of the seven hills of Rome," as Andrews wrongly says in his Lex.)

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 855,) the conqueror of Syracuse. He distinguished himself in the war with the Gauls, and slew with his own hand their king, Britomartus or Viridomarus, thus gaining the spolia
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Opima, — (a term applied to those spoils only which a commander-in-chief of a Roman army stripped in a field of battle from the leader of the foe.) He was slain in a battle with Hannibal near Venusia. A brave warrior, called from his impetuous valor "the sword of the Romans," as Fabius, on the other hand, was called their "shield."

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 860–886,) son of C. Marcellus and of Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was born B. C. 43. Augustus, who had probably destined him as his successor, adopted him as his son in 25, and at the same time gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. His premature death, in the twentieth year of his age, was mourned as a public calamity; such promise had he given of future excellence. Augustus himself pronounced the funeral oration over his remains, which were deposited in a mausoleum lately erected for the Julian family.

Nysa, or Nyssa, the legendary scene of the nurture of Dionysus or Bacchus. In VI. 805, a supposed mountain in India, near which was a city of like name.

Oechalia. There were five towns of this name in Greece, each of which claimed to have been the residence of Eurytus, who was conquered by Hercules. K. O. Müller thinks that the Oechalia in Thessaly was the city of the original fable.

Phaethon, after much importunity, was intrusted by his father Helios (or Apollo, in the Roman poets) with the chariot of the sun for one day; but being too weak to check the horses, they rushed out of their usual track, and came so near the earth as to parch the soil of Libya, turn the Ethiopians black, and nearly set the world on fire. To avert such a calamity, Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, and he fell lifeless into the Po.

Phlegyas set fire to the temple at Delphi, for which offence he was slain by the arrows of Apollo, and punished in the lower world.

Phorbas (V. 842), a son of Priam, killed during the Trojan war by Menelaus.

Phrygia, in Virgil, is applied to Phrygia on the Hellespont, or Phrygia Minor.

Quirinus, the Sabine Mars, ancestral god of Cures and its citizens, the Quirites, as was the Alban Mars of the first Romans on the Palatine hill. The name is afterwards identified with the deified Romulus, whom in Virgil it always denotes. It is derived from quiris or curis, a Sabine word meaning a spear, which was the symbol both of the Sabine and the Latin Mars. (So Pott, Mommsen, Preller. On the other hand, Lange and G. Curtius refer it to the same root as curia and the Greek κυρίος, κυρίος, etc.)
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Rheostēum, a promontory, or rather a rocky headland, in Mysia or Troas, at the entrance of the Hellespont, north of Ilion.

Sal-mō-neus built the town of Salmone in Elis. He deemed himself equal to Jupiter, and ordered sacrifices to be offered to himself. To imitate the thunder, he used to drive his brazen chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side to represent lightning. For his fate, see VI. 585 sqq.

Scaea porta, the Scaean gate of Troy, which led to the camp of the Greeks. The origin of this name (lit. the left gate) is unknown, “though it may have reference to the manner in which the signs in the heavens were observed; for, during this process, the priest turned his face to the north, so that the north-west would be on his left hand.”

Sibylla. The connection of the Sibyls with Apollo, the noblest of false gods, is noteworthy.

Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king, and Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh king of Rome. The two are alluded to, VI. 817; reference is made to Tarquinius Superbus, VIII. 646.

Theseus descended to the lower world in company with his friend Pirithūs, to aid the latter in his attempt to seize Proserpīna and carry her away as his bride. The two were seized by Pluto and fastened to a rock; or Theseus was made to sit on an enchanted chair which would not allow him to rise. According to the ordinary legend, Hercules released Theseus, when he visited the shades; Virgil (VI. 617) purposely varies the story, or follows another legend.

Tibur (the modern Ticoli) is of the neut. gender. Andrews (Lex.) calls it masc., — a misprint.

Vergilius, P., Maro, was born B. C. 70, in the first consulship of Cn. Pompeius Magnus and M. Licinius Crassus. His friend, the poet Horaec, was born B. C. 65; and Octavianus Caesar, afterwards the Emperor Augustus, and his patron, in B. C. 63, in the consulship of M. Tullius Cicerō.

At the time when Virgil was born, Cisalpine Gaul (in which his native village lies) was not included within the term “Italy,” and it was not until B. C. 89 that a Lex Pompeia gave even the Jus Latii to the inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana, and the privilege of obtaining Roman citizenship by filling a magistracy in their own cities. The citizenship was not given the Transpadani till B. C. 49. Virgil therefore was not a Roman citizen by birth, and he was above twenty years of age before the “civitas” was extended to Gallia Transpadana.

When Augustus was in Spain, B. C. 27, he wrote to Virgil to express his wish to have some monument of his poetical talent. A short temp
of Virgil is preserved, in which he says, "with respect to my Aeneas, if it were in a fit shape for thy reading, I would gladly send the poem; but the thing is only just begun; and indeed it seems something like folly to have undertaken so great a work, especially when, as thou knowest, I am applying to it other studies, and those of much greater importance."

The following inscription is said to have been placed on Virgil's tomb:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."

Vesta, goddess of the fixed hearth and its fire, as the centre of household life, and, in a wider sense, of the state as a permanent community of households. Fire and water, as great essentials of domestic life, were used in her service. She is naturally associated closely with the Penates. Her name, like the Greek 'E̊rīa, is derived from a root (represented in Sanscrit by vas,) signifying to dwell, to abide.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS.

The arrangement of words in Latin poetry being more complicated than in prose, care is needed, in translating, to select first the subject of the sentence, then the modifiers of the subject, then the verb, with its object, and whatever modifiers of the predicate may be attached. In making these selections, it will be necessary to observe closely the significance of the terminations which distinguish different cases, numbers, genders, persons, moods, and tenses.

The syntax of Virgil differs in some points from that of Caesar and Cicero: e. g. in the omission of prepositions both before the acc. in answer to the question whither, and before the abl. in answer to the questions where and whence; secondly, in a fondness for the use of the dative, to express various relations somewhat indirectly or delicately, which are expressed more simply in ordinary prose by other constructions; thirdly, in the frequent use of the indic., for liveliness, instead of the subj., in conditional sentences: and moreover in other particulars, explained in the Notes and in the grammars.

* The delicate beauty of the use of the dat. of advantage instead of the bald abl. of separation, may be seen in Ecl. IV. 41, and VII. 47, where Conington strangely thinks that the dat. is "almost undistinguishable" from the abl. To speak of taking something away "to the advantage of," "to the comfort of," or "in behalf of" a person, is certainly more significant than to say simply to take from. See my note on 1. 92, p. 147, and on 1. 102.
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